HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Friday, March 22, 1991*

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

As the days go on we join with many others in the celebration of homecoming for the women and men who have served their country in distant places. We join in the happiness and pride of their families and communities as they honor their devotion to duty and their willingness to serve. And even as we recall their joy we pray that Your blessing and comforting spirit, O gracious God, would be with those families who have lost sons or daughters and may Your peace that passes all human understanding be with them and be their constant support and strength now and evermore. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. TAYLOR] to come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1285. An act to resolve legal and technical issues relating to Federal postsecondary student assistance programs and to prevent undue burdens on participants in Operation Desert Storm, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 59) joint resolution designating March 25, 1991, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 534. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public; and

S. 565. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to General Colin L. Powell, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 99-83, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Stan Rose of Kansas, to the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad.

CONGRESS SHOULD START CONCERNING ITSELF WITH THE GOOD OLD U.S.A.

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the FDIC, the insurance fund that protects America's bank deposits, needs $3 billion from the Treasury. That is right. The Bank of New England has gone belly up, forcing the FDIC for the first time in its history to borrow money.

Mr. Speaker, does this sound familiar? Starting to ring a little bit like the savings and loan situation?

But that is not all. The FDIC will need to borrow $70 billion in the next 2 years. Now, if that is not enough to freeze your assets, listen to what the Chairman of the FDIC, Mr. Seidman, says. He says that this tab will not be placed on the American taxpayers.

Well, tell me, Mr. Speaker, where does Mr. Seidman think we are going to get this money? From the Man from Glad or E.T.? The American taxpayers are going to get that money.

The truth is that the supply-side trickle has turned into the supply-side flood. Banks, bridges, and roads are falling apart in America, and Congress had better start concerning themselves with the good old U.S.A. and leave a little bit go overseas for a while.

NATIONAL LITERACY ACT DEMONSTRATES WISDOM

(Mr. ROGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate this body for the wisdom demonstrated when we passed the National Literacy Act earlier this week. With the Nation's spotlight now shining on our children's education, the National Literacy Act will allow this light to also shine on the 30 million adult Americans who cannot read or write. One needs only to look at my district, with less than 38 percent of adults earning a high school diploma, to see the stark consequences of illiteracy. The impact of illiteracy transcends the individual and affects the whole community. An illiterate population hampers economic development and employment because potential employees cannot read and write.

Although my district represents the problem, thanks to the work of thousands of committed individuals and innovative programs, my district is successfully combating illiteracy. We have exemplary programs, but, in the past due to a shortage of funding and technical assistance, we have only reached 19 percent of the needy population. Passage of the National Literacy Act will give our States and local communities the resources they need to reach the other 81 percent of the needy adult population. I am now confident we can reach our goal of a fully literate population by the year 2000, and that all of our citizens will be prepared to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO LADY BIRD JOHNSON ON HER EFFORTS FOR BEAUTIFICATION

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, along Rock Creek this morning the daffodils are announcing that spring is here. The cherry blossoms are ready to burst out next week, if the Sun is warm upon our face and the winds are receptive, and the timid tulips are just beginning to push their heads upward. Already the forsythia, the early harbinger of spring, has reminded us that a new season is upon us. Soon we will bask in the glory of the azaleas, the dogwoods, and then the reluctant roses.

All of this reminds us that nature has endowed us with a wealth of beauty, and that Lady Bird Johnson encouraged our Nation to beautify again this unique land. When it is springtime in the Capital, we can remember that it was Lady Bird's efforts to renew and rededicate our citizens to give new life to this seed and soil in America. All America is grateful for her efforts. We are better people when we remember

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and nurture the great inherent beauty of this land.

THE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS A VETO OF H.R. 5

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, less than 3 months into the session, the House Labor-Management Subcommittee will have concluded hearings and approved legislation that will have a disastrous effect on American business.

H.R. 5 is designed to increase the power of organized labor at the expense of American workers. The bill hinders job creation and competitiveness and must be stopped.

Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin, testified before the subcommittee last week and said that the President's advisors recommended a veto of H.R. 5. The Secretary said:

> The administration opposes H.R. 5 and if the bill were presented to the President, his senior advisors would recommend a veto. This legislation would overturn fifty years of law and experience in private sector bargaining. This process, though not painless, has served the public interest well, and has contributed to the economic well-being of this country by reducing labor strife and encouraging dispute settlement.

Support the administration and oppose H.R. 5.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO PENALIZE VIOLATORS OF THE U.N. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ

(Mr. SCHEUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post reported that as many as 110 German firms may have violated the U.N. economic sanctions against Iraq. And I suspect that these German firms were not alone.

So today, I, and 12 of my colleagues, are introducing a resolution granting the President the authority to ban foreign companies who have violated the U.N. economic sanctions against Iraq from doing business within the United States for up to 3 years.

Those sanctions were imposed to settle the Persian Gulf conflict peacefully, or at least to make a war less painful with less loss of precious life by reducing the readiness of Saddam's war machine. Violating the sanctions undermined the efficacy of those sanctions, lessened the chance that war could be avoided, and arguably may have cost additional military and civilian casualties.

We did not send half a million of our finest young men and women to the deserts of Saudi Arabia for corporate profit or private greed.

Mr. Speaker, these criminal acts of collusion with the enemy cannot go unanswered.

PORK BARREL POLITICS HAS CRUEL CONSEQUENCES

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, this morning's news reports that 700 jobs in Washington. DC, are being transferred to Parkersburg, WV. The senior Senator from West Virginia is quoted as being pleased with his success.

We have heard a lot of talk recently about fairness. How fair is this latest example of pork-barreling?

More than 50 percent of the jobs at the Bureau of Public Debt which are being transferred are held by minorities. The town of Parkersburg has a 2-percent minority population.

Where is the fairness in taking away minority jobs? And why do we hear so little protest from politicians who just a few days ago were ready to impose quotas on the Resolution Trust Corporation?

Mr. Speaker, this is the second such pork barrel transfer. The other involved the fingerprinting division of the Justice Department. There, some 70 percent of the workers are minorities, and the new office will be in Clarksburg, WV, where the minority population is 5 percent.

The Democrats' domestic agenda of pork barrel politics often has cruel consequences. Why so little protest?

□ 1010

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM NEEDED NOW MORE THAN EVER

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, this morning, just a few minutes ago, hearings began on the question of reforming the laws, the election laws, by which we come to Congress. These hearings are being held under the able leadership of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON] and the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

There are a number of proposals which have been made to reform campaign finance laws. They generally take the form of limits on spending—and, since these cannot be mandated, they have to be encouraged by granting candidates lesser charges for television time, postal costs, and so forth—tax credits for small donations and the like.

One factor that I am particularly devoted to, and I believe it appears in most of the bills, is some reduction of the influence of political action committees in the Federal election and reelection effort.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no single thing that we can do, Democrats and Republicans in this body, more important than to pass some reform of the campaign finance laws to encourage the people of America to take part in politics and the political system. This, I think, perhaps more than anything else, would encourage greater turnout at the polls.

FAIRNESS IN SOURCE INCOME TAXATION

(Mrs. VUCANOVICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, imagine opening your mailbox 10 years into retirement and receiving a notice that you owe thousands of dollars of taxes and penalties to a State where you worked briefly, and paid taxes, 20 or 30 years ago. If you thought it was some sort of mistake, and tossed such a notice into the garbage, you could soon find your pension income and even your automobile seized by that State.

Does this scenario sound implausible? Impossible? Illegal? Of course it does, yet chances are that every Member of this Congress has received letters from retirees in his or her district who have found themselves in precisely the situation I've described.

On January 3, 1991, I introduced H.R. 431, a bill that puts an absolute ban on the unfair practice of taxing nonresidents' pension income. Today I introduce new legislation which solves the problems I've described without an absolute ban on pension income taxation. This legislation would simply force States with source income taxes to treat taxpayers fairly.

Any State intent on maintaining such taxes could do so only if it provided taxpayers with one, advance notice of the tax, two, a taxing formula that does not include income from other States, and three, an opportunity for retirees to prepay the tax before they leave the State.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation does nothing more than provide simple fairness and decency to our senior citizens and to all American taxpayers who may live in more than one State during their lifetime. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

COSPONSORSHIP OF JOINT RESOLUTION ON AUTOMATIC REMOVAL OF CONVICTED FEDERAL JUDGES

(Mr. SANGMEISTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, U.S. District Judge Robert F. Collins of New Orleans was charged with bribery, obstruction of justice, and conspiracy. According to the Justice Department, Judge Collins and an alleged accomplice planned to share a $100,000 bribe from a drug trafficker in exchange for favorable consideration during his sentencing. Judge Collins, while innocent until proven guilty, has become the sixth Federal judge to be criminally accused—all in recent times. That is why today I am introducing a joint resolution to provide for the automatic removal of judges convicted of serious crimes.

Former Judge Walter Nixon, Jr., who was convicted of perjury and sentenced to 5 years in prison, continued to collect his yearly $89,500 in salary until impeached and removed, expressing all the while his intention to return to the Federal bench. We must hold the men and women in our judicial system to a much higher standard than mere conviction of serious crime. But if a judge is convicted, the American taxpayer should not bear the financial burden of an impeachment process that is too long, too costly, and, in such cases, redundant.

Prof. Raoul Berger of Harvard Law School has said, "Impeachment has sunk in this country to the ouster of dreary little judges for squalid misconduct." In the case of convicted judges, I could not agree more. If you agree, please cosponsor my joint resolution to provide for the automatic removal of convicted judges.

A SALUTE TO ANTHONY "TONY" TARTARO, A GREAT AMERICAN

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I had the privilege to travel to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and to meet with hundreds and hundreds of young men and women serving in our military. I told them just how proud Americans back home were of the job they did in the gulf.

And all of the soldiers I spoke with personally, each and every one, wanted me to bring back a message to the American people. They wanted to say how proud they were that the American people back home were devoted to their cause.

One great example of just how much support there was for our American soldiers is represented by one of our court reporters here, a House reporter of debate, Anthony "Tony" Tartaro. Tony has worked here for 24 years. He served our country during World War II and he knows how important support on the homefront is. He took the time and effort to send at his own expense literally dozens and dozens of packages to many of our troops in the gulf. Employees of this House who were there told him just how much they appreciated it. I think Anthony "Tony" Tartaro is a living example of the kind of American pride and patriotism that helped sustain out troops over there in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

I personally take off my hat to Anthony "Tony" Tartaro, a great American, a man who proudly wears an American flag lapel pin every day.

THE DEATH OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN

(Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week, Health and Human Service Secretary Louis Sullivan addressed a conference at Hampton University. In his speech, he noted an alarming and ominous fact: For the first time ever, more of America's teenage boys—black and white—are dying from gunshots than from all natural causes combined.

In delivering his message, Secretary Sullivan noted that, "As a black man and a father of three, this reality shakes me to the core of my being." Well, Secretary Sullivan, as a mother and grandmother, this not only shakes me, but scares me and angers me as well. I am disturbed to say the least about the fact, but I am even more perplexed by the reaction—or lack thereof—to it.

I don't know that this grim statistic has sunk into many people's minds; there certainly hasn't been the kind of uproar that should accompany a pronouncement of this magnitude. As parents, we try to immunize our children against childhood diseases; in fact, in many instances, these immunizations and inoculations are federally mandated. As a nation, we spend millions of dollars per year on research and treatment of leukemia and other deadly diseases—and I am not advocating that we spend one dime less. But where is the similar determination to eradicate deaths by gunshot? Where is the hue and cry for an end to this madness? At best the response has been a muted, "Tsk, tsk, tsk." If this news is not sufficient to get the parents of America to say, "Enough is enough," then I don't know what is. Any parent that is not outraged, frightened, and called to action should question his or her commitment to their children.

Many have suggested that in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war, and our Nation's singular commitment to our troops and their efforts, that now is the time to focus that same kind of national unity of purpose on domestic issues. What better problem to tackle as a nation than the health and safety of our young people?

Solving this deadly dilemma will take all of us working together. Parents will have to take more interest in the lives of their children and instill high moral values in their offspring. Cities and States will have to step up efforts to combat crime and drugs, as well as provide adequate job training and employment services for young people. The U.S. Congress needs to move immediately to enact gun control legislation, such as H.R. 282, which I introduced to mandate registration of all firearms, or to pass the Brady bill which seeks a 7-day cooling off period prior to the purchase of a gun.

If we as a nation make the hard choices, if we as individuals decide to do something, great or small, to improve the quality of life in this country, to save our next generation, then we will all have accomplished something that is truly worthy of our praise and admiration.

BRAVE AMERICANS DESERVE COMMEMORATIVE COIN

(Mr. ZELIFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, last night I had the privilege of going to Manchester, NH, to participate in a telethon that raised in excess of $400,000 for support of the troops. I congratulate everybody involved. It is really exciting. I am very proud to have been an American.

I also would like today to honor brave men and women who had the courage to put their lives on the line in the name of liberty and freedom. Our soldiers, sailors, pilots, and all the personnel people involved that carried out the successful Operation Desert Storm, I feel, need to be recognized for their achievement.

Therefore, I, along with 70 of my colleagues, make an invitation to any Member who would like to join. We feel it is only fitting that the United States mint a special commemorative coin to honor these brave people. Their courage and devotion against oppression that we will remember and these virtues will be embodied in this coin. This coin will forever memorialize America's overwhelming victory in the Persian Gulf.

In addition to commemorating this achievement, this bill takes the profits from the sale of the coins and gives 50 percent to the United Service Organization. The USO was founded in 1941 and continues to serve the members of our Armed Forces. It operates over 170 facilities worldwide, taking care of over 2 million active military personnel. We can show the men and women in military that we care for their well-being, at a time when they put their lives on the line for the United States. The other 50 percent will be given to reduce the deficit, another tremendous daily reminder of how important this

function is for our future in this country.

□ 1020

APRIL GLASPIE, A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT

(Mr. BROOMFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday our Ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie, appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Her testimony was clear, articulate, and direct. If she was as tough minded and plain spoken in her conversations with Saddam Hussein as she was in answering hostile questions from some members of the committee, I have no doubt that Saddam was left with the unmistakable message that the United States would stand behind its friends in the gulf.

Throughout this crisis, I seem to recall some Members as being unsure and hesitant about using military force in the gulf. Yesterday some of those same Members sounded like real war hawks.

Ambassador Glaspie stood up to the badgering like a real trooper. She is a dedicated public servant, a credit to the State Department and to the United States of America.

GOLDEN PIG AWARD TO PHILADELPHIA

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard of the infamous Golden Fleece award. Well, today we ought to give the Golden Pig Award to some of those people from Pennsylvania, particularly the Philadelphia area, for what they are doing in the dire emergency supplemental.

The U.S. Department of the Navy asked for $500 million to refurbish the U.S.S. *Kennedy*, but in this dire emergency supplemental we are not going to spend $500 million to refurbish the U.S.S. *Kennedy* at the Philadelphia shipyards, we are going to spend $1.2 billion to literally rebuild the thing. That is $700 million more than the Department of the Navy wanted to refurbish that aircraft carrier.

Now, why are we spending $700 million more than the Department of the Navy wants? Because it provides jobs for the Philadelphia delegation at the Philadelphia shipyards. That is pure unadulterated pork at a time we cannot afford it. We cannot afford it, and yet they are going to spend $700 million more than the Navy requested, and many of these people who are pushing for that extra $700 million do not even support our Defense Department in most cases.

I think it is a tragedy.

THE SORKIN FAMILY, SOVIET REFUSENIKS

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in May 1989, Roman and Svetlana Sorkin and their children received exit visas to emigrate from the Soviet Union. A few days before their departure, Soviet officials told Roman he could not leave for secret reasons. The Sorkin family exit visa had been canceled.

To hasten their departure, Svetlana participated in hunger strikes sponsored by the Women again Refusal organization. She has written to President Gorbachev, to the British Prime Minister and numerous other officials, all to no avail.

Svetlana is now faced with a dilemma. She might have to file an exit visa application without her husband and it is her only chance of getting herself and her children out of the Soviet Union.

She might also have to send her three young children alone to Israel to boarding schools and orphanages until her husband is given permission to depart by the Soviets and they can leave for Israel together.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the numerous instances of human rights abuses occurring in the Soviet Union today.

HEROIC EAGLE SCOUT CANDIDATE HENRY NICOLS

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, 17-year-old Eagle Scout Candidate Henry Nicols today released detailed plans for his final requirement to earn his Eagle Scout rank. Henry, who is a member of Scout Troop 1254 in Cooperstown, NY, has decided to do a community AIDS education program. He plans to lead other Scouts in his Troop to collect, develop, and distribute AIDS information to school-aged children, elementary and high school teachers, and community groups.

Henry, has a special interest in AIDS education. He was recently diagnosed as having Acquired immune deficiency syndrome. He would now like to share his experience and knowledge in dealing with the disease of AIDS with school and community groups and will solicit speaking invitations.

Henry, who has a bleeding disorder, and uses a blood clotting concentrate to help stop his bleeding, was exposed to thousands of donors and to the AIDS virus in 1983 prior to the routine screening of blood for the AIDS virus.

A Scout since age 8, Henry is an experienced backpacker. He hiked across the Grand Canyon at age 13, has climbed both the northern and southern ends of the Appalachian Trail, canoed hundreds of miles in white water and recently climbed on the Matterhorn in Switzerland as a guest of the Make-A-Wish Foundation of central New York. His final requirement to earn his Eagle rank requires that he perform a project that is a community service and demonstrates leadership.

A senior at the Cooperstown Central School who expects to attend college in the fall, Henry informed School Superintendent Douglas Bradshaw of his condition shortly after his diagnosis. As required by the Cooperstown Board of Education policy, the school health team met to determine the appropriate educational setting. The health team has determined that there is no reason for Henry not to continue full attendance at this time.

Henry, school officials, members of the health team and his physician and family have been meeting with faculty, staff, and students at Cooperstown Central School to continue the process of AIDS education begun on a formal basis in Cooperstown 3 years ago.

Frederick P. Siegal, M.D., an AIDS specialist at Long Island Jewish Medical Center and one of Henry's physicians, supports Henry's decision to disclose his medical condition with the understanding that the only need for people to know about Henry's illness is Henry's desire to tell them.

All current medical information indicates that AIDS is spread by direct contact with blood, semen, or vaginal secretions of an infected person. Most often this happens through intimate sexual contact, needle sharing while using intravenous drugs, or an infected woman passing the virus to her unborn child during pregnancy. Henry is not a risk to the community. However, Dr. Siegal cautioned Henry that there might be ignorant people who would be biased toward AIDS patients who might make his life difficult.

Henry explained his desire to speak about AIDS with his friends and community by saying:

It has been hard for me and for my family not to be able to discuss AIDS openly.

There is no reason for me not to be able to discuss my medical condition if I choose to do so. An intelligent and informed community should have no problems in dealing with AIDS patients as human beings—human beings who need help.

I would like to help my community understand AIDS.

I would like to help other AIDS patients who may still be afraid of discrimination.

It is time that we de-mystify AIDS as a disease. Knowledge and understanding will help us in dealing with this serious problem.

As an Eagle Scout I think that I should be a leader. I couldn't remain silent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Henry Nicols, 607-547-9357.

Hank or Joan Nicols, 607-547-9357, Parents.

Kathy Grossman, 315-475-WISH, Make-A-Wish Foundation Co-Chairperson.

Frederick P. Siegal MD, 718-470-8930, Treating Physician, Author of "AIDS, A Medical Mystery," AIDS researcher, oncologist, Long Island Jewish Medical Center.

Thomas L. Wright, 607-432-6491, BSA Scout Executive, Otschodela Council Boy Scouts of America, Oneonta, NY.

Douglas Bradshaw, 607-547-5364, School Superintendent, Cooperstown Central School, Cooperstown, NY.

Marilyn Lyman, 315-425-1641, Director, Educational Services, American Red Cross, Syracuse, NY.

INCREASING SCIENTIFIC COOPERATIVE GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY AGREEMENTS ALSO INCREASE OUR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, Life Technologies, Inc., based in Gaithersburg, MD, and Los Alamos National Laboratory have signed one of the first cooperative research and development agreements [CRADA] between a private sector corporation and the Department of Energy.

Working together in this joint Government-industry venture, researchers will seek to create faster and less costly techniques for determining the precise composition of DNA fragments and the sequencing of the human genome. Yesterday, along with my colleagues from New Mexico, BILL RICHARDSON and JOE SKEEN, I had the privilege of attending the signing ceremony of this precedent-setting CRADA.

The development of CRADA's allows for the full use of one of our greatest national resources—Federal laboratories. There are over 400 Federal labs throughout the Nation, employing one of every six scientists in the country. The potential exists for Federal labs, through a CRADA, to provide a large human resource base and a vital source of knowledge for technological development.

To further support such technology transfer, I have introduced legislation to provide copyright protection to Federal computer software created through a CRADA. By continuing to support technology transfer programs, we will create the framework for a new era of scientific cooperation between the public and private sectors and also increase our international competitiveness.

MUST OUR SOLDIERS DIE ON THE STREETS?

(Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago the President of the United States came to this Chamber and he called upon the Congress to enact within 100 days the legislation that was needed to try to make this country the kind of country we wanted our soldiers to be able to come home to.

I am reminded of that speech by an incident that happened just a couple days ago that was on the front page of the Washington Post, and that was the story about a young soldier who had served 7 months in the Persian Gulf, came back alive and unhurt, went back to his hometown and in the process of moving his family back to a home where they could live together, was shot down on the streets.

It seems to me that we have an obligation to take seriously the President's call to take serious action in this body to make America safe. It is a tragedy when a young American can go serve in a war against the fourth largest military power in the world and come back unhurt and be killed senselessly on the streets of Detroit.

Mr. Speaker, we must pass an anticrime bill and we must do it very, very quickly.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1281, DIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONSEQUENCES OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, FOOD STAMPS, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION, VETERANS COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS, AND OTHER URGENT NEEDS ACT OF 1991

Mr. WHITTEN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 1281) making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 102-29)

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1281) "making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 32, 35, 39, 42, 48, 52, 54, 57, 75, 92, 93, 94, and 98.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 41, 61, 63, 67, 68, 88, 89, and 91, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:, *to remain available until expended* ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$6,239,000* ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$3,143,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$1,081,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert:

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For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", $74,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", $56,000,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", $62,000,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force," $32,000,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$25,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment amended to read as follows:: *Provided, That this section may not apply to projects at installations recommended for clo-*

sure by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to title XXIX of Public Law 101–510: Provided further, That the budget authority subject to the deferrals disapproved herein shall be made available for obligation effective April 16, 1991; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 12, 13, 18, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
NEAL SMITH,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
DAVID R. OBEY (EXCEPT AMENDMENTS 31 AND 32),
EDWARD R. ROYBAL,
TOM BEVILL,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
BOB TRAXLER,
WILLIAM LEHMAN,
JULIAN C. DIXON,
VIC FAZIO,
W.G. (BILL) HEFNER,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE (EXCEPT AMENDMENTS 31 AND 32),
JOHN T. MYERS,
LAWRENCE COUGHLIN,
BILL GREEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
QUENTIN BURDICK,
PAT LEAHY,
JIM SASSER,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
TOM HARKIN,
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
BROCK ADAMS,
MARK O. HATFIELD,
TED STEVENS,
JAKE GARN,
THAD COCHRAN,
ROBERT W. KASTEN, Jr.,
ALFONSE M. D'AMATO,
WARREN RUDMAN,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
SLADE GORTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1281) making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

TITLE I—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates $310,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,951,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 2: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

Strike all on line 8, page 2 of the House engrossed bill, H.R. 1281, and all that follows through line 20, page 2.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The House has proposed $2,775,000 for the Operations, Research, and Facilities account of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The Senate had proposed $632,000 for this item. The conference agreement strikes both the House and Senate amounts proposed for this item. In addition, the conference agreement strikes the appropriation of $310,000 for the Operations and Administration account of the International Trade Administration.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Amendment No. 3: Deletes an appropriation of $1,610,000 proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate for the Scientific and Technical Research and Services account of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

The House had included a total of $7,336,000 for emergency expenses borne by the International Trade Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and National Institute of Standards and Technology in support of Operation Desert Shield/Storm. The Senate had included $942,000 for ITA and NOAA.

The conferees have reluctantly agreed not to include any funding to reimburse Department of Commerce agencies for Operation Desert Shield/Storm emergency expenses. The conferees have not been able to appropriate funds because of the Administration's inconsistent treatment of the Department of Commerce vis-a-vis other Executive Branch agencies such as the Department of State, Agency for International Development, Department of Treasury and the Department of Justice. For example, the Administration refuses to agree to emergency designation for appropriations for the International Trade Administration that are for the same purposes and at the same overseas locations as those requested for the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 4: Deletes a provision, proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate, making $10,000,000 of the appropriation for the Salaries and Expenses account available notwithstanding section 15(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended.

The Department of State has requested $24,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 to implement the Immigration Act of 1990. In addition, a reprogramming has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations, which has been approved by the House Committee on Appropriations, to provide $6,300,000 to begin the implementation of this legislation during the current fiscal year. As part of its plans, the Department intends to centralize in one location in the United States most immigrant visa processing activities. The closures of Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire and Lexington Army Depot in Kentucky offer the government the opportunity to obtain property and buildings for such a facility, possibly at little or no cost. Therefore the Senate Committee on Appropriations hereby approves the reprogramming of $6,300,000 and the managers direct the State Department to develop plans to locate the centralized visa processing facility at either Pease Air Force Base or the Lexington Army Depot.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Amendment No. 5: Inserts a provision making the $9,300,000 appropriated for Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service available until expended. The House had proposed this provision together with a provision waiving section 15(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956. The Senate has proposed that both of these provisions be deleted from the bill.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates a total of $5,800,000 of which $1,400,000 is to be derived by transfer from "Radio Construction" as proposed by the Senate instead of a total of $6,800,000 of which $1,400,000 is to be derived by transfer from "Radio Construction" as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM

Amendment No. 7: Deletes language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate. The House provided $333,600,000 for various missile and ammunition programs to be derived by transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account.

The conferees have included all procurement funding relating to the Persian Gulf War in the conference agreement on H.R. 1282, the Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991. Additional information concerning these programs may be found in that document.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 8: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 9: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 10: Deletes House language waiving the requirement for authorization prior to obligation or expenditure of funds.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Amendment No. 11: Inserts $850,000,000 for the "Economic Support Fund", as proposed by the Senate, instead of $650,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts the words "of which $650,000,000".

Amendment No. 13: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts an earmark of $200,000,000 in "Economic Support Funds" only for Turkey and waives the requirement for authorization prior to obligation or expenditure of funds.

Amendment No. 14: Inserts the word "sums", as proposed by the Senate, instead of "sum", as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Deletes the article "a".

Amendment No. 16: Inserts the word "transfers", as proposed by the Senate, instead of "transfer", as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Inserts the word "sums", as proposed by the Senate, instead of "sum", as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which permits "Economic Support Fund" assistance to Turkey to be used for military purposes.

Amendment No. 19: Deletes House language related to the provision of "Economic Support Fund" monies for Israel which waived the requirement for authorization prior to obligation or expenditure of funds, as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IV

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 20: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

JOINT ITEMS

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates $6,239,000 for salaries, Capitol Police instead of $6,164,000 as proposed by the House and $6,328,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds for six police K-9 positions are included, but to be filled by vacancies or by upgrading current patrolmen. The salary funds allowed, $13,000, are based upon the differential salaries between patrolmen and trained (K-9) technican positions. Conversion from the civilization program is not allowed. Also, funds for the 10 freight handler positions requested for the off-site delivery center are allowed, an increase of five positions, $62,000, over the House bill.

The conferees expect that the allocations of these additional K-9 resources will be made by a professional assessment of the overall security requirements of the Capitol complex. The Committees on Appropriations will reevaluate the need for K-9 positions during consideration of the fiscal year 1992 Legislative Appropriations bill.

Amendment No. 22: Provides that $3,143,000 of the $6,239,000 for salaries, Capitol Police, is appropriated to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives instead of $3,130,000 as proposed by the House and $3,232,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is for the additional salary costs of six police K-9 positions.

Amendment No. 23: Provides that $3,096,000 of the $6,239,000 for salaries, Capitol Police, is appropriated to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate as proposed by the Senate instead of $3,034,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees have agreed to provide funds for 10 additional freight handlers at the off-site delivery center.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates $1,081,000 for general expenses, Capitol Police, instead of $978,000 as proposed by the House and $1,138,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have included $103,000 to equip six additional K-9 teams, including $15,000 for the acquisition of dogs, $68,000 for vehicles, and $20,000 for equipment, uniforms, and supplies.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates $74,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $88,000 as proposed by the Senate, and deletes $351,000 proposed by the Senate for furniture and furnishings, Library of Congress. The conferees have agreed to provide funds to fill nine authorized, unfunded police positions at the Library of Congress.

CHAPTER V

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 26: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Amendment No. 27: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

Amendment No. 28: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate appropriating $1,825,000 for salaries and expenses.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH SERVICE AND RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

Amendment No. 29: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates $25,000,000 for medical care as proposed by the Senate, instead of $46,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees agree that the amount provided is necessary to cover costs that have been and will be incurred by the VA because of events in the Persian Gulf. The supplemental appropriation includes $4,000,000 for post-traumatic stress disorder. The conferees direct the Department to submit a plan within 15 days of enactment of this bill proposing how the balance of these funds will be allocated.

Concern has been expressed recently regarding emergency needs of the National Cemetery System (NCS). The 1991 NCS budget of $53,545,000 is eleven percent above the 1990 level. The conferees note that the VA has eliminated the common service reimbursement from the National Cemetery System to the medical care appropriation. This action has the effect of providing an additional $1,000,000 for cemetery activities in 1991. It is also noted that the VA reduced the NCS program by $1,261,000 as part of the general reduction applied to certain activities in the general operating expenses (GOE) account in 1991. If additional funds are needed, a reprogramming proposal from other activities in the GOE appropriation to restore that general reduction will receive expeditious consideration. It is anticipated that, within the budgetary allocation, the 1992, NCS funding level will be increased above the requested level so as to continue providing a dignified resting place for our recent and past heroes.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendment No. 31: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Section 634 of the Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1991, Public Law 101-506, is hereby repealed.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement deletes Senate language which provided for adjustments in the dairy program and technical changes to the 1990 farm bill.

The agreement also removes the cap on the Export Enhancement Program as proposed by the Senate. The conferees will expect the Department to assure that the benefits of the program go to the producer and not to the exporter.

The conferees will expect the Department to use the Commodity Credit Corporation and section 32 authority to remove surplus milk products from domestic markets and donate such products as a bonus to domestic feeding programs such as WIC, commodity supplemental feeding, elderly feeding (including meals-on-wheels) and programs for the homeless. Such donations shall be in addition to regular purchases.

The conferees discussed the Export Enhancement Program needs and strongly urge that 100 million pounds of nonfat dry milk and 100 million pounds of butter be exported under the Export Enhancement Program during the remainder of 1991. The conferees also expect that added emphasis be given to the export of vegetable oils, poultry and rice under the Export Enhancement Program.

Amendment No. 32: Deletes Senate language which had the effect of maintaining the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children caseload at current levels if adjustment to the dairy program would have caused negative impacts. The House had no similar provision.

TITLE II—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 33: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment amended to read as follows:

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The House had proposed an appropriation of $1,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis which the Senate deleted from the bill. The conference agreement restores the amount proposed by the House and adds a provision making these funds available until expended.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND

(RESCISSION)

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *$24,000,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate. The House had proposed a rescission of $9,600,000 from the excess balances in the Economic Development Revolving Fund and the Senate had proposed a rescission of $20,000,000 from such balances in the Fund. The conference agreement rescinds $24,000,000 in excess balances in the Economic Development Revolving Fund.

Amendment No. 35: Deletes a provision proposed by the Senate that would have permitted the Secretary of Commerce to transfer excess balances in the Economic Development Revolving Fund to meet needs in other Commerce Department appropriation accounts, pursuant to the reprogramming procedures contained in section 606 of Public Law 101-515. The House bill contained no provision on this matter.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 36: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operations and administration", $1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities", $3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The Senate had proposed an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the Operations, Research, and Facilities account of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Of this amount, $1,400,000 is for the increased cost of fuel to maintain flying hours for P-3 hurricane hunter aircraft and steaming hours for NOAA ocean and fisheries research vessels and $1,600,000 is for replacement of furniture and computers destroyed by a recent fire at a NOAA facility in Germantown, Maryland, and rental of temporary space for employees displaced by the fire. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes the $3,000,000 appropriation for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration proposed by the Senate. The agreement also includes appropriations not included in either bill of $1,400,000 for Export Administration and $1,100,000 for the United States Travel and Tourism Administration.

The funds included in the conference agreement for Export Administration will fund certain ongoing costs of the Bureau of Export Administration resulting from the Persian Gulf conflict, including additional analysis and administrative reviews of license applications to Third World countries and the Middle East, support of the Department's Gulf Reconstruction Center and additional training and workload requirements for special agents in export enforcement activities.

The amount included in the conference agreement for the United States Travel and Tourism Administration will provide resources necessary to reimburse the Claims, Judgments and Relief Acts Fund in the Department of Treasury as a result of a judgment rendered against the United States for certain construction costs of the USA Pavilion at the Louisiana World's Fair in 1984.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—GENERAL PROVISION

Amendment No. 37: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment enabling the Census Bureau to use $750,000 appropriated in the Periodic Censuses and Programs account for fiscal year 1991 to provide the Federated States of Micronesia technical assistance and training for census taking and other data collection efforts. The House bill contained no provision on this matter.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 38: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *$5,180,000, of which $2,000,000 shall remain available until expended and of which $3,180,000 is*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement includes the requested transfer of $3,180,000, as recommended by both the House and the Senate, to provide $314,000 for protection of witnesses, $2,262,000 to comply with provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and $604,000 for a Geographic Information System.

The conference agreement also includes $2,000,000 in new budget authority above the request, instead of $4,000,000 as recommended in the Senate amendment, to provide technical assistance related to implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The House Bill contained no such provision.

Amendment No. 39: Deletes a technical correction proposed by the Senate and not in the The House Bill. The correction is addressed in amendment No. 38.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT

The conferees concur with the language included in the Senate report that requires a report to be submitted on administration of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act by the Justice Department. The conferees agree that the fact that the Department is administering this program in no way commits them to funding actual compensation payments. The conferees expect the Administration to forward a proposal to the Congress on which agency shall be reponsible to fund payments.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Amendment No. 40: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

Section 524(c)(9) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(E) Subject to the notification procedures contained in section 606 of Public Law 101-515, and after reserving the amounts authorized in subparagraph (D) above, any unobligated balances remaining in the Fund on September 30, 1991, and on September 30, 1992, shall be available to the Attorney General, without fiscal year limitation, to procure vehicles, equipment, and other capital investment items for the law enforcement, prosecution, and correctional activities of the Department of Justice.".

SEC. 102.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The House Bill contained a general provision, Sec. 101, stricken by the Senate, which made unobligated balances in the Assets Forfeiture Fund available to initiate a new grant program authorized in the Crime Control Act of 1990 and to fund training enhancements and vehicle/equipment needs of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The conference agreement restores Sec. 101, but amends the House language to make the unobligated balances in the Assets Forfeiture Fund available only for procurement of vehicles, equipment, and other non-construction capital investment-type items for Justice Department activities involved in the war on drugs and violent crime.

WITNESS FEES FOR PRISONERS

Amendment No. 41: Deletes House language as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes a general provision, Sec. 102, proposed in the House Bill, which prohibits the use of funds appropriated in FY 1991 and prior years to pay fact witness fees to individuals who are incarcerated, but deletes the phrases "pursuant to a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum" as proposed in the Senate amendment. The Senate amendment broadens the House language to include all inmates, and not just those held in State prisons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—GENERAL PROVISION

Amendment No. 42: Deletes a provision proposed by the Senate that would have required that $1,250,000 of the funds made available to the State Department through Title IV of this bill be used only for payment of processing fingerprint and identification records and name checks as required by Public Law 101-515. The House bill contained no provision on this matter. The conferees note that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have received a communication from the Department of State stating the Department's unequivocal intention to pay the Federal Bureau of Investigation for fingerprint records and name check services as required under Public Law 101-515. In addi-

tion, the conferees understand that the appropriate officials responsible for financial management in the State Department and the FBI are working to establish the precise amounts owed for such services for fiscal year 1990 and fiscal year 1991.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 43: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *$68,730,000, of which $750,000, to remain available until September 30, 1992, shall be transferred to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal, and*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The House Bill provided $69,520,000 for the requested increases of $5,114,000 in new mandatory budget authority for the FY 1991 judges pay raise and the cost of the 20 new judges to be appointed in FY 1991, and $64,406,000 in new discretionary budget authority for geographical pay increases and to implement the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990.

The Senate amendment provided for the requested mandatory increases, but reduced discretionary authority by $1,540,000.

The conference agreement provides $67,980,000 in budget authority for the Courts as recommended by the Senate. In addition, the conference agreement provides for the transfer of $750,000 to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal. This Commission, whch was established in the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990, is tasked with investigating and studying the problems and issues involved in the tenure (including discipline and removal) of Article III judges.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

READY RESERVE FORCE

Amendment No. 44: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which appropriates $20,000,000 to the Maritime Administration for the Ready Reserve Force. The House bill contained no similar provision.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 45: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: *$3,630,000 to remain available until expended*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides an appropriation of $3,630,000, instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and $1,000,000 as proposed by the House, and makes these funds available until expended. The conferees agree that these funds are to be used for the purpose of providing technical assistance related to implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 46: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: *$2,000,000 to remain available until expended.*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides an appropriation of $2,000,000 as proposed by the House, instead of $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and also makes these funds available until expended.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 47: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: *$1,600,000 to remain available until expended.*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides an appropriation of $1,600,000, instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and also makes these funds available until expended.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 48: Deletes language proposed by the Senate which would have earmarked funds previously appropriated to the Small Business Administration for the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE). The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conferees note that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have received a communication from the Small Business Administration assuring the Committees that, with the transfer of $1.5 million into SBA's Salaries and Expenses account made available in this bill, the Administration unequivocally intends to fund the SCORE program at $2,767,000. This is the amount indicated in the conference report accompanying Public Law 101-515.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION GENERAL PROVISION

Amendment No. 49: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—GENERAL PROVISION

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall not withhold disaster assistance under section 7 of the Small Business Act to nurseries or greenhouses which suffered damage as a result of disasters (as defined in the Small Business Act) that occurred between October 1, 1990 and March 1, 1991.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The Senate amendment added a general provision which would grant authority to the Small Business Administration to provide disaster assistance loans for greenhouses and nurseries that suffered damage as a result of the November 1990 floods in Washington State. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement adds a general provision which grants authority to the Small Business Administration to provide disaster assistance loans for greenhouses or nurseries which suffered damage as a result of disasters that occurred between October 1, 1990 and March 1, 1991. The conferees recommend that the Small Business Committees of the House and Senate make a thorough review of this entire matter and consider proposing an amendment to section 7 of the Small Business Act which would make nurseries and greenhouses eligible on a permanent basis for SBA disaster assistance.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amendment No. 50: Restores the heading "OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE" and appropriation language as proposed by the House as follows:

	House	Senate	Conference
O&M, Army	$95,220,000	0	$56,000,000
O&M, Navy	173,880,000	0	62,000,000
O&M, Marine Corps	4,000,000	0	0
O&M, Air Force	76,400,000	0	32,000,000

Deletes the House provision appropriating $58,000,000 for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army. This issue is addressed in the Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991.

These funds are to be used for increased CHAMPUS costs associated with Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

CHAMPUS

The House included an appropriation of $270,000,000, allocated to the Army, Navy, and Air Force, associated with increased CHAMPUS costs. The Senate did not include any funds since the Department did not request an additional allowance.

The conferees agree that additive CHAMPUS funds are needed over the $80,000,000 included in the Desert Storm supplemental. Therefore, $150,000,000 is included for additive CHAMPUS costs. Of these funds, $56,000,000 is for the Army, $62,000,000 is for the Navy, and $32,000,000 is for the Air Force. Of the $56,000,000 provided for the Army, $5,000,000 is to be used only to pay the increased costs associated with the Fort Bragg Mental Health Demonstration Project. This project's total fiscal year 1991 funding is $12,000,000.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS

The conferees agree to include a provision that directs the Department to make available $500,000 for the Special Olympics Games from the funds previously appropriated for the Goodwill Games.

AIR BATTLE CAPTAIN

The conferees agree that the Army should continue, for the remainder of FY 1991, its demonstration program to place helicopter pilots graduated from the University of North Dakota in advanced helicopter pilot training.

REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT OF READY RESERVE FORCE VESSELS

The Conferees understand that the 71 Ready Reserve Force (RRF) vessels activated by the Navy for Operation Desert Shield are to be returned to deactivated RRF status upon redeployment to the U.S. Further, the

Conferees understand that the Navy is obligated to repair and refurbish these vessels prior to deactivation, thereby insuring their prompt availability for use in future conflicts. As such, the Conferees direct that at least half of these vessels be allocated to Navy shipyards to perform the required repair and refurbishment.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

The conferees strongly support the report language on the Civil Air Patrol as proposed by the House. In addition, the conferees direct the Air Force to provide the fiscal year 1991 funds to the Civil Air Patrol on a timely basis and to work with the Civil Air Patrol on their funding requirement for fiscal year 1992.

USE OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS AND RESOURCES FOR PERSIAN GULF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

The catastrophic environmental and ecological damage done in the Persian Gulf region and beyond resulting from the sabotage of Kuwaiti oil wells and associated facilities is without precedent in modern history. As a consequence of this unique situation, the Conferees strongly urge the Director of Central Intelligence to support the overall United States national government damage assessment effort by assembling a special Community-wide task force, in order to (1) identify all intelligence systems and analytical assets capable of assessing the nature, impacts, and extent of such damage; and (2) direct expeditiously and on a high priority basis those systems and assets to conduct such assessments. Further, under appropriate precautions to safeguard the security of intelligence assets, sources and methods, the Director of Central Intelligence is requested to (1) cooperate closely with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration and other federal departments and agencies in sharing resources, information, and analytical work and assessments that might result from the efforts on this matter; (2) make sharing arrangements to draw upon the information and analysis being done by other nations on this matter; and (3) provide a preliminary report, in both classified and unclassified forms, on the activities he has initiated on this matter 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 51: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 201. Restrictions provided under subsection (b)(2) of section 301d of title 37, United States Code, as authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for 1991 shall not apply in the case of flag or general officers serving as practicing physicians.

SEC. 201A. Of the funds made available to the Department of Defense for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, and amount not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be available only for an off-island leave program: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretaries concerned may, pursuant to uniform regulations, prescribe travel and transportation allowances for travel performed by participants in the off-island leave program: Provided further, That funds appropriated for the off-island leave program shall remain available until expended.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Restores House language which calls for a service life extension program for the U.S.S. KENNEDY at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 204. Of the funds appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 100-463) for fiscal year 1989, $200,000,000 shall be made available to the Department of the Navy and shall be obligated not later than sixty days from the enactment of this Act for the V-22 Osprey tilt rotor aircraft program: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall remain available until such time as they are expended for the V-22 Osprey tilt rotor program.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conferees agree to direct the Department of Defense to obligate the $200,000,000 provided for the program.

Amendment No. 54: Restores the House language making a transfer of funds for the AOE fast combat support ship program.

The House recommended a provision (section 205) transferring $237,000,000 from the AOE program funded in 1991 to other AOE ships funded in prior years for potential cost overruns. The House report noted that no claims have been agreed upon at this time, but directed the Navy to proceed expeditiously to resolve this matter and complete the ships. The Senate provided no funds because there has no determination of total government liability. The conferees understand that, even though government liability is currently estimated at $29,300,000, the Secretary of the Navy supports the transfer as proposed by the House in order that the Navy may proceed expeditiously to complete the ships. The conferees agree with the provision of the House noting the Secretary's support.

The conferees are concerned that providing funding in advance of any known requirement may be interpreted as a demonstration of congressional intent that this amount represents the government's liability. The conferees emphatically reject such an interpretation. Further, in order to assure a proper accounting of the government's liability, the conferees direct the General Accounting Office to monitor the resolution of claims in this instance. The Navy shall not obligate any of these funds for payment of claims until each specific obligation has been determined by GAO to be an appropriate cost to the government.

Amendment No. 55: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 206. Section 8126 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511; 104 Stat. 1907), is amended by inserting after "September 30, 1990", the following ", unless the Secretary of Defense submits a report by May 31, 1991 to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate indicating what additional positions he intends to fill above those positions assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity conflict as of September 30, 1990".

SEC. 207. Of the amount appropriated in title II of Public Law 101-165 (103 Stat. 1118) to the Department of Defense for the provision of logistical support and personnel services for the 1990 Goodwill Games, the amount of $500,000 shall be used to provide such services for the 1991 Special Olympics to be held in the State of Minnesota in July, 1991, and shall remain available for obligation for such purposes until September 30, 1991.

SEC. 208. The Secretary of Defense shall transfer $8,000,000 from the appropriation "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Agencies" appropriated in Title IV of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1990 (P.L. 101-165) for the Center for Commerce and Industrial Expansion to appropriations available to the Department of Education which shall be obligated by that Department as a grant for the Center for Commerce and Industrial Expansion as authorized in Section 4 of Public Law 101-600: Provided, That such funds shall remain available until expended.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House of the amendment of the Senate.

CENTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

The conferees have included bill language to transfer unobligated funds that have been declared to be excess from the Department of Defense to the Department of Education to execute Section 4 of Public Law 101-600.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 56: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: *: Provided, That these funds shall remain in the United States Treasury and shall be transferred to the District of Columbia government immediately upon certification by the Mayor of the District of Columbia to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives that spending reductions and revenue enhancements in amounts not less than $216,000,000 in the aggregate are being implemented and all approvals by the Council of the District of Columbia, as required by law, have been secured: Provided further, That these funds shall be transferred to the District of Columbia government no later than May 1, 1991.*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement includes bill language proposed by the Senate that conditions the availability of these funds on the Mayor's certification to the Committees on Appropriations that spending reductions and revenue enhancements amounting to at least $216,000,000 have been implemented and that all approvals by the Council of the District of Columbia, as required by law, have been secured. The House included similar language in its report. The conference action also includes bill language requiring that the payment to the District of Columbia government be made no later than May 1, 1991.

According to its announced schedule the District Council will consider the fiscal year 1991 supplemental on April 9, 1991. The conferees intend to request the General Accounting Office to review that legislation in

order to advise the Committees whether the legislation enacted meets the stated goal of reducing spending or contains revenue enhancements that, in the aggregate, total not less than $216,000,000.

CHAPTER IV

The conferees agree with the language in the Senate Report relating to petitions filed with the National Marine Fisheries Service to declare five species of Columbia and Snake River salmon as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Amendment No. 57: Restores House language stricken by the Senate that provides that funds included in the FY 1991 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for the Passaic River Mainstem, New Jersey, project may be used only for that project.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Amendment No. 58: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Using funds appropriated for "Construction, general" in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991, Public Law 101-514, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to continue work during fiscal year 1991 which would be terminated solely for policy reasons as a result of the proposed phaseout of the sections 103, 107, 111, and 208 Continuing Authorities Programs: Provided, That, from within funds appropriated to "General investigations" by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991, Public Law 101-514, the Secretary shall make $300,000 available to implement the provisions of the "Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act" (Public Law 101-646).

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate that directs the Secretary of the Army to continue work during fiscal year 1991 on those activities under sections 103, 107, 111, and 208 of the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities Programs being terminated solely for policy reasons as a result of the proposed phaseout of those sections of the Continuing Authorities Program. The Senate language has been amended to correct the name of the account under which these programs are funded.

The conference agreement also includes language proposed by the Senate that directs the Secretary of the Army to make $300,000 of the funds appropriated in the FY 1991 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act available to implement the provisions of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Amendment No. 59: Appropriates $25,000,000 for the Construction Program of the Bureau of Reclamation to meet the emergency needs of areas affected by the continuing drought in the West instead of $30,000,000 as proposed by the House and $20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

Of the amount appropriated under this heading in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-514), up to $11,930,000 shall be available for Buffalo Bill Dam Modification, Wyoming, as proposed in the United States Department of the Interior Budget Justifications, fiscal year 1991, for the Bureau of Reclamation.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate which would permit the expenditure of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1991 for the Buffalo Bill Dam modification project in Wyoming. The Senate language has been amended to delete the heading.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY SUPPLY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The conferees agree that the Secretary of Energy shall use such sums as are necessary from amounts previously provided to the State of Hawaii for geothermal resource verification and characterization to conduct the necessary environmental assessments and/or environmental impact statement (EIS) for the geothermal initiative to proceed. This shall be done consistent with the guidance in Senate Report 101-378 and funds not expended for this purpose shall be applied to the characterization effort originally specified in that report. The work contemplated by the Federal Government and State of Hawaii is resource verification and characterization. This is research work not development or project construction work and is not a "major federal action" and therefore would not require an EIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). However, the environmental sensitivity of this geothermal resource is so acute that the process required in an EIS is important, and shall be complied with in this case.

The Secretrary is directed to conduct the EIS in cooperation with the appropriate agencies of the State of Hawaii which have already begun state goethermal master planning and environmental impact assessments in compliance with NEPA requirements. The conferees further agree that the law does not require such an EIS and that this action does not set a precedent for action in similar situations in the future. Rather, this action is taken only because of the unique sensitivity of the geothermal resource in Hawaii.

The conferees agree with the Senate Report language regarding the distribution of funds for the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action [UMTRA] program.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The conferees agree with the Senate Report language regarding the use of funds for B Plant at Hanford.

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates $623,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $603,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate regarding the availability of $10,000,000 in community impact assistance to several communities in Colorado.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates $150,000,000 from the Unemployment Trust Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of $200,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 64: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that all funds appropriated under this heading are designated to be "emergency requirements" for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. The House bill included no similar provision.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Amendment No. 65: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which appropriates $4,000,000 from the Unemployment Trust Fund for costs associated with Operation Desert Shield/Operation Desert Storm for carrying out the Transition Assistance Program. The House bill included no funds for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 66: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: *:Provided, That funds appropriated by the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 1991, for rural health outreach grants, may not be used to provide forward or multiyear funding: Provided further, That none of the funds available for ongoing activities within community health centers or maternal and child health block grant programs under Public Law 101-517 shall be reprogrammed, redirected or reallocated for any other purposes*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate to clarify that funds appropriated in fiscal year 1991 for rural health outreach grants may not be used for multiyear awards.

The conferees have also included language to make clear that the Department is prohibited from reprogramming, redirecting or reallocating funds in community health centers or the maternal and child health program.

The conferees are aware that a number of community health centers have not received their full 1991 award because funds have been reserved pending resolution of the Department's proposed reallocation of funds for the infant mortality initiative. The conferees expect funds that have been withheld from these grantees to be released immediately.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION

Amendment No. 67: Appropriates $17,000,000 as proposed by the Senate for payment of claims resulting from vaccines administered prior to fiscal year 1989. The conference

agreement also provides $1,000,000 in additional funding from the Vaccine Compensation Trust Fund for administrative costs of the program, as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not include either of these provisions.

The conferees are concerned that Federal financial liability under the vaccine compensation program as currently structured vastly exceeds estimates made at the time of enactment. The conferees urge the authorizing committees to review the program as quickly as possible to determine what statutory changes should be made to bring the program in line with original Congressional intent.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 68: Deletes language proposed by the House which would have legislatively released $100,000,000 from the contingency reserve. After House passage of the supplemental appropriations bill, the Office of Management and Budget released $100,000,000 from the contingency reserve. The Conferees remain concerned about the significant workload increases which SSA has experienced in fiscal year 1991. Therefore, the Conferees urge the Office of Management and Budget to closely monitor this situation and release additional contingency funds as necessary to provide SSA with needed resources to maintain a high level of service to the public.

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Amendment No. 69: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Amounts provided under this heading in the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 1991, for cash and medical assistance may be used to provide grants to private nonprofit agencies for private nonprofit agencies for private sector resettlement activities, as authorized by law.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement deletes without prejudice language in the Senate bill which would have designated $1,700,000 of funds already appropriated for refugee and entrant assistance for an expanded Cuban private sector initiative. Instead, the conference agreement includes bill language to clarify that cash and medical assistance funds may be used to provide grants to private nonprofit agencies, as permitted under authorizing law. However, no funds for such grants may be derived from States facing shortfalls in cash and medical assistance. This bill language would allow the Department of Health and Human Services to award grants such as those envisioned in the Senate language. The conferees believe the Office of Refugee Resettlement is the appropriate entity to make the selection of grantees.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Amendment No. 70: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: *, and such funds shall be awarded no later than June 1, 1991: Provided, That the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and section 431 of the General Education Provisions Act are waived with regard to grants made with fiscal year 1991 appropriated funds under title III, part H of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act.*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement inserts language proposed by the Senate requiring that funds appropriated in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 1991, for grants to tribally controlled vocational schools be awarded not later than June 1, 1991. The House bill provided that these funds become available on April 1, 1991 but did not specify when the awards should be made. The conference agreement also adds new language which permits an accelerated review process by waiving certain administrative requirements.

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

Amendment No. 71: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

In the appropriations language under this heading in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 1991, delete the words "if authorized," and the words "if such a grant is specifically authorized in law" and insert after "Standards" the following: ": Provided, That funding for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards shall be expended under the terms, conditions, and limitations provided for in Part G of Title IV of H.R. 5932 as passed the House of Representatives on October 26, 1990".

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The regular 1991 Appropriations Act for the Department of Education provides $5,000,000 for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards subject to the passage of authorizing legislation. Legislation authorizing this grant passed the House of Representatives late in the 101st Congress but did not become law. The Senate bill included language releasing these funds. The conference agreement accepts this proposal but requires that the funds be spent as would have been provided if the House passed authorization bill had become law.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 72: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate regarding inscriptions on the sides of Senators' mobile offices.

Amendment No. 73: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate regarding transfers of certain Senate leadership funds.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 74: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to approval by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and subject to enactment of authorizing legislation, amounts may be transferred from the appropriation "Library of Congress, Salaries and expenses" to the appropriation "Architect of the Capitol, Library buildings and grounds, Structural and mechanical care" for the purpose of rental, lease, or other agreement, of temporary storage and warehouse space for use by the Library of Congress during fiscal year 1991, and to incur incidental expenses in connection with such use.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conferees agree there is an acute need for temporary storage at the Library of Congress. In the meantime, the special collections backlog cannot be processed. The language provides that the Architect may lease such space for use by the Library of Congress, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, and that funds may be transferred for such purpose.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(DISAPPROVAL OF DEFERRALS)

Amendment No. 75: Restores House language which makes the disapproval of deferrals effective on April 16, 1991.

Amendment No. 76: Amends language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate by requiring deferred funds to be made available for obligation effective April 16, 1991, except for projects at bases recommended for closure by the Secretary of Defense in his report to Congress of April 15, 1991. The conferees agree to this provision because the construction moratorium/prohibition has been extended on three occasions for a total of 15 months with no assurance that it will not be extended beyond April 16, 1991. The conferees also object to the Department's continued disregard for the Impoundment Control process which requires that deferral of budget authority be reported to Congress. Consequently, the Comptroller General has found it necessary on two occasions to report such deferral of budget authority under section 1015(a) of the Impoundment Control Act.

LAND CONVEYANCE

Amendment No. 77: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides for conveyance of surplus land and facilities known as the U.S. Army Charles Melvin Price Support Center Wherry Housing Annex. The land conveyance is made to the Missouri Housing Development Commission on the condition that property will be used for low-income and transitional housing for the homeless.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 78: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which transfers $93,000 from the Cooperative State Research Service Buildings and Facilities account to the Special Research Grants program of the Cooperative State Research Service for the University of Maine to purchase scientific instrumentation equipment. The House has no similar provision.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 79: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which earmarks up to $1,000,000 from funds previously appropriated to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service contingency fund to carry out, in the State of Maine, an inspection, quarantine, eradication, and control program concerning the necrotic strain of potato virus Y (PVY-N). The House had no similar provision.

Recently, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service issued a proposed rule establishing user fees to cover costs of the agricultural quarantine and inspection program. Only two weeks were allowed for public comment with an implementation date of April 1, 1991. Due to the additional administrative requirements to the airline industry, the conferees expect the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to delay implementation until comments can be adequately reviewed and to allow the industry time to reconcile necessary administrative actions to comply with the final rulemaking. Also, the conferees are concerned with implementing domestic user fees without specific approval of the Congress. Accordingly, the conferees expect the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service not to include domestic user fees until the Congress has considered them.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendment No. 80: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides $1,400,000 for disaster payments authorized by the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 for producers who suffered crop losses resulting from Hurricane Hugo. The House has no similar provision.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

Amendment No. 81: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

Of the loan funds previously made available under title V of the Housing Act of 1949, up to $35,000,000 shall be made available for section 502(g), Deferred Mortgage Demonstration.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides that "up to" $35,000,000 shall be available for a rural housing deferred mortgage demonstration program. The Senate amendment provided "not less than" $35,000,000 for the program. The House had no similar provision.

PUBLIC LAW 480

Amendment No. 82: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

PUBLIC LAW 480

Title I of the Public Law 480 program allowed for the repayment of loans for the sale of agricultural commodities in foreign or local currencies until December 31, 1971. Since that time, until the law was changed in the 1985 farm bill, all sales have been on dollar credit terms. In view of the present financial situation, it is impossible for many countries to repay their loans in dollars. Therefore, the President may use the authority in section 411 and section 604 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to renegotiate the payment on Public Law 480 debt in eligible countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides authority to the President to use section 411 and section 604 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to renegotiate the payment on Public Law 480 debt in eligible countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa. The House had no similar provision.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

TRADE ENHANCEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Amendment No. 83: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate that extends the availability of funds for the trade enhancement demonstration project in Arizona.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Amendment No. 84: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate appropriating $4,980,000 in liquidating cash for highway traffic safety grants and increasing the limitation on obligations for alcohol safety incentive grants by $4,980,000.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

MANDATORY PASSENGER RAIL SERVICE PAYMENTS

Amendment No. 85: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate that extends the availability of funds for mandatory passenger rail service payments.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 86: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other Act, none of the funds made available to the General Services Administration may be obligated or expended for the award of a final contract for site acquisition or construction of the Naval Systems Commands headquarters project without (1) a written report that the new Solicitation for Offers for the project is in the best interests of the United States, and (2) advance approval in writing of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

This provision requires the Administrator of General Services to secure advance approval in writing from the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees before the award of a final contract for site acquisition or construction of the Naval Systems Commands headquarters project.

The provision also requires the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, to submit a written report within 30 days of enactment, to the House of Representatives and the Senate, which identifies whether modifying or canceling the current Solicitation for Offers for the Naval Systems Commands headquarters in Northern Virginia is in the best interests of the United States. The report shall consider (1) the costs incurred to date in preparing and conducting the current Solicitation for Offers by both the General Services Administration and the Department of the Navy; (2) the additional costs to the Federal Government that will be incurred when a new Solicitation for Offers for this project is conducted; and (3) any other additional costs arising out of the decision to modify or cancel the current Solicitation for Offers.

It is the intention of the conferees that the modification or withdrawal of the current Solicitation for Offers will not delay the progress of the Naval Systems Commands headquarters project. This provision shall not have the effect of increasing funds appropriated for this project.

EFFECTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 87: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate making $330,000 appropriated in Public Law 101-509 available until expended for the rehabilitation of the Official Residence of the Vice President.

CHAPTER XI

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

Amendment No. 88: Appropriates $712,584,000 for compensation and pensions as proposed by the Senate, instead of $303,084,000 as proposed by the House.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

Amendment No. 89: Appropriates $250,000,000 for readjustment benefits as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROGRAMS

CONGREGATE SERVICES

Amendment No. 90: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

CONGREGATE SERVICES

Funds appropriated under this head in Public Law 101-507 (104 Stat. 1362) and all unobligated balances of prior year appropriations under such head, shall be made available for the revised Congregate Housing Services program under section 802 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That any entity that receives assistance under a contract under the Congregate Housing Services Act of 1978 that expires in fiscal year 1991, and is otherwise eligible for assistance under such section 802, shall continue to receive assistance under such section 802: Provided further, That each such entity shall be provided such assistance for a 1-year term notwithstanding section 802(b)(2), and the dollar amount of such assistance to such entity shall not be less than the dollar amount of assistance that would be indicated by the rate at which such assistance was made available to such entity in the contract that expires in fiscal year 1991: Provided further, That notwithstanding the last sentence of section 802(g), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall expedite the processing of such entity's application for continued assistance so that funding of the entity will continue without hiatus.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The committee of conference has agreed to permit unobligated congregate services funds to be available to begin new congregate services projects, consistent with modifications carried in the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. The conferees have also included language providing that all existing projects in the program continue to receive assistance.

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

Amendment No. 91: Deletes language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate transferring unobligated balances in the rehabilitation loan fund to the Department's revolving fund (liquidating programs). The committee of conference has agreed to delete, without prejudice, this language pending consideration of the 1992 budget.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Amendment No. 92: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate requiring that $500,000 of the 1991 research and technology appropriation be available for the National Commission on Manufactured Housing.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 93: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate regarding a waiver of the number of persons in a facility developed under the supportive housing for persons with disabilities program.

Amendment No. 94: Deletes language proposed by the Senate modifying House bill language regarding the waiver of the project size limitation in the supportive housing for persons with disabilities program.

Amendment No. 95: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate modifying language included in the 1991 Appropriations Act exempting the City of West Hollywood, California, from certain restrictions on the use of rental rehabilitation funds.

Amendment No. 96: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

Section 837(c) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Any such amounts that shall not have been obligated by March 20, 1991, shall be made available in accordance with the terms of the appropriation under the head 'Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless' in Public Law 101-507 (104 Stat. 1351, 1364)."

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conferees agree that the 1991 funds for the supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless program should remain available for the purposes for which they were appropriated.

PREVIOUSLY OBLIGATED FUNDS

Amendment No. 97: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

All previously obligated funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the respective heads "Community development grants" and "Urban development action grants" for prior fiscal years shall be exempt, effective as of March 5, 1991, from the application of the provisions of sections 1405 (b)(4) and (b)(6) of Public Law 101-510 (104 Stat. 1679) and section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and shall remain available until expended for the purposes for which originally obligated.

In addition to any other rescission provided for in this Act, of the funds made available under the head "Annual contributions for assisted housing" in the Department of Housing and Urban Development in prior years, an additional $23,000,000 are rescinded: Provided, That $20,000,000 of such amount shall be from amounts for projects to be developed for the elderly and handicapped under section 202 of the United States Housing Act of 1959, as amended, and $3,000,000 of such amount shall be from amounts for section 8 voucher assistance for tenants affected by public housing relocation activities.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House the amendment of the Senate.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 98: Deletes language proposed by the Senate which would allow funds appropriated in the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991, to be used to initiate a multiyear contract for the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) program.

The conferees expect the Department of Transportation to expeditiously submit a request for reprogramming to utilize fiscal year 1990 or prior year funds for the ASOS program. In addition, the conferees direct the Federal Aviation Administration to report within 30 days on the steps the agency will take to address the problems experienced in the ASOS procurement and to tighten the review process leading up to contract award or related actions.

Amendment No. 99: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which would amend Public Law 100-297 to change the deadline for holding the White House Conference on Indian Education, contingent on the initial meeting of the Advisory Committee established for planning and conducting the Conference, and to specify the consultatory role of the Advisory Committee. The House had no such provision.

Amendment No. 100: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 307. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be expended by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to enforce the March 18, 1991, deadline contained in the regulations published in the Federal Register on November 16, 1990, (40 CFR, Parts 122, 123, 124), pertaining to group applications for stormwater discharges, until such deadline is extended to September 30, 1991.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for a temporary time extension for submission of group applications for stormwater discharge permits my municipalities, as proposed by the Senate, with an amendment which also allows other local units of government and other operators of industrial sites additional time to utilize this streamlined regulatory procedure. The conferees agree that the Environmental Protection Agency shoud encourage participation in this efficient permitting process through informational efforts and technical assistance to all parties eligible, and particularly those that do not have access to the expertise needed to fully comply with the regulations.

Amendment No. 101: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate amending Section 533 of the fiscal year 1991 Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act. The language prohibits funds of the Agency for International Development from being used for projects involving commercial timber extraction in primary tropical forest areas unless certain conditions are met.

Amendment No. 102: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 309. PERSIAN GULF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK.—Congress strongly encourages the President to seek the establishment of an interntional framework agreement to—

(1) provide for environmental monitoring, assessment, remediation and restoration in the Persian Gulf region of effects of the recent war; and

(2) provide for the payment, by the host country, of appropriate Federal agencies utilized to establish or implement this agreement.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriatins of the Senate and House of Representatives an unclassified report identifying the actions taken to implement these provisions and any costs and payments, and

(2) by March 1, 1992, and subject to the receipt of payment by the Environmental Protection Agency under subsection (a)(2), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with appropriate agencies, shall submit to Congress an unclassified report providing a comprehensive evaluation of environmental effects of the Persian Gulf conflict identified pursuant to this provision.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conferees deplore the environmental terrorism employed by the Government of Iraq during the Persian Gulf War. These tactics and collateral war damage have caused serious environmental damage to the region. The conferees therefore have included language which strongly encourages the President to seek the establishment of an international agreement to address these problems, utilize Federal expertise, and provide payment by the host country for implementing this program.

Amendment No. 103: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which inserts language that makes a technical change to section 658J of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) to require that funds be obligated but not necessarily expended by States by the end of the fiscal year following the appropriation. The House bill included no similar provision.

SENSE OF CONGRESS RESOLUTION CONCERNING SYRIA

Amendment No. 104: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 311. SYRIA.

(a) It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) The successful conclusion of the war in the Persian Gulf provides an opportunity to begin building a lasting peace in the Middle East;

(2) A crucial element of peace in this unstable region is the willingness of Arab states to negotiate with Israel, recognizing her right to live in peace;

(3) The United States should continue to urge Arab states to negotiate peace with the State of Israel;

(4) One of those Arab states, Syria, continues to undermine goodwill and peace in the region by depriving the 4,000 Jews living in Syria of the right to emigrate;

(5) Syrian Jews continue to live in a climate of fear and insecurity, still denied fundamental civil and human rights;

(6) A Jew living in Syria, in order to travel, must leave a large sum of money and members of his immediate family as insurance for his return;

(7) Jews suspected of having traveled "illegally" or even of planning to do so have been arrested, interrogated, and subjected to lengthy imprisonment;

(8) Syrian President Hafez Assad continues to deny the basic right of free emigration, a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which Syria is a signatory.

(b) The Congress—

(1) condemns the Government of Syria for continuing to deny the basic human right of free emigration;

(2) calls upon the Government of Syria—

(A) to allow all Syrian Jews to emigrate freely,

(B) to release from prison Jews suspected of having traveled "illegally" or of planning to do so;

(3) urges the Administration to continue to make known to Syrian authorities the importance of respecting the human rights of the Jewish community, especially the right to emigrate, in determining future policy toward Syria.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides a sense of the Congress resolution that Syrian Jews be allowed to emigrate freely. The Senate had proposed a sense of the Senate resolution, and the House had no similar provision.

Amendment No. 105: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 312. REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

(a) Section 6 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2605) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j) TRANSITION.—

"(1) ORIGINATOR LIABILITY.—A person who makes a federally related mortgage loan shall not be liable to a borrower because of a failure of such person to comply with subsection (a) with respect to an application for a loan made by the borrower before the regulations referred to in paragraph (3) take effect.

"(2) SERVICER LIABILITY.—A servicer of a federally related mortgage loan shall not be liable to a borrower because of a failure of the servicer to perform any duty under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) that arises before the regulations referred to in paragraph (3) take effect.

"(3) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary shall, by regulations that shall take effect not later than April 20, 1991, establish any requirements necessary to carry out this section. Such regulations shall include the model disclosure statement required under subsection (a)(2).".

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

TITLE IV—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Amendment No. 106: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate regarding technical corrections and enrolling error corrections to certain fiscal year 1991 appropriations acts. The amendment would modify these acts to reflect the final Congressional agreement of the 101st Congress.

TITLE V—CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND VETERANS BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 107: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

TITLE V—CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND VETERANS BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For emergency expenses necessary for the benefits provided in the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991, for fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1995, not to exceed $655,000,000 appropriated, to be derived by transfer only by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, from current and future balances in the Defense Cooperation Account to the following accounts in chapters I and II of this title in not to exceed the following amounts:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the payment of special death gratuities for service members participating in the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $15,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $4,000,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $4,000,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $2,000,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of death gratuities, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $2,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $1,360,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $570,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,070,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of a temporary increase in the rate of special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $101,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $24,000,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $29,000,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $19,000,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of special pay for health professionals recalled to active duty or involuntarily retained on active duty, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $7,900,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $400,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,700,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of increased amounts attributable to the removal of the sixty-day limitation on the amount of leave that may be paid to survivors of military members who die on active duty, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $580,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $140,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $160,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $100,000.

For an additional amount for the payment to retired members of the Armed Forces recalled to active duty during a war or national emergency at the highest grade previously held and to allow these members to retire to the highest grade held, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $50,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $14,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $17,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $10,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of the basic allowance for quarters to military reservists without dependents, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $22,100,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $3,200,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $5,500,000;

Military personnel, Air Force, $5,200,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of family separation allowances, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $20,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $16,900,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $5,900,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $8,200,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the payment of increased costs of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Operation and maintenance, Army, $15,400,000;
Operation and maintenance, Navy, $17,700,000;
Operation and maintenance, Air Force, $14,900,000.

For an additional amount to provide transitional health care coverage upon deactivation for reservists on active duty during the Persian Gulf Conflict, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Operation and maintenance, Army, $15,900,000;
Operation and maintenance, Navy, $6,370,000;
Operation and maintenance, Air Force, $2,730,000.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Guaranteed student loans", for fiscal year 1991, $3,106,000; for fiscal year 1992, $5,932,562; for fiscal year 1993, $2,262,250; for fiscal year 1994, $506,250; for fiscal year 1995, $506,250 as authorized in section 372, provided that if these amounts in any fiscal year are not sufficient to provide for the benefits authorized, any additional amounts necessary shall be available from otherwise appropriated funds from this account.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Student financial assistance", for fiscal year 1991, $1,290,000; for fiscal year 1992, $3,165,000; for fiscal year 1993, $3,165,000; for fiscal year 1994, $3,165,000; for fiscal year 1995, $3,165,000 as authorized in section 372, provided that if these amounts in any fiscal year are not sufficient to provide for the benefits authorized, any additional amounts necessary shall be available from otherwise appropriated funds from this account.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", for the following amounts and fiscal years specified: fiscal year 1991, $200,000; fiscal year 1992, $600,000; fiscal year 1993, $700,000; fiscal year 1994, $700,000; fiscal year 1995, $700,000, to remain available until expended.

VETERANS EDUCATION BENEFITS

For an additional amount for purposes of funding chapter 30 of title 38, United States Code, and chapter 106 of title 10, United States Code, for fiscal years 1991 through 1995, $655,000,000, less the total of the amounts appropriated for fiscal years 1991 through 1995 in the preceding paragraphs of this section.

CHAPTER III

For an additional amount for emergency expenses not otherwise provided for in this Act, $50,000,000 of which $30,000,000 may be available for Family Education and Support Services as authorized in the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991 and of which $20,000,000 may be available for Child Care Assistance as authorized in the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these sums as necessary to the appropriate operation and maintenance appropriations to be merged with and made available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 501. (a) The authority provided in this title to transfer funds from the Defense Cooperation Account is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1995.

(b) Amounts transferred from the Defense Cooperation Account shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred.

(c) The Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives before making any transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account. No transfer may be made until the seventh day after such committees receive the notification required by this subsection to be submitted for such transfer.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conferees agree to appropriate $655,000,000 by transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account for emergency expenses necessary for military personnel and veterans benefits as authorized by the National Defense Supplemental Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991.

In addition, the conferees agree to appropriate $50,000,000 for Family Education and Support Services and for Child Care Assistance as authorized by the National Defense Supplemental Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE TO JORDAN

Amendment No. 108: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 502. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE FOR JORDAN.

(a) PROHIBITION. —Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, may be obligated or expended for assistance for Jordan.

(b) EXCEPTIONS. —Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) assistance for refugees; or

(2) assistance to finance the training or studies outside Jordan of students whose course of study or training program began before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) WAIVER.—The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Jordan has taken steps to advance the peace process in the Middle East, or that furnishing assistance to Jordan would be beneficial to the peace process in the Middle East.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(e) REPEALS.—(1) The ninth proviso under the heading "Economic Support Fund" of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, is hereby repealed.

(2) The tenth proviso under the heading "Economic Support Fund" of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, is hereby repealed.

(3) Any provision of law not repealed by this subsection that earmarks economic or military assistance for Jordan shall have no force or effect upon the date of enactment of this Act.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conferees agree to prohibit fiscal year 1991 foreign assistance funds from being provided to Jordan. Exceptions to this prohibition are provided for refugees and assistance to finance the ongoing training of studies of students outside Jordan. The President may waive the prohibitions on funds for Jordan if he determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Jordan has taken steps to advance the peace process in the Middle East, or that furnishing assistance to Jordan would be beneficial to the peace process.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1991 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1991 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1991 follow:

Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	$4,376,212,000
House bill, fiscal year 1991	4,136,377,100
Senate bill, fiscal year 1991	4,654,031,100
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1991	4,786,058,100
Conference agreement compared with:	
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	+409,846,100
House bill, fiscal year 1991	+649,681,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1991	+132,027,000

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
NEAL SMITH,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
DAVID R. OBEY (except amendments 31 and 32),
EDWARD R. ROYBAL,
TOM BEVILL,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
BOB TRAXLER,
WILLIAM LEHMAN,
JULIAN C. DIXON,
VIC FAZIO,
W.G. (BILL) HEFNER,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE (except amendments 31 and 32),
JOHN T. MYERS,
LAWRENCE COUGHLIN,
BILL GREEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,

QUENTIN BURDICK,
PAT LEAHY,
JIM SASSER,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
TOM HARKIN,
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
BROCK ADAMS,
MARK O. HATFIELD,
TED STEVENS,
JAKE GARN,
THAD COCHRAN,
ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR.,
ALFONSE M. D'AMATO,
WARREN RUDMAN,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
SLADE GORTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

□ 1030

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1282, OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1991

Mr. WHITTEN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 1282) making supplemental appropriations and transfers for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 102-30)

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1282) "making supplemental appropriations and transfers for "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10,15, 16, 29, 30, and 31.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 22, 23, 25, 28, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$15,082,750,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$2,758,500,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$1,205,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$3,701,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$203,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, and 34.

For consideration of the House bill and all Senate amendments:

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
NORMAN D. DICKS,
CHARLES WILSON,
W.G. (BILL) HEFNER,
LES AUCOIN,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
JULIAN C. DIXON,
BERNARD J. DWYER,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
BILL YOUNG,
BOB LIVINGSTON,
JERRY LEWIS,

And as additional conferees solely for the consideration of Senate amendments No. 32 and No. 34:

DAVID R. OBEY,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
PAT J. LEAHY,
JIM SASSER,
DENNIS DECONCINI,
DALE BUMPERS,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
TOM HARKIN,
TED STEVENS,
JAKE GARN,
BOB KASTEN,
AL D'AMATO,
WARREN RUDMAN,
THAD COCHRAN,
ARLEN SPECTER,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1282) making supplemental appropriations and transfers for "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The conference agreement on the Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991 incorporates some of the provisions of both the House and Senate versions of the bill. The language and allocations set forth in House Report 102-10 and Senate Report 102-23 should be complied with unless specifically addressed in the accompanying bill and statement of the managers to the contrary. In addition, the conference agreement incorporates some of the provisions of both the House and Senate versions of the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Food Stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, Veterans Compensation and Pensions, and Other Urgent Needs Act of 1991. The language and allocations set forth in House Report 102-9 and Senate Report 102-24 should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary.

PERSIAN GULF REGIONAL DEFENSE FUND

Amendment Nos. 1 and 2: Delete House language which allowed the merger of the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund and the Defense Cooperation Account.

Amendment No. 3: Deletes Senate language which allowed for the transfer of funds from these accounts by the Secretaries of Defense and Transportation with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates by transfer not to exceed $42,625,822,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of not to exceed $42,588,372,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates by transfer $4,863,700,000 as proposed by the House instead of $4,849,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates by transfer $797,400,000 as proposed by the House instead of $792,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates by transfer $983,400,000 as proposed by the House instead of $978,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates by transfer $1,278,200,000 as proposed by the House instead of $1,271,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates $15,082,750,000 by transfer instead of $16,393,750,000 as proposed by the House and $14,981,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees agree to fund the fuel price increase costs but not the costs of items already provided by our allies in the form of assistance-in-kind. This rationale applies to all the Operation and Maintenance appropriations.

Amendment No. 10: Restores House language which earmarks $350,000 for the 1991 Memorial Day Celebration.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates $2,758,500,000 by transfer instead of $3,009,500,000 as proposed by the House and $2,391,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates $1,205,000,000 by transfer instead of $1,330,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,197,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates $3,701,000,000 by transfer instead of $4,080,000,000 as proposed by the House and $3,026,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $203,000,000 by transfer instead of $236,000,000 as proposed by the House and $173,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

Amendment No. 15: Restores heading and appropriates by transfer $16,000,000 as proposed by the House.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Amendment No. 16: Restores heading and appropriates by transfer $55,000,000 as proposed by the House.

PEARL HARBOR ATTACK COMMEMORATION

The Conferees urge the Navy to consider delaying inactivation of the USS *Missouri* so that it may serve as a suitable platform from which to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The Conferees suggest that the Navy, utilizing the minimal ship's complement to maintain navigational safety, should make all necessary preparations to ensure that the USS *Missouri* arrives at Pearl Harbor well in advance of December 7, 1991.

SMALL, DISADVANTAGED, AND NATIVE AMERICAN BUSINESS CONCERNS

The conferees agree with House report language concerning the use of small and disadvantaged business concerns in Defense contracts or subcontracts awarded for the reconstruction of Kuwait's civil infrastructure.

The conferees further direct the same consideration be given to Native American businesses and enterprises.

TIDEWATER, NORFOLK, VA

The House included $500,000 in operation and maintenance, Navy, to implement and staff an enhanced telephone system for the Tidewater Family Services Center. The House also included $10,000,000 in operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies, for an automated telephone appointment system to coordinate appointments among Tidewater medical facilities.

Because Tidewater is the largest military catchment area and was severely impacted by Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, the conferees agree to include $500,000 for the enhanced telephone system for the Tidewater Family Services Center and $4,000,000 to plan and implement an automated telephone appointment system to coordinate medical care. The conferees want to ensure that this system is consistent with the new Tidewater catchment area management project and not an alternative to the Composite Health Care System computer system.

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

Of the $200,000,000 provided in the fiscal year 1991 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, $25,000,000 will be provided for loan guarantees to small businesses in communities impacted by the deployment of forces for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Each small business loan guarantee is limited to a maximum amount of $50,000. The Department will submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act specifying what selection criteria were used to determine which small businesses qualify and which communities are to receive these loan guarantees. This program should be administered by the Office of Economic Adjustment in the Department of Defense in consultation with the Small Business Administration.

CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET (CRAF)

The conferees agree with the Senate language that the Department continue its aircraft modification program. Additionally, the conferees encourage the Department to expeditiously complete the congressionally mandated mobility study.

FUEL PRICE INCREASES

The conferees agree to include a general provision that would fund costs of price increases for fuel purchased in fiscal year 1991 only from the Defense Cooperation Account.

ASSISTANCE-IN-KIND

The conferees agree that the Department's funding request for logistics support has been offset, in part, by assistance-in-kind provided by the United States allies. The conferees conclude that the cost of items already borne by our allies need not be funded in this supplemental.

CRITICAL LANGUAGES

The classified annex accompanying this report includes language addressing critical language requirements.

PROCUREMENT AND RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The table below is the conference agreement for Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. The agreement includes some items that were funded in the Dire Emergency Supplemental in the House version of the bill. The conference agreement on that bill does not include these items.

The conference agreement reflects the most recent estimates from the Department of Defense of requirements for restocking supplies and avoiding production breaks that might result from procurement decisions made during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. The conferees note that when the original Supplemental was submitted, the war had not yet ended. In some cases, the Department planned to "surge" production to meet wartime requirements using multiple shifts. Such surgest would be followed by a steep drop in production rates and employment as the Department shifted back to peacetime production levels. For example, this would have been the case with respect to the proposed production of 60,000 Multiple Launch Rocket System rockets.

Now that the war is over, the urgency and necessity to surge production rates in order to restock inventory levels that have been drawn down during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm have been eliminated. With the risk of further conflict greatly reduced, inventory levels may be restored at a more moderate and cost effective pace. Therefore, the conferees urge the Department to exercise prudence and sound business judgment in executing these procurements. Specifically, the conferees urge the Department to minimize disruptions in production rates and employment levels and to hold intact the provisions and requirements of on-going multiyear contracts and contract procurement options.

The conference agreement for Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation is as follows:

Appropriation/line item	Quantity (ammo in thousands)	Amount
ARMY		
Aircraft Procurement: CH-47 Mod	.....	$7,100,000
Total	.....	7,100,000
Missile Procurement:		
Patriot	283	166,200,000
Patriot Reprogramming Restoral	.....	114,000,000
Patriot QRP	.....	10,000,000
ATACMS	32	50,000,000
Hellfire	3,150	86,600,000
TOW 2A	2,000	22,900,000
TOW 2B	2,500	61,900,000
MLRS Rocket	20,286	151,900,000
Total	.....	663,500,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles M1 Tank Mods	.....	26,300,000
Total	.....	26,300,000
Procurement of Ammunition:		
Ctg, 25MM, APFSDS-T, M919	550	84,400,000
Ctg, 25MM, AP Training, M910	1,191	23,800,000
Ctg, 25MM, HEI-T, M792	1,000	20,000,000
Ctg, Tank, 105MM, APFSDS-T, M900A1	8	16,000,000
Ctg, Tank, 120MM, APFSDS-T, M829A1	47	80,100,000
Ctg, Tank, 120MM, HEAT-MP-T, M830	30	50,000,000
Ctg, Tank, 120MM, TP-T, M831	27	26,000,000
Ctg, Tank, 120MM, TPCSDS-T, M865	30	22,000,000
Proj, Arty, 155MM, HE, M107	118	22,500,000
Proj, Arty, 155MM, ADAM	3.5	18,000,000
Proj, Arty, 155MM, Illum, M485	18	4,500,000
Prop Chg, 155MM, Red Bag, M119	125	20,000,000
Ctg, Mortar, 120MM	66	29,600,000
Hydra 70 Rockets	70	24,400,000
EOD Explosive Items	.....	20,000,000
Small Arms	.....	20,700,000
Ctg, 30 MM, Target Practice	450	5,000,000
Ctg, 30 MM, HEDP	4,520	22,600,000
Total	.....	509,600,000
Other Procurement:		
Classified Program	.....	15,000,000
Countermine Equipment	.....	11,300,000
IREMBASS	2	10,000,000
DEPMED	.....	12,000,000
LSDIS	25	10,000,000
Command/Control Consoles	15	4,000,000
Total	.....	62,300,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:		
JSTARS	.....	7,900,000
Patriot QRP	.....	22,200,000
Total	.....	30,100,000
NAVY		
Aircraft Procurement:		
Magic Lantern	2	9,200,000
Spares and Repair Parts	.....	16,000,000
Total	.....	25,200,000
Weapons Procurement:		
Tomahawk	291	378,300,000
HARM	941	193,800,000
TOW 2A	300	3,500,000
Maverick	36	2,700,000
SLAM	7	6,300,000
CBU-78 Gator	2	6,000,000
FMU-140 Proximity Fuze for Rockeye	29	138,200,000
Tether Band Kits for Rockeye	12	500,000
MK-83 Laser Guided Bomb Kit	.8	16,000,000
MK-83 1000 Pound Practice Bomb	6	32,500,000
MK-83 1000 Pound General Purpose Bomb	23	34,400,000
2.75" Rocket Illuminating Warhead	1	500,000
Ctg, 20MM, SAPHEI, PGU-28	156	1,200,000
Ctg, 25MM, HEI, PGU-25	23	700,000
Ctg, 25MM, API, PGU-28	66	1,000,000
Total	.....	815,600,000
Other Procurement:		
RR-144 Chaff Cartridge	560	1,800,000
MJU-22 Infrared Decoy Flare	10	1,400,000
MJU-27 Infrared Decoy Flare	18	1,800,000
CCU-63	528	800,000
BOL Chaff	1,500	4,100,000
Special Purpose Support System	.....	16,200,000
Spares and Repair Parts	.....	8,700,000
Total	.....	34,800,000
Procurement, Marine Corps		
Ctg, Mortar, 81MM, HE/MO	73	18,700,000
Ctg, Mortar, 81MM, Smoke	32	8,200,000
Ctg, Mortar, 81MM, Illum	58	13,000,000
Prop Chg, 8 Inch, Red Bag	18	4,200,000
Ctg, Tank, 120MM, APFSDS-T, M829A1	5	8,000,000
Proj, Arty, 155MM, ADAM	3.5	18,000,000
Small Arms	.....	5,000,000
Spares and Repair Parts	.....	20,000,000
Hawk Modifications	.....	17,350,000
Helicopter Passive Night Vision Devices	.....	15,000,000
Total	.....	127,450,000
AIR FORCE		
Aircraft Procurement:		
Spares and Repair Parts	.....	26,700,000

Appropriation/line item	Quantity (ammo in thousands)	Amount
War Consumables	.....	15,200,000
Classified Program	.....	17,700,000
Total	.....	59,600,000
Missile Procurement:		
Maverick	5,255	388,900,000
HARM	1,100	226,600,000
Classified Program	.....	30,000,000
Total	.....	645,500,000
Other Procurement:		
Ctg, Impulse, ARD–863	375	800,000
CBU–89 Gator	1.2	41,400,000
CBU–15 Electro-Optic Guided Glide Bomb	.1	16,200,000
GBU–24 Laser Guided Bomb Kit	1.2	102,000,000
GBU–27 Laser Guided Bomb Kit	.8	68,000,000
CBU–87 Combined Effects Munition	10	150,500,000
MK–13 1000 Pound Bomb (Area Denial)	.9	14,600,000
FMU–139 Fuze Cables	154	5,200,000
ALA–17 Infrared Decoy Flare	.3	100,000
MJU–7 Infrared Decoy Flare	20	700,000
M206 Infrared Decoy Flare	100	1,500,000
Long Range Interrupter	.....	200,000
MJU–10 Infrared Decoy Flare	2	100,000
Pallets	.....	15,000,000
Nets	.....	6,500,000
Total	.....	422,800,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force: JSTARS	.....	39,000,000
Total	.....	39,000,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
Procurement:		
Remotely Piloted Vehicles	12	12,700,000
SOF Communications Equipment Mods	.....	2,700,000
Total	.....	15,400,000
Grand total	.....	3,484,250,000

MK–82 500 POUND BOMBS

The Conferees direct the Departments of the Navy and Air Force to provide a full accounting of the number of MK–82 500 pound bombs consumed between August 1990 and February 1991. Those numbers should include not only those that were fired, but also those that are now unusable because of shipping, handling or other reasons.

The Conferees further agree that the Department of Defense should replace MK–82 500 pound bombs consumed during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm consistent with its future inventory objectives.

LIGHT AND SPECIAL DIVISION INTERIM SENSOR

With respect to the Light and Special Division Interim Sensor, the conferees direct the Army to explain and justify the proposed procurement strategy to the Committees on Appropriations prior to obligation of funds.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

The House included $1,200,000 for costs associated with the deployment of the STINGRAY system. The Senate deleted this funding. The House agrees with the Senate position. The conferees agree that only those costs associated with the deployment of the STINGRAY system may be accommodated within available funds.

The conferees have included a total of $7,900,000 for costs associated with the deployment of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) ground station modules.

The conferees have included a total of $22,200,000 for the Patriot Quick Response Program. This includes $16,700,000 for developing remote launch capabilities, radar receiver enhancements, and navigational enhancements; and $5,500,000 for missile guidance enhancements. The conferees have also provided $10,000,000 in the Missile Procurement, Army appropriation to procure Global Positioning System receivers for the navigational enhancements component of the Patriot QRP. The conferees direct the Secretary of the Army to report to the Committees on Appropriations with his plan for future upgrades to the Patriot system, to include future enhancements for remote launch and for improved deployability.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

The conferees do not agree with the Senate earmark of $9,200,000 of previously appropriated funds for Magic Lantern, but have instead provided funds in the Aircraft Procurement, Navy appropriation for this purpose. The $5,617,000 of unobligated funds remaining in the joint unclassified Navy/Marine Corps mine warfare program should be used to meet the objectives discussed in the conference report accompanying the DOD Appropriations Act of fiscal year 1991.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

The conferees have included a total of $39,000,000 for costs associated with the deployment of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft.

The conferees direct that $26,000,000 of the supplemental RDT&E funds provided for the JSTARS program may not be obligated or expended until the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives receive certain information previously promised by the Air Force. This information is to describe in detail the effects of the Persian Gulf deployment of the two JSTARS aircraft on the engineering and technical support required for the program and the impacts of the deployment on other aspects of the program in fiscal years 1991 and 1992.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Amendment No. 17: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$509,600,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Amendment No. 18: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$62,300,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Amendment No. 19: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$815,600,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Amendment No. 20: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$127,450,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

Amendment No. 21: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVAULATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army", $30,100,000.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force", $39,000,000.

And on line 17, page 4 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$311,900,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$663,500,000";

And on line 6, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$16,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$25,200,000";

And on line 12, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$34,600,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$34,800,000";

And on line 18, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$101,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$59,600,000";

And on line 21, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$400,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$645,500,000";

And on line 24, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$419,100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$422,800,000";

And on line 3, page 6 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$2,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$15,400,000".

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

ARMY STOCK FUND

Amendment No. 22: Appropriate $214,000,000 by transfer as proposed by the Senate instead of $57,000,000 as proposed by the House.

AIR FORCE STOCK FUND

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates $57,000,000 by transfer as proposed by the Senate instead of $214,000,000 as proposed by the House.

COMBAT COSTS OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 24: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *for Operation and maintenance, $6,000,000,000; for Procurement , $1,872,700,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Sec-*

retary of Defense shall not make any transfer from the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund or from the Defense Cooperation Account for combat costs until the seventh day after notifying the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives of any such transfers

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conferees agree that the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committee on Appropriations and Armed Services prior to any transfers.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 25: Deletes House language "transferred to the Fund". This is in accordance with action taken in Amendment Nos. 1 and 2.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which adds "and from the Defense Cooperation Account".

Amendment No. 27: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which adds "and from the Defense Cooperation Account".

Amendment No. 28: Deletes House language which would have provided that any funds in excess of $15,000,000,000 in the Fund would have reverted to the Defense Cooperation Account while the $15,000,000,000 in the Fund would have reverted to the Treasury.

Amendment No. 29: Deletes Senate language which required the Secretary of Defense to notify the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Serices seven days in advance before making any transfer from the Defense Fund or Cooperation Account.

Amendment No. 30: Restores House language which allows medical providers to voluntarily waive the patient CHAMPUS copayment for dependents of active duty personnel from August 2, 1990, until the termination of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Amendment No. 31: Resores House language requiring that the Mitchel Field Health Care Facility in the State of New York be funded only from the Operation and Maintenance, Navy appropriation, and not included under the congressionally imposed ceiling on the Uniformed Services Treatment Facility (USTF) account.

The conferees agree that Mitchel Field should not have been included in the congressionally imposed ceiling on the USTF account in fiscal year 1991 and will only be funded by the Navy which originally initiated this satellite facility contract.

Amendment No. 32: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

SEC. 107. (a) All equipment, supplies, and other materials (including construction equipment and construction materials described in subsection (b)) of the United States that, after August 1, 1990, were transported to or procured by the United States in the Middle East for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States or the use of the armed forces of any other member country of the multinational coalition participating in Operation Desert Storm shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be removed from the Middle East to the United States or to any United States military installation outside the United States and the Middle East as soon as practicable in conjunction with the removal of such forces of the Armed Forces of the United States from the Middle East.

(b) The construction equipment and construction materials referred to in subsection (a) are construction equipment and construction materials used in the construction of military facilities for the Armed Forces of the United States in the Middle East in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to any equipment, supply, or material that—

(1) is to be transferred to a foreign government under the provision of subsection (e); or

(2) has negligible value; or

(3) is to remain under the control of United States forces in the region; or

(4) is to be stored in the Middle East as prepositioned equipment and material for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States; or

(5) has been expended, depleted, or rendered unusable; or

(6) has been formally notified to Congress prior to March 20, 1991, under the Arms Export Control Act.

(d) The President should attempt to obtain reimbursement from the government of each country in the Middle East for the cost to the United States of materials referred to in subsection (a) that are not removed from that country because of impracticality.

(e) Except as deemed essential by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Central Command for the conduct of the war in the Persian Gulf prior to a permanent cease-fire, no equipment, supply, or material referred to in subsection (a) or which was captured from Iraq by United States forces in the context of Operation Desert Storm may be transferred to the government or any entity of any foreign country in the Middle East except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the Committees on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(f) The President shall notify Congress of the proposed storage of any equipment, supply, or material referred to in subsection (a) in a prepositioned status referred to in subsection (c)(4).

(g) The President shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate sixty days after the enactment of this Act, on the quantity, condition, value, disposition, and manner of seizure of all enemy equipment falling under the control or the possession of the United States, as well as all enemy equipment falling under the control of allied forces, within the Desert Storm theater of operations.

(h) For the purposes of this provision, the term "material" shall include all lethal and non-lethal instruments of war and their supporting elements, components and subcomponents.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for various procedures to be followed in the disposition of equipment, supplies, and other materials from Operation Desert Storm. The phrase "maximum extent practicable" in this section is clarified to mean that if the cost of removal and/or transporting specific materials, supplies, or equipment out of the Persian Gulf region exceeds the acquisition value of such materials, supplies, or equipment, then the provision does not apply to the specific items in question.

This section is not intended to apply to any Kuwaiti equipment, material, or supplies that came into the possession of the United States Armed Forces.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 108. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report, in both classified and unclassified forms, on the redeployment of the forces of the Armed Forces of the United States that were deployed in the Persian Gulf area in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(b) The report shall contain the following information:

(1) A detailed specification of the costs of the reduction in such forces.

(2) The schedule for returning such forces to the United States or other locations from which the forces were deployed to the Persian Gulf area in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(3) The size and composition of any element of the Armed Forces of the United States that will remain in the Persian Gulf area after fiscal year 1991.

(4) A detailed discussion of any arrangement for a United States military presence that has been made or is expected to be made to the government of any country in the Middle East.

(c) In this section, the term "Operation Desert Storm" means Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm, and any related successive operations of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other provision of law shall be available for sales, credits, or guarantees for defense articles or defense services under the Arms Export Control Act to any country that has made a commitment to contribute resources to defray any of the costs of Operation Desert Storm and that has not fulfilled its commitment.

SEC. 110. The establishment of the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund by this Act and the establishment of a working capital account pursuant to title I of the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991 shall be treated for all purposes as establishment of the same account in the Treasury.

and on page 10, delete lines 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated to the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund shall be used for fuel price increases.".

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides certain restrictions on the availability of sales, credits, or guarantees for defense articles or defense services under the Arms Export Control Act to countries that have not fulfilled their commitment to defray costs of Operation Desert Storm.

The conferees also agree to include language which treats the Persian Gulf Re-

gional Defense Fund and the working capital account established in the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991 as the same account in the Treasury.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1991 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1991 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1991 follow:

Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	$15,000,000,000
House bill, fiscal year 1991	15,000,000,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1991	15,000,000,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1991	15,000,000,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	
House bill, fiscal year 1991	
Senate bill, Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund	

For consideration of the House bill and all Senate amendments:

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
NORMAN D. DICKS,
CHARLES WILSON,
W.G. (BILL) HEFNER,
LES AUCOIN,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
JULIAN C. DIXON,
BERNARD J. DWYER,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
BILL YOUNG,
BOB LIVINGSTON,
JERRY LEWIS,

And as additional conferees solely for the consideration of Senate amendments No. 32 and No. 34:

DAVID R. OBEY,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
PAT J. LEAHY,
JIM SASSER,
DENNIS DECONCINI,
DALE BUMPERS,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
TOM HARKIN,
TED STEVENS,
JAKE GARN,
BOB KASTEN,
AL D'AMATO,
WARREN RUDMAN,
THAD COCHRAN,
ARLEN SPECTER,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME TODAY CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1281, DIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONSEQUENCES OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, FOOD STAMPS, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION, VETERANS COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS, AND OTHER URGENT NEEDS ACT OF 1991, AND CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1282, OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1991

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time today, notwithstanding sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act, to consider the conference reports and amendments in disagreement, and motions to dispose of amemdments in disagreement, on the bills:

H.R. 1281, making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991, and for other purposes, and

H.R. 1282, making supplemental appropriations and transfers for "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" for the fiscal year 1991, and for other purposes, and that the conference reports and the Senate amendments thereto be considered as read when called up for consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, but I want to clarify a point with regard to the budget waivers of sections 302(f) and 311(a): It is my understanding that these are merely technical waivers and they relate primarily to the fact that the Technical Corrections Act has not yet been passed but in fact is embodied in the appropriations bill that we are dealing with today, and should that appropriations bill be signed into law, that there will be no violations of the Budget Act and therefore would, in normal circumstances, eliminate the need for these waivers. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALKER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. May I say this request is the same as what we had agreed to on the rule during initial consideration of the bills in the House. We tried to conform the conference agreements so that there is no problem with budget limits. We went back and changed the agreements so that they would be within all limitations and the waivers sought here are technical. Also, we have asked for agreement in advance.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I understand we do have an agreement in advance, but am I correct that this relates largely to the fact that the Senate was not able to get the Technical Corrections Act passed until this bill and so therefore this is largely related to the lack of a technical corrections act?

Mr. WHITTEN. The answer is yes. The two waivers of the Budget Act included in this request are technical and not substantive; they do not bust the budget.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1281, DIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONSEQUENCES OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, FOOD STAMPS, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION, VETERANS COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS, AND OTHER URGENT NEEDS ACT OF 1991

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 1281) making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the conference report is considered as read.

(For conference report and statement see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 1281, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the result of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, may I say to my colleagues that we have today a great opportunity to make progress in handling the affairs of this Nation.

Last evening it was decided, after talking to our colleagues who had made arrangements to go back to their districts that we would convene conference on this bill. The Members worked to about midnight and staff worked all night in order to bring you this conference agreement on this important matter.

What we bring you is within the budget ceiling limits that are in existence. And at the time we met last night, the last word I said was that if we only need to talk very briefly and extend our remarks because we have a conference report that should have no objection made because it represents the sound agreements that were reached, in my judgment, without exception.

The staff was up all evening. I hope we can make good progress and get through early today.

I have told Members that if we would do that, we would get through before 2:00 this afternoon because I know my colleagues have made arrangements to go home and to do other things. So we worked throughout the night, trying to accommodate our colleagues by not delaying this matter.

May I point out at this time we are bringing up two conference agreements today and continue to keep the two bills together, in tandem one after the other, as we have from the beginning, at the request of many of our colleagues and of the administration. We deal with them separately but we have carried the two along in tandem, which I think is sound business and many of my colleagues also seemed to think so.

May I say that this agreement provides supplemental funds which are essential and, as I say, they are within all the limits that we have imposed on ourselves.

In brief, the agreement provides needed supplemental funds for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, unemployment compensation, social security, veterans compensation and benefits, veterans readjustment benefits, drought assistance, nuclear weapons plant environmental cleanup, initiative to combat infant mortality, food stamps, military personnel benefits.

We worked with the Senate to dispose of the 108 amendments and have produced a good conference agreement that is acceptable to the President and within the budget limits.

Our colleagues on the Senate side have different rules from us—at least they do not have any rules about tying one thing to another. During my entire political life here in the House, I have looked after the dairy interests because they are so vital to the well-being of this country and all its sections. Our colleagues on the other side tied a legislative bill dealing with the dairy program which was before the legislative committee, to the appropriations bill. There was no way in the world under our rules that that could be handled over here. Three legislative committees had made an objection to it being handled in any appropriations bill. Not only that, but if we did try it there was no way to get unanimous consent to bring it up. In conclusion, we have finally worked this matter out to where we are providing for increased sales of dairy products, which should be a real benefit to the dairy producers.

The conference agreement removes the cap on the Export Enhancement Program. The Department of Agriculture is expected to assure that the benefits of the program go to the producer and not to the exporter.

The Department is expected to use the Commodity Credit Corporation and section 32 authority to remove surplus milk products from domestic markets and donate such products as a bonus to domestic feeding programs such as WIC, commodity supplemental feeding, elderly feeding—including meals-on-wheels—and programs for the homeless. Such donations shall be in addition to regular purchases.

The conference agreement strongly urges that 100 million pounds of nonfat dry milk and 100 million pounds of butter be exported under the Export Enhancement Program during the remainder of 1991. Added emphasis is expected to be given to the export of vegetable oils, poultry, and rice under the Export Enhancement Program.

The other thing I call your attention to is some of the problems that we have with our wheat situation. If we would make it into bread we could sell it direct. But in early August the executive branch prohibited further sales to the people in Iraq, and that caused some of our trouble.

Now, that was sound at the time. But I do think thought should be given to review that order now, because to punish a people will just exaggerate the situation for those people. Certainly I am not telling the President what to do. I am calling the attention of the executive branch that they might give some consideration to a review of the matter.

Now, why do I say that? In 1974, 1975, and 1976 we refused to send anything to Russia. It is said because of what they were doing in Afghanistan.

That did not punish Russia. It just meant that they bought their wheat and grain somewhere else, and we just played into the hands of our competition.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman. The House conferees made sure that the cap on the export enhancement program was lifted as a part of this bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. I say we lifted it, but we did not say turn it over to the exporters or to the processors.

Mr. GLICKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. Another thing, we planned on holding it down because that is not a farm program, it is a program for the middleman.

Mr. GLICKMAN. As chairman of the subcommittee that has jurisdiction over this program, I assure you we are going to keep effective oversight over the program. But by lifting the cap, we will allow continuing export sales to occur, which will help the price of wheat over the next several months. And I compliment the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. I appreciate the gentleman saying that, but I cannot help but say this: that the Commodity Credit Corporation already had the authority to keep our export markets if they would just use it.

Mr. GLICKMAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert a comparative table reflecting this conference agreement.

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	FY 1991 DIRE EMERGENCY AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS						
	TITLE I - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS						
	CHAPTER I						
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
	International Trade Administration						
.....	Operations and administration	.....	2,951,000	310,000	.....	-2,951,000	-310,000
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
.....	Operations, research, and facilities	.....	2,775,000	632,000	.....	-2,775,000	-632,000
	National Institute of Standards and Technology						
.....	Scientific and technical research and services	.....	1,610,000	.....	.....	-1,610,000	.....
	Total, Department of Commerce	.....	7,336,000	942,000	.....	-7,336,000	-942,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
	Federal Bureau of Investigations						
101-44	Salaries and expenses	4,633,000	4,633,000	4,633,000	4,633,000	.....	.....
	Immigration and Naturalization Service						
101-44	Salaries and expenses	3,103,000	3,103,000	3,103,000	3,103,000	.....	.....
	Total, Department of Justice	7,736,000	7,736,000	7,736,000	7,736,000	.....	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
	Administration of Foreign Affairs						
101-44	Salaries and expenses	39,700,000	39,700,000	39,700,000	39,700,000	.....	.....
101-44	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	9,300,000	9,300,000	9,300,000	9,300,000	.....	.....
	Total, Department of State	49,000,000	49,000,000	49,000,000	49,000,000	.....	.....
	RELATED AGENCIES						
	United States Information Agency						
101-44	Salaries and expenses	4,400,000	5,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	-1,000,000	.....
.....	(By transfer)	.....	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	.....	.....
	Total, Chapter I:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	61,136,000	69,472,000	62,078,000	61,136,000	-8,336,000	-942,000
	(By transfer)	.....	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	.....	.....
	(CHAPTER II)						
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
	Procurement (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
.....	Missile procurement, Army	.....	(269,300,000)	.....	.....	(-269,300,000)	.....
.....	Procurement of ammunition, Army	.....	(29,600,000)	.....	.....	(-29,600,000)	.....
.....	Procurement, Marine Corps	.....	(34,700,000)	.....	.....	(-34,700,000)	.....
	Total, Chapter II: (By transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)	.....	(333,600,000)	.....	.....	(-333,600,000)	.....
	CHAPTER II						
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
	Federal Funds						
101-44	Federal payment to the District of Columbia	3,565,000	3,565,000	3,565,000	3,565,000	.....	.....
	CHAPTER III						
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
	Bilateral Economic Assistance						
	Agency for International Development						
101-44	Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....	.....
101-60 101-53	Economic support fund	850,000,000	850,000,000	850,000,000	850,000,000	+200,000,000	.....
	Total, Agency for International Development	856,000,000	856,000,000	856,000,000	856,000,000	+200,000,000	.....
	CHAPTER IV						
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
	JOINT ITEMS						
	Capitol Police Board						
	Capitol Police						
	Salaries:						
101-44	Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives	5,147,000	3,130,000	3,232,000	3,143,000	+13,000	-89,000
101-44	Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	5,171,000	3,034,000	3,096,000	3,096,000	+62,000	.....
	Total, salaries	10,318,000	6,164,000	6,328,000	6,239,000	+75,000	-89,000
101-44	General expenses	1,186,000	978,000	1,138,000	1,081,000	+103,000	-57,000
	Total, joint items	11,504,000	7,142,000	7,466,000	7,320,000	+178,000	-146,000

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS						
101-44	Salaries and expenses	260,000		88,000	74,000	+74,000	-14,000
101-44	Furniture and furnishings	351,000		351,000			-351,000
	Total, Library of Congress	611,000		439,000	74,000	+74,000	-365,000
	Total, Chapter IV: New budget (obligational) authority	12,115,000	7,142,000	7,905,000	7,394,000	+252,000	-511,000
	CHAPTER V						
	RELATED AGENCIES						
	Panama Canal Commission						
101-44	Panama Canal Revolving Fund: (Limitation on operating and capital expenses)		(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)		
	CHAPTER VI						
	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms						
101-44	Salaries and expenses	2,028,000	2,028,000	2,028,000	2,028,000		
	United States Customs Service						
101-60	Salaries and expenses	1,828,000		1,825,000	1,825,000	+1,825,000	
	United States Secret Service						
101-44	Salaries and expenses	4,906,000	4,906,000	4,906,000	4,906,000		
	Total, Chapter VI: New budget (obligational) authority	8,762,000	6,934,000	8,759,000	8,759,000	+1,825,000	
	CHAPTER VII						
	DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
	Veterans Health Service and Research Administration						
	Medical care		46,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-21,000,000	
	Departmental Administration						
101-60	General operating expenses	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000		
	Total, Chapter VII: New budget (obligational) authority	12,000,000	58,000,000	37,000,000	37,000,000	-21,000,000	
	Total, Title I: New budget (obligational) authority	953,578,000	801,113,000	975,307,000	973,854,000	+172,741,000	-1,453,000
	(By transfer)		(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)		
	(By transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)		(333,600,000)			(-333,600,000)	
	TITLE II - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS						
	CHAPTER I						
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
	Bureau of the Census						
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer)		(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)		
	Economic and Statistical Analysis						
	Salaries and expenses		1,000,000		1,000,000		+1,000,000
	Economic Development Administration						
	Economic development revolving fund (rescission)		-9,600,000	-20,000,000	-24,000,000	-14,400,000	-4,000,000
	International Trade Administration						
	Operations and administration		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000		
	Export Administration						
	Operations and administration				1,400,000	+1,400,000	+1,400,000
	United States Travel and Tourism Administration						
	Salaries and expenses				1,100,000	+1,100,000	+1,100,000
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
	Operations, research, and facilities			3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	
	Total, Department of Commerce		-7,100,000	-15,500,000	-16,000,000	-8,900,000	-500,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
	Legal Activities						
	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities			4,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	-2,000,000
101-3	(By transfer)	(3,180,000)	(3,180,000)	(3,180,000)	(3,180,000)		
101-3	Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys (by transfer)	(1,903,000)	(1,903,000)	(1,903,000)	(1,903,000)		
101-3	Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service (by transfer)	(1,025,000)	(1,025,000)	(1,025,000)	(1,025,000)		
101-3	Fees and expenses of witnesses	9,203,000	9,203,000	9,203,000	9,203,000		
	Total, Department of Justice	9,203,000	9,203,000	13,203,000	11,203,000	+2,000,000	-2,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
	International Commissions						
	International fisheries commissions		100,000	100,000	100,000		

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	THE JUDICIARY						
	Supreme Court of the United States						
101-3	Salaries of justices	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000		
	United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
101-3	Salaries of judges	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000		
	United States Court of International Trade						
101-3	Salaries of judges	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000		
	Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
	Salaries and expenses:						
101-3	Salaries of judges	5,114,000	5,114,000	5,114,000	5,114,000		
101-3	Other salaries and expenses	64,406,000	64,406,000	62,866,000	63,616,000	-790,000	+750,000
	Total, salaries and expenses	69,520,000	69,520,000	67,980,000	68,730,000	-790,000	+750,000
101-3	Fees of jurors and commissioners	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000		
101-3	Court security	530,000	530,000	530,000	530,000		
	Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	75,650,000	75,650,000	74,110,000	74,860,000	-790,000	+750,000
	Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
101-3	Salaries and expenses	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000		
	Federal Judicial Center						
101-3	Salaries and expenses	1,633,000	1,633,000	1,633,000	1,633,000		
	Total, The Judiciary	79,874,000	79,874,000	78,334,000	79,084,000	-790,000	+750,000
	RELATED AGENCIES						
	Department of Transportation						
	Maritime Administration						
	Ready Reserve Force			20,000,000	20,000,000	+20,000,000	
	Board for International Broadcasting						
101-3	Grants and expenses	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000		
	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
	Salaries and expenses		1,000,000	2,000,000	3,630,000	+2,630,000	+1,630,000
	Federal Communications Commission						
	Salaries and expenses		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
	Federal Trade Commission						
	Salaries and expenses		2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000		+1,000,000
	Legal Services Corporation						
	Payment to the Legal Services Corporation		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
	Securities and Exchange Commission						
	Salaries and expenses		2,000,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	-400,000	+600,000
	Small Business Administration						
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer)		(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)		
	Total, Related agencies	8,000,000	15,000,000	34,000,000	37,230,000	+22,230,000	+3,230,000
	Total, Chapter I:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	97,077,000	97,077,000	110,137,000	111,617,000	+14,540,000	+1,480,000
	Appropriations	(97,077,000)	(106,677,000)	(130,137,000)	(135,617,000)	(+28,940,000)	(+5,480,000)
	Rescissions		(-9,600,000)	(-20,000,000)	(-24,000,000)	(-14,400,000)	(-4,000,000)
	(By transfer)	(6,108,000)	(8,608,000)	(8,608,000)	(8,608,000)		
	CHAPTER II						
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
	Operation and Maintenance						
	Operation and maintenance, Army		95,220,000		56,000,000	-39,220,000	+56,000,000
	Operation and maintenance, Navy		173,880,000		62,000,000	-111,880,000	+62,000,000
	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps		4,000,000			-4,000,000	
	Operation and maintenance, Air Force		76,400,000		32,000,000	-44,400,000	+32,000,000
	Total, Operation and maintenance		349,500,000		150,000,000	-199,500,000	+150,000,000
	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation						
	Research, development, test and evaluation, Army		58,000,000			-58,000,000	
	Total, Chapter II:						
	New budget (obligational) authority		407,500,000		150,000,000	-257,500,000	+150,000,000
	CHAPTER III						
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
	Federal Funds						
	Federal payment to the District of Columbia		100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000		
	CHAPTER IV						
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
	Bureau of Reclamation						
	Construction program		30,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	-5,000,000	+5,000,000

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
	Atomic Energy Defense Activities						
101-3	Operating expenses	487,300,000	487,300,000	487,300,000	487,300,000	+20,000,000	
101-3	Plant and capital equipment	135,700,000	135,700,000	135,700,000	135,700,000		
	Total, Atomic energy defense activities	623,000,000	603,000,000	623,000,000	623,000,000	+20,000,000	
	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
	Delaware River Basin Commission						
	Salaries and expenses		39,000	39,000	39,000		
	Susquehanna River Basin Commission						
	Salaries and expenses		39,000	39,000	39,000		
	Total, Chapter IV:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	623,000,000	633,078,000	643,078,000	648,078,000	+15,000,000	+5,000,000
	CHAPTER V						
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
	Employment and Training Administration						
101-60	State unemployment insurance and employment service						
101-3	operations (limitation on trust fund transfer)	(150,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(-50,000,000)	
	Departmental Management						
	Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training (Limitation on trust fund transfer)			(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(+4,000,000)	
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
	Health Resources and Services Administration						
	Program operations: Infant mortality targeted initiative		25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000		
	Vaccine injury compensation			17,000,000	17,000,000	+17,000,000	
	(By transfer)			(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	
	Total, Health Resources and Services Administration		25,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	+17,000,000	
	Social Security Administration						
101-3	Supplemental security income program	232,000,000	232,000,000	232,000,000	232,000,000		
101-3	Limitation on administrative expenses: Trust funds	(232,000,000)	(232,000,000)	(232,000,000)	(232,000,000)		
	Total, Chapter V:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	232,000,000	257,000,000	274,000,000	274,000,000	+17,000,000	
	(By transfer)			(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	
	(Limitation on trust funds)	(382,000,000)	(432,000,000)	(386,000,000)	(386,000,000)	(-46,000,000)	
	CHAPTER VI						
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
	Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
	Gratuities, deceased Members		125,100	125,100	125,100		
	CHAPTER VIII						
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
	Cooperative State Research Service						
	Cooperative State Research Service (by transfer)			(93,000)	(93,000)	(+93,000)	
	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service						
101-3	Special fund, user fees	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000		
	Food Safety and Inspection Service						
101-3	Salaries and expenses	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000		
	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service						
	Salaries and expenses		46,900,000	46,900,000	46,900,000		
101-3	(By transfer)	(86,900,000)					
	Commodity Credit Corporation						
	Disaster payments			1,400,000	1,400,000	+1,400,000	
	Soil Conservation Service						
101-50	Watershed and flood prevention operations (rescission)	-10,000,000					
	Food and Nutrition Service						
	Food stamp program:						
101-3	Expenses	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000		
101-3	Subject to budget request	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000		
	Total, Chapter VIII:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	1,511,000,000	1,567,900,000	1,569,300,000	1,569,300,000	+1,400,000	
	Appropriations	(1,521,000,000)	(1,567,900,000)	(1,569,300,000)	(1,569,300,000)	(+1,400,000)	
	Rescissions	(-10,000,000)					
	(By transfer)	(86,900,000)		(93,000)	(93,000)	(+93,000)	
	CHAPTER IX						
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
	Coast Guard						
101-3	Retired pay	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000		

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration						
	Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund)						
.....	(liquidation of contract authorization)	.....	.....	(4,980,000)	(4,980,000)	(+4,980,000)	.....
	Alcohol safety incentive grants (limitation on						
.....	obligations)	.....	.....	(4,980,000)	(4,980,000)	(+4,980,000)	.....
	Total, Chapter IX:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	.....	.....
	(Liquidation of contract authorization)	.....	.....	(4,980,000)	(4,980,000)	(+4,980,000)	.....
	(Limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(4,980,000)	(4,980,000)	(+4,980,000)	.....
	CHAPTER XI						
	DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
	Veterans Benefits Administration						
101-60							
101-44	Compensation and pensions	712,584,000	303,084,000	712,584,000	712,584,000	+409,500,000	.....
101-60	Readjustment benefits	250,000,000	.....	250,000,000	250,000,000	+250,000,000	.....
	Total, Veterans Benefits Administration	962,584,000	303,084,000	962,584,000	962,584,000	+659,500,000	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
	Housing Programs						
	Annual contributions for assisted housing:						
101-50	Rescissions	-539,112,000	-275,815,000	-275,815,000	-298,815,000	-23,000,000	-23,000,000
	Assistance for the renewal of expiring section 8 subsidy						
.....	contracts	.....	155,815,000	155,815,000	155,815,000	.....	.....
101-3	(By transfer)	(155,815,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101-50	Rental rehabilitation grants (rescission)	-70,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101-50	Congregate services (rescission)	-9,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Payments for operation of low-income housing projects	.....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	.....	.....
	Homeownership and opportunity for people everywhere						
101-3	grants (HOPE grants)	165,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101-3	HOME investment partnerships program	500,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Housing programs	46,388,000	-45,000,000	-45,000,000	-68,000,000	-23,000,000	-23,000,000
	Homeless Assistance						
	Shelter plus care:						
	Section 8 moderate rehabilitation, single room						
101-3	occupancy (by transfer)	(24,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101-3	Section 202 rental assistance	18,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101-3	Homeless rental housing assistance program	80,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Homeless assistance	98,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Community Planning and Development						
101-50	Urban development action grants (rescission)	-13,518,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101-50	Urban homesteading (rescission)	-13,397,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101-50	Rehabilitation loan fund (rescission)	-135,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Community planning and development	-161,915,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Chapter XI:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	945,057,000	258,084,000	917,584,000	894,584,000	+636,500,000	-23,000,000
	Appropriations	(1,725,584,000)	(533,899,000)	(1,193,399,000)	(1,193,399,000)	(+659,500,000)	.....
	Rescissions	(-790,527,000)	(-275,815,000)	(-275,815,000)	(-298,815,000)	(-23,000,000)	(-23,000,000)
	(By transfer)	(179,815,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Title II:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	3,422,634,000	3,335,264,100	3,628,724,100	3,762,204,100	+426,940,000	+133,480,000
	Appropriations	(4,213,161,000)	(3,620,679,100)	(3,924,539,100)	(4,085,019,100)	(+464,340,000)	(+160,480,000)
	Rescissions	(-790,527,000)	(-285,415,000)	(-295,815,000)	(-322,815,000)	(-37,400,000)	(-27,000,000)
	(Liquidation of contract authorization)	.....	.....	(4,980,000)	(4,980,000)	(+4,980,000)	.....
	(Limitation on trust funds)	(382,000,000)	(432,000,000)	(386,000,000)	(386,000,000)	(-46,000,000)	.....
	(By transfer)	(272,823,000)	(8,608,000)	(9,701,000)	(9,701,000)	(+1,093,000)	.....
	TITLE V - CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND						
	VETERANS BENEFITS						
	Military personnel and veterans benefits (by transfer						
.....	from the Defense Cooperation account)	.....	.....	(500,000,000)	(655,000,000)	(+655,000,000)	(+155,000,000)
.....	Family education and support	.....	.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	+30,000,000	.....
.....	Child care assistance	.....	.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	+20,000,000	.....
	Total, Title V:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	.....	.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	+50,000,000	.....
	(By transfer from the Defense Cooperation						
	account)	.....	.....	(500,000,000)	(655,000,000)	(+655,000,000)	(+155,000,000)
	Grand total:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	4,376,212,000	4,136,377,100	4,654,031,100	4,786,058,100	+649,681,000	+132,027,000
	Appropriations	(5,166,739,000)	(4,421,792,100)	(4,949,846,100)	(5,108,873,100)	(+687,081,000)	(+159,027,000)
	Rescissions	(-790,527,000)	(-285,415,000)	(-295,815,000)	(-322,815,000)	(-37,400,000)	(-27,000,000)
	(Liquidation of contract authorization)	.....	.....	(4,980,000)	(4,980,000)	(+4,980,000)	.....
	(Limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(4,980,000)	(4,980,000)	(+4,980,000)	.....
	(Limitation on trust funds)	(382,000,000)	(432,000,000)	(386,000,000)	(386,000,000)	(-46,000,000)	.....
	(By transfer)	(272,823,000)	(10,008,000)	(11,101,000)	(11,101,000)	(+1,093,000)	.....
	(By transfer from the Defense Cooperation						
	account)	.....	(333,600,000)	(500,000,000)	(655,000,000)	(+321,400,000)	(+155,000,000)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, who would have ever thought that in one evening, the appropriations conference committees would have completed consideration of 108 Senate amendments and produced both a conference report on this dire emergency supplemental and then finished the Desert Storm supplemental which will follow?

This conference report comes to the floor less than 24 hours from the time conferees were appointed late yesterday. While yesterday, due to the number of troubling amendments added by the Senate, this ship looked like it might be sinking, today this ship is, in my view, seaworthy.

And while I do not necessarily support every decision that was made, I am prepared to support the conference report.

In total, this conference report provides nearly $4.8 billion, compared with $4.1 billion when it passed the House on March 7 by a vote of 365 to 43. The increases are due in large part to higher funding for veterans programs.

Like the bill that passed the House, this conference report provides funding for programs designated to be emergencies by the Congress and the President. These include:

The sum of $85 million for increased security and antiterrorism costs of agencies like the State Department, AID, Secret Service, and the Capitol Police, due to Desert Storm.

The sum of $650 million for Israel and $200 million for Turkey for their Desert Storm related costs.

The sum of $150 million for State unemployment insurance administration.

It also provides for other fiscal year 1991 supplementals requested by the administration, including $623 million for Rocky Flats plutonium production and environmental restoration.

Within the fiscal year 1991 spending caps, certain other supplementals are provided, like the $100 million for the District of Columbia, $150 million for CHAMPUS, $25 million for Veterans medical care, and $25 million for measures against the drought in the West.

According to staff's best estimate, we are within the 1991 spending caps.

In fact, at the end of conference, we were about $29 million over the domestic cap, and we went back and made reductions to bring it within the caps. So the vote of the House yesterday, 398–2, to instruct the conferees to stay within the spending caps, paid off.

The conference report also provides needed mandatory supplementals, including $1.5 billion for food stamps, and $963 million for veterans compensation, benefits and readjustment.

The bill also funds the military personnel and veterans package that was authorized yesterday in the amount of $655 million over a period of 5 years, to be paid for out of the defense cooperation account.

That consists of $374 million for enhanced military personnel benefits and $281 million for enhanced veterans benefits.

And finally, the conference report includes the technical corrections that were passed by the House in February but never acted on by the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, the two most contentious items addressed by the conference last night included Jordan and the dairy program. For Jordan, the agreement that was worked out cuts off aid for Jordan in fiscal year 1991, but gives the President the flexibility to waive that prohibition if Jordan takes steps to advance the peace process in the Middle East.

On dairy, regrettably, the Leahy amendment was dropped, and I expressed my disagreement with that outcome by noting my exception to that amendment when I signed the conference report. Unfortunately, three House committee chairmen made it clear yesterday that they would fight the bill if it contained the Leahy amendment. They would oppose all unanimous-consent requests, they would oppose the measure of the Rules Committee, and they would oppose it on the floor.

Once we had that signal, it was clear that even if the Leahy amendment survived conference, no bill that contained it would get written into law. So the Leahy amendment wasn't going to happen on this bill. It is my hope that the attention focused on the needs of the dairy farmer will cause a rapid legislative response, which will start the next week Congress is in session.

In addition, under the Export Enhancement Program, there is report language urging the Agriculture Department to use the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate surplus milk products to domestic feeding programs and to use EEP to export 100 million pounds of nonfat dry milk and 100 million pounds of butter in 1991.

With that one major exception, I believe the conference did yeoman's work to produce a conference report that this House should have not trouble supporting, and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

□ 1040

Mr. Speaker, I want to close by offering my commendation to my colleagues for the work that they did and also to the staff of the Committee on Appropriations. Normally they are very bright-eyed looking. If they look a little red eyed today, Mr. Speaker, it is because they have been working incessantly starting all day yesterday until this very moment without any rest to get this measure ready to come to the floor.

I hope my colleagues will support this conference report overwhelmingly.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, support this conference report, but I want to call something to the attention of the House that I think is a very serious matter with regard to the budget agreement. Whatever some official down at OMB determines is an emergency will be so designated, and what they determine is not an emergency will not be designated as an emergency.

Mr. Speaker, in the part of the bill that the subcommittee that I chair handles, there are some items under the Commerce Department that OMB said were not an emergency. These items, however, are the same kind of items that were designated as emergency items under the State Department. I will give my colleagues some examples. The International Trade Administration had to move its employees out of Kuwait as a result of the conflict, and then they had to move their employees back into that country to try to help American businesses compete for the contracts that will come under the reconstruction effort. They had unanticipated needs totalling $2.951 million, as a result of the conflict, and I cannot see anything more clearly caused by Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

NOAA had an expenditure of $2.775 million, and that had to do with the oilspill, Weather Service support to our military forces in the Persian Gulf and increased fuel costs. Mr. Speaker, the Defense Department cannot handle and does not have the kind of people with the expertise that is necessary to evaluate and advise on cleanup operations for an oilspill. DOD probably never had to handle one quite like this before in its history, so they called on NOAA. That is an emergency situation. NOAA furnished the people, and then some official down at OMB says, "Take that out of other programs."

Mr. Speaker, what this is going to lead to, is that we are going to have to start putting into appropriations bills that even the President cannot use as an emergency matter, money that was designated for another purpose or that was not specifically designated for the purpose that he is going to be using it for. This is a serious deficiency, I think, in the budget agreement, and it is going to lead to more problems for the administration instead of less. This is not the way they ought to administer the budget agreement. In addition, the budget agreement should pro-

vide for some different mechanism for determining what is an emergency and what is not an emergency. However, Mr. Speaker, I do support the conference report, but these items, and also the $1.6 million proposed by the House to put some employees of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in the Gulf States to try to make sure that standards adopted by such countries will not, in effect, prevent American businesses from competing for contracts in the reconstruction effort, are important and were unanticipated. They will not be funded because some official at OMB has decided that they are not emergencies under the budget agreement.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER].

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE] for yielding me this time. I begin first by complimenting the conferees on accepting the Senate version related to the import enhancement program and raising the cap. That is a big improvement. It eliminates some difficulties that we would have had. It saves the taxpayers money, and it makes the program more effective for American farmers and agriculture exporters, but primarily, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to comment upon the provisions related to military and economic aid to Jordan.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, the dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill blocks $55 million in economic and military aid to Jordan, although language was added which allows President George Bush to resume aid if he determines that Jordan is cooperating in the peace process. Some United States foreign policy mavens and foreign governmental officials are critical of this type of restriction on aid to Jordan. They argue that the United States has been attempting to promote democracy in countries like Jordan, and therefore, must be tolerant of dissent or even anti-American hostility against our military or foreign policy.

Let's be perfectly clear about this situation. It is not American intent to stifle all criticism of the United States among the officials or population of nations receiving our foreign assistance: We expect differences of opinion among people living in democracies or emerging democracies. However, this Member of Congress, probably most Members of Congress, and clearly most Americans, want to make it clear that no country on Earth has an entitlement to our foreign aid. To the extent that we can afford to appropriate funds for foreign assistance, it ought to be allocated when it meets two fundamental criteria. First, it is for friendly countries which need the aid and whose governments are our cooperative allies. Second, it should be provided when it is clearly in the national interest of the United States. Exceptions to this two-part rule should be rare indeed. Of course there will always be disaster or emergency conditions where Americans will respond generously for humanitarian reasons.

Nevertheless, the Jordanian people and King Hussein and people throughout the world need to understand quite clearly that United States foreign assistance is not an entitlement. They also need to understand that the Congress of the United States, reflecting American sentiment, do not intend to routinely send foreign assistance to countries that are routinely anti-American in their demonstrations and actions.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, with respect to the admonishments the gentleman was raising with respect to Jordan and King Hussein, I think he should point out as well that with reference to the part of the provision which he thought was good, Jordan, in order to obtain foreign aid, must advance the peace process in the Middle East. I would assume that includes advancing the peace process with the Government of Israel.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I think that is exactly right. That would be my understanding, too, and I compliment the conferees on these provisions.

□ 1050

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PETERSON].

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I would say that we are very disappointed that the dairy provisions are deleted from this bill. With respect to the dairy farmers, we have an emergency out in our part of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to make those remarks.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, may I say in response to that statement that the Senate added legislative matter. Under their rules, they can do that; under our rules, we could not consider it. We would have to have unanimous consent, and we had three legislative committees file an objection. We have done the best we could, in that we have provided for additional sales of milk and milk products and the use of section 32 funds and Commodity Credit Corporation funds. So with the limitation of what is possible and under the rules of the House, we have done the very best we could.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to belabor this point, but I think the point needs to be hit again. I think it is very, very important.

First of all, I would like to say to the media, Mr. Brokaw, Mr. Rather, Mr. Jennings, and whoever might be listening, that this is something they ought to be paying attention to, as should the entire American population.

In Pennsylvania, they have a shipyard, and they are going to refurbish the U.S.S. *Kennedy*. The Department of Defense and the Navy asked for $500 million for a partial refurbishing. The delegation from that area has been able to get almost a complete overhaul or rebuilding of the U.S.S. *Kennedy*, and that is going to cost $1.2 billion, $700 million more than the Defense Department asked for, at a time when we are probably going to face a $350 billion deficit this year.

When we talk about waste and pork, this is it, not little things like a half-million-dollar Lawrence Welk memorial or library, whatever it was. We are talking about $700 million, and they want it because they want to provide more jobs at the Philadelphia shipyard, not because they care about defense, because many of these Members who are pushing for this never supported defense, or almost never. I think two or three of them opposed the President on Desert Storm. But the fact of the matter is that this is pure unadulterated pork.

Yesterday in the other body they took $700 million out, and as I understand it, when that was taken out, Members of the other body got hold of the Secretary of Defense and asked him to come over, and it involved almost a shouting match because they wanted him to relent and say that he wanted the $1.2 billion for the SLEP Program, the complete refurbishing. As I understand it, to his credit, the Secretary of Defense said to the Senators involved, "No, we only need $500 million for this, and that's all we are going to ask for." So there was a lot of heated argument and exchanges at that time.

The fact of the matter is that last night in the conference committee they went back and put that $700 million back in. That is pure pork for the Philadelphia shipyard and for that delegation from there. I think that is an absolute shame, and I am going to try to get a recommittal motion so we can have another vote on this thing. I probably will not be successful because I am not on the committee. But I want the Members to know that this is really a travesty at a time when we are facing monumental deficits, the largest possibly in American history, $350 billion in 1 year, and they are going to stick $700 million that the Defense De-

partment does not want back in the bill.

That is wrong. It is dead wrong, and you should be ashamed of that. I respect many of my colleagues who are involved in this because they are very fine Congressmen, but this should not be done.

Mr. Speaker, the national debt that we have is about $3 trillion plus. This year they expect the deficit to be $314 billion, but most of us believe it is going to be $350 billion. That is one-ninth of the total debt this country has incurred since the beginning of the Republic. That is one-ninth in 1 year, and for us to be spending $700 million unnecessarily when the Defense Department does not want it is really wrong. We should be scrutinizing every single expenditure this year with a fine-tooth comb, and I intend to at least do my part to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say to my colleagues from Pennsylvania and from elsewhere in this country that if they put pork in there, I am going to do my dead level best to at least bring it to the attention of the American people, and the media should also pay attention to this.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on the bill, H.R. 1281, making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991 and for other purposes. This bill provides urgently needed funds to meet a variety of critical needs from food stamps and unemployment assistance to veterans compensation and pension programs.

In addition, the conference report includes $25 million to help the Bureau of Reclamation to meet Federal obligations to help respond to the emergency drought conditions which currently exist throughout a variety of areas in the West.

Most of the 17 reclamation States have suffered from extreme drought conditions over the last 5 years. Key water storage reservoirs in a number of States are at record low levels, resulting in sharp reductions in water deliveries to agricultural, municipal, and industrial water customers.

In California, which is also experiencing its 5th year of drought and its 4th critically dry year, reservoir storage statewide is roughly half its historical average. As a result, the Bureau of Reclamation has advised its agricultural and urban customers that deliveries of water from the Federal central valley project [CVP] will be cut by up to 75 percent of normal supplies.

The recent rainfall has done little to reduce the need for this critical measure. We are in the midst of the 5th consecutive year of drought. Despite the recent rains, the storage levels of California's reservoirs are just slightly higher than they were in 1977—the driest year of record and when the State of California had 7 million fewer residents. And, while 1991 will not be the driest year of record, it will be one of the driest the State has experienced—perhaps, the fourth driest year of record, based on current estimates. That's positive, but our State is still facing a drought emergency.

Since the end of February, before the latest wave of winter storms, total storage within the central valley project has increased just 5 percent, from 49 percent of average storage levels to 54 percent. This is far less than the increase in precipitation, which has increased from 25 to 57 percent of average levels. Most of the precipitation has been in the coastal regions and in the south, rather than in the northern part of the State where most of our storage facilities are located and which supplies most of the water needs for California. For example, storage in the San Joaquin River systems is up to nearly 65 percent of the average levels, but storage in the Sacramento system is just barely more than half the average annual storage levels and far less than the storage levels reached last year. Storage in the Sacramento system is at 1.8-million-acre feet, compared to a 3.3-million-acre feet average and 2.7-million-acre feet last year.

In recognition of the emergency drought conditions, the conference report provides $25 million for the Bureau of Reclamation to launch a number of drought-response initiatives. Examples of such initiatives include drilling wells and purchasing and delivering water for wildlife refuges, making authorized project modifications to assure water deliveries at low-reservoir levels, providing alternate sources of water to municipal and industrial users and to increase fish and wildlife survival rates, and constructing temporary saltwater intrusion barriers, particularly in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, to protect water quality and thereby increase availability of project water.

Only authorized activities are to be undertaken using the funds provided in the conference report. This provision does not authorize any new activities that were included in the drought bill the House passed yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a bailout for the California or any other drought stricken area. This appropriation simply enables the Federal Government to do its part to help lessen the economic and environmental consequences of the worst drought on record. The State of California intends to put more than $100 million into drought relief activities—nearly three-quarters of which will complement work in California financed by this appropriation.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, none of the funds in this appropriation will be used for drought impacted, crop loss assistance. This appropriation will simply help the Bureau mitigate against future losses to fish and wildlife habitat, help provide additional water supplies to municipal and industrial users and help limit future crop damage by funding a variety of measures that will help make the most of the limited water supplies currently available.

Mr. Speaker, I greatly appreciate the cooperation and leadership of the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, Mr. WHITTEN, as well as the support and cooperation of the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, Mr. BEVILL, the ranking minority member, Mr. MYERS, and our Senate colleagues on the conference committee, particularly Senator JOHNSTON. Without their assistance, this drought emergency assistance would not be possible.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill, and I urge adoption of the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement on H.R. 1281 contains several items that involve the legislative branch.

In title I, legislative items are included in chapter IV. They include:

First, Capitol Police salaries—$6,239,000. These funds include overtime expenses of our security forces, many of whom have been working 12 hours per day, 7 days per week during the current situation where overall security throughout the Government is very intense.

In addition, there are funds for six additional K–9 teams which are needed for additional duties at the Hart Building and the south barricade.

Also, we have provided funds for 10 more freight handlers at the off-site delivery center. These positions are needed to make the process of screening our incoming deliveries more efficient and to reduce waiting time.

Second, police expenses—$1,081,000 has been allowed for additional equipment and supplies for our police.

Third, Library of Congress—$74,000 has been allowed to fill nine unfunded police positions. This will alleviate the necessity for overtime at the Library building entrances, where security has been increased.

In title II, legislative items are included in chapter VI. They include:

First, two Senate housekeeping items, one dealing with the lettering on Senators' mobile district offices, and the other with Senate leadership funds.

Second, the traditional gratuity for a deceased Member, in this case for the widow of Silvio Conte.

Third, an administrative provision which provides, subject to authorization, that the Architect of the Capitol may lease space for use by the Library of Congress. There is an acute and immediate need for this space.

Fourth, a provision which extends the availability of certain funds for contracts to purchase talking book machines for blind and physically handicapped patrons of the Library of Congress.

These items are all needed, Mr. Chairman. We did reduce the funding requests by over $4 million. But we had to provide increased security funds because our personnel need the support and our tourists and facilities require our best efforts to protect and safeguard their well-being.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report and to say a few things about funding for veterans' programs. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. TRAXLER] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GREEN] are to be commended for their efforts to address the needs of veterans in this supplemental. Not only did they ensure that the funds requested by the administration for compensation and pension benefits, $713 million and Readjustment Benefits—$250 million—included in the bill, they also obtained most of the funds I had requested for the operation of our VA hospitals and regional offices.

In order to make sure that veterans returning from Operation Desert Storm and veterans from previous wars get the benefits and services they deserve on a timely basis, the VA must have trained people. They must have

health specialists, more adjudicators, and other people to process claims.

The House added $46 million for medical care and $12 million for veterans claim processing to the request of the administration. These amounts will not resolve all of the benefit and medical care delivery problems which currently exist. These amounts are simply a downpayment, some start up money, to make sure that the Department of Veterans Affairs can handle the increased demand for benefits and services from Persian Gulf war veterans.

These funds are much needed by the Department. However, because the Secretary of Veterans Affairs had not requested them, the Secretary informed the Budget Committee in the House and other committee leaders that the medical funds were not needed. My colleagues know better than that. The Secretary should be the first to know the long delays many veterans face in trying to get outpatient appointments, and to get their benefit claims processed. He apparently did find out recently the deplorable condition of our national cemeteries.

As a result of the Secretary's position, the other body reduced the funds for VA hospitals from $46 million to $25 million. I very much regret that this occurred. The other body should have accepted the $46 million contained in the House-passed bill.

Again, I want to thank my good friend and distinguished colleague, BOB TRAXLER, and the very able chairman of the Subcommittee on VA, HUD and independent agencies, BILL GREEN, for their cooperation and understanding.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 1281, the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for 1991.

Of particular interest to me is that section of the bill permitting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to utilize funds appropriated in fiscal year 1991 for preconstruction engineering and design of the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbors project for completion of the feasibiity study for this project.

This congressional action will, once and for all, complete the Corps of Engineers' feasibility study of phase I of the Los Angeles-Long Beach 2020 expansion plan.

I want to thank Congressman WHITTEN, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Congressman BEVILL, chairman of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, Congressman FAZIO, my California colleague who serves on the Appropriations Committee, and Hunter Spillan, staff assistant on the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, for all their help to me with this matter which is so important to my congressional district.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in support of this badly needed legislation.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the H.R. 1281 conference agreement and I want to take this opportunity to thank the distinguished chairman of the committee and all the House conferees for working with the Committee on Public Works and Transportation to resolve, to our mutual satisfaction, various provisions that the Senate included in its version of the dire emergency supplemental appropriation bill.

Included in chapter I of title II of the Senate bill was a provision authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to transfer unobligated balances from the economic development revolving fund to "other accounts in the Department of Commerce. * * *" The section specifically stated that the transfer would be effectuated "notwithstanding section 203 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965." The House had no comparable provision.

On behalf of our committee, I strongly urged the House conferees to insist on the House position. As a matter of process, the Senate provision constituted legislation under our jurisdiction. Furthermore, on substantive grounds, the Senate provision was objectionable because it permitted EDA funds to be used for non-EDA programs, contrary to longstanding congressional policy.

I am pleased to report that the Senate language is not included in the conference report.

Chapter VI of the Senate bill also contained a provision authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to procure on behalf of the Library of Congress temporary storage and warehouse space. As you recall, an identical provision which was included in the House-reported bill was struck on a point of order because it was legislation in an appropriations bill.

During discussion of the point of order, I stressed that the primary concern of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation was one of process. First of all, the matter was included without consultation with our committee. More importantly, this issue can and should be handled through the normal legislative process.

Based on this, I urged the conferees not to include the Senate provision. I am pleased to report that the final language authorizing the Architect to lease space for use by the Library is subject to enactment of authorizing legislation. I believe this approach fully protects the prerogatives of our committee.

Lastly, both bills contained language regarding development of the Northern Virginia Naval Systems Command Headquarters. We had no objection to either provision since both included our committee in the approval process. While the conference agreement represents a modification, it, too, requires advance approval by our committee. Accordingly, that language is acceptable.

Mr. Speaker, appropriation bills should not circumvent the authorization process. This is the message I carried as I raised these various matters. I am pleased to say that our message has been heard and our concerns satisfied.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am, in its present form, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BURTON of Indiana moves to recommit the conference report on the bill, H.R. 1281, to the Committee on Conference, with instructions that the conferees agree to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule XV, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device, if ordered, will be taken on the question of adoption of the conference report.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 91, nays 295, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 60]

YEAS—91

Allard	Gradison	Petri
Archer	Grandy	Porter
Baker	Guarini	Ramstad
Ballenger	Hall (TX)	Rhodes
Barrett	Hancock	Riggs
Barton	Hansen	Rohrabacher
Bateman	Hastert	Ros-Lehtinen
Bereuter	Hefley	Roth
Bliley	Henry	Roukema
Broomfield	Herger	Sensenbrenner
Bunning	Hobson	Shaw
Burton	Holloway	Shays
Callahan	Hopkins	Slaughter (VA)
Camp	Houghton	Smith (OR)
Campbell (CA)	Hyde	Solomon
Chandler	James	Spence
Coble	Kasich	Stearns
Combest	Klug	Stump
Cox (CA)	Kyl	Sundquist
Crane	Leach	Taylor (NC)
Dickinson	Martin	Thomas (CA)
Doolittle	McCandless	Upton
Dornan (CA)	McEwen	Valentine
Dreier	McMillan (NC)	Vander Jagt
Duncan	Meyers	Walker
Fawell	Miller (WA)	Washington
Fields	Moorhead	Wylie
Gallegly	Nichols	Zeliff
Gilchrest	Nussle	Zimmer
Gillmor	Patterson	
Goss	Pease	

NAYS—295

Abercrombie
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Atkins
Bacchus
Bennett
Bentley
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Byron
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carper
Carr
Chapman
Clement
Coleman (MO)
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Cunningham
Darden
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Dicks
Dixon
Donnelly
Dooley
Dorgan (ND)
Downey
Durbin
Dymally
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (OK)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Fish
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Frost
Gallo
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilman
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Gray
Green
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Harris
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefner
Hertel
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Horn
Horton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Inhofe
Ireland
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Long
Lowery (CA)
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Machtley
Markey
Martinez
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McGrath
McHugh
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Michel
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moran
Morella
Morrison
Mrazek
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Rangel
Ravenel
Regula
Richardson
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Rose
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schulze
Schumer
Serrano
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter (NY)
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Solarz
Spratt
Staggers
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walsh
Waters
Weber
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—45

Ackerman
Armey
Aspin
AuCoin
Barnard
Beilenson
Boxer
Bustamante
Clay
Clinger
Conyers
Dannemeyer
DeLay
Dingell
Dwyer
Flake
Ford (TN)
Gingrich
Hatcher
Jacobs
Jenkins
Johnston
LaFalce
Lent
Levine (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lloyd
Manton
Marlenee
Matsui
McCollum
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Ray
Reed
Ridge
Rostenkowski
Sharp
Smith (TX)
Stallings
Stenholm
Tanner
Torricelli
Udall
Waxman

□ 1125

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Lewis of Florida for, with Mrs. Boxer against.

Mr. Marlenee for, with Mr. Barnard against.

Messrs. HORTON, LAGOMARSINO, BERMAN, and PAXON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. RHODES, BLILEY, BARRETT, RIGGS, HENRY, ALLARD, and CAMPBELL of California changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device and there were—yeas 340, nays 48, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 61]

YEAS—340

Abercrombie
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Atkins
Bacchus
Baker
Barrett
Bateman
Beilenson
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Broomfield
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Burton
Byron
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carper
Carr
Chandler
Chapman
Clement
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Cunningham
Darden
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dixon
Donnelly
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan (CA)
Downey
Durbin
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (OK)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Fields
Fish
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Frost
Gallegly
Gallo
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Glickman
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Gray
Green
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Harris
Hastert
Hayes (IL)
Hefner
Henry
Herger
Hertel
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Holloway
Hopkins
Horn
Horton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
James
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klug
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Leach
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Long
Lowery (CA)
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Machtley
Markey
Martin
Martinez
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McEwen
McGrath
McHugh
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Meyers
Michel
Miller (WA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moran
Morella
Morrison
Mrazek
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nichols
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Pickett
Pickle
Porter
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Regula
Rhodes
Richardson
Riggs
Rinaldo
Roberts
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schulze
Schumer
Serrano
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter (NY)
Slaughter (VA)
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Solarz
Spence
Spratt
Staggers
Stearns
Stokes
Studds
Sundquist
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Weber
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wyden
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—48

Allard
Archer
Ballenger
Barton
Bunning
Callahan
Combest
Crane
DeLay
Dellums
Dorgan (ND)
Dreier
Duncan
Dymally
Fawell
Gonzalez
Gradison
Grandy
Hall (TX)
Hancock
Hansen
Hayes (LA)
Hefley
Houghton

Hubbard	Panetta	Sensenbrenner
Huckaby	Penny	Smith (OR)
Hughes	Peterson (MN)	Solomon
Lehman (CA)	Petri	Stark
Miller (CA)	Roth	Stump
Moorhead	Russo	Upton
Nussle	Savage	Valentine
Pallone	Schroeder	Walker

NOT VOTING—43

Ackerman	Hatcher	Ray
Armey	Jacobs	Reed
Aspin	Jenkins	Ridge
AuCoin	Johnston	Ritter
Barnard	LaFalce	Rostenkowski
Boxer	Lent	Sharp
Bustamante	Levine (CA)	Smith (TX)
Clay	Lewis (FL)	Stallings
Clinger	Lloyd	Stenholm
Dannemeyer	Manton	Tanner
Dingell	Marlenee	Torricelli
Dwyer	Matsui	Udall
Flake	McCollum	Waxman
Ford (TN)	Mfume	
Gingrich	Miller (OH)	

□ 1135

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dwyer for, with Mr. Ray against.

Mrs. Lloyd of Tennessee for, with Mr. Lewis of Florida against.

Mr. HERTEL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the amendments in disagreement are considered as having been read.

The Clerk will designate the first amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 19, strike out [$2,775,000] and insert *$632,000*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Strike all on line 8, page 2 of the House engrossed bill, H.R. 1281, and all that follows through line 20, page 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments numbered 12, 13, 18, 28, 37, 44, 62, 64, 65, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 87, 95, 99, 101, 103, and 106 be considered en bloc, be considered as read, and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The texts of the various Senate amendments referred to in the unanimous consent request are as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 7, line 4, strike out [which] and insert: *of which $650,000,000*

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 7, line 5, after "Israel" insert: *, and of which $200,000,000 may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 only for the Republic of Turkey*

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 7, line 8, after "Israel" insert: *and the Republic of Turkey*

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 8, after line 22, insert:

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses" to provide for additional costs associated with Operation Desert Shield/Operation Desert Storm, $1,825,000.

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 10, after line 23, insert:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—GENERAL PROVISION

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated to Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Periodic censuses and programs" in Public Law 101–515, $750,000 shall be available to provide the Federated States of Micronesia technical assistance and training for census taking and other data collection efforts: Provided, That such assistance shall include but not be limited to statistical training in planning and data collection, processing and analysis, equipment and supplies, long-term training, and subsistence expenses for trainees.

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 15, after line 5, insert:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

READY RESERVE FORCE

For an additional amount for "Ready reserve force", $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 21, after line 11, insert:

COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSISTANCE

Of the funds provided to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1991, not more than $10,000,000 shall be made available to the State of Colorado for community impact assistance payments to the cities of Broomfield, Westminster, Thornton, and Northglenn, Colorado.

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 22, line 11, after "502–504)"insert: *: Provided, That all funds provided under this head are hereby designated to be "emergency requirements" for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.*

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 22, after line 17, insert:

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

In addition to the amounts which are available for the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of sections 2001–10 and 2021–26, title 38, of the United States Code, not to exceed $4,000,000 may be derived from that account for unbudgeted costs associated with Operation Desert Shield/Operation Desert Storm for carrying out the Transition Assistance Program under section 1144 of title 10, United States Code.

Senate amendment No. 72: Page 24, after line 2, insert:

SENATE

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3(f)(3) under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriation for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1975 (Public Law 93–371; 2 U.S.C. 59(e)), as amended by Public Law 94–32, is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) Either of the following inscription shall be clearly visible on three sides of such mobile office in letters not less than three inches high:

"'UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VEHICLE

"'FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY';

"OR

"'MOBILE OFFICE OF SENATOR

" 'FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY' ".

Senate amendment No. 73: Page 24, after line 2, insert:

(a) Upon the written request of the Majority or Minority Leader of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall transfer during any fiscal year, from the appropriations account appropriated under the headings "Salaries, Officers and Employees" and "Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders", such amount as either Leader shall specify to the appropriations account, within the contingent fund of the Senate, "Miscellaneous Items".

(b) The Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate are each authorized to incur such expenses as may be necessary or appropriate. Expenses incurred by either such leader shall be paid from the amount transferred pursuant to subsection (a) by such leader and upon vouchers approved by such leader.

(c) The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to advance such sums as may be necessary to defray expenses incurred in carrying out subsections (a) and (b).

Senate amendment No. 77: Page 25, after line 24, insert:

LAND CONVEYANCE

(a) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (b), the Secretary of the Army shall convey, at no cost, to the Missouri Housing Development Commission all right, title, and interest in the United States in and to the land known as the U.S. Army Charles Melvin Price Support Center Wherry Housing Annex in Pine Lawn, Missouri, comprising approximately 13.2 acres and all improvements thereon.

(b) CONDITION.—The conveyance provided for in paragraph (a) may be made only on condition that the Missouri Housing Development Commission agrees to operate and maintain the property and to use it for low-income and transitional housing for the homeless. The property shall revert to the Army if the Commission ceases to use the property for the described purpose.

(c) DEADLINE FOR CONVEYANCE.—The conveyance under paragraph (a) shall be made no later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this section.

Senate amendment No. 78: Page 26, after line 2, insert:

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Of the $62,867,000 provided in Public Law 101–506 for grants to States and other eligible recipients under the Cooperative State Research Service Building and Facilities account, $93,000 is transferred to the Special Research Grants program of the Cooperative State Research Service for the University of Maine to purchase necessary scientific instrumentation to assist in car-

rying out agricultural research under the Act of August 4, 1965, as amended (7 U.S.C. 450i).

Senate amendment No. 79: Page 26, after line 10, insert:

Of the amount previously made available under this account for the control of outbreaks of insects, plant diseases, animal diseases and for control of pest animals and birds to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions, up to $1,000,000 shall be used to carry out, in coordination with the Maine Department of Agriculture, an inspection, quarantine, eradication, and control program in the State of Maine concerning the necrotic strain of potato virus Y (PVY-N).

Senate amendment No. 80: Page 26, after line 20, insert:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

For disaster payments as authorized by the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note), as amended, $1,400,000: Provided, That such payments shall be available only for damages attributable to Hurricane Hugo and consistent with section 104(a)(5) of such Act.

Senate amendment No. 83: Page 27, after line 10, insert:

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

TRADE ENHANCEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Funds made available under this head for fiscal year 1991 shall remain available until expended.

Senate amendment No. 84: Page 27, after line 10, insert:

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of additional obligations incurred carrying out the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 408, to remain available until expended, $4,980,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund: Provided, That none of the funds in this Act or any other Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1991 shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the total obligations for which are in excess of $19,980,000 for "Alcohol safety incentive grants" authorized under 23 U.S.C. 408.

Senate amendment No. 85: Page 27 after line 10, insert:

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

MANDATORY PASSENGER RAIL SERVICE PAYMENTS

Funds made available under this head for fiscal year 1991 shall remain available until expended.

Senate amendment No. 87: Page 27, after line 20, insert:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Of the funds provided under this heading in the Executive Office Appropriations Act, 1991, Public Law 101-509, $330,000 shall remain available until expended for the rehabilitation of the Official Residence of the Vice President.

Senate amendment No. 95: Page 30, after line 21, insert:

Section 17(f) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437o(f)), as amended by Public Law 101-507 (104 Stat. 1369) is further amended by striking "or City of West Hollywood, California and by inserting at the end thereof, the following new sentence: "This subsection shall also not apply to requirements relating to rents imposed on a structure by the City of West Hollywood, California.". Section 17(f) as amended by the immediate foregoing amendment shall apply retroactively to any structure assisted with section 17 rental rehabilitation funds in the City of West Hollywood, California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 99: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

SEC. 306. (a) Section 5502(a) of title V, part E of Public Law 100-297, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) the President shall call and conduct a White House Conference on Indian Education (hereinafter in this part referred to as the 'Conference') which shall be held not earlier than a date which shall be 9 months after the date of the initial meeting of the Advisory Committee established pursuant to section 5506 of this part and not later than 12 months after the date of said meeting."

(b) Section 5506(b) of title V, part E of Public Law 100-297, is amended by adding the following new sentence: "The Advisory Committee shall be consulted on, and shall advise the Task Force and the Congress on, all aspects of the Conference and actions which are necessary for the conduct of the Conference.".

Senate amendment No. 101: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

SEC. 308. Section 533(c)(3)(B) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, is amended by—

(1) striking "industrial" and inserting in lieu thereof "commercial"; and

(2) inserting "unless an environmental assessment:

"(i) identifies potential on biological diversity;

"(ii) demonstrates that all timber extraction will be conducted according to an environmentally sound management system which maintains the ecological functions of the natural forest and minimizes impacts on biological diversity; and

"(iii) demonstrates that the activity will contribute to reducing deforestation"

before the period at the end thereof.

Senate amendment No. 103: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

SEC. 310. CHILD CARE BLOCK GRANT TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Section 658J of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 is amended by striking out "expended" and inserting in lieu thereof "obligated".

Senate amendment No. 106: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

TITLE IV—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

SEC. 401. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

(a) The appropriation "Foreign Military Financing Program" as contained in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-513) is amended by striking out "$4,663,420,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "$4,259,920,800".

(b) Upon the enactment of this Act, the order issued by the President on November 9, 1990, pursuant to sections 251 and 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is hereby rescinded. Any action taken to implement this order shall be reversed, and any sequestrable resource that has been reduced or sequestered by such order is hereby restored, revived, or released and shall be available to the same extent and for the same purpose as if the order had not been issued.

SEC. 402. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

In Public Law 101-519, the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1991, sections 131 and 132 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 403. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

In Public Law 101-509, the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1991, under the heading "General Services Administration, Real Property Acivities, Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue, New Construction" at the end of the listing for the District of Columbia add the following project:

"General Services Administration, Southeast Federal Center, Headquarters, $148,500,000: Provided, That such funds shall be obligated only upon the advance approval of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works", and under the heading "General Services Administration, Real Property Activities, Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue, New Construction, Virginia, Norhern Virginia Naval Systems Commands" strike "$273,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$240,000,000: Provided, That $10,000,000 in additional funds may be obligated upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works: Provided further, That no more than $250,000,000 shall be available for acquisition, through direct purchase and construction of 1,000,000 square feet of occupiable space: Provided further, That acquisition of an additional 1,000,000 square feet either through direct purchase, construction, or lease, shall only be permitted upon the advance approval of a prospectus by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation and Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works".

SEC. 404. REPEAL; RESTORATION OF OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.

(a) Section 329 of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991, is repealed.

(b) The Secretary of Transportation shall restore any reductions in obligation authority made under section 329 prior to its repeal.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 13, 18, 28, 37, 44, 62, 64, 65, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 87, 95, 99, 101, 103, and 106, and concur therein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 9, after line 19, insert:

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Section 634 of the Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1991, Public Law 101-506, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 101. EMERGENCY DAIRY ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS TO CLASS I PRICE.—

(1) MINIMUM BASIC FORMULA PRICE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall, with respect to milk marketed during the period beginning on the first day of the first month after the date of enactment of this Act and ending December 31, 1991, provide that the basic formula price used for the purpose of computing the price of Class

I milk under milk marketing orders may not be less than the basic formula price determined for the month of August 1990, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture—

(A) shall provide for the uniform national pooling of funds (on a monthly basis) equal to the difference between the price of Class I milk as determined under this subsection and the price of Class I milk that would be determined if this subsection were not in effect, multiplied by the quantity of Class I milk that is marketed under milk marketing orders during such month;

(B) shall distribute such funds (less than amount provided for in subparagraph (D)) on a monthly basis to all producers under milk marketing orders at a uniform rate per hundredweight;

(C) is authorized to make such temporary modifications in the operation of milk marketing orders as are necessry to carry out the provisions of this subsection; and

(D) shall deposit a total of $32,000,000 of such funds into the general treasury of the United States (but no more than $6,000,000 per month) to be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury during the fiscal years 1991 and 1992 against the obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation incurred as a result of the administration of this subsection or the operation of the dairy program under the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection—

(A) the term "basic formula price" shall mean the basic formula price as defined under regulations contained in parts 1001 through 1139, respectively, of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations;

(B) the term "Class I milk" shall mean all milk classified as Class I milk in accordance with regulations contained in parts 1001 through 1139, respectively, of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations;

(C) the term "milk marketing orders" shall mean the milk marketing orders issued pursuant to section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; and

(D) the term "producer" shall mean any person defined as a producer under regulations contained in parts 1001 through 1139, respectively, of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate regulations amending Federal milk marketing orders as necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection. The procedural requirements of paragraphs (3), (4), (9), (17), (18), and (19) of section 608c of title 7 of the United States Code and the provisions of section 553 of title 5 of the United States Code shall not apply with respect to the provisions of this subsection.

(5) REDUCED INTEREST RATE LOANS.—

(A) GUARANTEED LOANS.—Of the amounts available for operating loan guarantees under section 351 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1999), the Secretary of Agriculture shall, during the period beginning on the first day of the first month after the date of enactment of this Act and ending December 31, 1992, make available loan guarantees of not less than $2,000,000, but not more than $5,000,000, to eligible producers for the purpose of assisting an eligible producer to upgrade the producer's production facilities to be suitable for purposes of producing milk which can be marketed under milk marketing orders.

(B) ELIGIBLE PRODUCERS.—Producers eligible to receive loans under paragraph (1) shall be limited to persons who produce milk that cannot be marketed for fluid purposes.

(b) SOLIDS CONTENT OF BEVERAGE MILK.—

(1) SOLIDS CONTENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(A) all milk that is in final package form for beverage use shall contain not less than 8.7 percent milk solids not fat;

(B) all lowfat milk that is in final package form for beverage use shall contain not less than 10 percent milk solids not fat; and

(C) all skim milk that is in final package form for beverage use shall contain not less than 9 percent milk solids not fat.

(2) DEFINITION OF MILK.—The term "milk" as used in this subsection means sweet milk of cows.

(c) HEIFER EXPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446e) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (k) and (l) respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (i) the following new subsection:

"(j) HEIFER EXPORTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Commodity Credit Corporation estimates that the savings to the Corporation achieved from carrying out this subsection during the calendar years 1991 through 1995 exceed the cost to the Corporation of carrying out this subsection during such calendar years, the Corporation shall encourage the export of heifers to foreign countries during each of such calendar years through the export enhancement program established under section 301 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5651).".

(2) FUNDING.—This subsection shall be carried out using savings achieved as the result of this section.

(d) DAIRY PRODUCT EXPORTS.—In addition to any programs to export dairy products which have been announced by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall sell for export 60,000,000 pounds of butter in fiscal year 1991 and 35,000,000 pounds of butter in fiscal year 1991.

(e) PAYMENTS TO MILK PRODUCERS.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall make available to producers of milk who cannot market their milk for fluid purposes a payment of $0.50/cwt on all milk marketed by such producers during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 1991. In order to be eligible to receive such payment, such producers must submit an application to the Secretary of Agriculture requesting such payment and containing such other information as may be required by the Secretary.

SEC. 102. PLANTING OF COVER CROPS.

(a) RICE.—Section 101B(e)(4)(B)(i) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1441-2(e)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "of the crop acreage base established for the crop. This requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary." and inserting "of the crop acreage base established for the crop or to devote such acreage to native cover which results in the same environmental benefits as such planted cover. The minimum planting requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary. In carrying out this clause, the Secretary shall take into consideration guidelines established by the State technical committees established in subtitle G of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985.".

(b) COTTON.—Section 103B(e)(4)(B)(i) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444-2(e)(4)(B)(i) is amended by striking "of the crop acreage base established for the crop. This requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary." and inserting "of the crop acreage base established for the crop or to devote such acreage to native cover which results in the same environmental benefits as such planted cover. The minimum planting requirements shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary. In carrying out this clause, the Secretary shall take into consideration guidelines established by the State technical committees established in subtitle G of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985.".

(c) FEED GRAINS.—Section 105B(e)(4)(B)(i) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444f(e)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "of the crop acreage base established for the crop. This requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary." and inserting "of the crop acreage base established for the crop or to devote such acreage to native cover which results in the same environmental benefits as such planted cover. The minimum planting requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary. In carrying out this clause, the Secretary shall take into consideration guidelines established by the State technical committees established in subtitle G of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985.".

(d) WHEAT.—Section 107B(e)(4)(B)(i) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445b-3a(e)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "of the crop acreage base established for the crop. This requirement shall apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary." and inserting "of the crop acreage base established for the crop or to devote such acreage to native cover which results in the same environmental benefits as such planted cover. The minimum planting requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary. In carrying out this clause, the Secretary shall take into consideration guidelines established by the State technical committees established in subtitle G of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985.".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Section 634 of the Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1991, Public Law 101-506, is hereby repealed.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 10, strike out lines 11 to 14.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment amended to read as follows:

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 10, line 19, strike out [$9,600,000] and insert: *$20,000,000.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *$24,000,000.*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlemen from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 10, after line, insert:

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities", $3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operations and administration", $1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities", $3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 11, line 6, strike out [$3,180,000] and insert: *$7,180,000 of which $3,180,000.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *$5,180,000, of which $2,000,000 shall remain available until expended and of which $3,180,000 is.*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 11, line 25, strike out all after "101." over to and including "102." in line 19 on page 12.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

Section 524(c)(9) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(E) Subject to the notification procedures contained in section 606 of Public Law 101-515, and after reserving the amounts authorized in subparagraph (D) above, any unobligated balances remaining in the Fund on September 30, 1991, and on September 30, 1992, shall be available to the Attorney General, without fiscal year limitation, to procure vehicles, equipment, and other capital investment items for the law enforcement, prosecution, and correctional activities of the Department of Justice.".

SEC. 102.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 14, line 14, strike out [$69,520,000] and insert: *$67,980,000.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *$68,730,000, of which $750,000, to remain available until September 30, 1992, shall be transferred to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal, and".*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 45: Page 15, line 14, strike out [$1,000,000] and insert: *$2,000,000.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: *$3,630,000 to remain available until expended.*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 15, line 22, strike out [$2,000,000] and insert: *$1,000,000.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: *$2,000,000 to remain available until expended.*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 47: Page 16, line 8, strike out "$2,000,000" and insert: *$1,000,000.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: *$1,600,000 to remain available until expended.*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 49: Page 16, after line 22, insert:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—GENERAL PROVISION

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall not withhold disaster assistance under section 7 of the Small Business Act to greenhouses or nurseries (including but not limited to those whose business operations are described in SIC code 0181) that suffered damage as the result of severe storms or flooding and are located in areas declared to be major disaster areas by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act pursuant to the notice [FEMA-883-DR] dated November 26, 1990, and related determinations.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—GENERAL PROVISION

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall not withhold disaster assistance under section 7 of the Small Business Act to nurseries or greenhouses which suffered damage as a result of disasters (as defined in the Small Business Act) that occurred between October 1, 1990 and March 1, 1991.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 51: Page 18, strike out lines 2 to 6, and insert:

SEC. 201. Of the funds made available to the Department of Defense for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, an amount not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be available only for an off-island leave program: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretaries concerned may, pursuant to uniform regulations, prescribe travel and transportation allowances for travel performed by participants in the off-island leave program: Provided further, That funds appropriated for the off-island leave program shall remain available until expended.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 201. Restrictions provided under subsection (b)(2) of section 301d of title 37, United States Code, as authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for 1991 shall not apply in the case of flag or general officers serving as practicing physicians.

SEC. 201A. Of the funds made available to the Department of Defense for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, an amount not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be available only for an off-island leave program: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretaries concerned may, pursuant to uniform regulations, prescribe travel and transportation allowances for travel performed by participants in the off-island leave program: Provided further, That funds appropriated for the off-island leave program shall remain available until expended.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 18, strike out all after line 17 over to and including line 2 on page 19, and insert:

SEC. 204. Of the funds appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 100-463) for fiscal year 1989 under the heading, "Aircraft Procurement, Navy", $2,000,000 shall be made available to the Department of the Navy and shall be obligated not later than sixty days from the enactment of this bill for the V-22 Osprey tilt rotor aircraft program: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall remain

available until such time as they are expended for the V-22 Osprey tilt rotor program.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 204. Of the funds appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 100-463) for fiscal year 1989, $200,000,000 shall be made available to the Department of the Navy and shall be obligated not later than sixty days from the enactment of this Act for the V-22 Osprey tilt rotor aircraft program: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall remain available until such time as they are expended for the V-22 Osprey tilt rotor program.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman form Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 55: Page 20, after line 2, insert:

SEC. 205. Section 8126 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511; 104 Stat. 1907), is amended by striking out "None of the funds" and all that follows through "1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Defense shall provide a report by May 31, 1991, indicating what additional positions he intends to fill above those positions assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict as of September 30, 1990".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter and inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 206. Section 8126 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 100-511; 104 Stat. 1907), is amended by inserting after "September 30, 1990", the following ", unless the Secretary of Defense submits a report by May 31, 1991 to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate indicating what additional positions he intends to fill above those positions assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict as of September 30, 1990".

SEC. 207. Of the amount appropriated in title II of Public Law 101-165 (103 Stat. 1118) to the Department of Defense for the provision of logistical support and personnel services for the 1990 Goodwill Games, the amount of $500,000 shall be used to provide such services for the 1991 Special Olympics to be held in the State of Minnesota in July, 1991, and shall remain available for obligation for such purposes until September 30, 1991.

SEC. 208. The Secretary of Defense shall transfer $8,000,000 from the appropriation "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Agencies" appropriated in Title IV of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1990 (P.L. 101-165) for the Center for Commerce and Industrial Expansion to appropriations available to the Department of Education which shall be obligated by that Department as a grant for the Center for Commerce and Industrial Expansion as authorized in Section 4 of Public Law 101-600: Provided, that such funds shall remain available until expended.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 20, line 10, after "pended" insert: *: Provided, That these funds shall remain in the United States Treasury and shall be transferred to the District of Columbia government immediately upon certification by the Mayor of the District of Columbia to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives that spending reductions and revenue enhancements in amounts not less than $216,000,000 in the aggregate are being implemented and all approvals by the Council of the District of Columbia, as required by law, have been secured.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: *: Provided, That these funds shall remain in the United States Treasury and shall be transferred to the District of Columbia government immediately upon certification by the Mayor of the District of Columbia to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives that spending reductions and revenue enhancements in amounts not less than $216,000,000 in the aggregate are being implemented and all approvals by the Council of the District of Columbia, as required by law, have been secured: Provided further, That these funds shall be transferred to the District of Columbia government no later than May 1, 1991.*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 20, after line 25, insert:

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Using funds appropriated for the "Construction, General Continuing Authorities Programs" in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991, Public Law 101-514, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to continue work during fiscal year 1991 which would be terminated solely for policy reasons as a result of the proposed phase out of the sections 103, 107, 111, and 208 Continuing Authorities Programs Provided, That, from within funds appropriated to "General Investigations" by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991, Public Law 101-514, the Secretary shall make $300,000 available to implement the provisions of the "Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act" (Public Law 101-646),

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Using funds appropriated for "Construction, general" in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991, Public Law 101-514, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to continue work during fiscal year 1991 which would be terminated solely for policy reasons as a result of the proposed phaseout of the sections 103, 107, 111, and 208 Continuing Authorities Programs: Provided, That, from within funds appropriated to "General investigations" by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991, Public Law 101-514, the Secretary shall make $300,000 available to implement the provisions of the "Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act" (Public Law 101-646).

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: Page 21, after line 6, insert:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Of the amount appropriated under this heading in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-514), up to $11,930,000 shall be available for Buffalo Bill Dam Modification, Wyoming, as proposed in the United States Department of the Interior Budget Justifications, fiscal year 1991, for the Bureau of Reclamation.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

Of the amount appropriated under this heading in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-514), up to $11,930,000 shall be available for Buffalo Bill Dam Modification, Wyoming, as proposed in the United States Department of the Interior Budget Justifications, fiscal year 1991, for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 66: Page 22, line 23, after "25,000,000" insert: *: Provided, That funds appropriated by the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 1991, for rural health outreach grants, may not be used to provide forward or multiyear funding*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: *: Provided, That funds appropriated by the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 1991, for rural health outreach grants, may not be used to provide forward or multiyear funding: Provided further, That none of the funds available for ongoing activities within community health centers or maternal and child health block grant programs under Public Law 101-517 shall be reprogrammed, redirected or reallocated for any other purposes*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 23, after line 14, insert:

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Of the amount provided under this heading in the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 1991, $1,700,000 shall be available for an expanded Cuban Private Sector Initiative.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Amounts provided under this heading in the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 1991, for cash and medical assistance may be used to provide grants to private non-profit agencies for private sector resettlement activities, as authorized by law.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 70: Page 23, line 19, after "1991" insert: *, and such funds shall be awarded no later than June 1, 1991.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: *, and such funds shall be awarded no later than June 1, 1991: Provided, That the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and section 431 of the General Education Provisions Act are waived with regard to grants made with fiscal year 1991 appropriated funds under title III, part H of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act.*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 71: Page 23, after line 19, insert:

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

In the appropriations language under this heading in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 1991, delete the words "if authorized" and the words "if such a grant is specifically authorized in law".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

In the appropriations language under this heading in the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 1991, delete the words "if authorized," and the words "if such a grant is specifically authorized in law" and insert after "Standards" the following: ": Provided, That funding for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards shall be expended under the terms, conditions, and limitations provided for in Part G of Title IV of H.R. 5932 as passed the House of Representatives on October 26, 1990".

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 74: Page 24, after line 8, insert:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to approval by the Joint Committee on the Library, the Architect of the Capitol is authorized (1) to procure, through a rental, lease, or other agreement, not more than 25,000 square feet of temporary storage and warehouse space outside the Capitol Grounds for use by the Library of Congress during fiscal year 1991, and (2) to incur incidental expenses in connection with such use. Subject to approval by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, amounts for the purposes of the preceding sentence may be tranferred from the appropriation "Library of Congress, Salaries and expenses" to the appropriation "Architect of the Capitol, Library buildings and grounds, Structural and mechanical care". Amounts so transferred shall be available for expenditure upon vouchers approved by the Architect of the Capitol.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to approval by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and subject to enactment of authorizing legislation, amounts may be transferred from the appropriation "Library of Congress, Salaries and expenses" to the appropriation "Architect of the Capitol, Library buildings and grounds, Structural and mechanical care" for the purpose of rental, lease, or other agreement, of temporary storage and warehouse space for use by the Library of Congress during fiscal year 1991, and to incur incidental expenses in connection with such use.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 81: Page 26, after line 20, insert:

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

Of the loan funds previously made available under title V of the Housing Act of 1949, not less than $35,000,000 shall be made available for section 502(g), Deferred Mortgage Demonstration.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

Of the loan funds previously made available under title V of the Housing Act of 1949, up to $35,000,000 shall be made available for section 502(g), Deferred Mortgage Demonstration.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 82: Page 27, after line 4, insert:

PUBLIC LAW 480

During fiscal year 1991, the President may not use authority provided in Section 604 of Title VI of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

PUBLIC LAW 480

Title I of the Public Law 480 program allowed for the repayment of loans for the sale of agricultural commodities in foreign or local currencies until December 31, 1971. Since that time, until the law was changed in the 1985 farm bill, all sales have been on dollar credit terms. In view of the present financial situation, it is impossible for many countries to repay their loans in dollars. Therefore, the President may use the authority in section 411 and section 604 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to renegotiate the payment on Public Law 480 debt in eligible countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amemdment No. 86: Page 27, strike out lines 12 to 20.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other Act, none of the funds made available to the General Services Administration may be obligated or expended for the award of a final contract for site acquisition or construction of the Naval Systems Commands headquarters project without (1) a written report that the new Solicitation for Offers for the project is in the best interests of the United States, and (2) advance approval in writing of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 90: Page 29, after line 3, insert:

CONGREGATE SERVICES

Funds appropriated under this head in Public Law 101-507, 104 Stat. 1362, and all unobligated balances of prior year appropriations under such head, shall be made available for the revised Congregate Housing Services Program under section 802 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act and shall remain available until expended.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

CONGREGATE SERVICES

Funds appropriated under this head in Public Law 101-507 (104 Stat. 1362) and all unobligated balances of prior year appropriations under

such head, shall be made available for the revised Congregate Housing Services program under section 802 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That any entity that receives assistance under a contract under the Congregate Housing Services Act of 1978 that expires in fiscal year 1991, and is otherwise eligible for assistance under such section 802, shall continue to receive assistance under such section 802: Provided further, That each such entity shall be provided such assistance for a 1-year term notwithstanding section 802(b)(2), and the dollar amount of such assistance to such entity shall not be less than the dollar amount of assistance that would be indicated by the rate at which such assistance was made available to such entity in the contract that expires in fiscal year 1991: Provided further, That notwithstanding the last sentence of section 802(g), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall expedite the processing of such entity's application for continued assistance so that funding of the entity will continue without hiatus.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 96: Page 30, after line 21, insert:

Section 837 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 11403 note) is amended by striking subsection (c).

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

Section 837(c) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Any such amounts that shall not have been obligated by March 20, 1991, shall be made available in accordance with the terms of the appropriation under the head 'Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless' in Public Law 101-507 (104 Stat. 1351, 1364)."

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 97: Page 30, strike out all after line 22 over to and including line 4 on page 31, and insert:

All previously obligated funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the respective heads "Community development grants" and "Urban development action grants" for prior fiscal years shall be exempt, effective as of March 5, 1991, from the application of the provisions of sections 1405 (b)(4) and (b)(6) of Public Law 101-510 (104 Stat. 1679) and section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and shall remain available until expended.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

All previously obligated funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the respective heads "Community development grants" and "Urban development action grants" for prior fiscal years shall be exempt, effective as of March 5, 1991, from the application of the provisions of sections 1405(b)(4) and (b)(6) of Public Law 101-510 (104 Stat. 1679) and section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and shall remain available until expended for the purposes for which originally obligated.

In addition to any other rescission provided for in this Act, of the funds made available under the head "Annual contributions for assisted housing" in the Department of Housing and Urban Development in prior years, an additional $23,000,000 are rescinded: Provided, That $20,000,000 of such amount shall be from amounts for projects to be developed for the elderly and handicapped under section 202 of the United States Housing Act of 1959, as amended, and $3,000,000 of such amount shall be from amounts for section 8 voucher assistance for tenants affected by public housing relocation activities.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 100: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

SEC. 307. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be expended by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to enforce the March 18, 1991, deadline contained in the regulations published in the Federal Register on November 16, 1990, (40 CFR, parts 122, 123, 124), pertaining to group applications from municipalities for stormwater discharges, until such deadline is extended to September 30, 1991.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 307. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be expended by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to enforce the March 18, 1991, deadline contained in the regulations published in the Federal Register on November 16, 1990, (40 CFR, Parts 122, 123, 124), pertaining to group applications for stormwater discharges, until such deadline is extended to September 30, 1991.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 102: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

SEC. 309. PERSIAN GULF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(a) INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK.—Congress strongly encourages the President to seek the establishment of an international framework agreement to—

(1) provide for environmental monitoring, assessment, remediation and restoration in the Persian Gulf region of effects of the recent war; and

(2) provide for the payment, by the host country, of appropriate Federal agencies utilized to establish or implement this agreement.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives an unclassified report identifying the actions taken to implement these provisions and any costs and payments, and

(2) By March 1, 1992, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with appropriate agencies, shall submit to Congress an unclassified report providing a comprehensive evaluation of environmental effects of the Persian Gulf conflict identified pursuant to this provision.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 309. PERSIAN GULF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(a) INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK.—Congress strongly encourages the President to seek the establishment of an international framework agreement to—

(1) provide for environmental monitoring, assessment, remediation and restoration in the Persian Gulf region of effects of the recent war; and

(2) provide for the payment, by the host country, of appropriate Federal agencies utilized to establish or implement this agreement.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives an unclassified report identifying the actions taken to implement these provisions and any costs and payments, and

(2) by March 1, 1992, and subject to the receipt of payment by the Environmental Protection Agency under subsection (a)(2), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with appropriate agencies, shall submit to Congress an unclassified report providing a comprehensive evaluation of environmental effects of the Persian Gulf conflict identified pursuant to this provision.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 104: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

SEC. 311. SYRIA.

(a)(1) The successful conclusion of the war in the Persian Gulf provides an opportunity to begin building a lasting peace in the Mideast;

(2) A crucial element of peace in this unstable region is the willingness of Arab states to negotiate with Israel, recognizing her right to live in peace;

(3) The United States should continue to urge Arab states to negotiate peace with the State of Israel;

(4) One of those Arab states, Syria, continues to undermine goodwill and peace in the region by depriving the 4,000 Jews living in Syria the right to emigrate;

(5) Syrian Jews continue to live in a climate of fear and insecurity, sitll denied fundamental civil and human rights;

(6) A Jew living in Syria, in order to travel, must leave a large sum of money and members of his immediate family as insurance for his return;

(7) Jews suspected of having traveled "illegally" or even of planning to do so have been arrested, interrogated, and subjected to lengthy imprisonment;

(8) Syrian President Hafez Assad continues to deny the basic right of free emigration, a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which Syria is a signatory.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate—

(1) Condemns the Government of Syria for continuing to deny the basic human right of free emigration;

(2) Calls upon the government of Syria—

(A) to allow all Syrian Jews to emigrate freely,

(B) to release from prison Jews suspected of having traveled illegally or of planning to do so;

(3) Urges the Administration to continue to make known to Syrian authorities the important role that human rights in the Jewish community, especially the right to emigrate, will play in determining future policy toward Syria.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows;

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 311. SYRIA.

(a) It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) The successful conclusion of the war in the Persian Gulf provides an opportunity to begin building a lasting peace in the Middle East;

(2) a crucial element of peace in this unstable region is the willingness of Arab states to negotiate with Israel, recognizing her right to live in peace;

(3) The United States should continue to urge Arab states to negotiate peace with the State of Israel;

(4) One of those Arab states, Syria, continues to undermine goodwill and peace in the region of depriving the 4,000 Jews living in Syria of the right to emigrate;

(5) Syrian Jews continue to live in a climate of fear and insecurity, still denied fundamental civil and human rights;

(6) A Jew living in Syria, in order to travel, must leave a large sum of money and members of his immediate family as insurance for his return;

(7) Jews suspected of having traveled "illegally" or even of planning to do so have been arrested, interrogated, and subjected to lengthy imprisonment;

(8) Syrian President Hafez Assad continued to deny the basic right of free emigration, a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which Syria is a signatory.

(b) The Congress—

(1) condemns the Government of Syria for continuing to deny the basic human right of free emigration;

(2) calls upon the Government of Syria—

(A) to allow all Syrian Jews to emigrate freely,

(B) to release from prison Jews suspected of having travelled "illegally" or of planning to do so;

(3) urges the Administration to continue to make known to Syrian authorities the importance of respecting the human rights of the Jewish community, especially the right to emigrate, in determining future policy toward Syria.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 105: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

SEC. 312. REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

(a) Section 6 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2605) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j) TRANSITION.—

"(1) ORIGINATOR LIABILITY.—A person who makes a federally related mortgage loan shall not be liable to a borrower because of a failure of such person to comply with subsection (a) with respect to an application for a loan made by the borrower before the regulations referred to in paragraph (3) take effect.

"(2) SERVICER LIABILITY.—A servicer of a federally related mortgage loan shall not be liable to a borrower because of a failure of the servicer to perform any duty under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) that arises before the regulations referred to in paragraph (3) effect.

"(3) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary shall, be regulations that shall take effect not later than August 21, 1991, establish any requirements necessary to carry out this section. Such regulations shall include the model disclosure statement required under subsection (a)(2).".

(b) Section 16 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2614) is amended by striking "section 8 or 9" and inserting "section 6, 8, or 9".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 312. REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

(a) Section 6 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2605) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j) TRANSITION.—

"(1) ORIGINATOR LIABILITY.—A person who makes a federally related mortgage loan shall not be liable to a borrower because of a failure of such person to comply with subsection (a) with respect to an application for a loan made by the borrower before the regulations referred to in paragraph (3) take effect.

"(2) SERVICER LIABILITY.—A servicer of a federally related mortgage loan shall not be liable to a borrower because of a failure of the servicer to perform any duty under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) that arises before the regulations referred to in paragraph (3) take effect.

"(3) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary shall, by regulations that shall take effect not later than April 20, 1991, establish any requirements necessary to carry out this section. Such regulations shall include the model disclosure statement required under subsection (a)(2).".

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

The was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 107: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

TITLE V—CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND VETERANS BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For emergency expenses necessary for the benefits provided in S. 578, for fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1995, not to exceed $500,000,000 is appropriated, to be derived by transfer only by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, from current and future balances in the Defense Cooperation Account to the following accounts in chapters I and II of this title in not to exceed the following amounts:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the payment of special death gratuities for service members participating in the Sericemen's Group Life Insurance program, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $15,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $4,000,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $4,000,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $2,000,000

For an additional amount for the payment of death gratuities, for the following accounts in the amounts and fiscal year specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $2,800,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $1,900,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $800,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,500,000;

FISCAL YEAR 1992

Military personnel, Army, $2,100,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $1,700,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $600,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,600,000;

FISCAL YEAR 1993

Military personnel, Army, $2,100,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $1,700,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $600,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,600,000;

FISCAL YEAR 1994

Military personnel, Army, $2,100,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $1,700,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $600,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,600,000;

FISCAL YEAR 1995

Military personnel, Army, $2,100,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $1,700,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $600,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,600,000;

For an additional amount for the payment of a temporary increase in the rate of special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army $101,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $24,000,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $29,000,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $19,000,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of special pay for health professionals recalled to active duty or involuntarily retained on active duty, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $9,500,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $500,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $2,000,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of increased amounts attributable to the removal of the sixty-day limitation on the amount of leave that may be paid to survivors of military members who die on active duty, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $580,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $140,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $160,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $100,000.

For an additional amount for the payment to retired members of the Armed Forces recalled to active duty during a war or national emergency at the highest grade previously held and to allow these members to retire in the highest grade held, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $50,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $14,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $17,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $10,000.

For an additional amount for payment to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Readjustment Benefits Program for the following accounts in the amounts and fiscal years specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1992

Reserve personnel, Army, $1,624,000;
Reserve personnel, Navy, $1,190,000;
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps, $1,050,000;
Reserve personnel, Air Force, $280,000;
Reserve personnel, Army National Guard, $2,436,000;
Reserve personnel, Air National Guard, $420,000;

FISCAL YEAR 1995

Reserve personnel, Army, $464,000;
Reserve personnel, Navy, $340,000;
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps, $300,000;
Reserve personnel, Air Force, $80,000;
Reserve personnel, Army National Guard, $696,000;
Reserve personnel, Air National Guard, $120,000;

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the payment of increased costs of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services for the following accounts in the amounts and fiscal years specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Operation and maintenance, Army, $14,400,000;
Operation and maintenance, Navy, $16,700,000;
Operation and maintenance, Air Force, $13,900,000;

FISCAL YEAR 1992

Operation and maintenance, Army, $8,600,000;
Operation and maintenance, Navy, $10,100,000;
Operation and maintenance, Air Force, $8,300,000;

For an additional amount to provide transitional health care coverage upon deactivation for reservists on active duty during the Persian Gulf Conflict, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Operation and maintenance, Army, $15,900,000;
Operation and maintenance, Navy, $6,370,000;
Operation and maintenance, Air Force, $2,730,000;

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

Compensation and Pensions

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", for the following amounts and fiscal years specified: fiscal year 1991, $200,000; fiscal year 1992, $600,000; fiscal year 1993, $700,000; fiscal year 1994, $700,000; fiscal year 1995, $700,000, to remain available until expended.

Readjustment Benefits

FISCAL YEAR 1995

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", $11,000,000, to remain available until expended.

VETERANS HEALTH SERVICE AND RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Medical Care

For an additional amount for "Medical care", for the following amounts and fiscal years specified: fiscal year 1991, $1,500,000; fiscal year 1992, $1,300,000; fiscal year 1993, $1,100,000; fiscal year 1994, $700,000; fiscal year 1995, $300,000.

VETERANS EDUCATION BENEFITS

For an additional amount for purposes of funding chapter 30 of title 38, United States Code, and chapter 106 of title 10, United States Code, for fiscal years 1991 through 1995, $500,000,000, less the total of the amounts appropriated for fiscal years 1991 through 1995 in the preceding paragraphs of this section.

CHAPTER III

For an additional amount for emergency expenses not otherwise provided for in this Act, $50,000,000 of which $30,000,000 may be available for Family Education and Support Services as authorized in S. 578 and of which $20,000,000 may be available for Child Care Assistance as authorized in S. 578: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these sums as necessary to the appropriate operations and maintenance appropriations to be merged with and available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 501. (a) The authority provided in this title to transfer funds from the Defense Cooperation Account is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1995.

(b) Amounts transferred from the Defense Cooperation Account shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred.

(c) The Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives before making any transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account. No transfer may be made until the seventh day after such committees receive the notification required by this subsection to be submitted for such transfer.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recedde from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

TITLE V—CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND VETERANS BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For emergency expenses necessary for the benefits provided in the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991, for fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1995, not to exceed $655,000,000 appropriated, to be derived by transfer only by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, from current and future balances in the Defense Cooperation Account to the following accounts in chapters I and II of this title in not to exceed the following amounts:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the payment of special death gratuities for service members participating in the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance program, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $15,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $4,000,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $4,000,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $2,000,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of death gratuities, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $2,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $1,360,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $570,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,070,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of a temporary increase in the rate of special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $101,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $24,000,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $29,000,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $19,000,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of special pay for health professionals recalled to active duty or involuntarily retained on active duty, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $7,900,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $400,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $1,700,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of increased amounts attributable to the removal of the sixty-day limitation on the amount of leave that may be paid to survivors of military members who die on active duty, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $580,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $140,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $160,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $100,000.

For an additonal amount for the payment to retired members of the Armed Forces recalled to active duty during a war or national emergency at the highest grade previously held and to allow these members to retire in the highest grade held, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $50,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $14,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $17,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $10,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of the basic allowance for quarters to military reservists without dependents for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $22,100,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $3,200,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $5,500,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $5,200,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of family separation allowances, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Military personnel, Army, $20,000,000;
Military personnel, Navy, $16,900,000;
Military personnel, Marine Corps, $5,900,000;
Military personnel, Air Force, $8,200,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For additional amount for the payment of increased costs of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Operation and maintenance, Army, $15,400,000;
Operation and maintenance, Navy, $17,700,000;
Operation and maintenance, Air Force, $14,900,000.

For an additional amount to provide transitional health care coverage upon deactivation for reservists on active duty during the Persian Gulf Conflict, for the following accounts in the amounts specified:

FISCAL YEAR 1991

Operation and maintenance, Army, $15,900,000;
Operation and maintenance, Navy, $6,370,000;
Operation and maintenance, Air Force, $2,730,000.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Guaranteed student loans", for fiscal year 1991, $3,106,000; for fiscal year 1992, $5,932,562; for fiscal year 1993, $2,262,250; for fiscal year 1994, $506,250; for fiscal year 1995, $506,250 as authorized in section 372, provided that if these amounts in any fiscal year are not sufficient to provide for the benefits authorized, any additional amounts necessary shall be available from otherwise appropriated funds from this account.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Student financial assistance", for fiscal year 1991, $1,290,000; for fiscal year 1992, $3,165,000; for fiscal year 1993, $3,165,000; for fiscal year 1994, $3,165,000; for fiscal year 1995, $3,165,000 as authorized in section 372, provided that if these amounts in any fiscal year are not sufficient to provide for the benefits authorized, any additional amounts necessary shall be available for otherwise appropriated funds from this account.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

Compensation and Pensions

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", for the following amounts and fiscal years specified: fiscal year 1991, $200,000; fiscal year 1992, $600,000; fiscal year 1993, $700,000; fiscal year 1994, $700,000; fiscal year 1995, $700,000, to remain available until expended.

VETERANS EDUCATION BENEFITS

For an additional amount for purposes of funding chapter 30 of title 38, United States Code. and chapter 106 of title 10, United States Code, for fiscal years 1991 through 1995, $655,000,000 less the total of the amounts appropriated for fiscal years 1991 through 1995 in the preceding paragraphs of this title.

CHAPTER III

For an additional amount for emergency expenses not otherwise provided for in this Act, $50,000,000 of which $30,000,000 may be available for Family Education and Support Services as authorized in the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991 and of which $20,000,000 may be available for Child Care Assistance as authorized in the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these sums as necessary to the appropriate operation and maintenance appropriations to be merged with and made available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 501. (a) The authority provided in this title to transfer funds from the Defense Cooperation Account is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1995.

(b) Amounts transferred from the Defense Cooperation Account shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred.

(c) The Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives before making any transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account. No transfer may be made until the seventh day after such committees receive the notification required by this subsection to be submitted for such transfer.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 108: Page 33, after line 16, insert:

SEC. 502. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE FOR JORDAN

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, may be obligated or expended for assistance for Jordan except pursuant to appropriate congressional notification procedures.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) assistance for refugees; or

(2) assistance to finance the training or studies outside Jordan of students whose course of study or training program began before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) WAIVER.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), funds appropriated or otherwise made available

for fiscal year 1991 to carry out chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund) may only be obligated or expended for Jordan if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Jordan has taken steps to advance the peace process in the Middle East.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(1) the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the term "appropriate congressional notification procedures" means—

(A) with respect to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, the procedures of section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, and

(B) with respect to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(e) REPEAL.—(1) The ninth proviso of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, is hereby repealed.

(2) Any other provision of law that earmarks economic or military assistance for Jordan shall have no force or effect upon the date of enactment of this Act.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 502 PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE FOR JORDAN.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, may be obligated or expended for assistance for Jordan.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) assistance for refugees; or

(2) assistance to finance the training or studies outside Jordan of students whose course of study or training program began before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) WAIVER.—The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Jordan has taken steps to advance the peace process in the Middle East, or that furnishing assistance to Jordan would be beneficial to the peace process in the Middle East.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(e) REPEALS.—(1) The ninth proviso under the heading "Economic Support Fund" of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, is hereby repealed.

(2) The tenth proviso under the heading "Economic Support Fund" of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, is hereby repealed.

(3) Any provision of law not repealed by this subsection that earmarks economic or military assistance for Jordan shall have no force or effect upon the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and the several motions was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 60 and rollcall 61, I was unable to cast my vote as I was unavoidably detained in Baltimore participating in Grove Park Elementary School's Third Annual Oratorical Contest. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" to the motion to recommit with instructions to conference the report making dire emergency supplemental appropriations (rollcall 60 and "yea" on agreeing to the conference report (rollcall 61), consistent with my support given to the House-passed version of the dire supplemental appropriations passed previously in the House.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1282, OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1991

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of today, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 1282) making supplemental appropriations and transfers for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 1282, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we bring before the House the conference agreement for the 1991 Desert Shield/Desert Storm appropriations bill. This conference agreement establishes a new $42.6 billion account, the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund, into which is transferred foreign contributions from the Defense Cooperation Account, and also $15 billion from appropriated funds from the General Fund of the Treasury. The bill requires Defense Cooperation Account moneys to be used before the U.S. appropriation can be used.

Appropriations are then made by transfer to separate accounts to pay the incremental costs of the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard associated with the war in the Persian Gulf.

Thus the Committee and the Congress retain the normal prerogatives over appropriations.

Any balances remaining in this Fund after all expenses have been paid will be returned to the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very good agreement, and I urge that it be adopted.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert a comparative table reflecting the conference agreement.

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	FY 1991 DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM SUPPLEMENTAL						
	CHAPTER I						
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
101-43	Persian Gulf regional defense fund	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000		
	Military Personnel (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
	Military personnel, Army		(4,863,700,000)	(4,849,000,000)	(4,863,700,000)		(+14,700,000)
	Military personnel, Navy		(797,400,000)	(792,000,000)	(797,400,000)		(+5,400,000)
	Military personnel, Marine Corps		(983,400,000)	(978,000,000)	(983,400,000)		(+5,400,000)
	Military personnel, Air Force		(1,278,200,000)	(1,271,000,000)	(1,278,200,000)		(+7,200,000)
	Total, Military personnel		(7,922,700,000)	(7,890,000,000)	(7,922,700,000)		(+32,700,000)
	Operation and Maintenance (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
	Operation and maintenance, Army		(16,393,750,000)	(14,961,400,000)	(15,082,750,000)	(-1,311,000,000)	(+101,350,000)
	Operation and maintenance, Navy		(3,009,500,000)	(2,391,000,000)	(2,758,500,000)	(-251,000,000)	(+367,500,000)
	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps		(1,330,000,000)	(1,197,000,000)	(1,205,000,000)	(-125,000,000)	(+8,000,000)
	Operation and maintenance, Air Force		(4,080,000,000)	(3,026,000,000)	(3,701,000,000)	(-379,000,000)	(+675,000,000)
	Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies		(236,000,000)	(173,000,000)	(203,000,000)	(-33,000,000)	(+30,000,000)
	Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve		(16,000,000)		(16,000,000)		(+16,000,000)
	Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard		(55,000,000)		(55,000,000)		(+55,000,000)
	Total, Operation and maintenance		(25,120,250,000)	(21,768,400,000)	(23,021,250,000)	(-2,099,000,000)	(+1,252,850,000)
	Procurement (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
	Aircraft procurement, Army		(7,100,000)	(7,100,000)	(7,100,000)		
	Missile procurement, Army		(311,900,000)	(311,900,000)	(663,500,000)	(+351,600,000)	(+351,600,000)
	Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army		(26,300,000)	(26,300,000)	(26,300,000)		
	Procurement of ammunition, Army		(437,000,000)	(425,800,000)	(509,600,000)	(+72,600,000)	(+83,800,000)
	Other procurement, Army		(30,300,000)	(26,300,000)	(62,300,000)	(+32,000,000)	(+36,000,000)
	Aircraft procurement, Navy		(16,000,000)	(16,000,000)	(25,200,000)	(+9,200,000)	(+9,200,000)
	Weapons procurement, Navy		(1,065,100,000)	(1,057,300,000)	(815,600,000)	(-249,500,000)	(-241,700,000)
	Other procurement, Navy		(34,600,000)	(34,600,000)	(34,800,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)
	Procurement, Marine Corps		(68,000,000)	(64,200,000)	(127,450,000)	(+59,450,000)	(+63,250,000)
	Aircraft procurement, Air Force		(101,200,000)	(101,200,000)	(59,600,000)	(-41,600,000)	(-41,600,000)
	Missile procurement, Air Force		(400,000,000)	(400,000,000)	(645,500,000)	(+245,500,000)	(+245,500,000)
	Other procurement, Air Force		(419,100,000)	(419,100,000)	(422,800,000)	(+3,700,000)	(+3,700,000)
	Procurement, Defense Agencies		(2,700,000)	(2,700,000)	(15,400,000)	(+12,700,000)	(+12,700,000)
	Total, Procurement		(2,919,300,000)	(2,892,500,000)	(3,415,150,000)	(+495,850,000)	(+522,650,000)
	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
	Research, development, test and evaluation, Army		(1,200,000)		(30,100,000)	(+28,900,000)	(+30,100,000)
	Research, development, test and evaluation, Air Force				(39,000,000)	(+39,000,000)	(+39,000,000)
	Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation		(1,200,000)		(69,100,000)	(+67,900,000)	(+69,100,000)
	Revolving and Management Funds (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
	Army Stock Fund		(57,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(+157,000,000)	
	Air Force Stock Fund		(214,000,000)	(57,000,000)	(57,000,000)	(-157,000,000)	
	Total, Revolving and management funds		(271,000,000)	(271,000,000)	(271,000,000)		
	Other Department of Defense Appropriations (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
	Combat Operations						
	Operation and Maintenance		(5,000,000,000)	(7,000,000,000)	(6,000,000,000)	(+1,000,000,000)	(-1,000,000,000)
	Procurement		(1,300,000,000)	(2,750,000,000)	(1,872,700,000)	(+572,700,000)	(-877,300,000)
	Total, Combat Operations		(6,300,000,000)	(9,750,000,000)	(7,872,700,000)	(+1,572,700,000)	(-1,877,300,000)
	Total, Chapter I:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000		
	(By transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)		(42,534,450,000)	(42,571,900,000)	(42,571,900,000)	(+37,450,000)	
	CHAPTER II						
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
	Military construction, Army		(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)		
	CHAPTER III						
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
	Coast Guard (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
101-43	Operating expenses	(18,921,430)	(18,922,000)	(18,922,000)	(18,922,000)		
	Grand total:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000		
	(By transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)	(18,921,430)	(42,588,372,000)	(42,625,822,000)	(42,625,822,000)	(+37,450,000)	

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference report and urge its adoption by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Speaker, both the House and the Senate have worked within basically the same framework to take care of the funding requests required by Operation Desert Storm/Desert Shield, and that framework is reflected in this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know of any controversy with respect to this conference report. I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, before the House is the conference report for the Desert Shield/Desert Storm supplmental bill for fiscal year 1991.

This conference report is quite close to the version of the supplemental bill that passed the House earlier this month.

The major features of this conference report are as follows:

It places a ceiling of $42.6 billion on the total funds that can be used to pay the incremental costs of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm and allocates these funds by appropriation account.

It appropriates $15 billion in new budget authority to the newly created Persian Gulf regional defense fund.

It places the following restrictions on this fund:

First, the new budget authority can be obligated only after the gift fund money is exhausted;

Second, any balances of new budget authority remaining in the fund unexpended after all expenses have been paid will be returned to the treasury.

Third, as gift fund money is received, the defense fund balance is restored to the $15 billion level.

Fourth, requires that the fuel price increase apply only to fuel consumed in direct support of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Also the conferees reduced the category of "near term investment" cost by $2.8 billion and provided combat costs at the lower end of the scale of the costs-per-day rate estimated by the Defense Department.

The conferees made some minor adjustments in the details of the mix of equipment included for procurement. These adjustments were made in light of more recent information provided by the Pentagon.

We included bill language which prohibits foreign military sales to any country which has pledged contributions to the defense cooperation account but has not yet fulfilled that commitment.

Regarding foreign contributions, I am happy to report that $5.7 billion of the Japanese pledge is scheduled to arrive today. Also, Saudi Arabia has reaffirmed its commitment to fulfill its financial obligations to this effort.

Regarding veterans benefits, those funds are included in the dire emergency supplemental and not in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this conference report.

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by commending the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. WHITTEN and the other House conferees for their work in bringing this bill so expeditiously to the floor. I also want to commend our troops who, through their skill in battle, managed to defeat the enemy so quickly and, thereby, keep the human and financial costs of the war as low as possible.

It is often said that this institution is incapable of acting expeditiously but if there were ever an example of the kind of action the Congress is capable of undertaking, this particular legislation is it. In this conference report, we have carefully examined and cut to its absolute essentials the incremental cost of Operation Desert Storm. It is a credit to this Congress that this legislation has survived the legislative process in both bodies as a relatively clean bill. This entire experience is a reaffirmation of the strength of the procedural reforms in the budget process we so rigorously fought for at the end of the last Congress.

Rather than elaborate and comment upon the specific appropriation aspects of the conference report, a task that has been so ably performed by other Members on the House floor, I would like to focus on the language of the bill that deals with the transfer to other States of captured Iraqi weapons and American military equipment transported to the region as a result of the crisis.

Two weeks ago, I introduced, along with 37 other Members of this House, The Spoils of War Act which addresses just this issue of the transfer of captured Iraqi weapons. Very simply, The Spoils of War Act insures that Congress will have the opportunity to exercise its traditional role in reviewing arms sales and transfers including the transfer of captured Iraqi equipment. In addition, The Spoils of War Act requires that the transfer of any U.S. weapons brought to the Middle East as part of Operation Desert Storm will be subject to stringent congressional review procedures.

For several weeks we have been hearing reports that there are plans afoot to transfer captured Iraqi weapons to coalition partners, including Syria, as payment in kind for their participation in Operation Desert Storm. I should point out that in as much as Syria is on the State Department's list of nations who sponsor terrorism, such a transaction involving the United States would be clearly illegal.

I am concerned, however, that in the course of our withdrawal from the region, we will leave to the Kuwaitis or Saudis responsibility for the disposal of captured equipment that has not been destroyed. I would remind my fellow Members that the only state in the region, besides Iraq, that is armed primarily with Soviet weapons is Syria. Only Syria would get the full benefit of a larger transfer of captured Iraqi arms.

I have just returned from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia where I was told by General Schwarzkopf that there are literally acres of stockpiled Iraqi military equipment just sitting in the desert. While I was told much of this equipment is being destroyed, we cannot preclude the possibility that some of these weapons will be transferred or transshipped to third countries.

I am proud to say that the language of The Spoils of War Act has largely been added to this conference report. The other body decided to include something to the effect of The Spoils of War Act in its Desert Storm supplemental. I want to thank the chair of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Mr. OBEY, for his work in fine tuning the language regarding The Spoils of War that is in the conference report that was before the House today. I want to commend those Members who supported this conference report. I hope this legislation will begin the process of restricting the wholesale transfer of weapons in the Middle East.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the conference report on H.R. 1282, the dire emergency appropriations bill. Many of the spending provisions that are in this bill are neither dire nor emergency. In addition, our colleagues in the other body had the good sense to add to the bill a provision to cut off aid to our former ally Jordan, yet the version before us today allows the President to continue providing aid if he so desires.

We have spent the past decade cutting domestic programs. Homelessness, rising crime rates, a decaying transportation infrastructure, and declining academic achievement are just a few of the problems here at home that need more of our resources.

With all due respect to the President, for he has proven himself to be an excellent Commander in Chief, the State Department has made some pretty bad choices about who in the Middle East deserves foreign aid. If you will remember back to July 27, 1990, 5 days before Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, the Bush administration was urging this Congress to trust its judgment and to continue supplying Iraq with U.S. taxpayer subsidized export credits—even as Saddam's troops were massing along the Kuwaiti border. In 1989, we supplied Iraq with $1 billion in export credit guarantees.

The time has come to say "no" to dictators and monarchs. If we must spend this money on foreign countries, then why not Poland, Czechoslavakia, or our Latin American allies in fighting the war on drugs. I know this is a radical idea, but we could even spend some of this money in New Jersey, a State whose taxpayers get the least for what they pay in Federal taxes.

Better yet, I have an even more radical idea. We could simply not spend the money, after all I do believe we have a slight deficit problem here at home.

King Hussein is not a reliable ally. Instead of properly criticizing the atrocities committed by Saddam, or even just staying neutral, he

sided with Saddam and falsely accused U.S. forces of waging war against all Moslems. In addition, U.S. forces found evidence that Jordan was supplying ammunition to Iraqi forces long after the U.N. embargo was put in place.

Cutting off aid to Jordan, until such a time in the future that such aid would appear to be a wise investment, is merely common sense. It is unthinkable that U.S. tax dollars continue to flow to a country that tried to undermine the U.N. effort to liberate Kuwait and that supplied munitions that were aimed at U.S. troops and Kuwaiti civilians.

Since it appears that we will allow the President to continue to supply aid to Jordan, I am introducing legislation to ban all United States aid to Jordan and to end Jordan's MFN trading status. Unlike similar legislation that has been introduced, my bill cuts off all aid until such time as this Congress believes that the aid should be restored.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 11, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 62]

YEAS—379

Abercrombie
Alexander
Allard
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Archer
Atkins
Bacchus
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett
Barton
Bateman
Beilenson
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Broomfield
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Byron
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carper
Carr
Chandler
Chapman
Clement
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Coleman (TX)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Cunningham
Darden
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dixon
Donnelly
Dooley
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Downey
Dreier
Duncan
Durbin
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (OK)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fawell
Fazio
Feighan
Fields
Fish
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Frost
Gallegly
Gallo
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Glickman
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Gray
Green
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Harris
Hastert
Hayes (LA)
Hefley
Hefner
Henry
Herger
Hertel
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Holloway
Hopkins
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
James
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Jones (GA)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klug
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Leach
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Long
Lowery (CA)
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Machtley
Markey
Martin
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McEwen
McGrath
McHugh
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Meyers
Mfume
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (WA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Morrison
Mrazek
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nichols
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (UT)
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Porter
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Regula
Rhodes
Richardson
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schulze
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter (NY)
Slaughter (VA)
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Snowe
Solarz
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Staggers
Stark
Stearns
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Sundquist
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weber
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wyden
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—11

Collins (IL)
Conyers
Dellums
Dymally
Gonzalez
Hayes (IL)
Nussle
Owens (NY)
Savage
Washington
Waters

NOT VOTING—41

Ackerman
Armey
Aspin
AuCoin
Barnard
Boxer
Bustamante
Clay
Clinger
Dannemeyer
Dingell
Dwyer
Flake
Ford (TN)
Gingrich
Hatcher
Jacobs
Jenkins
Johnston
Jones (NC)
LaFalce
Lent
Levine (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lloyd
Manton
Marlenee
Martinez
Matsui
McCollum
Miller (OH)
Ray
Reed
Ridge
Rostenkowski
Smith (TX)
Stallings
Stenholm
Torricelli
Udall
Waxman

□ 1213

Mr. CONYERS changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. STUMP changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained this morning in a meeting with my constituents in Rhode Island, and as a result I missed this mornings' votes. Had I been here I would have voted in favor of both H.R. 1281, dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1991 and H.R. 1282, the dire emergency supplemental for Operation Desert Storm as I voted when the original bills were considered in the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the amendments in disagreement are considered as having been read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the first amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 17: Page 4, line 24, strike out **[$437,000,000]** and insert: *$425,800,000*.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$509,600,000*

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 18: Page 5, line 3, strike out [$30,000,000] and insert: *$26,300,000*.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$62,300,000*.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 19: Page 5, line 9, strike out [$1,065,100,000] and insert: *$1,057,300,000*.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$815,600,000*.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 20: Page 5, line 15, strike out [$68,000,000] and insert: *$64,200,000*.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$127,450,000*.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 21: Page 6, strike out lines 4 to 10.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEXT AND EVALUATION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army", $30,100,000.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force", $39,000,000.

And on line 17, page 4 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$311,900,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$663,500,000";

And on line 6, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$16,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$25,200,000";

And on line 12, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$34,600,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$34,800,000";

And on line 18, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$101,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$59,600,000";

And on line 21, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$400,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$645,500,000";

And on line 24, page 5 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$419,100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$422,800,000";

And on line 3, page 6 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, delete "$2,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$15,400,000".

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 24: *Page 6, line 25, strike out all after "amounts:" over to and including "$6,300,000,000" in line 2 on page 7 and insert: for Operation and maintenance, $7,000,000,000; for Procurement, $2,750,000,000.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *for Operation and maintenance, $6,000,000,000; for Procurement, $1,872,700,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993: Provided,* That the Secretary of Defense shall not make any transfer from the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund or from the Defense Cooperation Account for combat costs until the seventh day after notifying the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives of any such transfer.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 26: *Page 8, line 4, after "Fund" insert: and from the Defense Cooperation Account.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein:

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 27: *Page 8, line 8, after "Fund" insert: and from the Defense Cooperation Account.*

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 32: *Page 10, after line 18, insert:*

SEC. 105. (a) All equipment, supplies, and other materials (including, to the maximum extent practicable, construction equipment and construction materials described in subsection (b)) of the United States that, after August 1, 1990, were transported to or procured by the United States in the Middle East for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States or the use of the armed forces of any other member country of the multinational coalition participating in Operation Desert Storm shall be removed from the Middle East to the United States or to any United States military installation outside the United States and the Middle East as soon as practicable in conjunction with the removal of such forces of the Armed Forces of the United States from the Middle East.

(b) The construction equipment and construction materials referred to in subsection (a) are construction equipment and construction materials used in the construction of military facilities for the Armed Forces of the United States in the Middle East in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to any equipment, supply, or material that—

(1) is to be transferred to a foreign government and has negligible value, or

(2) is to remain under the control of United States forces in the region, or

(3) is to be stored in the Middle East as prepositioned equipment and material for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States; or

(4) has been expended, depleted, or rendered unusable.

(d) The President shall attempt to obtain reimbursement from the government of each country in the Middle East for the cost to the United States of materials referred to in subsection (a) that are not removed from that country because of impracticality.

(e) No equipment, supply, or material referred to in subsection (a) or which was captured from Iraq by United States forces in the context of Operation Desert Storm may be transferred to the government or any entity of any foreign country in the Middle East unless the President first notifies Congress of the proposed transfer and, after the date on which Congress receives the notification, Congress enacts a bill or joint resolution specifically authorizing the proposed transfer.

(f) The President shall notify Congress of the proposed storage of any equipment, supply, or material referred to in subsection (a) in a prepositioned status referred to in subsection (c)(3).

(g) The President shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the House and Senate sixty days after the enactment of this Act, on the quantity, condition, value, disposition and manner of seizure of all enemy equipment falling under the control or the possession of the United States, as well as all enemy equipment falling under the control of allied forces, within the Desert Storm theater of operations.

(h) For the purposes of this provision, the term "material" shall include all lethal and non-lethal instruments of war and their supporting elements, components and subcomponents.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

SEC. 107. (a) All equipment, supplies, and other materials (including construction equipment and construction materials described in subsection (b)) of the United States that, after August 1, 1990, were transported to or procured by the United States in the Middle East for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States or the use of the armed forces of any other member country of the multinational coalition participating in Operation Desert Storm shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be removed from the Middle East to the United States or to any United States military installation outside the United States and the Middle East as soon as practicable in conjunction with the removal of such forces of the Armed Forces of the United States from the Middle East.

(b) The construction equipment and construction materials referred to in subsection (a) are construction equipment and construction materials used in the construction of military facilities for the Armed Forces of the United States in the Middle East in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to any equipment, supply, or material that—

(1) is to be transferred to a foreign government under the provisions of subsection (e); or

(2) has negligible value; or

(3) is to remain under the control of United States forces in the region; or

(4) is to be stored in the Middle East as prepositioned equipment and material for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States; or

(5) has been expended, depleted, or rendered unusable; or

(6) has been formally notified to Congress prior to March 20, 1991, under the Arms Export Control Act.

(d) The President should attempt to obtain reimbursement from the government of each country in the Middle East for the cost to the United States of materials referred to in subsection (a) that are not removed from that country because of impracticality.

(e) Except as deemed essential by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Central Command for the conduct of the war in the Persian Gulf prior to a permanent cease-fire, no equipment, supply or material referred to in subsection (a) or which was captured from Iraq by United States forces in the context of Operation Desert Storm may be transferred to the government or any entity of any foreign country in the Middle East except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the Committees on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(f) The President shall notify Congress of the proposed storage of any equipment, supply, or material referred to in subsection (a) in a prepositioned status referred to in subsection (c)(4).

(g) The President shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate sixty days after the enactment of this Act, on the quantity, condition, value, disposition, and manner of seizure of all enemy equipment falling under the control or the possession of the United States, as well as all enemy equipment falling under the control of allied forces, within the Desert Storm theater of operations.

(h) For the purposes of this provision, the term "material" shall include all lethal and non-lethal instruments of war and their supporting elements, components and subcomponents.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 33 Page 10, after line 18, insert:

SEC. 106. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report, in both classified and unclassified forms, on the redeployment in the forces of the Armed Forces of the United States that were deployed in the Persian Gulf area in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(b) The report shall contain the following information:

(1) A detailed specifications of the costs of the reduction in such forces.

(2) The schedule for returning such forces to the United States or other locations from which the forces were deployed to the Persian Gulf area in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(3) The size and composition of any element of the Armed Forces of the United States that will remain in the Persian Gulf area after fiscal year 1991.

(4) A detailed discussion of any arrangement for a United States military presence that has been made or is expected to be made to the government of any country in the Middle East, including any such arrangement that is expected to result from negotiations between the United States and the government of such a country.

(c) In this section, the term "Operation Desert Storm" means Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm, and any related successive operations of the Armed Forces of the United States.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 108. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report, in both classified and unclassified forms, on the redeployment of the forces of the Armed Forces of the United States that were deployed in the Perisan Gulf area in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(b) The report shall contain the following information:

(1) A detailed specification of the costs of the reduction in such forces.

(2) The schedule for returning such forces to the United States or other locations from which the forces were deployed to the Persian Gulf area in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

(3) The size and composition of any element of the Armed Forces of the United States that will remain in the Persian Gulf area after fiscal year 1991.

(4) A detailed discussion of any arrangement for a United States military presence that has been made or is expected to be made to the government of any country in the Middle East.

(c) In this section, the term "Operation Desert Storm" means Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm, and any related successive operations of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 34: Page 10, after line 18, insert:

SEC. 107. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other provision of law shall be available for sales, credits, or guarantees for defense articles or defense services under the Arms Export Control Act to any country that has made a commitment to contribute resources to defray any of the costs of Operation Desert Storm and has not made such contributions.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 109. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other provision of law shall be available for sales, credits, or guarantees for defense articles or defense services under the Arms Export Control Act to any country that has made a commitment to contribute resources to defray any of the costs of Operation Desert Storm and that has not fulfilled its commitment.

SEC. 110. The establishment of the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund by this Act and the establishment of a working capital account pursuant to title I of the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991 shall be treated for all purposes as establishment of the same account in the Treasury.

, and on page 10, delete lines 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the House of Representatives engrossed bill, H.R. 1282, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated to the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund shall be used for fuel price increases.".

Mr. McDADE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1991, TO TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1991, AND ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE FROM FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1991, OR SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1991, TO TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1991

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 106) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 106

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Friday, March 22, 1991, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, April 9, 1991, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Friday, March 22 or Saturday, March 23, 1991, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, it stand in recess or stand adjourned until 2:30 post meridian on Tuesday, April 9, 1991, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to an illness in the family, I was unable to participate in the business of the House of Representatives on March 22, 1991. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

March 22, 1991:

Rollcall 60. To recommit the conference report to H.R. 1282, "no."

Rollcall 61. H.R. 1282, dire emergency supplemental, "no."

Rollcall 62. H.R. 1281, Desert Storm supplemental, "yea."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GEPHARDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform Members as to what to expect for the rest of the day. It is my understanding that the only possibility of an additional vote would occur if the other body were to change these reports that we have now sent over to them approved. The one area in which there could be an amendment, although we do not know that there will be an amendment, would be in the area that the House considered earlier today and did not make a change.

□ 1220

If that were to happen, if it were to pass in the other body, then there could be the need for further votes here. But we do not know that that will be the case, and Members, if they would leave now and not be here for the rest of the afternoon, could probably avoid further votes. But we cannot make an ironclad guarantee that there will not be further votes. But that will be the only possibility of a vote.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding.

It is highly unlikely that they will make a change over there, we are informed. Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. GEPHARDT. Yes, that is my understanding as well.

Mr. SOLOMON. But to be safe, it would be necessary to stay around just in case?

Mr. GEPHARDT. If one wanted to be 100 percent safe they would not leave.

Mr. SOLOMON. If you were Congressman BILL NATCHER you would stay here?

Mr. GEPHARDT. If I were Congressman BILL NATCHER, as always I would be here, and present, and ready.

Mr. SOLOMON. I thank the gentleman.

PERMISSION FOR SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESSES TODAY

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker to declare recesses today, subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1991

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, April 10, 1991.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS AUTHORIZED BY LAW NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, April 9, 1991, the Speaker and the minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR II

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, December 9, 1991, will mark the 50th anniversary of the U.S. entry into World War II. Some 16 million Americans fought in this war and 405,000 made the ultimate sacrifice with their lives in the service of this country and its pursuit of global freedom.

As we turn our attention to honoring the men and women who fought bravely in the Persian Gulf, somehow, we, Americans, have failed to honor the sacrifices of Americans in World War II. Strangely, there is no memorial in Washington, DC, that honors the bravery of American Veterans of World War II.

So, today, I wish to introduce the World War II Veterans' Memorial and Museum Act of 1991. This bill provides for the establishment of a memorial on Federal land within the District of Columbia to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II.

This legislation would authorize the construction of a memorial and museum with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Archives, and the Smithsonian Institution. An advisory commission, which will include World War II veterans and eminent historians of the period, will be appointed by the President and both Chambers of Congress to obtain financial and public support for the development of the museum.

Recognizing the difficult budgetary situation in which this country finds itself, I have addressed the need to generate the revenue to finance this memorial. Today, I also am introducing the World War II Commemorative Coin Act of 1991, a bill that authorizes the minting of coins to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the U.S. involvement in World War II. Surcharges received from the sale of the coins shall be deposited in a separate account until Congress authorizes the establishment of the memorial. Under the provisions of this bill, 100 percent of the surcharges will be paid to the Commission to establish the memorial.

Future generations of Americans will benefit from the lessons of World War II imparted by this memorial. Only a national memorial can honor veterans both deceased and living who carried this Nation to victory and preserved the principles of democracy in a free world.

THE COBRA DISPLACED FAMILY AMENDMENTS ACT

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the COBRA Displaced Family Amendments Act of 1991. This legislation would assist qualified spouses of workers and their dependents to maintain access to health care in the case of death, divorce, or legal separation.

Access to quality health care is one of the major issues facing this Nation. Many rational proposals to provide universal access to health care have been introduced this session. The long-term solution to the health care access problem will likely require a move away from employer-based coverage toward a single payer system.

Unfortunately the Bush administration has yet to meet a proposal for increasing access to health care that they find acceptable. If these differences cannot be resolved, then Congress must—in the short term—look for ways of filling gaps in the existing employer-based system. This bill I am introducing today does exactly that.

This bill would allow a limited number of people, who currently face the loss of group insurance coverage, to remain in their employer-based health plan while not affecting the budget agreement designed to reduce Federal deficit spending. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

PROTECT THE TURTLES

(Mrs. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, again the Japanese are continuing to be spoilers of the environment and, are protesting the United States effort to protect the endangered hawksbill sea turtle. Wisely, Secretaries Robert Mosbacher and Manuel Lujan both have acted under American law to stop this senseless slaughter of hawksbill sea turtles. Hopefully, President Bush will discuss this matter with Prime Minister Kaifu at their next meeting. If no immediate agreement is reached, then I hope President Bush would impose sanctions on Japan for this carnage.

Japan signed the 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, but it continues to do as Japan pleases through a loophole in the Convention. Japan has imported 252,000 hawksbill turtle shells since 1981 to use in eyeglass frames, combs, jewelry, and the pretties for fashion-conscious Japanese.

Japan has threatened to retaliate United States efforts, perhaps with pearls. Turtles cannot be equated with pearls. If the Japanese want to retaliate against the United States for protecting the turtles—then let them go play marbles with their pearls.

PROTECT OUR CHILDREN FIRST

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, one of the things I think we should look at in this difficult period is what would happen if the average American family sat down at the kitchen table in economic downturn times who would they really penalize first. What we would find is the American family would absolutely never say, "Well, we'll have the children do without shots," or, "We'll have the children do without shoes," or, "We won't have the children go to school because if they go to school it costs us more money."

The average American family knows how to set its budget priorities, even in difficult times, and the last thing that they would take on are their children. They would attempt to hold their children as harmless as possible from any economic downturn.

Unfortunately, something happens to that common sense when it gets to Washington, DC. Here we are in a very difficult economic time, running tremendous deficits, and we are lashed in with a budget that forces us to throw children overboard first. They are going to inherit this debt, which is outrageous, and we are now shortchanging them with the ability to be able to pay off that debt.

If we do not focus on this we are going to be in great trouble for America's future, and I see no way we can continue to be competitive. The CEO's of American corporations are now talking about this, and I certainly hope that this body over the recess talks to the average American family, and I think they will see that this kind of budgetary sense makes sense.

Protect children first. Hold them harmless. They did not cause the debt and they should not be the ones focused upon to bear the brunt of it.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE TO GREENHOUSES AND NURSERIES

(Mr. SWIFT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, the Senate version of the supplemental appropriations bill included a provision that would grant the Small Business Administration authority to provide disaster assistance loans for greenhouses and nurseries that suffered damage as a result of the November 1990 floods in Washington State. That provision and the accompanying report language clarified that the terms "greenhouses" and "nurseries" included, but were not necessarily limited to, those enterprises whose business operations are described in SIC Code 0181, a four-digit code assigned to the industry category in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget and in effect on November 26, 1990.

□ 1230

The bill and report language of the conference report is broader than what was in the Senate documents, but does not make specific reference to the SIC Code 0181 or other industry classification codes. I have discussed this with Mr. SMITH, the chairman of the appropriate subcommittee of Appropriations in the House, and he agrees that the term "greenhouses and nurseries" still is intended to include, but not be limited to, those enterprises whose business operations are described in SIC Code 0181.

THIS TIME OUR TROOPS KNEW AMERICA WAS SOLIDLY BEHIND THEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, our troops coming home from the Persian Gulf will never forget the love and support they have gotten from the American people back home.

As an example of that love and support I would like to read you a letter from 14-year-old Jennifer Dancy from Elizaville, NY, which was printed in the Hudson Register-Star.

Jennifer wrote this letter because she was so worried about the effect the antiwar demonstrations might have on our troops.

And Mr. Speaker, she had good reason to worry.

When I visited the troops a few days before Desert Storm began, and again last weekend, they expressed the same concerns to me personally.

We all remember how troop morale and America's resolve was undermined by press coverage and antiwar protests during the Vietnam war.

The same thing could very easily have happened in this war, with CNN bringing scenes of flag burners right to our troops in the desert.

All I can say, Mr. Speaker, is thank God this time our troops knew America was solidly behind them, and thank God for young patriots like Jennifer Dancy.

And now, I would like to read you her letter.

For the anti-war supporters

This is hereby for those who are protesting against the war in Saudi Arabia.

War has broken out, January 16th, 1991, at 7:00 p.m. The shock and threat of war has hit us, and we accept that fact. We all believe differently. Some believe war is wrong, some believe it is right. But is it wrong or right? Or is it something that has to be done? We've tried peace, we've tried waiting. We've tried to negotiate. We've tried everything, and at last we've declared war.

We are at war. There is no changing it. I wish we could, but the best we Americans can do is support our fellow American troops. Protestors can not stop the war, neither can supporters. All of you protestors are putting doubt in our soldiers and their family and friends. Why can't you accept that we are in war and that America fights for what it believes? America must prove we are a world power and a strong country.

By protesting, it shows our weaknesses. Of course we can share our opinions, this is America, we have that right. We have the right to protest. But is protesting right? Instead of protesting, support our troops. In the end you would be doing a lot more.

Don't burn the flag, hang one. Don't make anti-war signs, put up encouraging ones. Don't protest against war and our soldiers, support it because we cannot change it. So, why not make the best of it? Hang those yellow ribbons. Show the soldiers we care! For one day, they shall be home. There will be deaths, there will be hearts broken. But this is America and they are fighting for our future and our independence.

So if you want to go protest, nobody is stopping you. But just remember this: Our family and friends are over there fighting for us. And here you are supporting Saddam Hussein by showing him how we Americans are weak.

For then we may pull out, but we will pull out as failures. If they come out with our support and love, they'll know they've accomplished something. This is America, no one can walk all over us. For you supporters, keep supporting. That's the best we can do. And as for you protestors, think it over. These are Americans. They need our support, not anti-war treaties. And as for you American troops, we love you all, and God bless you!

Sincerely,

JENNIFER DANCY,
A 14-year-old American Supporter.

Mr. Speaker, I would say to you that with the wisdom of 14-year-olds like Jennifer Dancy, the future of America is in good hands.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLOMON. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ask the gentleman if he could possibly confirm some of the findings that I came back with from visiting the Persian Gulf. I had the chance to meet with some Americans not far from Khafji in Saudi Arabia, and the message that came through loudly and clearly was that those who had been veterans of the Vietnam war said that what they had experienced, having been part of Operation Desert Storm, was the difference between night and day in the treatment that they had received as members of the Marine Corps and serving in Operation Desert Storm versus their service in Vietnam. And I wondered; that is a brilliant letter the gentleman has submitted for the RECORD, and I appreciate hearing it from this young 14-year-old woman, and I wondered if the gentleman has in his district found what I have found, an over-

whelming level of support and a confidence on the part of those who are now proudly serving in the military, especially as it is compared to their experience in Vietnam.

Mr. SOLOMON. I know the gentleman is going to Kuwait next week. I was there last weekend. And to answer the gentleman's question, I carried with me 400 yards of yellow ribbon signed by 6,000 Americans from northern New York with messages to the troops over there. That meant so much to them, because they knew that American people back home were as committed to them as they were to standing up for the rights of the United States of America and, yes, what a difference it made.

Mr. DREIER of California. If the gentleman will yield further, the thing that struck me when I was meeting with those Americans was that one stood up and said, "I have four necessities: Food, water, warmth, and mail." And when those tons and tons of mail were flowing in there to the Persian Gulf, it obviously provided a great deal of inspiration.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding and congratulate him on taking this special order.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as a former marine myself, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks. I know his father was a marine, too.

THE HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS OF THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as the U.N. Security Council prepares to debate the terms for a formal end to the war in the Persian Gulf and as we weigh the cost of our share of the allied effort there, let us take a moment to reflect upon the human and environmental costs of war borne by the people of the region.

Before our colleagues leave the Chamber, I want them to be assured that so many people who were antiwar in their sentiments were, indeed, very overwhelmingly supportive of the troops and that the two are not mutually exclusive. I know it will be a consolation to him, because I detected some doubt of that fact in his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, the Iraqi citizens have borne the full brunt of Hussein's aggression. According to a U.N. report released Wednesday, food prices have risen 1,000 percent, and some foods can only be obtained by prescription from a doctor. Clean water is scarce. Sewage lies in puddles on the streets of Iraqi cities.

The United Nations has labled the situation near apocalyptic, and it is calling for immediate action to prevent imminent disaster.

□ 1240

In Kuwait, fires destroyed 6 million barrels of oil each day. Smoke and soot threatened fragile ecosystems as far away as northern India. Over 1 million gallons of crude oil, Mr. Speaker, is an amount six times the size of the *Exxon Valdez* oilspill, blackened the beaches and wildlife habitats of gulf coastal areas.

I was pleased that our colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] offered a resolution the other day declaring Hussein an ecoterrorist in what we did there which was ecoterrorism. It is indeed that, but it was also predictable and likely, and a consequence of war that we cannot ignore.

It is as important to people's lives, their living and dying, as the air they breathe and the water they drink. Mr. Speaker, I believe our troops deserve accolades for their bravery in their performance in the Persian Gulf.

Today, Mr. Speaker, tens of thousands of Iraqi men and women and children need our allied help to save them from starvation and disease. We must act quickly, with food and medical assistance, to prevent a catastrophe. I hope that the resolution that the United Nations has for lifting of humanitarian embargo will be passed. It is very critical to the lives of these people.

Today, as we pass the supplemental for Desert Shield, we should do so with the knowledge that the needs of the people of Iraq have just begun.

Our colleagues will return to the floor to talk more about the damage to the environment that has been caused in the Persian Gulf. We lay it at the doorstep of Saddam Hussein, but it cannot be ignored by the United States that these fires are burning and that people are having difficulty breathing in that region, and that an area as closed in as the Persian Gulf has a tragedy six times, as I said before, six times the *Exxon Valdez*. More on that later, Mr. Speaker.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FORMER PAGE ANDREA SIMKINS

(Mr. CARPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. CARPER. Mr. Speaker, I want to echo the sentiments of the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI]. I would also like to take this opportunity to address a difficult subject.

Each year, as my colleagues know, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and its ladies auxiliary, conduct a Voice of Democracy Broadcast Script Writing Contest, which is a nationwide contest. This year, more than 138,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, competing for 14 national scholarships, which total over $60,000 in value.

This was distributed again to the top 14 winners from around the country. The contest theme this year was "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom." Each State was entitled to have 1 representative selected to compete for the 14 scholarships. The winning contestants from each State came to Washington, DC, earlier this month for the final judging, as a great of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The representative from Delaware in this competition was Andrea Simkins, who a year or so ago was actually a page here in the House of Representatives. She is now a junior in high school in Wilmington, DE. I will submit for inclusion in the RECORD her speech, which I personally find inspiring. I suspect other people will also. Her speech is as follows:

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Andrea Simkins, Delaware winner, 1990/91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

From the collapse of the walls of Jericho to the demise of the Berlin Wall, the bells of democracy are constantly ringing when bringing down the barriers of repression. From the rebellious students of Tiananmen Square to the apartheid policy in South Africa, people, both young and old, rich and poor, regardless of color or creed, are striving for a more democratic society. Since the time of antiquity, man has desired freedom and independence and now it is not just an inspiration—it is a reality.

As we, this fortunate generation of young Americans, venture through each day, enjoying the fruits and rights of our great democracy, we often forget to reflect upon the many hardships our ancestors endured in order to endow us with these great and priceless privileges. It has been almost one hundred years since the first of twelve million immigrants passed through the golden doors of opportunity at Ellis Island and felt the true reality of freedom. They realized, just as I realize today, that the difference in countries is not so mch the terrain, or the poeple, but instead, it is the spirit of freedom and liberty and the opportunity to enhance one's dignity through sweat and labor, free enterprise and above all, individual incentive and courage. As I gaze over my great-grandparents names on the Wall of Fame at the Ellis Island Museum, tears come to my eyes because I relaize that this democratic country generously opened its arms to my great-grandparents so that they could taste all the freedoms from oppression, and, in turn, bestow upon me, three generations later, the wonderful opportunity for life, liberty and freedom of expression, so that I may, with effort, achieve almost anything to which I may aspire. I look forward to the day I can cast my vote for the candidate of my choice, knowing that each and every vote truly does count. In 1845 it was only one vote which made Texas part of the United States, Five years later it was only one vote which admitted California to the Union and in 1875 one vote changed France from a monarchy to a republic.

America strives to help its many immigrants rebuild and restore their dreams in a democratic society. Our mighty country has become the role model of the world, encour-

aging others to follow in our footsteps and lead the way to a brighter future for all. Through each struggle and strife, America has offered a helping hand in order to promote solutions along a more democratic way of life. I get an overwhelming patriotic feeling when I think of America's forefathers who struggled for our independence and carved my destiny as a citizen of a democratic country. President John F. Kennedy in his Inaugural Address of January 1961 stated, ". . . the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe."

From the creators of our Constitution to the numerous American winners of the Nobel Prize, we have strived for the betterment of not only America, but of the world. Americans have willingly come to aid other countries and help establish a democratic way of life, as evidenced by over 10,000 volunteers who have devoted their time to help others by joining the Peace Corps. President Woodrow Wilson had a vision when he stated to Congress, ". . . democracy . . . releases the energies of every human being." It is not by chance that Delaware, the first state to ratify our Constitution, chose as its motto "Liberty and Freedom."

Democracy has always been synonymous with freedom and so the wall came tumbling down in Germany on November 9, 1989 and once again mankind restored its faith in a democratic way of life. The triumphant sounds of freedom and democracy had once again been heard and the integrity of an independent nation had been preserved with the removal of such a barrier. We shall soon hear more cracks in the walls, emancipating those who have been kept behind them, allowing people an exodus from tyranny and dictatorship. To all who yearn for democracy, America is the beacon of hope, the vanguard of freedom and my wish, is that all walls will be replaced with liberty, freedom and the pursuit of happiness, a reality reachable for mankind throughout the world.

AMERICA HAS NO CLEAR RIGHT TO STRIKE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the right to strike was a crowning achievement of Lech Walesa, who is now the President of Poland. Before he became President, the height of the organization of the Solidarity movement in Poland, Lech Walesa was able to negotiate in a Communist government of Poland, the right to strike, which existed nowhere else in any competitive country.

The right to strike was negotiated by Lech Walesa, and it was clearly a right to strike without any impediments. In the language of the negotiations achieved by Mr. Lech Walesa, they clearly prohibited the hiring of permanent replacements for striking workers.

I salute Lech Walesa, who is here in the United States visiting our country at this time. As most will recall, when Mr. Walesa came as a citizen sometime ago, he was one of the few citizens allowed to address a joint session of Congress. We all stood and cheered, on both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans, workers and nonworkers, people of all income levels. We cheered the hero from Poland. At that time, his greatest achievement was the fact that he had gotten the right to strike for the workers of Poland.

In America, we do not have a clear right to strike. Mr. Walesa, who modeled much of his own policies and his own movement on our democracy, will be shocked to know that our workers really do not have a clear right to strike in America.

At this point in history, we need to take steps to make certain that the American workers have the right to strike. H.R. 5, which is now pending in the Committee on Education and Labor, H.R. 5 which has now passed the first hurdle, it has now passed out of the Subcommittee on Labor Relations, and H.R. 5 will be marked up in the full Committee on Education and Labor shortly after we return from the recess. H.R. 5 would do a very important thing. H.R. 5, which currently now has 202 cosponsors, would prohibit employers from hiring permanent replacements for workers who are out on strike. It would prevent employers from discriminating against workers who exercise their legal right to strike.

Here is the problem. American workers have good reason to believe that they have the right to strike. Unfortunately, we do not have that right. Congress intended to give every American worker, or every American, the right to strike. When Congress enacted the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, Congress made it clear that the law specifically singles out the right to strike as an activity which is to be protected from employer reprisals or interference.

Here is the language in the act: "Nothing in this act shall be construed so either to interfere with, impede, or diminish, in any way, the right to strike, or to effect limitations or qualifications on that right".

When the National Labor Relations law was enacted, it was understood from that language that we were guaranteeing the right to strike. It had to be the linchpin of the whole system of collective bargaining in this country. It was essential, in order to maintain what we call an even playing field, the workers could not have an even playing field with the employers, if the employers could replace them with permanent workers. It was understood by Congress that that was what we meant when we said that nothing should impede the right to strike.

Unfortunately, the Supreme Court rendered a decision in 1938 which is called the McKay Radio Act Decision. In that decision, the Court ruled that while an employer is prohibited from firing a worker for engaging in a legal strike, the employer can, nevertheless, permanently replace that worker. The employer can permanently replace the worker. If the Supreme Court makes that ruling, and if it sticks, as it has down through the years each time it has been challenged, then the right to strike is not there anymore. If we can be permanently replaced, if any worker who goes on strike knows not only can the employer hire temporary workers while the strike is going on who has to yield to the strike once the strike is settled, but can hire permanent replacements, and permanent replacements means when the strike is settled, if the permanent people are there, they have to stand in line and wait until they die or resign or are fired before they can get their job back. We have to deal with the situation where the permanent replacements have all the rights of regular workers. One of the rights that they acquire is the right to decide whether to continue a strike or not, or whether to have a union or not. The permanent replacement wipes out the basic right to strike. That is why Lech Walesa, the President of Poland, when he was leading the workers of Poland, he insisted on an agreement where the language clearly states that the right to strike means that they cannot be replaced by permanent replacements. This is what H.R. 5 is all about. It is very simple. It is a bill that does not have much language. It just clarifies once and for all, unequivocably, that every American worker shall have the right to strike.

□ 1250

The American people believe now that we have a right to strike. The American people are overwhelmingly in favor of the right to strike. Recent polls show that whether you are talking to Democrats or Republicans, college graduates or not, if you are talking to people with high incomes, everybody in America, the majority of every class, every group, believes that the right to strike is fundamental to our democracy. Everybody supports the right to strike.

Why is it that we have a situation where since 1938 that right to strike has been jeopardized? The Supreme Court ruling started a process. Ironically the language in the Supreme Court ruling really was not addressed to the actual ruling, just on the side. They made an aside comment which said that employers had a right to replace strikers permanently, but that comment on the side which has been challenged time and again in the courts by labor unions has stood.

Unfortunately, it was not a big problem for years. All the way from 1938 to 1980 you had no major problems with the fact that employers, the bosses, had the right to replace strikers permanently. It was only in the 1980's when the greed mongers came to power in the corporations, you know, in

America we have people who came in the 1980's who really knew nothing about manufacturing or producing products. They did not really care. They were financial experts. They were concerned about taking over the assets of a company or a plant and using those assets to maximize their profits by buying and selling parts of a company or plant, by engaging in leveraged buyouts, junk bonds. A whole new culture came to power in the 1980's. These greed mongers had a great need to get rid of unions. In order to make a company more profitable, you need to get rid of the unions. You could sell it at a higher price. These people were not concerned with manufacturing or anything, but wanted to buy and sell plants and companies. They wanted to get rid of unions and they could tell a potential buyer, "I have a company here and it is free from unions. You don't have to be bothered with that. It won't be a drag on your profits. You will get a higher price."

Unfortunately, however, they got a boost from the Government. President Ronald Reagan in 1981 when he fired 12,000 PATCO strikers started a process.

Now, most of us were confused. We did not think it had anything to do with the right to strike, because PATCO workers worked for the Federal Government, and it was an illegal strike to begin with. It was not quite clear, but other policies that followed in the Reagan administration led the way to the greed mongers concluding that they could go after unions and hire people to bust unions by using the strikers replacement law.

The permanent replacement of strikers started and there was an avalanche of cases where management made a clear decision that they wanted to get rid of the unions. They provoked a strike, and when the strike took place they proceeded to replace the strikers.

The United Paper Workers International Union is one example. They have confronted a number of employers who have used permanent scabs to break strikes and to bust union locals, include Boise Cascade, Georgia Pacific, Alaska Lumber and Pulp, and the International Paper Co. They have all used the striker replacement provision in order to bust unions.

Magic Chef, the maker of household appliances and stoves, in January 1983, Magic Chef permanently replaced 1,300 members of the Molders Union when they struck the kitchen range manufacturer after the company refused to negotiate an expiring contract with the union. There were 1,300 people went on strike and all were replaced, wiping out the union.

Phelps Dodge in July 1983, the steelworkers and 13 other unions representing 2,400 workers went on strike against the Phelps Dodge Copper Mining Co. The strikers were permanently replaced and the unions were decertified, wiped out.

Continental Airlines, after taking over Continental Airlines in 1983 the infamous Frank Lorenzo demanded huge concessions and when the unions resisted, he put the airline into chapter 11 bankruptcy and abrogated his contracts with the union. To protest his action, 3,500 pilots, machinists and flight attendants went on strike in protest, and all of them were permanently replaced. The strike was called off 2 years later, but Lorenzo still refused to hire any of the striking workers back.

Eastern Airlines in March 1989, again Mr. Frank Lorenzo, he fired and permanently replaced 30,000 striking machinists, pilots, and flight attendants.

When Lorenzo proved unable to hire enough replacements to restore the airline to its prestrike operating level, he declared bankruptcy, rather than to hire back the strikers who could have saved the airline. Eventually Lorenzo lost control of Eastern Airlines, as we all know, and Eastern Airlines went into bankruptcy, wiping out the total operation and all the jobs that were there for the people who previously worked for Eastern Airlines.

Colt Firearms, in January 1986, 1,100 members of the United Autoworkers Local 376 went on strike against the firearms company and permanent replacements were hired by the company. Months later, the striking workers made an unconditional offer to return to work but Colt refused and not a single striking worker was allowed to return.

The Greyhound Co., a strike which still continues in a rather shadowy area, in November 1983, 12,000 members of the Amalgamated Transit Union went on strike to protest company demands for a 7.8-percent cut in wages. The company immediately hired permanent replacements when the workers went on strike. That intimidated certain strikers to return to work at greatly reduced wages.

In March 1990, the company decided they had not had enough blood from the workers, so they forced the workers to strike again. Greyhound had begun hiring and training permanent scabs months before the strike, months before they goaded the workers to strike. They had begun the process of hiring and training permanent replacements. Revenue negotiators settled with the strikers after they could not hire enough workers to run Greyhound, but the Greyhound Co. filed for bankruptcy and is now in bankruptcy court.

The Chicago Tribune Co. is another example. In June 1985, 1,000 mailers, printers, and pressmen struck the newspaper and were permanently replaced. The strikers offered to return to work, but the company refused and would not let a single striker return.

The New York Daily News strike, in 1990 the Tribune Co. intentionally precipitated a strike at the Daily News. They did this for the express purpose of busting the 10 unions to make the paper a more attractive property for potential buyers. In the case of the Daily News, they made no secret of that fact that management wanted to goad the union into a strike. Management for several years had made it quite clear that they wanted a situation where the union was on its knees or the union was completely eliminated in order to be able to sell the Daily News at a higher cost and achieve a greater profit on the sale.

The company spent an incredible $30 million to recruit and to train permanent scabs prior to the strike and did not even maintain a pretense of waiting to negotiate to avert a strike.

The plan all along had been to foment a strike, hire permanent scabs and destroy the unions which legally represented the Daily News employees.

Unfortunately for the management of the Daily News, unfortunately for them, the people of New York who would like to defend the right to strike who are in favor of continuing the right to strike, who are incensed and angered by the fact that a company was deliberately attempting to wipe out a union, the people of New York rose up and they refused to buy copies of the Daily News. The Daily News could not sell copies of its newspaper. The advertisers refused to advertise in a paper that was not being sold, and the Daily News management was forced to crawl on its knees around the world to look for a buyer at a much lower price. They not only did not get the higher price they sought with the greater profits by wiping out the union, but they had to give away the paper almost, and they are still in the process of making concessions to a Mr. Maxwell, a gentleman from Australia, who is buying the Daily News at a bargain basement rate from a company that could not break the union. They could not break the union because the people of New York refused to cooperate with their strike breaking, refused to give any credence to the part of the law which allows the permanent replacement of strikers.

□ 1300

The right to strike was reaffirmed in New York City, was reaffirmed by the people who rallied from all unions all over the city to the aid of the Daily News workers. The right to strike was reaffirmed because a network went out all over the city to all the areas of the city and adjoining suburbs not to buy the Daily News because it was a union-busting company, they were denying their workers the right to strike. I think we are going to find, as H.R. 5 proceeds, that all Americans assume this is basic, that we have the right to strike, and all of them are shocked

when they find that the right to strike is really not there.

H.R. 5 will restore to American workers a right that workers in other nations have long enjoyed. They did not have the right to strike in Poland until Lech Walesa led the Solidarity movement. But most of the free world, the industrialized nations of the world do have the right to strike, unequivocally stated, and they clearly say that you cannot replace strikers with permanent workers. You cannot replace them with permanent workers in Canada, you cannot replace them with permanent workers in Japan, in France, in the Netherlands, in Germany, in Greece, in Italy, in Belgium, in Spain, and in Sweden. You cannot replace strikers. They have the right to strike, and there is no loophole which allows the management to take away that right. In all the world, in just 3 industrialized nations do we have a situation where the right to strike is complicated or wiped out by a permission to replace the striking workers with permanent employees.

Those three nations are South Africa, Great Britain, and the United States. The United States which is the leader of democracy, the United States which Lech Walesa patterned his Solidarity movement after, the United States which inspired Lech Walesa when he came here and spoke to us here in a joint session of the Congress. He then made it quite clear that Thomas Jefferson and the leaders of the resolution that created the United States were his heroes and his inspiration.

He made it clear that the continuing industrialization policy of our Government was the model that they wanted in Poland, not only in Poland but all around the world where aspiring democracies, the nations that have gotten out from under the yoke of communism, are looking to the United States for leadership. They will be shocked to find that we treat our workers in a way which is inconsistent, first of all with our own intent of Congress and second with the standards of all industrialized nations of the world.

The provisions of H.R. 5 are there to correct this. The provisions of H.R. 5 are similar, the language is now similar to the language that Lech Walesa and the Solidarity movement used in Poland. The 1982 law in Poland which Lech Walesa won legalized collective bargaining included clear provisions which guaranteed the right to strike and barred, clearly barred and prohibited the hiring of permanent replacement workers.

It is long past time that we followed Poland's example, we follow Solidarity's example and give back to Americans this critical right to strike.

Very simple language: The bill will be before the House sometime in late April, early May. The markup will take place as soon as we return from our recess.

This is a bill which every Member of the House should consider closely, they should consult with other Members, they should consult with constituents back home, they should discover and review what the polls have shown.

The opinion polls have shown that the American people believe that all workers have the right to strike, and those who find that that is not so are shocked and would like to see that they are guaranteed the right to strike.

A national opinion poll was conducted last year by Penn Shawn Associates. It found that Americans overwhelmingly support the right to strike and they oppose the hiring of permanent replacements.

Seventy-seven percent of Americans support the right to strike. Even Republicans and workers who do not belong to unions. Sixty-nine percent of people who classified themselves as being members of the Republican Party said they support the right to strike. Seventy-four percent of the people who do not belong to unions said they support the right to strike. Sixty-five percent of Americans believe that employers should be prohibited from hiring permanent workers to replace striking workers.

Conservatives, Republicans, people of all income levels, persons with incomes above $50,000, everybody assumes that we have that basic right, and when they find we do not have it, they support the effort to guarantee a right to strike to all Americans.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to lament the fact that signals from the White House, certain persons from the White House, have indicated that if the bill passes the Congress, if it goes through the process of passing the House, since it already has 202 cosponsors in the House we assume it will pass in the House. If it passes the Senate as well, we will assume that the same sentiment that drives the American people will be felt in the Senate and we assume passage. There are signals from the White House, not the President, but certainly other people have said that the bill will be vetoed. I would like to make certain that all of us understand that to veto such a bill is to set a very bad example to the rest of the industrialized nations of the world. To veto such a bill is to place our workers at a disadvantage with the workers in competing nations. To veto such a bill is not in the best American tradition. It is a violation of the intent of Congress when it first established the National Labor Relations Act.

I hope that when the bill reaches the floor, all of my colleagues will unite to give back in unequivocal, clear terms the right to strike to all Americans.

THOMAS PAINE MEMORIAL BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY], is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is important for us to take time to celebrate our history and remind ourselves of the heroes without whom this great country would not be what it is today. In so doing, I believe that we can renew our dedication to the principles which make America special: Our wholehearted embrace of freedom, our unyielding commitment to individual liberty, and our unshakable faith in natural law and justice.

Today, I am introducing legislation to pay homage to one of the greatest of American heroes, Thomas Paine. Through his writings and his action, he gave voice to these principles, and helped bring them to life with the founding of our country. I can think of no more appropriate honor than for a monument to be built to Thomas Paine in this capital city of the Nation he helped to found.

The bill I am introducing will authorize construction of a monument to Thomas Paine at no cost to the taxpayers. The Thomas Paine National Historical Society, based in Paine's home of New Rochelle, NY, will raise the necessary funds for construction of the monument. The society should be commended for their continuing efforts to preserve the memory and legacy of Thomas Paine. They maintain his farmhouse in New Rochelle, a National Landmark, along with a library and museum. They also conduct ongoing educational programs.

Next month, they will be cohost of a daylong symposium featuring noted scholars from around the world, which was made possible by a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to the Society, the New Rochelle Public Library, and the College of New Rochelle. This is a truly admirable organization, with whom I am pleased to have the opportunity to work. The society is ready to take on the task of making the memorial authorized by this bill a reality.

It is my sincere hope that we will be able to pass this legislation this year, which marks the 200th anniversary of Paine's seminal trace "The Rights of Man". This powerful vision of a society based on justice and natural law remains one of the shining lights to which supporters of liberty from around the world turn for inspiration. Furthermore, his strong opposition to slavery was years ahead of the general wisdom which ultimately led to the abolition of that barbaric institution.

When Paine published his pamphlet "Common Sense," in early 1776, the idea of independence was not yet a popular one. But his words spread like wildfire, and his impassioned arguments gave rise to the movement which culminated in the Declaration of Independence. "The sun never shined," he wrote, "on a cause of greater worth."

Thomas Paine was not content, however, to sit by and watch others do the work for the cause which he had inspired. He joined the Continental Army, serving with distinction under the command of Gen. George Washington. At one of the darkest hours of that war, as the American troops' morale was at its lowest, General Washington called on Paine to

boost their spirits. Writing on the head of a marching drum, Thomas Paine penned the words which would become the beginning of his book "The Crisis:" The words were, "these are the times that try men's souls."

When President Bush announced to the Nation that the Persian Gulf war was underway, he turned to those words as a rallying cry, as Americans have time and time again throughout our history. Thomas Paine's vision has never stopped inspiring this Nation, whose independence was his greatest cause. The war has ended now, and our troops will soon be coming home to a well-deserved hero's welcome. I hope that as we honor them, we might also take time to pay a long-overdue honor to Thomas Paine, who gave such strong and impassioned voice to the ideals for which they fought.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAROCCO). Pursuant to the order of the House earlier today, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Bells will be rung 15 minutes before the House reconvenes.

(Accordingly, at 1 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.)

□ 1549

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAROCCO) at 3 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses from March 22 until April 9, 1991.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1281) "An Act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes.".

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 60, 66, 69, 70, 71, 74, 81, 82, 86, 90, 96, 97, 100, 102, 104, 105, 107, and 108 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1282) "An Act making supplemental appropriations and transfers for 'Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm' for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes.".

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 32, 33, and 34, to the above-entitled bill.

AUTHORIZING RELEASE OF A CERTIFIED COPY OF EXECUTIVE SESSION TRANSCRIPT OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION OF FEBRUARY 20, 1974

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House direct the Clerk to furnish a certified copy of a February 20, 1974, executive session transcript of the Committee on House Administration to the chairman of the committee, and that the chairman and ranking minority member, acting jointly, be authorized to release the transcript as they deem appropriate.

□ 1550

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. LAROCCO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object; we are in agreement. This has been worked out, and it will give us, to a degree, a precedent in handling these sometimes sensitive materials in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

DESIGNATION OF HON. STENY H. HOYER TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS UNTIL APRIL 9, 1991

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 22, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable STENY H. HOYER to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through April 9, 1991.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. LLOYD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal business.

Mr. MANTON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness in the family.

Mr. LEWIS of Florida (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today on account of illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SOLOMON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WALKER, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. SOLOMON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. OWENS of New York) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. PELOSI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York, for 10 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SOLOMON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GEKAS.
Mr. BROOMFIELD.
Mr. BEREUTER.
Mr. DUNCAN.
Mr. HOUGHTON.
Mr. GILMAN in two instances.
Mr. FISH.
Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.
Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.
Mr. MCDADE.
Mr. MCEWEN.
Mr. CAMP.
Mr. EMERSON in three instances.
Mr. LEWIS of California.
Mr. MACHTLEY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. OWENS of New York) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ROE.
Mr. SWETT.
Mr. ORTIZ.
Mr. MATSUI.
Mr. FORD of Michigan.
Mrs. SCHROEDER.
Mr. WAXMAN.
Mr. BONIOR in two instances.
Mr. SKELTON in two instances.
Ms. WATERS.
Mr. SOLARZ.
Mr. LAFALCE.
Mr. SLATTERY.
Mr. EVANS.

Mr. ATKINS.
Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
Mr. REED.
Mr. WOLPE.
Mr. KOLTER.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution designating March 25, 1991, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 106, the House stands adjourned until Tuesday, April 9, 1991, at 12 noon.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 106, the House adjourned until Tuesday, April 9, 1991, at 12 noon.

CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS, CALENDAR YEAR 1990 TO FACILITATE NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives submits the following report for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD pursuant to section 4(b) of Public Law 85-804:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, March 12, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In compliance with Section 4(a) of Public Law 85-804, enclosed is the calendar year 1990 report entitled Extraordinary Contractual Actions to Facilitate the National Defense.

Section A, Department of Defense Summary, indicates that 21 contractual actions were approved and that ten were disapproved. Those approved include actions for which the Government's liability is contingent and cannot be estimated.

Section B presents those actions which were submitted by the Army, Navy, and Air Force with an estimated or potential cost of $50,000 or more. A list of contingent liability claims is also included where applicable. The Defense Communications Agency, Defense Mapping Agency, and the Defense Nuclear Agency reported no actions while the Navy, Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, and the Defense Logistics Agency each indicated at least one action either not involving a specific dollar cost or awaiting final cost determination.

Sincerely,

D. O. COOK,
Director.

Enclosure: As stated.

CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS TAKEN PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 85-804 TO FACILITATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, CALENDAR YEAR 1990

SECTION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUMMARY

SUMMARY REPORT OF CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS TAKEN PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 85-804 TO FACILITATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1990

Department and type of action	Actions approved			Actions denied	
	Number	Amount requested (thousands)	Amount approved (thousands)	Number	Amount
Department of Defense, total	21	19,900	24,500	10	20,532,447.08
Amendments without consideration	4	19,900	24,500	4	13,896,529.08
Other:					
Correction of mistakes				2	372,685.00
Essential to national defense				1	5,400,000.00
Advance payment					863,233,000.00
Contingent liabilities	19				
Army, total	2	19,900	24,500	2	5,542,123.00
Amendment without consideration	1	19,900	24,500		
Other:					
Correction of mistakes				1	142,123.00
Essential to national defense				1	5,400,000.00
Contingent liability	1				
Navy, total	14			4	10,690,834.00
Amendments without consideration	1	(1)	(1)	3	10,460,272.00
Other:					
Correction of mistakes				1	230,562.00
Contingent liabilities	13				
Air Force, total	4			1	549,616.00
Amendment without consideration				1	549,616.00
Contingent liabilities	4				
Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, total	1				
Contingent liabilities	2 1	(3)	(3)		
Defense Logistics Agency, total				3	3,749,874.08
Amendment without consideration				1	305,553.62
				4 1	2,581,087.46
Advance payment				1	863,233.00
DCA, total					
DMA, total					
DNA, total					

[1] Westinghouse Airship Industries declared bankruptcy under British law prior to a final agreement on the terms and value of the approved action. Westinghouse and Airship Industries are discussing the alternatives which may be available to complete the action.

[2] The contingent liability for McDonnel-Douglas Corp. that was approved for indemnification for hazardous risks involved in the performance of launch services did not request a specific dollar amount.

[3] Unlimited.

[4] This amendment without consideration request for LDH Instandsetzungswerke GMBH has not been approved as yet pending a cost analysis and audit for the possible receipt of proposal preparation expenses.

SECTION B—DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

Contractual Actions With Actual or Potential Cost of $50,000 or More Taken Pursuant to Public Law 85-804 to Facilitate the National Defense, January-December 1990

U.S. ARMY

Contingent Liabilities

Provisions to idemnify contractors against liabilities because of claims for death, injury, or property damage arising from nuclear radiation, use of high energy propellants, or other risks not covered by the contractor's insurance program were included in one contract; the potential cost of the liabilities can not be estimated since the liability to the Government, if any, will depend upon the occurrence of an incident as described in the indemnification clause. Items procured are generally those associated with nuclear-powered vessels, nuclear armed missiles, experimental work with nuclear energy, handling of explosives, or performance in hazardous areas.

Contractor:	Number
Operation of Government owned ammunition plants	1
Total	1

Contractor: Action Manufacturing Company.

Type of action: Amendment Without Consideration.

Actual or estimated potential cost: $24,500,000.

Service and activity: U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) and U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Description of product or service: Munitions and Fire Control Devices.

Background: On September 19, 1989, Action Manufacturing Company (Action) submitted its Request for Extraordinary Contractual Relief based on the theory of essentiality. Action maintains that it is essential to the national defense. The September 19, 1989, claim asserts that certain contracts should be reformed by increasing the contract price. In addition, Action requested the payment of certain vendor debts, award of additional contracts, and forgiveness of debts owed to the Government. The relief requested totalled approximately $10.2 million. On December 23, 1989, Action amended its request to include unliquidated progress payments of $9.7 million. It also revised its cost to complete existing contracts, raising the total relief request to $19.9 million.

Justification: Action asserts that both its ability to continue performance on its present contracts and its continued operation as a source of supply for future defense articles are essential to the national defense. Action alleges that losses on existing contracts have caused a severe cash flow problem. Further, because of those financial difficulties, Action's existence as a viable Government contractor has been threatened. Therefore, Action concludes that extraordinary contractual relief is appropriate in this case. Both AMCCOM and AMC have recommended that the requested relief be granted. Each relies on the conclusion that Action's existing contracts and its continued operation as a source of supply for future contracts are essential to the national defense.

Action is currently the sole source producer of eight mobilization base munition items. In addition, it is the sole competitor on four other mobilization base munition items. Since its end items are utilized by other AMC munition plants, the loss of Action as a producer of munition items would have a substantial impact on the Army.

Action's essentiality to the Army may be considered according to the following four categories: Mobilization Base; Loss of Competition; Impact on Army Ammunition Plants and Arsenals; and impact on Readiness. While any of these four categories could provide a convincing argument for Action's essentiality to the national defense, the combination of all four leaves no doubt as to the importance of Action's survival to the Army. Its loss would result in a serious financial impact and an even more serious

lessening of the Army's readiness posture. Action, therefore, clearly meets the criteria for essentiality set forth in the statute, the executive order, and the implementing regulation.

Decision: By unanimous decision of the Army Contract Adjustment Board, an amendment without consideration is hereby authorized under FAR 50.302-1. The Board concludes that continued performance of existing contracts, and the continued operation of Action Manufacturing Company as a source of supply, are both essential to the national defense within the meaning of FAR 50.302-1. This relief is subject to certain conditions, as described below.

AMCCOM is authorized and directed to enter into a supplemental agreement with Action Manufacturing Company. The supplemental agreement shall convert the existing contracts into cost type contracts. In addition, AMCCOM is authorized to pay all existing debts of Action Manufacturing Company. As part of AMCCOM's settlement of Action's debts, it is authorized to repay the Bank's operating capital costs, provided the Bank releases Action from all debts owed the Bank. The total cost of this supplemental agreement shall not exceed $24,500,000. The money necessary to fund the said relief shall be placed in a controlled account to be administered and paid out by direction of the procuring contracting officer or his designee in such manner as he determines what is necessary to assure the completion of performance under the agreement.

AMCCOM is authorized to recognize an amount not to exceed $640,000, as an allowable cost under the contract converted to cost type contracts for Action Manufacturing Company's 1990 Federal Income Taxes. Action agrees to waive all claims of whatever nature that is may have against the Government arising out of or under any current contracts. Action agrees to such audits and inspections as deemed necessary by the procuring contracting officer or his designee, at his sole discretion, prior to and upon completion of the supplemental agreement. Without prior procuring contracting officer approval, salaries, and all other compensation of the active or retired officers, directors, and management personnel of Action and all of its divisions and subsidiaries shall not exceed existing levels until the supplemental agreement has been completed. Without prior procuring contracting officer approval, no dividend or other equity distribution to shareholders of Action shall occur until the supplemental agreement has been completed. Action intends to obtain approval from the procuring contracting officer prior to any sale of its assets or of any of its subsidiaries' assets. Action is authorized to sell properties located at Vineland, and Bermuda and Large Streets. The proceeds of this sale shall be provided to the Bank. Any additional proceeds will be applied to reduce the amounts claimed or invoiced under the supplemental agreement. Action shall not make any capital expenditures prior to procuring the approval of the contracting officer. The decision to approve such capital expenditures shall reside solely with AMCCOM. Should any capital expenditures be approved by the procuring contracting officer, Action will utilize any and all cash reserves generated during the performance of the supplemental agreement to liquidate those expenditures. No new debt shall be incurred by Action without procuring approval from the contracting officer and prior to the completion of the supplemental agreement. In addition, AMCCOM will take all necessary steps to establish alternate sources for items produced by Action and is hereby authorized to require Action to enter into an agreement with the above terms and conditions as AMCCOM believes are necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

After consideration of the evidence submitted by Action, AMCCOM, and AMC, the Board finds that Action is indeed essential to the national defense. This determination applies to both Action's performance on existing contracts as well as its continued operation as a source of supply.

Contractor: Z.A.N. Company.

Type of action: Correction of Mistake.

Actual or estimated potential cost: $142.123.

Service and activity: U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM). Ridgewood, New York.

Description of product or service: Oil Seal Pump Rings.

Background: On June 1, 1978, TACOM awarded contract #0748 for the manufacture and delivery of 1,834 oil seal pump rings to Z.A.N. Company (ZAN) a cost of $32.10 per unit (based on government furnished silver rings). Contract #0748 provided that within 40 days of award, the Government could increase the quantity of oil seal pump rings which were to be manufactured and delivered "by an additional number of units not be exceed 100% of the original contract quantity" and that the "price for such option quantity shall be no higher than the original contract unit price." On June 21, 1978, 20 days after the award. TACOM exercised its option and increased the quantity of oil seal pump rings which were to be manufactured and delivered by 100% (an increase of from 1,834 to 3,668 pumps). Because TACOM increased the quantity of oil seal pump rings by 100%, the contract price increased from $58,871.40 to $117,742.80.

Contract #0748 required that the initial quantity of 1,834 of oil seal pump rings be delivered within 360 days of the contract award date. On May 30, 1979, 364 days after the contract award, ZAN had not delivered any oil seal pump rings. By letter dated May 30, 1979, TACOM's contracting officer notified ZAN of the following:

"The Government considers your failure to make satisfactory progress under Contract DAAE07-78-C-0748, a condition that is endangering performance of the contract in accordance with its terms. Therefore, unless such condition is cured within (10) ten days after receipt thereof, the Government may terminate the contract for default under General Provisions Number 11."

On June 22, 1979, 23 days after the Government had notified ZAN that it had failed to make satisfactory progress on the contract and had 10 days to cure this deficiency, ZAN had not delivered any oil seal pump rings under contract #0748. TACOM, therefore, issued a contract modification stating the following:

"Contract DAAE07-78-C-0748 entered into by and between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * * * and ZAN Company (hereinafter called, 'the Contractor') under date of 1 June 1978 is hereby terminated.

The acts or omissions constituting the default consist of the Contractor's failure to deliver the items under the subject contract as required.

The terminated quantities of this contract may be repurchased by the Government against the account of the Contractor, who will be held liable for any excess costs. Further, the Government reserves all rights and remedies provided by law or under the contract in addition to those stated above."

Approximately seven weeks later, TACOM resolicited bids on the defaulted contract for all oil seal pumps, since the rings were in short supply. The following bids were opened on September 29, 1979: Target Fabricating, $12.21 per unit; Quality Instruments, 41.60 per unit; Kan-Du Tool, 48.92 per unit; Mil-Park Engineering, 49.49 per unit; Progressive Manufacturing, 54.16 per unit; Peterson Machine, 59.00 per unit; Highland Manufacturing, 59.00 per unit; and Allied Sales and Engineering, 63.79 per unit.

On October 5, 1979, the contracting officer wrote a letter to the lowest bidder. Target Fabricating, suggesting that Target review its bid to determine if a mistake had been made since Target's bid was significantly below those received from other companies. TACOM attempted to receive a affirmation of the accuracy of Target's bid on at least two other occasions, but was ultimately unsuccessful.

During the latter part of 1979, an industrial specialist reviewed the abstract of bids resulting from this solicitation. Because none of the bidders, except Allied Sales and Engineering, had ever manufactured this part, and the industrial specialist believed that the material cost of the part was $42.66, he recommended that all bidders be asked to review the technical date package. The bidders were contacted to ascertain whether they would extend the acceptance period for their bids beyond November 26, 1979. All of the bidders, except Quality Instruments and Allied Sales and Engineering, declined to extend the acceptance period due to an unexpected increase in the price of silver, which was necessary for plating the oil seal pump rings.

A pre-award survey on Quality Instruments, the second lowest bidder, resulted in unsatisfactory findings on financial capability, which resulted in it being deemed "nonresponsible." Although first contacting the Small Business Administration (SBA) relative to applying for a certificate of competency pursuant to applicable regulations, Quality instruments ultimately failed to apply for a certificate of competency within the applicable time frame. On December 27, 1979, TACOM received a letter from the SBA wherein SBA informed TACOM that it considered the matter closed. Later that same day, the only remaining bidder, Allied Sales and Engineering, notified TACOM that it would not accept the contract due to the skyrocketing price of silver.

Contracting officials at TACOM then met on January 16, 1980, and concluded that they had no choice but to cancel the solicitation and resolicit with an invitation containing an economic price adjustment (EPA) clause. Without an EPA clause, the contracting officials believed that bidders would grossly inflate their bids as protection against spiraling silver prices. Additional bids were received following the issuance of Solicitation Number DAAE07-80-B-4636. A pre-award survey of Quality Instruments revealed that it did not have any "Government property control procedure" or any secure area for the storage of silver. Quality Instruments also declined to furnish financial data within the time frame necessary to complete the survey. After TACOM determined that it was "nonresponsible," Quality Instruments again failed to file for a certificate of competency from the SBA within the applicable time period, thereby eliminating itself from the competition. When the awarding of the contract was delayed by the referral to SBA, Highland Manaufacturing declined to extend the period for acceptance of its bid. As the low responsive, bidder, Hart Precision Prod-

ucts, Inc. (Hart) was awarded Contract Number DAAE07-80-C-B305 (B305). Because the total price for Hart's contract was $258,704.04, the Government incurred excess reprocurement costs of $140,608.84.

Under the resolicited contract, an offeror had the option of submitting a bid which included furnishing silver for the plating or a bid based upon government furnished silver; Hart submitted a bid based upon Government furnished silver. Accordingly, Hart's contract price did not reflect the extraordinary increase in the cost of silver between the award of ZAN's contract and that of the reprocurement. By letter dated July 16, 1980, ZAN was notified that the units required under TACOM contract #0748 had been repurchased from Hart and that ZAN was to make payment in the sum of $140,608.84 for the excess costs due to the necessity for a repurchase. In response, ZAN filed a lawsuit in the United States Claims Court contesting both the termination for default of contract #0748 and the decision to assess reprocurement costs.

The United States Claims Court held that the contracting officer's decision to terminate the contract for default was not appealed in a timely fashion by ZAN and, therefore, not subject to review by the Claims Court. The Claims Court did retain jurisdiction of the issues relating to the reprocurement, specifically the excusability of ZAN's default and the alleged failure of the Government to mitigate damages as required. The Claims Court ultimately entered a default judgment for the Government, dismissing all portions of ZAN's lawsuit for failure to prosecute and abide by Court orders in October of 1986. In July 1988, ZAN then submitted the instant application for Public Law 85-804 relief using many of the same arguments used in its Claims Court suit.

Justification: ZAN contends that it should be granted relief due to the Government's failure to mitigate the reprocurement costs by not awarding the repurchase contract to the lowest responsive bidder. ZAN's rationale for the requested relief is that because of such an obviously vast difference between the unit prices bid by ZAN ($32.10) and Hart ($70.53) involving the inclusion of the EPA clause, the assessment of excessive reprocurement costs are both unfair and inequitable. ZAN also alleges that its inability to meet the scheduled delivery requirements was due to the Government's misinterpretation of the contract requirements relative to the silver plating process which purportedly arose during the administration of a prior contract between the Government and ZAN. Termination of the subject contract was improper according to ZAN. In addition, it contends that because of these Governmental actions, which resulted in an increase in the cost of performance, there should be an adjustment made to the contract in the interest of fairness.

Decision: Generally, in a reprocurement, the Government is entitled to the difference between the original contract price and the reprocurement contract price subject to its duty to mitigate damages. Whether or not the duty to mitigate has been met affects the assessment of excess costs of reprocurement. In order to show mitigation of damages, the Government must establish that: (1) supplies similar to those terminated were repurchased; (2) excess costs in a specified amount were incurred; and (3) reasonable actions were taken to minimize these costs.

The first phase under the duty to mitigate requirement is satisfied since supplies similar to those required by the terminated contract (#0748) were provided under the repurchase contract (B305). ZAN was obligated to provide 3,668 units, and Hart delivered 3,668 units as required by the repurchase contracts. Regarding the issue of specified reprocurement costs incurred, these costs represent the difference between the unit price of $32.10 awarded to ZAN under #0748 and the unit price of $70.53 awarded to Hart under B305, which is $142,423.30. As for the requirement that the Government must have taken reasonable actions to minimize the incurred reprocurement costs, ZAN alleges that the Government failed in its duty to mitigate damages when the repurchase contract (B305) was awarded to Hart at a unit price of $70.53 which ZAN characterizes as not having obtained the lowest responsive bid. According to ZAN, following the termination for default, the Government was obligated to award the repurchase contract to Target Fabricating (Target), the low bidder at $12.21 per unit. It is ZAN's contention that despite the fact that Target failed to confirm its bid after the Government determined that Target had made a mistake in bid, Target should have been awarded the repurchase contract. ZAN also alleges that in the alternative, the Government should have awarded the repurchase contract to Quality Instruments (Quality), the second lowest bid, though Quality had been found to be nonresponsible. There are, consequently, the alleged Government actions which caused ZAN to sustain increased costs.

The facts do not lend support to ZAN's contentions. The chronology of post termination actions taken by the Government does not suggest that unreasonable efforts were taken to repurchase the terminated units. ZAN's contention that the Government should have awarded to Target, whose bid was totally outside the competitive range, is wholly without merit. The facts indicate that Target's bid was $29.39 per unit lower than the next lowest bid. The Government's industrial specialist's opinion was that the material cost for the part being procured was $42.66. Therefore, Target's bid was clearly a mistake and, since the Government was fully aware of this fact, an award to Target would have been completely improper, given the likelihood of a future inability to complete the required performance.

Alternatively, ZAN's contention is that if no award was made to Target, the award should have been offered to Quality Instruments. This contention is also without merit, however, because Quality Instruments was found to be nonresponsible in both repurchasing attempts. Quality failed in two instances to allow the prescribed procedure for being declared competent by SBA. TACOM does not have the authority to award an offer to a bidder found to be nonresponsible

ZAN's contentions relative to a prior contract with TACOM and alleged misunderstandings in connection therewith, which ultimately should have resulted in the termination for default of contract #0748 being set aside, are not cognizable under Public Law 85-804. ZAN had a remedy under the disputes clause of the contract. ZAN did not appeal in a timely manner. Therefore, little authority can be exercised by any party to terminate contract #0748 for default. As a result, the repurchase award to Hart can be seen to be both reasonable and proper under the circumstances. ZAN was treated equitably and fairly in this matter as the repurchase contract reflected the actual costs incurred by the Government. Justifiably, there had been no basis shown or argued for considering this case for entitlement to Public Law 85-804 relief.

A denial decision is, therefore, reached regarding ZAN's application since its status for national defense purposes is not in the paramount interests of the United States Government.

Contractor: Operation of 18 Government Owned Ammunition Plants.

Type of action: Contingent Liability.

Actual or estimated potential cost: 0.

Service and activity: U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command.

Description of product or service: Propellants, Explosives, and Munitions Items.

Background: The operating contractors of 18 Army ammunition plants have requested that the Army include an indemnification clause under Public Law 85-804 in their contracts for the operation and maintenance of those plants. The ammunition plants and the current operating contractors are as follows: Olin Corporation; Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc., Day & Zimmerman, Inc.; ICI Americas, Inc.; Uniroyal Chemical Co., Inc.; Thiokol Corporation; Martin Marietta Ordnance Systems; Mason Chamberlain, Inc.; Hercules, Inc.; Ravenna Arsenal, Inc.; and Federal Cartridge Co. Each operating contractor has submitted a separate request to each plant operating under a contract that is to include an indemnity provision. The contractors have further requested that the indemnity be extended to subcontractors at any tier and be applicable to certain contracts performed for third parties pursuant to the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) plant utilization policy. Under their contracts, the contractors operate and maintain plants which produce propellants, explosives and other chemicals or load, assemble, and pack ammunition and other munition items.

Justification: In view of the availability, cost and terms of private insurance to cover operating risks and hazards, adequate insurance to cover such dangers is not available to the contractors. The contractors' financial responsibility and their individual programs for workers' compensation insurance was also considered. On the basis of this review, the use of an indemnification clause is seen as necessary to the national interest.

Decision: Pursuant to the authority vested by Public Law 85-804, and Executive Order 10789, as amended, AMCCOM is granted the right to include the indemnification clause set forth in FAR 52.250-1 in operating contracts and successor contracts for the abovementioned ammunition plants. Its inclusion is also authorized in subcontracts under the operating contracts, provided the passthrough indemnification is limited to unusually hazardous risks and provided the contracting officer approves the indemnification in writing. The contracting officer is authorized to extend the protection offered by the indemnification clause to activities performed by the contractor (and by contractors at any tier) under third party contracts in which the ultimate purchaser of the items manufactured or processed under such contracts is an agency of the U.S. Government. The agency shall be considered the ultimate purchaser in any case where the agency has purchased the items for fulfillment of a foreign military sales agreement entered into by the Government. Finally, liabilities associated with activities performed under predecessor contracts may only be covered by the instant grant of indemnification if the terms of the present contracts in which AMCCOM intends include the approved indemnification clause.

It is not possible to determine the actual or estimated cost to the Government as a result of the use of this indemnification clause to the extent that the liability of the Government, if any, will depend upon the occurrence of an incident described as an unusually hazardous risk. To conclude, the contractual documents executed pursuant to this authorization shall comply with the requirements of FAR Subparts 28.3 and 50.4 as implemented by the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army

Contractor: Magnesys.

Type of action: Essential to National Defense.

Actual or estimated potential cost: $5,400,000.

Service and activity: Subcontractor to Honeywell, Santa Clara, California.

Description of product or service: Bubble Memory Technology.

Background: Magnesys, the only full-scale manufacturer of bubble memory technology systems in the United States, is in need of immediate financial support from the U.S. Army. Through anticipated contracts and subcontracts with the Army, Air Force, and CIA, Magnesys is scheduled to provide the U.S. military and intelligence agencies with basic research, sophisticated components, and systems for data storage and retrieval. In particular, Magnesys will supply the bubble memory cartridge for the AN/UGC-144 communications terminal manufactured by Group Technologies Corporation ("GTC") and will provide advanced technical research to the CIA concerning ultradense, vertical Bloch line ("VBL") data storage. In addition, Magnesys will potentially supply bubble memory alternatives for a presently unreliable tape recording system used by the Army. Unforseen delays, however, regarding both the AN/UGC-144 terminal options and spare bubble memory cartridges have damaged Magnesys' financial position and threaten the very existence of the company.

Bubble memory technology was invented in the late 1960s by AT&T. Briefly stated, bubble memory is a complex method of information storage and retrieval through which data is stored in microscopic, bubblelike magnetic regions on the surface of a garnet crystal. Bubbles are created from electrical signals by a bubble generator within the memory itself; with the use of an internal detector, the data recorded on the crystal can be retrieved and reconverted into electrical impulses.

Magnesys was formed in 1983 by a core group of physicists and engineers who left Intel Magnetics. Initial funding of approximately $3 million for Magnesys was supplied by several investors, including Citicorp Venture Capital and John Hancock Venture Capital Management. Over the last several years, these original investors and a number of others have invested a total of $14 million. From the outset, Magnesys has concentrated its research and development efforts on improving bubble memory technology. In the past six years, Magnesys has solved a number of difficult problems in bubble memory storage and retention and has succeeded in integrating bubble memory components into high reliable and rugged subsystems.

Magnesys' initial marketing plans focused largely on the industrial automation market. Despite intense competition from manufacturers of conventional memory systems, Magnesys has been able to establish a foothold in the industrial market; currently, Magnesys' bubble memories are being used in a number of harsh industrial environments which include the following: 1) use on Goodyear's factory floor in the production of Goodyear Eagle Tires, where the bubble systems have withstood high levels of carbon residue; 2) use on the automated bakery production lines of Sara Lee, Inc., where the bubble systems have endured high temperatures, flour and dust; 3) use by Systems West in its Shipboard Satellite Retrieval System; and 4) use by Ford Motor Company on its specialized track testing system.

Justification: Although these industrial applications represent an emerging niche for Magnesys' bubble memories, the most important applications for bubble technology are in the military arena, where the durability, reliability and flexibility of the bubble systems make them ideal for demanding military conditions, and in the intelligence field, where the bubble systems' portability, erasability, and ultradense potential make them invaluable. Magnesys has arrived relatively recently in these military and intelligence markets but has already demonstrated exceptional promise. Earlier this year, Magnesys successfully completed first article testing ("FAT"), environmentally qualification testing ("QUAL"), and Tempest testing.

Moreover, the Federal Government clearly recognizes the tremendous potential of Magnesys' technological expertise in a variety of contexts, including research. Magnesys' has very recently signed a Small Business Innovation Research ("SBIR") contract with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency ("DARPA") for further research and development of "Fastrack," an innovative method of enhancing the data transfer rates of bubble memories. In addition, Magnesys is a member of a federally-funded consortium that also includes Jet Propulsion Laboratory ("JPL") and Boston University, this consortium is pursuing the development of "vertical Bloch line" technology, an advanced method of storing data in the walls of magnetic domains, with dramatic ramifications for the intelligence community.

The permanent loss of Magnesys' bubble memory technology to the United States would be a particularly severe blow since bubble memories are uniquely suited for military and intelligence applications. Simply put, there is no memory storage system that can deliver service and reliability under harsh military conditions in a manner comparable to that of this technology. As the need for sophisticated, resilient, and often non-volatile memory components increases, so will the need for a dependable domestic producer of such products. Further, continuing research on the ultradense "vertical Bloch line" technology, now being conducted by Magnesys JPL and Boston University for the CIA, will allow intelligence, military, and space system designers to achieve more compact and powerful computer-based systems. Recent research both at Magnesys and at the Carnegie-Mellon Magnetics Technology Center strongly indicates that "vertical Bloch line" storage of data will dramatically augment the density capabilities of bubble memories. When this improved method of storage is perfected, bubble memories will far surpass conventional semiconductors, floppy discs, and hard discs in memory capacity for a given volume and in cost-effectiveness while retaining their undisputed predominance in ruggedness and reliability.

Decision: After an exhaustive review of Magnesys' request, the Government finds that the request must be denied. Magnesys fails to meet the criteria for essentially since there are other producers of bubble memories, i.e., Sagem in France, Hitachi in Japan, and MemTech in the United States. Therefore, the bubble memory cartridge is not unique and the item can be reproduced elsewhere.

In addition, it is claimed that relief is needed in part to fund advanced technical research concerning ultradense vertical Bloch line data storage. However, neither the AN/UGC-144 program nor the Army have need for this advanced technology at the present time. It is also noted that funds will be used to continue production of the bubble memory components for the AN/UGC-144, but there is a proposal for these components currently under review by the Government.

U.S. NAVY

Contingent Liabilities

Provisions to indemnify contractors against liabilities because of claims for death, injury, or property damage arising from nuclear radiation, use of high energy propellants, or other risks not covered by the contractor's insurance program were included in 13 contracts: the potential cost of the liabilities can not be estimated since the liability to the Government, if any, will depend upon the occurrence of an incident as described in the indemnification clause. Items procured are generally those associated with nuclear-powered vessels, nuclear armed guided missiles, experimental work with nuclear energy, handling of explosives, or performance in hazardous areas.

Contractor:	*Number*
Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc	4
Westinghouse Electric Corporation	2
General Electric Company	2
Kearfott Guidance and Navigation Corp	1
General Dynamics Corporation	3
Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co	1
Total	13

Contractor: Westinghouse Airship Industries.

Type of action: Amendment Without Consideration.

Actual or estimated potential cost: To be determined.

Service and activity: Naval Air Systems Command.

Description of product or service: Operational Development Model Airship System.

Background: On June 5, 1987, NAVAIR awarded Contract N00019-87-C-0016 to a joint venture. Westinghouse—Airship Industries (W-AI), for the production of an Operational Development Model Airship System. At the time of the contract award, NAVAIR expected the contract to be performed without significant change and considered the requirements and technology to be understood. As a result, a firm fixed price type contract was considered appropriate. The contract was to be incrementally funded at a firm fixed price of $168,929,574. The Navy budgetary planning at the time of the contract award included the amount necessary to cover the airship program. However, shortly after the contract award, the Fiscal Year 1988 budget was cut from $31 million to $18 million. Congress ultimately appropriated $19.1 million (including $1.1 million from Air Force) for Fiscal Year 1988 funds for contractual requirements.

Budgetary restraints forced the Airship Progam's exclusion from the Department of Navy's Fiscal Year 1989 and 1990 budgets and fiscal planning documents for Fiscal Year 1991 and beyond. The Fiscal Year 1989 Appro-

priation Act did, however, provide limited funds, of which $24.1 million was made available for contractural requirements. Congress, in accompanying reports, stipulated that the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) was to assume management for the program and provide necessary funding commencing in Fiscal Year 1990. DARPA's Fiscal Year 1990 budget request did not include funds for the airship program. Congress, however, authorized and appropriated funding for the program in Fiscal Year 1990, of which $28.4 million was allocated for contractual requirements. By letter dated May 10, 1990, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition stated that Fiscal Year 1991 funding for the airship program would be provided from within the Air Defense Initiative Program (ADI). It is now planned to transfer sponsorship of the airship program from DARPA to ADI.

The incremental funding provisions of the contract, set forth in Special Provision H-23, entitled "Allotment of Funds," established the funding schedule, which is a major factor in determining the price. This provision requires the contractor to base his performance of the contract on the assumption that termination liability will not exceed the amounts shown for the dates set forth in the H-23 provision. The provision further states that if the Government fails to obligate any installment by the time specified, the contractor will continue performance only to the extent that he would not be required to incur obligation (termination liability) beyond the amount already provided by the Government.

Justification: The original contract was for a single operational development model airship built to commercial standards, incorporating a government furnished. E-2C radar (APS-139) and combat support system. The concept of operations was to turn the operational development model airship over to a Navy battle group commander to use as he deemed necessary, including deployment missions with the battle group for periods up to 30 days. The results of these evaluation deployment periods would then be incorporated into the Full Scale Engineering Development airship specification. This new specification, probbly significantly different from the current operational development model specification, would form the basis of a competition for a Full Scale Engineering Development Airship.

Subsequently, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering and Development), now a part of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition, decided to eliminate the requirement for the E-2C avionics system. Under the change to DARPA sponsorship, and the planned Air Defense Initiative Program sponsorship, the airship will initially be used as a flying test platform for an advanced development radar/combat system. The projected test mission will last approximately 18 months. Ownership of the airship will then revert to the Navy to install a government furnished mission avionics suite. This suite may be in support of anti-submarine warfare, anti-air warfare, or any other operational mission. The Full Scale Engineering Development design specification would still be written using test and evaluation results. Changes in the scope of the program have also resulted in a need for revisions to the ground support requirements, utilization of contractor support, and rescheduling of the first flight.

Additionally, the changes to the sponsorship of the airship program from DARPA to the Air Defense Initiative Program may prompt futher design changes, which are anticipated to be significant. The most significant technical modification is a potential change in operating altitude to accomodate the air defense initiative mission. The contract currently specifies a required operating altitude of 5,000 feet. DARPA and the Air Defense Initiative Program have indicated a desire to extend the operating altitude to 10,000 feet in order to increase the radar horizon. By their very nature, airships are very sensitive to altitude. Thus, in order to carry an equivalent payload from 5,000 to 10,000 feet for the same period of time, a 20 to 30 percent increase in the volume of the airship is required with its attendant weight structure and size. The increase in the operational altitude of the airship forces the use of a pressurized car because of the requirement that the airship tolerate updrafts of as much as 5,000 feet. At 13,000 feet the airship must be pressurized. Since the current rectangular design is inefficient for a pressurized vehicle the airship car would have to be significantly modified into a more cylindrical design to accomodate pressurization loads.

The changes to the funding schedule and the stop work orders have not yet been negotiated, and their effects are unknown. A delay in the negotiation of the effects of the funding schedule changes cannot continue. Because of the series of inadequate funding allotments, airship delivery is now expected in 1993. Inadequate funding, a later delivery schedule, and provisions for progress payments are causing Westinghouse-Airship industries' subcontractor, Airship Industries, Inc., to have cash flow problems, making it difficult to finance the airship program. As a result, Westinghouse has indicated in a letter to NAVAIR dated March 1, 1990, its unwillingness to provide any financial assistance directly to Airship Industries, Inc.

Decision: The Navy Contract Adjustment Board finds that adequate legal authority, other than Public Law 85-804, does not exist within the Department of Navy to restructure this contract from a firm fixed price to a cost reimbursement type contract, which indicates the lack thereof to consider this action as necessary for national defense purposes. The Board, therefore, exercises the authority granted under Public Law 85-804 and hereby authorizes the Naval Air Systems Command to issue a modification to contract N00019-87-C-0016. This would finalize a firm fixed price amount to establish a baseline configuration to be verified by a program management review in August 1990, and would provide for the balance of the contract to be peformed on a cost reimbursement (completion) basis. In order that the Board be given proper assurance that the firm fixed price portion of the contract has been completely identified and priced, the amendment shall contain a provision which releases the Navy from any and all claims, demands, or causes of action, known or unknown under this contract or in any way related to this contract, up to the date of execution of the amendment. In addition, the Naval Air Systems Command shall ascertain that the contractor has an accounting system adequate for a cost reimbursement contract, including access to relevant records of Airship Industries prior to the issuance of the amendment. The Naval Air Systems Command shall also immediately submit to the Board a schedule of events and milestones for the conversion action which includes, among other actions, steps necessary to produce an agreed-to Statement of Work among the Navy, the Air Defense Initiative Program, and Westinghouse-Airship Industries for incorporation in the conversion modification. A business clearance and a copy of the proposed conversion modification shall be submitted for review and approval to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition) prior to the execution of the modification.

U.S. AIR FORCE

Contingent Liabilities

Provisions to indemnify contractors against liabilities because of claims for death, injury, or property damage arising from nuclear radiation, use of high energy propellants, or other risks not covered by the contractor's insurance program were included in four contracts; the potential costs of the liabilities can not be estimated since the liability to the Government, if any, will depend upon the occurrence of an incident as described in the indemnification clause. Items procured are generally those associated with nuclear-powered vessles, nuclear armed guided missiles, experimental work with nuclear energy, handling of explosives, or performance in hazardous areas.

Contractor:	*Number*
General Dynamics	2
Non Craf International Airlift	1
Craf International Airlift	1
Total	4

Contractor: Sutron Corporation.

Type of action: Amendment Without Consideration.

Actual or estimated potential cost: 549,616.

Service and activity: Air Defense Logistics Command, McClellan AFB, California.

Description of product of service: Wind-measuring System.

Background: A contract for an electronic wind-measuring system was awarded to Sutron Corporation on September 28, 1985, in the amount of $6.5 million. The procurement of the electronic wind-measuring system was under a firm fixed price two-step procedure, which exclusively utilized a performance specification. The Government did not contemplate any research and development effort under this procurement since other offerors also submitted technical proposals applying hot wire technology to manufacture an electronic wind-measuring system. However, the contract did require contractor and Government testing procedures. During initial testing, Sutron submitted various Engineering Change Proposals (ECP's) to redesign the electronic wind-measuring system. This resulted in additional design and development on the part of Sutron in order for this system to meet contract specifications.

Sutron Corporation submitted a claim on February 5, 1990, under The Contract Disputes Act of 1978 and FAR 33.2 in the amount of $549,616. The basis of the claim is against the Air Force for establishing gust performance requirements during initial testing for the wind-measuring system that were beyond those performance requirements originally set forth in the specification. Sutron Corporation contends that no requirements exists in the basic specification that sensors must have an accuracy standard with respect to gusts. However, the Government disagrees with Sutron's position in that gusts are a subset of wind speed and wind direction accuracy requirements.

The FMQ-13 system (hereafter known as the electronic wind-measuring system) measures, displays, and records horizontal wind speed, wind direction, and wind gust information. The electronic wind-measuring system consists of a sensor assembly, indicator, and recorder. The electronic wind-meas-

uring system utilizes electronic means in lieu of mechanical means as does the current AN/GMQ-20 (hereafter known as the mechanical wind measuring propeller system). The mechanical wind measuring propeller system is not considered obsolete; however, the electronic wind measuring system employs different technology to measure wind speed and direction than the mechanical wind measuring propeller system. Although the electronics and display system, etc., of other wind systems (like the mechanical wind measuring propeller systems available today) have been significantly improved, how these mechanical propeller systems measure wind speed and direction is the same.

The Government's initial testing at Scott AFB, IL was designed to test the equipment in an operational environment. Sutron was advised that testing would occur. In this case, the contractor was fully aware that the electronic wind-measuring system was set up with sensors at each end of the runway. The system was compared to the mechanical wind-measuring propeller system at that location to assess the accuracy in an operational location under normal operating conditions. This type of test is essential due to the nature of the function performed by the system. The wind system readings determine the advisability of an aircraft being allowed to land. Human lives and expensive equipment depend on the accuracy of the sensor as part of the electronic wind-measuring system in all potential conditions. This type of testing is specifically accomplished in the actual operating environment. As much as we would like to control the weather, the electronic wind-measuring sytem had to be tested in an environment in which it would most likely be employed.

The Administrative Contracting Officer's concern with Sutron's financial viability (for letter dated September 15, 1989, and audit report dated September 1, 1989) provides evidence that Sutron was well aware of the reasons for the rejection of progress payments. In fact, every effort was made by administrative personnel to improve Sutron's financial situation. However, no evidence was revealed that Sutron was attempting to solve any of its financial problems in an effort to both reduce debt and increase shareholder equity.

SM-ALC/PMZHB's letter dated November 13, 1989, informed Sutron that it failed to make progress in performing satisfactory test runs at Scott AFB and that the configuration of the electronic wind-measuring system that was undergoing testing prior to October 20, 1989, did not meet Air Weather Service operational requirements (due to erroneous mean wind, gusts, and directional results). To correct weather tracking problems, Sutron voluntarily replaced its existing sensors at Scott AFB on October 20, 1989; however, the new sensors did not have laminar flow bars on either side of the Sensors. For the Government to approve the sensors without laminar flow bars, Sutron was requested to submit a no-cost ECP #6 on this new configuration in order to continue proper testing procedures and maintain configuration trackability.

By letter dated November 15, 1989, Sutron noted that the Government would have to pay for ECP #6 since gust accuracy requirements reflect new government requirements not listed in prior specifications. The Government approved of testing procedures without laminar flow bars. However, Sutron's costs associated with ECP #6 were disallowed since these costs were associated with the costs included with the applicable firm fixed price line item in the contract.

Justification: As to the contractor's claim that there is no accuracy requirement for gusts, a scientific definition and that used by the Air Weather Service, National Weather Service, and the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Meteorological Handbook 1B "Surface Observations" (Chapter 10, paragraph 10.3) defines gusts as rapid fluctuations in wind speed with a variation of 10 knots or more between peak and lull. As such, "gusts" are a component of "wind." Therefore, no separate gust accuracy requirements are required. Since the specification clearly sets forth various wind speeds under the heading "accuracy," it is hard to believe that any reasonable person would doubt that testing of the electronic wind-measuring system would be based on the accuracy levels stated by the contractor. Therefore, it is clear the Sutron's distinction between gusts and wind is flawed; the "gust accuracy levels" are fully covered by the wind speed and direction specifications in the contract. The fundamental problem has been Sutron's inability to meet the mean wind speed and direction specifications. Consequently, this resulted in increased performance costs on the part of Sutron.

Sutron was advised that testing by the Government would take place, but the exact specifics were not revealed. In this case, the contractor was fully aware that the electronic wind-measuring system was set up with sensors at each end of the runway at Scott AFB. The system was compared to the mechanical wind-measuring propeller system at the location to assess the accuracy in an operational location under normal operating conditions. This type of test is essential due to the nature of the function performed by the system. The wind system readings determine the advisability of an aircraft being allowed to land, with human lives and expensive equipment depending upon the accuracy of the sensor in all potential conditions.

Sutron states that the Air Force directed analysis and isolation of the gust problem; that is not true. What the Air Force did do was tell Sutron that the system would not pass Government testing because it was not accurate due to erroneous mean wind speed as well as gust and direction results during certain rain conditions. As a result, the Air Force needed assurances from Sutron to provide a resolution to this problem before progress payments could be resumed.

The Air Force requested that progress reports be made, commencing on July 10, 1989, since the risks were considered to be low at the time. For the Government to continue progress payments, the key was to solve the rain problem (consisting of over-registering speed and gusts). Sutron did not solve its rain problems in accordance with accuracy and testing requirements, however. It was determined that if the performance of this contract was in any way endangered by Sutron's failure to make progress or attain satisfactory financial stability, a suspension of progress payments would result.

Decision: The specification clearly sets forth various wind speeds under the heading "Accuracy." It is, therefore, difficult to believe that any reasonable person would doubt that testing of the electronic wind-measuring system would be based on the accuracy levels (or lack of gust accuracy levels) stated by Sutron. It is clear that levels are fully covered by the wind speed and direction guidelines found in the contract. It is certainly probable that Sutron's posture is taken in an effort to overcome financial difficulty rather than out of an expressed concern that the contract fails to specify gust accuracy levels. The Government is not required to provide Sutron with specifics of testing specifications because the specifications clearly identify necessary testing requirements. Since accuracy requirements in the specification fully cover gust accuracy, Sutron's contention that the Air Force directed Sutron to establish new requirements outside the scope of the specification is insubstantial and unmeritorious. Also, no unconditional promise was made to provide progress payments to Sutron, which furthers the protection of Government rights.

Based on the above information, the procuring contracting officer finds that Sutron's claimed amount has no factual basis, rendering it nonessential to the national defense.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

921. A letter from the Director, Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the calendar year 1990 report on "Extraordinary Contractual Actions to Facilitate the National Defense," pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1434; to the Committee on Armed Services.

922. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the audit report of the Superfund financial activities of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences for fiscal years 1987 through 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 nt.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

923. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the audit report of the Superfund financial activities of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry for fiscal years 1987 through 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 nt.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

924. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Israel for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-18), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

925. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification that the President's intention to exercise authority under section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, that provided military assistance to Israel had been delayed due to circumstances in the Persian Gulf, and that delivery of the items had been completed, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2318(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

926. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Saudi Arabia for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-17), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

927. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Saudi Arabia for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-16),

pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

928. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Saudi Arabia for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-15), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

929. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's third report on United States-Soviet Reciprocity in Matters Relating to Embassies, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 4301 nt.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

930. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a listing of gifts by the U.S. Government to foreign individuals during fiscal years 1989 and 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2694(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

931. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on economic conditions prevailing in Egypt that may affect its ability to meet international debt obligations and stabilize its economy, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2346 nt.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

932. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on economic conditions prevailing in Israel that may affect its ability to meet its international debt obligations and to stabilize its economy, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2346 nt.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

933. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

934. A letter from the Cochairman, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, transmitting a report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

935. A letter from the Privacy Officer, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

936. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

937. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

938. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

939. A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

940. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting notification of an amendment to the project plan for the Pacer Share personnel management demonstration project; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 1281 (Rept. No. 102-29). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee of Conference. Conference reported on H.R. 1282 (Report No. 102-30). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself and Mr. BEREUTER):

H.R. 1596. A bill to protect indigenous peoples throughout the world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Texas (for himself and Mr. MCGRATH):

H.R. 1597. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 30-percent gross income limitation applicable to regulated investment companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. APPLEGATE:

H.R. 1598. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish outpatient medical services for any disability of a former prisoner of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 1599. A bill to amend title 23, United State Code, to increase the minimum allocation highway funding requirement from 85 to 90 percent; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 1600. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to conduct an initial feasibility study of an Alaska-California underocean, fresh water pipeline; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 1601. A bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 to strengthen the preservation of our historic heritage and resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. STARK, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 1602. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that such act does not preempt actions under State law against persons who engage in unfair insurance claims practices; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BONIOR (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HENRY, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MANTON, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PENNY, Mr. RHODES, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 1603. A bill to support democracy and self-determination in the Baltic States and the republics within the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. CAMPBELL of California):

H.R. 1604. A bill to amend the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 to reduce the liability for joint ventures entered into for the purpose of producing a product, process, or service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUGHLIN:

H.R. 1605. A bill to authorize the use by States of Federal-aid highway funds to relieve congestion or improve air quality; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. OLIN, Mr. PENNY, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. HOPKINS):

H.R. 1606. A bill to change the submission date for the report on milk inventory management programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FAZIO:

H.R. 1607. A bill to provide for the extension of the Tehama-Colusa Canal in California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FEIGHAN (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. ORTON, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. HOUGHTON):

H.R. 1608. A bill to promote the development of microenterprises in developing countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HERTEL (for himself and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER):

H.R. 1609. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny any deduction for compensatory damages paid to any government for damages to the environment resulting from a spill of any hazardous material; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUCKABY:

H.R. 1610. A bill entitled "the Rice Fair Trade Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUGHES:

H.R. 1611. A bill to terminate United States Foreign assistance for Jordan; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself and Mr. MOORHEAD):

H.R. 1612. A bill to amend section 108 of title 17, United States Code, to eliminate the library reproduction reporting requirement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself and Mr. MOORHEAD) (both by request):

H.R. 1613. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H.R. 1614. A bill to provide for the tariff reclassification of durene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1615. A bill to provide for the temporary suspension of duty on sewing machine needles and spring-beard needles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1616. A bill to extend the existing suspension of duty on crude feathers and down; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1617. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duties for hosiery knitting machines, hosiery knitting machine parts, hosiery knitting needles, and to include in the suspension other hosiery knitting machine parts used in forming stitches; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS (for himself, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. GRADISON, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. BUNNING):

H.R. 1618. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the tax credit for increasing research activities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 1619. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on N-[(4-chlorophenyl)-ammino)-carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1620. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on synthetic staple fibers containing 84 percent or more by weight of vinyl chloride and 14 percent or more by weight of vinyl acetate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 1621. A bill to temporarily suspend the duty on certain lead fuel test assemblies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 1622. A bill to restore the grave marker allowance for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. LANCASTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FROST, Mr. ROE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. BOXER):

H.R. 1623. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the United States' involvement in World War II; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HERTEL, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. LANCASTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FROST, Mr. ROE, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. BOXER):

H.R. 1624. A bill to provide for the establishment of a memorial on Federal land within the District of Columbia to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II, and to express the sense of Congress concerning the United States' participation in that conflict; jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and House Administration.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 1625. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit credit card issuers from taking adverse actions against consumers on the basis of the location of the consumer's residence, to prohibit the unfair acceleration of outstanding balances on consumer credit card accounts and limit the extent to which credit card issuers can change the terms of the account agreement unilaterally, arbitrarily, and without adequate notice to the consumer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 1626. A bill to entitle employees to family leave in certain cases involving a birth, an adoption, or a serious health condition of a child and to temporary medical leave in certain cases involving a serious health condition, with adequate protection of the employees' employment and benefit rights; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Post Office and Civil Service, and House Administration.

By Mr. LENT (for himself, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 1627. A bill to provide primary commercial television service by very high frequency television stations to metropolitan areas with large populations that do not currently receive such service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY of New York (for herself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LENT, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCNULTY, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. PAXON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 1628. A bill to authorize the construction of a monument in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor Thomas Paine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MCDADE (for himself, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. STEARNS, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. GOSS, Mr. EMERSON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. KYL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CARPER, Mr. GILLMOR and Mr. DELAY):

H.R. 1629. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase to 100 percent and make permanent the deduction for health insurance coverage for self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCGRATH:

H.R. 1630. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ethyl Carbamate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1631. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1632. A bill to suspend temporarily the duties on Cyclohexane, 1,1-bis(1-methylethoxy)- ; Benzenepropanoic acid, 2-chloro-4,5-difluoro-.beta.-oxo-, ethyl ester; and 2-Acetylbenzo(b)thiophene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCHUGH (for himself, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. ORTON, and Mr. LEWIS of California):

H.R. 1633. A bill to assist in implementing the plan of action adopted by the World Summit for Children; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1634. A bill entitled the "Environmental Health Research Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOODY:

H.R. 1635. A bill to expand the limited prohibition against the financing, by the Export-Import Bank of the United States, of the export of defense articles or services; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON (for himself, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. STALLINGS, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH):

H.R. 1636. A bill to authorize private sector participation in designing, constructing, owning, and operating facilities to provide supplies, equipment, materials, or services to support Department of Energy waste cleanup and modernization missions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. YATRON, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. WISE, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. MILLER of California):

H.R. 1637. A bill to make improvements in the Black Lung Benefits Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 1638. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for a limitation on the reduction in widow's and widower's insurance benefits currently provided in the case of the early retirement of the deceased spouse, and to provide that widow's and widower's insurance benefits, as well as old-age insurance benefits, may be increased by the application of the delayed retirement credit, and to provide for the treatment of such benefits in cases of simultaneous entitlement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1639. A bill to amend section 224 of the Social Security Act to permit an individual who is entitled both to disability insurance benefits and to other periodic benefits, and who is consequently subject to benefit reduction under that section, to lessen the amount of such reduction by taking into account certain noncovered earnings in the year of his or her disability and the 5 preceding years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1640. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for improvements in wife's and husband's insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1641. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for improvements in widow's and widower's insurance benefits based on disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ORTIZ:

H.R. 1642. A bill to establish in the State of Texas the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. OWENS of Utah (for himself, Mr. WELDON, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. DELLUMS):

H.R. 1643. A bill to clarify the liability of lending institutions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 1644. A bill to amend the Walsh-Healey Act to provide that contracts for processed food will be covered by that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PELOSI (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mrs. UNSOELD):

H.R. 1645. A bill to amend the provisions of law relating to continuation of health care benefits in the case of certain family members, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 1646. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the taxation of Social Security benefits and tier 1 and tier 2 railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTER:

H.R. 1647. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and title II of the Social Security Act to reduce Social Security taxes and to provide for the establishment of individual's Social Security retirement accounts funded by payroll deductions and employer contributions equal to the amount of the tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 1648. A bill to amend section 1821 of title 28, United States Code, to provide that incarcerated individuals not receive witness fees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. MINK, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

H.R. 1649. A bill to provide for United States penalties for foreign persons violating the United Nations sanctions against Iraq; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Government Operations, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 1650. A bill to ensure that agencies establish the appropriate procedures for assessing whether or not regulation may result in the taking of private property, so as to avoid such where possible; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MCEWEN, and Mr. TRAFICANT):

H.R. 1651. A bill to deny funds to programs that do not allow the Secretary of Defense access to students on campuses or to certain student information for recruiting purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Armed Forces.

By Mr. THOMAS of California (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KLUG, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 1652. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend for 5 years the energy investment credit for solar energy and geothermal property and to allow such credit against the entire regular tax and the alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNS (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PARKER, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PRICE, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RAY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. SABO, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VENTO, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WISE, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. WYLIE):

H.R. 1653. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow periods of certain service performed as an employee under certain Federal-State cooperative programs to be creditable for purposes of civil service retirement; jointly, to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and Government Operations.

By Mr. VALENTINE (for himself and Mr. PRICE):

H.R. 1654. A bill to provide for construction and lease-purchase acquisition, on government-owned land, of a building to provide housing for the Environmental Protection Agency in the Research Triangle Park, NC, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH:

H.R. 1655. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that no deduction shall be allowed for certain taxes paid to States which tax nonresidents on pension income in an unfair manner; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 1656. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to providing financial assistance for certain trauma centers operating in geographic areas with a significant incidence of violence arising from the abuse of drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WISE (for himself and Mr. CONDIT):

H.R. 1657. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to prevent reprogramming of moneys available for discretionary grants and to limit the amount of the special discretionary fund that may be expended in connection with Federal entities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZELIFF (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SWETT, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. ESPY, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WEBER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. TALLON, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. MORAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. PAXON, Mr. GOSS, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. JAMES):

H.R. 1658. A bill to provide for minting of coins in commemoration of Operation Desert Storm; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BRYANT (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.J. Res. 207. Joint resolution commemorating the 75th anniversary of the chartering, by an act of Congress, of the Boy Scouts of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MOODY, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. MRAZEK, and Mr. DELLUMS):

H.J. Res. 208. Joint resolution concerning the political and human rights situation in Kenya; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SANGMEISTER (for himself, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr.

JONTZ, Mr. KLUG, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. SISISKY, and Mr. SANTORUM):

H.J. Res. 209. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the automatic removal of Federal judges upon their conviction of serious crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSO (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FAZIO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. KOPETSKI):

H.J. Res. 210. Joint resolution designating May 18, 1991, as "Joe DiMaggio Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses from March 22 until April 9, 1991; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD (for himself, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. PORTER):

H. Con. Res. 107. Concurrent resolution commending and supporting the efforts of the administration to obtain the release of the hostages seized in Lebanon; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H. Con. Res. 108. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, in planning and negotiating Iraq's postwar settlements with the United States and its allies, insist that 20 percent of Iraq's future oil revenues be used pay various costs of the Persian Gulf war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OWENS of Utah:

H. Con. Res. 109. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty on June 22, 1991, and encouraging the United States to support efforts to achieve an international agreement establishing Antarctica as a region closed to commercial minerals development and related activities for at least 99 years at the upcoming meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty, April 22 through 27, 1991, in Madrid, Spain; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. Con. Res. 110. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Kuwait give preference to United States suppliers of both services and materials in rebuilding Kuwait, and that the United States should provide a preference in awarding subcontracts to businesses in areas with a large number of veterans or high unemployment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROE (for himself, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. CLINGER):

H. Con. Res. 111. Concurrent resolution urging the President and the U.S. Trade Representative not to propose or support the inclusion of civil air transport services under the General Agreement on Trade in Services that is being negotiated under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 1659. A bill for the relief of James A. Strickland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1660. A bill to provide that the death of Edwin J. Boughter (U.S. Army, ret.) was the result of a service-connected disability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1661. A bill to allow a claim against the United States under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, for damages for the death of Maj. Michael J. Wall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROE, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SOLARZ, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 62: Mr. VALENTINE and Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 63: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H.R. 64: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. SHAW.

H.R. 68: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. PAXON, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. WISE, and Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 74: Mr. HYDE, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. HEFNER.

H.R. 78: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 179: Mr. LAFALCE and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 200: Mr. DOWNEY.

H.R. 252: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 317: Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 325: Mr. DELLUMS and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 330: Ms. PELOSI and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 357: Mr. WISE.

H.R. 392: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. DOOLEY, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. SCHEUER.

H.R. 431: Mr. LOWERY of California and Mr. INHOFE.

H.R. 448: Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 501: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. SCHEUER.

H.R. 519: Mr. QUILLEN and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 520: Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. GUARINI, and Mr. RAY.

H.R. 544: Mr. DAVIS, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MRAZEK, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 585: Mr. WEISS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SWETT, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. JONES of Georgia.

H.R. 658: Mr. VENTO, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 661: Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GILLMOR, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 667: Mr. MFUME, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. ESPY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. OWENS OF UTAH, Mr. WEISS, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. ORTON, and Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 668: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HYDE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H.R. 683: Mr. PAXON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FISH, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 684: Mr. GUARINI, Ms. LONG, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. PAXON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LENT, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HENRY, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. KLUG, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. FROST, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. REGULA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FISH, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. COX of California, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ECKART, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia.

H.R. 730: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 744: Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 830: Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 840: Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. STAGGERS, Mrs. LLOYD, and Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 845: Mr. PETRI and Mr. GUNDERSON.

H.R. 865: Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 866: Mr. MORRISON.

H.R. 888: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. RAVENEL.

H.R. 906: Mr. OWENS of New York.

H.R. 907: Mr. OBEY, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.R. 908: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 911: Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LONG, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PENNY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 916: Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 917: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. ECKART, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. ROSE, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 951: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 993: Mr. ESPY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. SANTORUM.

H.R. 997: Mr. DYMALLY.

H.R. 999: Mr. BALLENGER.

H.R. 1004: Mr. SHAW, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 1007: Mr. GUARINI, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. MORRISON.

H.R. 1016: Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SCHAEFER, and Mr. MCNULTY.

H.R. 1067: Mr. MOODY, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. SABO, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. SWETT, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CARR, Mr.

REED, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. PARKER, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1074: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 1075: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 1079: Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 1107: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PRICE, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. CARR, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MANTON, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 1124: Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HORTON, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 1154: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LONG, Mr. DICKS, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. PARKER, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. WEISS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 1156: Mr. SCHEUER and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1167: Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 1178: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. DE LUGO.

H.R. 1186: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. GRAY, and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 1189: Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WEISS, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. Erdreich.

H.R. 1196: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 1201: Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 1202: Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. NCNULTY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WALSH, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 1227: Ms. LONG, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. SANTORUM.

H.R. 1230: Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.R. 1238: Mr. YATRON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FROST, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 1248: Mr. ROGERS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. DELAY, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. STALLINGS, and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 1251: Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. WILSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. STUDDS, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1252: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. WILSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. STUDDS, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1253: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. WILSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. STUDDS, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1289: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 1300: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 1341: Mr. WISE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 1356: Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 1361: Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. SLATTERY.

H.R. 1381: Mr. BRYANT, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 1400: Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. KYL, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HENRY, Mr. REGULA, Mr. MCGRATH, and Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H.R. 1406: Mr. POSHARD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. KYL, Mr. TALLON, Mr. HENRY, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GOSS, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. HORTON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. CARR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. LENT, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. PARKER, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MURTHA, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

H.R. 1412: Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SOLOMON, Ms. LONG, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. WISE.

H.R. 1417: Mr. OWENS of Utah and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 1428: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, and Mr. MCCURDY.

H.R. 1429: Mr. DANNEMEYER and Mr. IRELAND.

H.R. 1439: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 1446: Mr. GUARINI.

H.R. 1450: Mr. PORTER, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. DELAY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. ERDREICH, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 1454: Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. CARR, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. STARK, Mr. ROWLAND, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 1460: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. ECKART, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 1473: Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. LENT, MR. FUSTER, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. VOLKMER.

H.R. 1494: Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 1502: Mr. NAGLE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WATERS, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1523: Mr. HASTERT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 1543: Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

H.R. 1565: Mr. HENRY.

H.R. 1572: Mr. PICKETT, Mr. DANNEMEYER, and Mr. BAKER.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.J. Res. 87: Mr. BRUCE, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ANTHONY, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.J. Res. 102: Mr. WILSON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. FORD of Michigan.

H.J. Res. 103: Mr. WILSON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.J. Res. 107: Mr. MOORHEAD and Mr. SCHAEFER.

H.J. Res. 109: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.J. Res. 144: Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. HORN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEACH, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DOWNEY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SABO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. TORRES, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. YATRON, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. MINETA, Mr. TALLON, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. RHODES, Mr. GALLO, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MCNULTY, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.J. Res. 147: Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.J. Res. 160: Mr. HORTON, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. BREWSTER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. HYDE, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.J. Res. 162: Ms. WATERS and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.J. Res. 170: Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. BYRON, Ms. HORN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. FISH, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. HYDE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KASICH, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. PORTER, Ms. LONG, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. COBLE, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, and Mr. WALSH.

H.J. Res. 181: Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. YATES.

H.J. Res. 182: Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SKEEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. YATES, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ECKART, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, and Mr. VENTO.

H.J. Res. 194: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PRICE, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WEBER, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H. Con. Res. 81: Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. HUTTO.

H. Con. Res. 85: Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H. Con. Res. 88: Mr. HORTON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LENT, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. FISH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. SABO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CONDIT, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. ANTHONY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. PRICE, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. PENNY, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. COX of California.

H. Con. Res. 89: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. WILSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. STUDDS, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 101: Mr. PERKINS, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BROWDER, and Ms. SNOWE.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

44. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Saddle Brook Township Council, NJ, relative to awarding a fifth star to Generals Colin Powell and Norman Schwarzkopf; to the Committee on Armed Services.

45. Also petition of six State legislators of Minnesota, relative to Canadian immigration regulations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.