

Since my last report, dated March 12, 1991, there has been no action that affects the current level of spending or revenues.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE,
102D CONG., 1ST SESS., AS OF MAR. 15, 1991

(In billions of dollars)

	Revised on-budget aggregates ¹	Current level ²	Current level +/- aggregates
On-budget:			
Budget authority	1,189.2	1,187.5	-1.7
Outlays	1,132.4	1,131.1	-1.3
Revenues:			
1991	805.4	805.4	3
1991-95	4,690.3	4,690.3	3
Maximum Deficit Amount	327.0	325.0	-1.3
Direct Loan Obligations	20.9	20.6	-3
Guaranteed Loan Commitments	107.2	106.9	-3
Debt Subject to Limit	4,145.0	3,357.2	-787.8
Off-budget:			
Social Security outlays:			
1991	234.2	234.2	
1991-95	1,284.4	1,284.4	
Social Security revenues:			
1991	303.1	303.1	
1991-95	1,736.3	1,736.3	

¹ The revised budget aggregates were made by the Senate Budget Committee staff in accordance with section 13121(d) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Title XIII of Public Law 101-509).

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. In accordance with section 606(d)(2) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Title XIII of Public Law 101-509) current level excludes \$1 billion in budget authority and \$1.2 billion in outlays for Operation Desert Shield; \$0.1 billion in budget authority and \$0.2 billion in outlays for debt forgiveness for Egypt and Poland; and \$0.2 billion in budget authority and outlays for Internal Revenue Service funding above the June 1990 baseline level. Current level outlays include a \$1.1 billion savings for the Bank Insurance Fund that the committee attributes to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Public Law 101-509), and revenues include the Office of Management and Budget's estimate of \$3 billion for the Internal Revenue Service provision in the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill (Public Law 101-509). The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

³ Less than \$50,000,000.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE,
102D CONG., 1ST SESS., SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL,
FISCAL YEAR 1991 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR.
15, 1991

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
I. Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues:			834,910
Permanent appropriations and trust funds	725,105	633,016	
Other legislation	664,057	576,371	
Offsetting receipts	-210,616	-210,616	
Total enacted in previous sessions	1,178,546	1,098,770	834,910
II. Enacted this session:			
Extending IRS deadline for Desert Storm troops (Public Law 102-2)			-1
III. Continuing resolution authority			
IV. Conference agreements ratified by both Houses:			
Veterans' education, employment and training amendments (H.R. 150)	2	2	
V. Entitlement authority and other mandatory adjustments required to conform with current law estimates in revised on-budget aggregates	-6,307	799	
VI. Economic and technical assumption used by committee for budget enforcement act estimates	15,000	31,300	-29,500
On-budget current level	1,187,484	1,131,115	805,409
Revised on-budget aggregates	1,189,215	1,132,396	805,410

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE,
102D CONG., 1ST SESS., SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL,
FISCAL YEAR 1991 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR.
15, 1991—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Amount remaining: Over budget resolution			
Under budget resolution	1,731	1,281	1

Note.—Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, our Nation's greatest resource is its people. Nowhere is this more evident than in our tradition of voluntarism—the thousands of people who contribute their time, energy and talents to improve the lives of others. The week of April 21 marks "National Volunteer Week." I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating voluntarism and in recognizing "National Volunteer Week."

Everyday, in towns across the country, volunteers work in schools, hospitals, shelters, parks and service organizations. They work with children, the elderly, the handicapped, and those who just need help in getting back on their feet. They ask for nothing back, other than to improve the quality of life for others.

In New Jersey, the volunteers of Chilton Memorial Hospital epitomize the spirit of voluntarism in America. Every day, volunteers perform vital service throughout the hospital. But most important, they help to brighten the lives of those who are facing a difficult and often frightening period of illness. They also give much needed support to the families, who might otherwise bear the burdens of a loved one's illness alone.

Volunteers enrich our lives and our communities. They deserve our gratitude and our appreciation for their selfless and compassionate response to so many of the challenges facing our Nation.●

S. 481—RESEARCH IN DESALTING WATER

● Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of legislation introduced by my colleague, Senator SIMON, S. 481, a bill authorizing research into the desalting of water and water reuse. As a Representative from a western desert State facing its fifth year of drought, I firmly support research into the feasibility of large-scale use of desalination plants. Water in a desert community is a precious resource. Weather patterns, population increases, and depletion of our primary water sources have combined to bring us to a critical situation. These current factors have accelerated our inter-

est in desalination plants as a more economical solution to our thirst.

As world attention has focused on the Middle East, our attention has been drawn to the use of desalination plants in this arid zone. Almost 60 percent of the world's desalination water capacity is located in the Middle East with 30 percent in Saudi Arabia alone. The success of these plants has heightened our awareness that as the pioneers in many areas of improved desalination technology, we need to turn our attention to large-scale seawater desalination.

There are now about 750 desalination plants in the United States, which account for 10 percent of the capacity of the world's desalinated water. This water is used primarily for industrial purposes, and secondarily for drinking water. There are desalination plants in 46 States and on 2 island territories. Currently, the amount of desalinated water produced in this country is equivalent to about 1.4 percent of the 15,000 mgd—million gallons per day—that is consumed for domestic and industrial purposes.

The amount of water consumed, that is water withdrawn for use and not available for reuse, breaks down as follows:

Eighty-one percent of freshwater consumed in this country irrigates 58 million acres of farmland, mostly in the West; 60 percent of this water comes from major surface diversions; the rest comes from ground water aquifers.

Eight percent of all freshwater is consumed by industry.

Seven percent of all freshwater consumption is for domestic purposes. Average domestic use in this country is believed to be between 120 and 150 gallons per day per person.

Four percent accounts for rural freshwater consumption. About 90 percent of all rural water systems depend on ground water from about 12 million private wells for drinking water, livestock, and other uses.

In addition to quantity of water used, the quality of water is important. Water quality problems tend to be greater where the frequency of water reuse is higher, such as in the West where water is limited, and along waterways adjacent to heavy industry. In coastal areas, most freshwater aquifers become increasingly brackish as they extend offshore. Increasing salinity levels in coastal wells have plagued Long Island, NY, Florida, and southern California.

As the demand for freshwater increases and the quality of existing supplies deteriorates, the use of desalination technologies will increase. While desalination can be costly, improvements in technology—plant designs, heat transfer technology, scale prevention, and corrosion resistance—have had impacts on lowering costs of desalination. In comparison to other sug-

gested options—tankers carrying water from Canada, major water pipeline construction, international and interstate projects, and dragging icebergs down from the Arctic—the costs of desalination look much more appealing.

With the unpredictable rainfall in the West, it is only prudent to look at desalination as a long-term viable solution to our water shortage problem. In the past we have built dams and other water diversions; however, these projects are becoming more expensive and time consuming to construct. In addition, the environmental impacts of these structures are becoming more visible and must be considered. Along with the desalination implementation, conservation measures must be enforced. The indiscriminate waste of this precious resource must end. The attitude that there will always be enough has contributed to our present predicament.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 81—URGING THE PRESIDENT TO ESTABLISH OFFICES IN THE BALTICS

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, last night the Senate unanimously passed a resolution I introduced commending the Baltic States for their efforts to regain their independence and urging the President to establish offices in the Baltic States to facilitate diplomatic relations, technical assistance and other mutually beneficial activities.

Several times this year this body turned its attention away from our men and women winning the war against Iraqi aggression and responded to the unfolding crisis in the Baltic States. Clearly, those who planned and executed the violent repression in Lithuania and Latvia hoped that we would be too preoccupied to oppose them or that we be too inhibited by the Soviet Union's qualified support for the coalition. Instead, we pointed out that the principles which the President invoked in defending Kuwait apply to the Baltics as well. There too, we saw small nations invaded and occupied by their larger, repressive neighbors.

I introduced the first resolution late on the night of January 11, 1991, condemning the Soviet action which had just begun. Together, we also adopted a second resolution calling for a review of our economic assistance to the Soviet Union in light of the occupation. In addition, many of my colleagues made very strong and eloquent statements about the situation here on the floor of the Senate.

The Senate's actions have had an important impact on the situation. Many of us have met with representatives of the Baltic States and Russian and Soviet Democrats over the last years. All the ones I have talked to have told me that our resolutions, our attention to the problem, our efforts to find tools in American foreign policy, have slowed

the Soviet repression. Conservative forces in the Soviet Union, I have heard from many sides, are not restrained by domestic voices of reason, democracy, and morality. They do, however, look abroad, and gauge the limits of what they can do by the reaction of democratic bodies with the will and power to counter their moves, like the U.S. Senate.

Senate Resolution 81, urging the establishment of offices in the Baltic States, continues our long-standing policy of defending the Baltic States and promoting democracy. More broadly, by passing this resolution, the Senate has urged the President to bring American policy in line with the new realities in the Soviet Union.

From the beginning of the cold war until Gorbachev came to power, we saw and dealt with the Soviet Union as an unchanging, culturally uniform, political monolith. Six years of Gorbachev's rule have forced a softening of this perception, but American policy has been slow to reflect the new reality of a politically diverse Soviet Union.

Despite Gorbachev's recent efforts to recentralize control, political power has spread to the republics and local governments, and the inherent diversity of the Soviet Union is once again becoming politically meaningful. If Gorbachev, or any Soviet leader, is serious about reform and eventual integration into the world economic and political community, then he must encourage and foster this process, not use the military, the KGB, censorship and other repressive measures to resist it.

Our role in fostering this process is limited, but there are steps the United States can and should take. For example, we should not consider most-favored-nation status, any kind of economic assistance or Soviet membership in the IMF and World Bank until we have seen irreversible political and economic changes.

We should also reevaluate our relationship with the Baltic States, whose annexation by the Soviet Union we have never recognized. The Balts have been fighting to keep their cause in front of policymakers and the public for more than 50 years.

In the Congress, we have passed resolutions commending the Baltic States' pursuit to freedom. Many of us in the Congress and in the administration have met with the leaders of the Baltic States, and made a commitment to help their struggle. We condemned the violence that took place in January, and urged that our relationship with the Soviet Union be reviewed in the light of the Soviet brutality.

The State Department did not forget the Baltic States either. On every official map of the Soviet Union, in small print, was the phrase, "The United States does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union."

It is time to put substance behind Congress' commitments and the words on our maps. Last month, all three Baltic States held plebiscites which showed overwhelming support across ethnic lines for independence from the Soviet Union.

In Lithuania, 76 percent of the eligible voters participated and 90 percent of those voted for independence.

In Latvia, 88 percent of eligible voters participated and 74 percent of those voted for independence.

In Estonia, 83 percent of eligible voters participated and 74 percent of those voted for independence.

International law and principled international relations have always been on the side of Baltic independence. The electoral results reaffirm our longstanding policy.

Offices like the ones I urged the President to establish are consistent with that policy. They could help American businesses find opportunities in the Baltics, develop market economies and build the institutions and traditions that are the basis of democracy.

Furthermore, tangible evidence of our support for the Baltics encourages other nations that are in the process of reform to demonstrate their commitment to democracy and free markets. Nowhere are those values more in doubt than the Soviet Union; the Soviet transition will be encouraged if the Balt's independence and ties to the West allow them to reassert their historical role as the conduit of commerce and ideas between Russia and the West.

International law and United States policy have been reinforced by the vote for independence in the Baltics. It is time for the President to offer a concrete response by acting on this resolution and establishing relations that give substance to our longstanding commitments.

While calling on the President to take these useful steps, this resolution also recognizes the constraints that are imposed by the continuing Soviet occupation. Full recognition is not possible as long as the Baltic States do not control their borders, do not have the authority to grant visas and are still in the process of self-determination.

The Baltic States enjoy a special status under international law, but we should not forget that other republics of the Soviet Union are also struggling to redefine their relationship with the Soviet Union. The results of the plebiscites on a Russian President, an independent mayor of Moscow, support for Ukrainian independence, and in one region of the Urals on private property—not to mention a six-republic boycott of the entire vote—show that Gorbachev does not have a mandate for change imposed by repression from the top down. Rather, the people want change to take place from below, by le-

gitimate local and regional political bodies.

Georgia deserves special mention because it was the first Soviet Republic to suffer brutal military repression in recent years. Tanks, gas, and sharpened shovels were used to break up a peaceful protest in the central square of Tbilisi on April 9, 1989. The bloodshed and deaths were even greater than in the Baltics, and Georgia's quest for freedom and independence has been thwarted by the same sorts of lies, covert activities, economic pressures, and other coercive techniques that the Soviets have used against the Baltics independence movements. For instance, the Soviets have been inciting interethnic strife, including armed opposition to the Georgian governments by Ossetian separatists in the north and Abkhazian nationalists in the west.

A democratically elected government in Tbilisi has been striving to keep these centrally-instigated tensions and provocations from escalating into much more violent and bloody conflict. It has scheduled a plebiscite of its own on independence on March 31, and we will be paying close attention to how it is conducted and the results.

Mr. President, I am proud that my colleagues unanimously joined Senator BIDEN, Senator HATCH, myself and others in urging the President to take this step in the Baltics. It is important not only as an expression of our intent to see the process of democratization, reform and self-determination continue in the Baltic States and the Soviet Union, it will serve as a marker for other legislation that deals with Eastern Europe and the emerging democracies of Europe that my colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee will be working to complete this year. I have been a strong supporter of aid for countries that are struggling with the difficult transition to democracy. I continue to support measures which direct U.S. assistance to countries that have made the commitment. There is no better investment than an investment in democracy.

The Baltic States have made a fundamental commitment to democracy, and we have a long-standing commitment to the Baltics. The time has come for us to put substance behind our words of support for the Baltic States.

I ask that a copy of Senate Resolution 81, with its additional cosponsors be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The resolution follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION 81—COMMENDING THE BALTIC STATES FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO REGAIN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. BRADLEY (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. REAGAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. WALLON, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 81

Whereas the United States has never recognized the illegal annexation of the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania by the Soviet Union as a result of the 1939 Pact between Hitler and Stalin;

Whereas the Baltic states have recently completed plebiscites to determine the extent of public support for their independence, and such plebiscites were conducted freely and fairly according to observers who monitored the voting;

Whereas the overwhelming majority of people in each Baltic State expressed support for independence;

Whereas support and eventual recognition of legitimate governments would be consistent with the long-standing United States policy of not recognizing the forcible annexation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in 1940; and

Whereas the United States can take useful steps toward recognition by establishing United States Government offices in the Baltic States to facilitate diplomatic relations, technical assistance, cultural exchanges, and other mutually beneficial programs; Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the governments and peoples of the Baltic states on their use of democratic processes to regain their independence; and

(2) urges the President, if so requested by the government of any Baltic State, to establish offices in that state to facilitate diplomatic relations, technical assistance, cultural exchanges, and other mutually beneficial programs.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.●

MEASURING CHICAGO'S JOB-SKILLS DEFICIT

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, there is a business-oriented publication called Chicago Enterprise, published by the civic committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago.

In its March edition, there is an article by Patrick Barry titled, "Measuring Chicago's Job-Skills Deficit."

The last two sentences of the that report are questions that are important to the future of Chicago, but they are also extremely important to the future of the Nation.

He writes:

650,000 English-speaking Chicago adults lack 6th-grade reading and writing skills and 375,000 non-native English speakers have similar deficits. In the technology-driven 1990s, can any city carry a million low-skilled adults and expand its economy at the same time?

That is a question the Nation has to ask.

Senate Resolution 2, sponsored by our colleague Senator TED KENNEDY, contains a literacy portion of the bill that could move our Nation ahead, at least modestly.

I wish we were in a situation to propose less modest answers, but this legislation, for the first time, would launch this Nation on a comprehensive effort to attack adult illiteracy.

That's important for Chicago. It's important for the Nation.

Mr. President, I ask to insert the full article in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

[From Chicago Enterprise, March 1991]
MEASURING CHICAGO'S JOB-SKILLS DEFICIT
(By Patrick Barry)

Civic leaders last month took a step toward building a training machine to meet Chicago's desperate need for workforce development. Breakfasting on fruit salad and quiche in Harris Bank's 37th floor dining room, 180 people finally heard some hard numbers about the troubled skills-training system and some fresh ideas on how to fix it.

It was not the first big meeting on the subject and must not be the last because, as the president of the Chicago Council on Urban Affairs, Ann Seng, pointed out, "to do nothing is to invite the decline of Chicago's economy."

The report issued that morning, "Chicago Challenge: Workforce Development," paints a frightening picture. Chicago invests some \$260 million a year in adult workforce development, but with 20 disparate programs using the funds, few performance standards in place and no master plan to coordinate efforts, the skills pipeline produces hardly a trickle of job-ready graduates.

That creates "tremendous uneasiness" in the business community, said Ronald Gidwitz, chairman of the Economic Development Commission of the City of Chicago (EDC), which co-sponsored the report with Seng's group and the Civic Committee of The Commercial Club of Chicago. He said Chicago will have some 5,000 openings in metal-working jobs this year but provides training to only 756 people to fill the slots. "We face a major challenge retaining that industry," Gidwitz said.

He also produced sobering numbers from his own firm, Helene Curtis Inc. Last year, it filled 140 jobs at its downtown headquarters and West Side manufacturing complex. Of 8,000 applicants, 60 percent were rejected for lack of a high school education or the ability to read and write. Then, 790 prospects were interviewed to find enough qualified people to work the keyboards and computerized machinery that are standard issue in every modern workplace.

Screening 58 people for every hire is not the kind of ratio that impresses companies considering relocating to Chicago. Nor does it make sense for growing firms to stay here if they must mount rigorous searches for talent and then spend heavily on remedial training of their recruits.

What would impress companies is a civic job-training mechanism that asks business what skills they need and then develops programs to deliver those skills. That is the core recommendation of the Chicago Challenge report. The city has the beginnings of this capability in the City Colleges' new Productive Chicago initiative and some programs funded by the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training. Also in place is a network of programs at neighborhood libraries, Cook County Jail, proprietary schools, mental health centers, public housing developments and many workplaces.

The programs reach about 175,000 adults each year with both literacy and vocational training. But, like Soviet factories that cranked out product without regard to demand, most programs put their emphasis on enrollment and forget about the objective: matching skilled people to good jobs. Chicago trains far too many cosmetologists and

not enough machinists and nurses. Literacy programs, instead of pointing graduates down job-training paths, simply end. "Lacking an overall plan or system," the report states, "there is no compulsion or motivation for [programs] to work together."

The report suggests a straightforward process to reverse the situation. First, create a leadership team on workforce development in Chicago. Second, create a coordinated and accountable workforce development system at the state level. Finally, develop a fund to pay for a focused and substantial pilot effort in Chicago.

Many prospects for the leadership team were at the meeting last month; put them together on a regular basis and the venture will be off to a good start. Pulling the team together and giving it a mandate will take leadership, of course. For that, said Ann Seng, "we are looking to the mayor's office."

The governor's involvement is also crucial. The city and state should be working on parallel tracks, folding existing programs together, tightening performance standards and developing tracking systems that show where money is spent, how many graduates are produced and where more effort is needed. Just before leaving office, former Gov. James Thompson created an Illinois Statewide Task Force on Human Resource Development. A few words from Gov. Jim Edgar could keep that task force on track.

A natural result of serious planning would be a pilot project to test new ideas. The report suggests creation of a \$7 million pool by combining existing money from state government's Prairie State 2000 program, the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs' industrial training initiative and a portion of federal Job Training Partnership Act funding.

Easier said than done? Perhaps. As Civic Committee Executive Director Larry Howe pointed out, Chicago is "a prisoner of its own history," shackled by layers of bureaucracy, rigid labor contracts and decades of unresponsive programs. Hammering together a top-notch effort will inevitably bruise egos.

It will be an unwieldy undertaking but the alternative is uglier. The Challenge report estimates that 650,000 English-speaking Chicago adults lack 6th-grade reading and writing skills and 375,000 non-native English speakers have similar deficits. In the technology-driven 1990s, can any city carry a million low-skilled adults and expand its economy at the same time?*

S. 15—THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OF 1991

● **Mr. AKAKA.** Mr. President, I rise today to decry the increasing incidence of domestic violence against women.

In my own State of Hawaii, three women were murdered, two women were held hostage, and one woman was stabbed during domestic disputes last month. In the city and county of Honolulu alone, 22 women have been killed in documented domestic violence cases since 1988. Arrests for domestic violence in the city have increased from three per week in 1986 to four per day in 1990.

These deplorable acts of violence against women in Hawaii reflect an overall escalation in violent crimes against women nationwide. More than 1 million women a year require medical

attention because of injuries resulting from domestic assaults. And over 50,000 women were murdered by their male partners during the 1980's.

These statistics, as appalling as they are, do not convey the personal horror experienced by individual women victimized by domestic violence and the fear that these women share as a consequence.

All forms of physical and emotional violence are abhorrent. I feel that domestic violence is particularly reprehensible, because these crimes are committed by men whom women have trusted and loved and to whom they have confided. It is the abuse of this trust that is helping to undermine our families and communities.

Indeed, women are not the only victims of domestic violence. Children are emotionally scarred by watching their mothers beaten by their fathers. We also know that men who commit spousal abuse were often raised in violent families. The abuse experienced in one generation is being rampantly spread to another, perpetuating a destructive cycle of violence.

In order to reverse the increasing tide of domestic violence, we must enact tough Federal penalties and establish effective prevention programs. For this reason, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of S. 15, the Violence Against Women Act of 1991. This comprehensive legislation is intended to address the staggering increase nationwide in all violent crimes against women, including rape, sexual abuse, date rape, and domestic violence. Title II of S. 15, the Safe Homes for Women Act, focuses upon spousal abuse.

The Safe Homes for Women Act would create the first Federal laws barring spousal abuse. It proposes stiff criminal penalties. Under the bill, it would be a Federal crime for an abuser to follow his spouse across State lines and continue the abuse. The legislation also provides civil rights remedies for victims that would prescribe Federal criminal penalties and require abusers to pay financial restitution to their victims. It is only right that victims be accorded protection from abuse by Federal law, in addition to local statutes, and be compensated for the medical care and lost income resulting from abuse.

Despite increased awareness and sensitivity in our communities to the problem of domestic violence, and an increase in the filing and prosecution of criminal complaints against abusive partners, many incidents of domestic abuse go unreported. One can only reason that this is in part of a result of the sense of isolation, low-level of self-esteem, and fear of continued abuse experienced by the victims of domestic violence.

To increase women's trust in the system designed to protect them, S. 15 would provide funds to encourage

States and local governments to implement proarrest programs and policies in police departments. In addition, moneys would be provided to educate judges in criminal and other courts about spousal abuse and to improve judicial handling of such cases.

This legislation recognizes that it is equally important to prevent abuse as it is to punish it. Grants would be provided for public awareness campaigns about domestic violence. It also increases the funds available to shelter the abused and provides funds to increase the availability of services to domestic violence victims.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support S. 15, and urge its expeditious consideration in the Senate.●

ARMENIAN NATIONALISM AND THE FERMENT OF FAITH

● **Mr. SIMON.** Mr. President, for reasons I don't need to spell out to the Senate at this point, through the years, I have felt very close to the Armenian community in the United States.

While paging through the Christian Century, I came across an article by Vigen Guroian, associate professor of theology and ethics at Loyola College in Baltimore. It talks of a trip that he made to Armenia but, also, gives some of the background of the situation in Armenia.

You do not need to concur in every political or religious sentiment expressed by Mr. Guroian to appreciate that his article offers insights into what is taking place in Armenia, one of the republics of the Soviet Union.

I ask to insert the article into the RECORD at this point:

The article follows:

ARMENIAN NATIONALISM AND THE FERMENT OF FAITH

(By Vigen Guroian)

In August 1990, Mikhail S. Gorbachev sent a message to His Holiness Vazken I, Catholicos of All Armenians, pleading with him "to use the influence, authority, rich life experience and the higher feelings of your humanitarianism and your responsibility for the fate of the Armenian people, to work for the immediate ending of ethnic violence and fighting in the Transcaucasian region." The message revealed the deep historical and cultural relationship of the Armenian Church to the Armenian nation. It was also a reminder of the long-established Soviet practice of prevailing upon that church to assist the central government in imposing its policies.

This dual role for the church—self-described soul of the nation and partner with the Soviet authorities—developed not only under Soviet rule but over half a millennium of Ottoman domination. Over the years the Armenian Church learned simultaneously to sanctify the existing social and political order and represent itself as the one institution above all others upon which the well-being of the Armenian people depended. The Soviet authorities built upon and modified this dual role to suit their own purposes.

The Armenian Church, in turn, internalized the Soviet bureaucratic structure and gave the regime unqualified public support. Over the past 70 years Armenian hierarchs have labored to link the communist myth of the Bolshevik revolution and a fraternity of Soviet peoples with the Armenian national-religious myth of a people born out of the church and nurtured in that church's bosom. The central symbol of the latter myth is also a historical fact. The fourth-century Armenian kingdom was the first to establish Christianity as a state religion.

As late as February 1988, in the midst of the heated national movement to annex the autonomous region of Nagorno-Karabagh, Vazken I could be heard drawing together the Soviet and Armenian myths. During an interview published in the Moscow newspaper *Moskovy Novosti* he said: "Mutual respect and trust form the basis of relations between the church and the state. There is no evidence to prove otherwise." He invoked the powerful symbol of the Armenian homeland with "Etchmiadzin as the headquarters of the spiritual life" of Armenians everywhere. He boasted of full churches that attracted believers and nonbelievers alike, thus proving that the church is so intertwined with the traditions of the people that it stands with them as witness to the fact that "we are a people, we prevailed and we conquered."

The behavior of the church since the elevation of Vazken I in 1955 might be described as pragmatic accommodation—a middle position in a spectrum ranging from total obedience to and collaboration with the state at one end to minimal support and evasion of state restrictions at the other. Through this pragmatic accommodation, the Armenian hierarchy sought to preserve a traditional moral and liturgical role in the national life. The price paid for even such a symbolic role has been a static, secularized, ecclesial body largely gutted of any deep piety or serious theology. In 1972, a decade before Gorbachev and glasnost, the Armenia Church had only six bishops, eight monks, about 30 archimandrites and roughly 100 priests in all of the Soviet Union. These served 3.5 to 4 million Soviet Armenians. The church figures have not changed significantly, though hopes are high for the future. There are, for example, only 33 operating churches in the whole of Armenia today for over 3 million Armenians. There is no real theology being done. As author Claire Seda Mouradian commented in a recent article on the Armenian Church: "One looks in vain for essays about christology ecclesiology, or Christian morality." Problems of dogma, rites and liturgy are dealt with almost exclusively "from a national and secular view, in the context of the quest for the historical patrimony."

Yet despite the Armenian Church's stagnation, something quite remarkable has been happening in Armenia amid the political and social upheavals over environmental issues, Nagorno-Karabagh, and especially the pogroms in Azerbaijan and the catastrophic earthquake of December 1988. A religious awakening is under way. There is little statistical data to support this theory. Most of what is known about it in the West comes by way of diaspora Armenians traveling to and from Armenia. It is not difficult to verify, however, that hundreds of baptisms are done each week at the See of Holy Etchmiadzin, the historic birthplace of Armenian Christianity. I saw the building in which these baptisms occur during a recent visit. On that occasion, a former student of mine who recently completed a year of training at the

seminary in Etchmiadzin explained to me how hundreds of people line up on the weekends to be baptized. In streets and market-places people can be seen wearing shiny new Armenian crosses. Vazken I had pointed out that 70 percent of all infants are now being baptized, compared with 20 percent 30 years ago.

While in Armenia I visited St. Sarkis Church, the home parish of the bishop of Yerevan, Karekin in Nersissian. In recent months vesper services have been held at St. Sarkis on Wednesday and Friday evenings, followed either by a lecture from a seminarian or priest on a religious topic or, more frequently, by choral practice. The entire parish is the choir. On the evening I was there the parish was earnestly rehearsing for a visit from representatives of the World Council of Churches. The rehearsal was profoundly moving: I was struck by the enormous crowd, the small children, the people's piety and reverence before icons and crosses, and most of all the voices singing hymns newly learned with remarkable clarity and fervor.

Armenia's religious awakening is by no means uniform, however. The new religious ferment takes a variety of forms, including a minority Catholic community and Hare Krishna sects. During the 19th century, Protestant missionaries made considerable headway among Armenians who had been discouraged by the deadening traditionalism of the Armenian Church. That Protestant evangelical movement has persisted in the Western diaspora, with congregations in most of the major centers of Armenian diaspora life. Within Armenia itself Protestant Christianity could post a significant challenge to the Armenian Church. It is viewed already by some church leaders as not merely a challenge but a threat, and it may well become so. Even Orthodox Armenian believers exude an evangelical piety which, if sufficiently frustrated by an ossified Orthodoxy, could be won over by a lively and experimental Protestantism. The vast majority of Armenians will most likely remain with the Armenian Church, though the shape that church might take in the future is an open question.

The Armenian Church did not have to cope with religious pluralism during the Soviet period. Ironically, it was effectively shielded from it by the state's official atheism. Meanwhile, the Soviets tolerated a church willing to reduce its public expressions to a minimalistic ritualism and willing to cooperate with the authorities. In exchange, the church was allowed a monopoly of religious institutional presence. The result is a church as ill prepared to compete in a religious free market as the Communist Party is in a political one. In fact, the last place the Soviet structure remains totally intact in Armenia is the Armenian Church. Likewise, the last place democratization is understood is within the church, even though in theory and by constitution the Armenian Church is among the most democratic of the Orthodox churches.

While Soviet culture is being rejected by great numbers of Armenians today, it goes on living within the church. Many Armenians have turned to religion as a way of sorting out the decadence of Soviet culture, seeking firm ground upon which to stand and live with hope. They think that religion is the basis for any moral reformation of society. Sadly, the Armenian Church lingers far behind the rest of the society in refuting a corrupt Soviet culture.

Although it is unlikely in the short term that any new Armenian Church will emerge

out of the old one, several comments made by Vazken I in a September 5, 1990, television address provide the opportunity to speculate about another scenario for the Armenian Church. The patriarch congratulated the newly elected noncommunist Armenian Parliament for its declaration of an independent Armenia:

"This is the time for our people, both in our fatherland and in the diaspora, to emerge with a new spirit, abandoning the old molds of thinking and working, and following the words of the . . . Apostle: 'You must remove the old yeast of sin so that you will be entirely pure.'" (1 Cor. 5:7).

His remarks suggest a new model of a national church that would welcome vital, autonomous, secular institutions of government and culture as lifting from its shoulders the burden of being the sole symbol of national unity. With this new model, the Armenian Church would realize that its former real or imagined responsibilities for preserving the memory of the nation's rich past need no longer be its sole or even its primary concern. I recall a conversation with a young priest at Etchmiadzin who said to me: "The church will be much healthier and of true service to the gospel of Jesus Christ when one head is removed from the Patriarchal Eagle." He was referring to the two heads of the symbol of the Patriarchate representing the church's spiritual leadership of the nation and its role as custodian of the nation's temporal life and culture.

While this priest was committed to ministering to the immediate physical as well as spiritual needs of the people, he knew all too well the history of the national church. Under the millet or community system, the Ottomans had placed in the hands of the religious leadership the responsibility of overseeing and administering the internal lives of their religious-ethnic communities. What came of necessity grew into habit. Armenian hierarchs conceived of themselves as princes not only of the church but of the nation. As the Russian Orthodox theologian and historian John Meyendorff has pointed out, in the 19th century the reversal in the scale of values within what had already for some time become Orthodox national cultures was completed. "The 'nation' and its interests began to be considered as ends in themselves," and the churches internalized these nationalist aspirations in such a way that those aspirations became the primary goals of the churches as well. In effect, "the Orthodox churches accepted de facto control by secular national interests." The temptations to blur the discontinuities between Soviet atheist culture and Christian faith only compounded this secularization of the faith.

I suggested to the young priest that the church itself is in a diaspora among its own people. To my surprise, he welcomed and heartily embraced that description. (I had not expected such a metaphor to be understood in Armenia, as it is not yet intelligible to most Armenians in the diaspora.) In order to understand the church in Armenia as in a diaspora, one must realize, in the face of a massive myth depicting even present-day Armenia as a Christian nation, that Armenian Christendom no longer exists. One must also understand the mission of the church as biblical and not nationalistic.

When I asked the wife of the priest of a historic church in the city of Etchmiadzin whether she thought Armenia as a Christian nation, she hesitated and then said, "Yes." I asked in what way that was so. "Armenians are hospitable," she said. While this was an answer worth exploring—hospitality is a

powerful theme in biblical faith—it is not adequate. She knew it was not plausible either and said so later. In fact, it became clear that she held what can only be described as an apocalyptic view of the present times. She identified the Soviet empire as the harlot in Revelation 18, "drunk with the blood of the saints and the blood of the martyrs of Jesus Christ." In her view only a remnant of the true faith remained. Glasnost and perestroika were "a good provision" to gather the faithful before the Second Coming. Yet the myth of an Armenian Christendom haunted her and remained a powerful part of her own symbolic construction of social and religious reality.

During my visit to Armenia, the complex relationship between faith and peoplehood was repeatedly brought home to me. Kevork and Anahid are a couple who lost their 12-year-old son and nearly lost their daughter in the earthquake. On the night I spent with them, I noticed that several feet from the foot of their bed was a small household "altar." Hung on the wall from top to bottom were a picture of their son, photographs of family and friends in which the son was present, a crucifix, and the flag of the short-lived independent Armenian Republic of 1918-1920 (it has since become the flag of the new Armenian Republic). On a table against the wall were placed a votive candle, belongings of the son pulled out from the rubble, and a miniature volume of the Gospel of Mark.

Earlier, Kevork had made known to me his own personal struggle with faith and doubt. We had claimed a hill in Yerevan to a memorial to the 1.5 million martyrs and victims of the Turkish genocide perpetrated against the Armenians. Kevork told me that he had virtually exhausted himself in an argument with God. The earthquake, he believes—as do many Armenians—was set off deliberately by the Russians with an underground nuclear explosion to punish the Armenians for their defiance of Soviet authority. Anahid had had a recurring dream of God in the clouds and horses ascending into those clouds, where God's face was hidden. From out of the clouds God spoke: "I did not bring this catastrophe upon you." Even so, Kevork refused to exonerate God from responsibility for the earthquake. God was yet to blame, he exclaimed, "for he did not prevent the hand of men from doing such a thing to the Armenian people." I asked Kevork whether he was speaking of the earthquake or the genocide. "Both!" he answered.

Kevork's argument with God is on behalf not only of himself and his personal loss but of the victim nation—once victim of genocide, recently victim of a devastating earthquake. If faith is to be forged out of such tragedy, faith must illumine not only meaning for personal suffering, but for an entire nation's experience of affliction. (In October 1990, Kevork and Anahid's ten-year-old daughter Lillit visited the U.S. for a second time to receive corrective surgery for a head injury suffered during the earthquake. In accordance with the wishes and instructions of her parents, Lillit was baptized.)

Kevork was not the only Armenian I met who embodied such a union of faith and peoplehood. Meline and Dikran are two young professionals who live in one of the major cities in Armenia. She is a professor of philology and ancient Greek and he is a professor of architecture. They describe themselves as Christian democrats and teach their children at home. They say they are for the restoration of Christianity. Their views came the closest to those I heard from Rus-

sian religious dissidents in Moscow. I asked Meline and Dikran what they thought of Vazken I and Etchmiadzin. There was a long silence. They were really quite taken aback and unsure what to say to a stranger. So I shifted my query to what they thought the role of the Armenian Church should be in the future.

Dikran was emphatic. He wanted the church to join the political struggle for democracy and to oppose communism outright. I asked him if this was not a dangerous confusion of religion and politics, church and state. Was it not an invitation for the church to subordinate its primary mission of preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to political and nationalistic purposes? He asked me, "What do you think the relationship of church and state should be?" I suggested that one problem with the Armenian Church in the past, whether under Ottoman or Soviet rule, was that it was too closely aligned with the state and wanted to assume the leadership of the nation. "Is it wrong for there to be an English Church?" Dekron countered. "No," I answered, but I also indicated that I think it is a mistake for any church to accept the status of an established church—in this case, a model based on the Constantinian-Theodosian union of church and state. With startling alacrity, Erna agreed that the church had been compromised over the centuries by the various transmutations of the Constantinian-Theodosian model. Dikran was less willing to follow the logic. He insisted that the role of the church is "to build the nation."

This church's disagreement is a microcosm of the tremendous struggle among believers in Armenia over how to relate faith, church and nationalism. Many secular nationalists are quite content with an Armenian Church stuck in a medieval vision of Christendom, so long as the church does not challenge their own agendas. Under these conditions it is perfectly permissible and even desirable for the church to continue making vague pronouncements exhorting the nation to be proud of its past and hopeful about its future. In addition, a large number of believers hold to a narrow pietism and naive traditionalism which leave them incapable of envisioning a church other than the existing one. But even Dikran wanted an activist church that would risk its comfort in order to move the nation toward real democracy—an entirely different matter.

While Catholics Vazken's metaphor of the leaven and his call for the abandonment of old molds and for overcoming the spirit of "narrow nationalism" may mark the beginning of a new mind and mission for the Armenian Church, I remain deeply skeptical. Much, in fact, may depend initially not upon the disposition of Vazken I or the hierarchy but upon whether Christian Armenians in the diaspora offer their support to the faithful in Armenia through educational materials and resources for mission and evangelization. Yet diaspora Armenians must also report honestly and self-critically to their kin on the true nature of their own often-envied religious experience within free societies.

Perhaps Armenian-Americans will simultaneously find the will to commence the crucial business of sorting out what it means to be a Christian and a church in a nation that, although permitting religious freedom, is one in which religious bodies suffer profound spiritual enervation, the deconstructive impact of denominationalism and a secular hegemony which wears pluralism like a reversible vest.

I hope that the Armenian Church in America and in the rest of the diaspora may itself be regenerated and reformed under the influence of the religious awakening in Armenia. The various admixtures of faith and nationalism in the minds and hearts of Armenians need to be taken into account, but the awakening in Armenia itself is quite real. That lively and experiential faith reveals just how thin and pale much of diaspora Armenian Christianity is. Amid this religious ferment, Armenian national identity could well undergo some healthy transformations. Finally, there is reason to hope that the Armenian Church abroad and in Armenia will learn anew what it means to be free and faithful in Christ. Only then will it cease being the handmaid of nationalism and secular authority and instead be the spiritual leaven that raises and purifies the character of its people.●

ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES OVER THE EASTER RECESS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 106, now at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 106) providing for an adjournment of the two Houses from March 22 until April 9, 1991.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 106) was agreed to.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CHAFFEE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

U.S. MARSHALS ASSOCIATION

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of Calendar No. 55, S. 134, a bill to establish a U.S. Marshals Association.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 134) to establish a United States Marshals Association.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee

on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States Marshals Association Establishment Act".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF ASSOCIATION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the United States Marshals Association (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Association"). The Association is a charitable and nonprofit corporation and is not an agency or establishment of the United States.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Association are—

(1) to elevate and strengthen public knowledge of law enforcement in general, and the United States Marshals Service in particular;

(2) to promote the exchange of information among private and public institutions and individuals about law enforcement and justice systems issues;

(3) to organize symposia, studies and research for such purposes;

(4) to study the history of law enforcement;

(5) to produce, sell and distribute educational materials;

(6) to accept and administer private gifts or property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of the United States Marshals Service; and

(7) to promote the general welfare of law enforcement.

SEC. 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.**—The Association shall have a governing Board of Directors (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "Board"), which shall consist of not less than 3, nor more than 20 Directors, each of whom shall be a United States citizen and be knowledgeable or experienced in law enforcement matters. The Director of the United States Marshals Service (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "Director") shall be an ex officio nonvoting member of the Board. Appointment to the Board shall not constitute employment by, or the holding of an office of, the United States for the purposes of any Federal law.

(b) **APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.**—The Directors of the Board may be appointed with the advice of the Director of the United States Marshals Service. The Directors shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. A vacancy on the Board shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. No individual may serve more than two consecutive terms as a Director.

(c) **CHAIRMAN.**—The chairman shall be elected by the Board from its members for a 2-year term.

(d) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the current membership of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairman at least twice a year. If a Director of the Board misses three consecutive regularly scheduled meetings, that individual may be removed from the Board and that vacancy filled in accordance with subsection (b).

(f) **REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.**—Members of the Board shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed for the actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the du-

ties of the Association in keeping with the objectives of the Association.

(g) **GENERAL POWERS.**—(1) The Board may complete the organization of the Association by—

(A) appointing officers and employees;

(B) adopting a constitution and bylaws consistent with the purposes of the Association and the provisions of this Act; and

(C) undertaking of other such acts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) The following limitations apply with respect to the appointment of officers and employees of the Association:

(A) Officers and employees may not be appointed until the Association has sufficient funds to pay them for their services. Officers and employees of the Association shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no individual so appointed may receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(B) The first officer or employee appointed by the Board shall be the Secretary of the Board who (i) shall serve, at the direction of the Board, as its chief operating officer, and (ii) shall be knowledgeable and experienced in matters relating to law enforcement.

(h) **ADVISORY COUNCIL.**—In addition to the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the United States Marshals Association may appoint an Advisory Council of up to 15 members. Members of the Advisory Council have no vote in the internal affairs of the Association.

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) **ELIGIBILITY.**—Eligibility for membership shall be limited to persons and organizations demonstrating support of the stated purpose, goals and functions of the United States Marshals Association. Categories of membership shall be as follows:

(1) Regular member shall be limited to persons actively or formerly employed in the United States Marshals Service.

(2) Associate member is one who is qualified by training and/or experience in Federal, State, local or foreign law enforcement.

(3) Honorary member shall be limited to persons who have an outstanding record of public or private service.

(4) Corporate member shall be limited to non-Government, public, private or nonprofit organizations which support the United States Marshals Association concerns.

(5) Sponsoring member shall be limited to official Government entities.

(b) **APPLICATION.**—Application for membership shall be made in writing on the form provided for that purpose.

(c) **SPONSORSHIP.**—Applicants or nominees for membership in any category except that of sponsoring agency must be sponsored by a regular member. Except in the case of prospective honorary members, acceptance of applicants or nominees shall be determined by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

(d) **DUES FOR MEMBERS.**—Membership dues shall be established by the Board of Directors. Dues or fees must accompany a prospective member's application. No fees or dues shall be required in the case of honorary members or sponsoring agencies.

(e) **VOTING.**—A member shall have voting status and may serve on the Board of Directors.

(f) **SUSPENSION OR EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.**—A member may be suspended or expelled for nonpayment of dues or fees in arrears for 90 days, for good cause, or other reasons by a vote of two-thirds of the full Board of Directors in accordance with procedures prescribed in Robert's Rules of Order. No member who has been suspended or expelled from the Association may be readmitted to membership within 1 year, and readmission thereafter shall require the consent of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 5. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Association—

(1) shall have perpetual succession;

(2) may conduct business throughout the several States, territories, and possessions of the United States;

(3) shall have its principal offices in the State of Virginia or wherever else deemed necessary; and

(4) shall at all times maintain a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the Association.

The serving of notice to, or service of process upon, the agent required under paragraph (4), or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed as service upon or notice to the Association.

(b) **SEAL.**—The Association may use the United States Marshals Service seal, insignia, badge, and other materials unique to the United States Marshals Service, a Government agency, only with the express written permission of the Director of the United States Marshals Service.

(c) **POWERS.**—To carry out its purposes under section 2, the Association shall have, in addition to the powers otherwise given it under this Act, the usual powers of a corporation acting as a trustee in the State of Virginia or wherever else deemed necessary, and including the power—

(1) to accept, receive, solicit, hold, administer and use any gift, devise, or bequest, either absolutely or in trust, of real or personal property or any income therefrom or other interest therein;

(2) to acquire by purchase or exchange any real or personal property or interest therein;

(3) unless otherwise required by the instrument of transfer, to sell, donate, lease, invest, reinvest, retain or otherwise dispose of any property or income therefrom;

(4) to borrow money and issue bonds, debentures, or other debt instruments;

(5) to sue and be sued, and complain and defend itself in any court of competent jurisdiction, except that the Directors of the Board shall not be personally liable, except for gross negligence;

(6) to enter into contracts or other arrangements with public agencies and private organizations and persons and to make such payments as may be necessary to carry out its function; and

(7) to do any and all acts necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the Association.

A gift, devise, or bequest may be accepted by the Association even though it is encumbered, restricted, or subject to beneficial interests of private persons if any current or future interest therein is for the benefit of the Association.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORT.

The Director may provide personnel, facilities, and other administrative services to the Association, including reimbursement of expenses under section 3, not to exceed then current Federal Government per diem rates, for a period of up to 5 years from the date of

enactment of this Act, and may accept reimbursement therefor, to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations then current and chargeable for the cost of providing such services.

SEC. 7. VOLUNTEER STATUS.

The Director may accept, without regard to the civil service classification laws, rules, or regulations, the services of the Association, the Board, and/or the officers and employees of the Board, without compensation from the Department of Justice, as volunteers in the performance of the functions authorized herein.

SEC. 8. AUDITS, REPORT REQUIREMENTS, AND PETITION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR EQUITABLE RELIEF.

(a) AUDITS.—For purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for audit of accounts of private corporations established under Federal law," approved August 30, 1964 (Public Law 88-504, 36 U.S.C. 1101-1103), the Association shall be treated as a private corporation established under Federal law.

(b) REPORT.—The Association shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year, transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings and activities during such year, including a full and complete statement of its receipts, expenditures, and investments.

(c) RELIEF WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ASSOCIATION ACTS OF FAILURE TO ACT.—If the Association—

(1) engages in, or threatens to engage in, any act, practice, or policy that is inconsistent with its purposes set forth in section 2(b); or

(2) refuses, fails, or neglects to discharge its obligations under this Act, or threatens to do so,

the Attorney General of the United States may petition for such equitable relief as may be necessary or appropriate.

SEC. 9. UNITED STATES RELEASE FROM LIABILITY.

The United States shall not be liable for any debts, defaults, acts, or omissions of the Association nor shall the full faith and credit of the United States extend to any obligation of the Association.

SEC. 10. NONDISCRIMINATION.

(a) EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES.—Notwithstanding section 701(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(b)) or section 101(5)(B) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12111(5)(B)), the United States Marshals Association and any agent of such Association shall be considered an employer for purposes of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 if the Association is engaged in an industry affecting commerce and meets the minimum employee requirements set forth in the Acts.

(b) MEMBERSHIP PRACTICES.—

(1) PROHIBITED PRACTICES.—It shall be unlawful for the United States Marshals Association, on the basis of the race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or disability, of an individual, to—

(A) fail or refuse to accept the individual into membership;

(B) expel the individual from membership;

(C) suspend the membership of the individual; or

(D) discriminate against the individual with respect to any of the benefits or obligations of membership.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) RIGHT OF ACTION.—Any person may bring a civil action to enforce paragraph (1) in any appropriate judicial district under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code.

(B) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—In any civil action brought under this paragraph, the court may grant as relief any permanent or temporary injunction, temporary restraining order, or other equitable relief as the court determines appropriate.

SEC. 11. AMENDMENT AND REPEAL.

The Congress expressly reserves the right to repeal or amend this Act at any time.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is considering today S. 134, which I introduced along with Senator BIDEN. This legislation would establish a U.S. Marshals Association.

In 1989, the U.S. Marshals Service celebrated its bicentennial anniversary. Created by the First Congress in the Judiciary Act of 1789, the U.S. marshals and the Federal judicial system were established in the same legislation. George Washington appointed the first 13 marshals, and for the next 150 years the marshals were the only Federal agency authorized to make arrests and enforce Federal law.

Though best known as the frontier lawmen, U.S. marshals were the first Secret Service men, and even took the population census every 10 years until 1870. Because they perform general purpose law enforcement duties, marshals are often confused with the CIA, FBI, the county sheriff, and other law enforcement agencies.

U.S. marshals, appointed by the President, are under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department. Last year, the 2,694 marshals—including 94 marshals and 2,600 sworn deputies—arrested 15,000 Federal fugitives and approximately 10,000 State fugitives—more than all other Federal law enforcement agencies combined. They protected 505 judicial facilities and 1,611 judges and magistrates. Their responsibilities include not only ensuring security and proper decorum in the courtroom, but also providing personal protection for judges, U.S. attorneys, jurors, and witnesses while away from the court facilities when warranted. Their court security officers detected 55,970 weapons at courthouse checkpoints, and they administered the Witness Security Program with its 5,500 protected witnesses and 6,000 witness family members. The Marshals' National Prisoner Transportation Network transported 92,000 defendants to 333,987 court appearances, and last year the marshals managed more than \$1 billion in property seized from alleged lawbreakers in the National Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Program.

I feel it is only appropriate to elevate and strengthen public knowledge of law enforcement in general, and the U.S. Marshals Service in particular by introducing this legislation to establish a U.S. Marshals Association. The legislation is modeled after similar legislation which established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the National Park Foundation. Governed by a board of directors, the association

would be a charitable and nonprofit corporation and would not be an agency or establishment of the United States. The directors would serve for terms of 4 years, and the legislation requires that they be knowledgeable and/or experienced in law enforcement matters. Regular membership shall be limited to persons actively or formerly employed in the U.S. Marshals Service. Associate membership will be open to those who are qualified by training and/or experience in Federal, State, and local law enforcement.

I urge my colleagues to approve this legislation.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of S. 134, a bill introduced by Senator THURMOND, which would establish a U.S. Marshals Association.

The U.S. Marshals Service has served the Federal justice system for more than 200 years. The Judiciary Act of 1789, which established the Federal judicial system, also created the office of the U.S. marshal. President George Washington appointed the first 13 U.S. marshals, whose primary function was to enforce Federal law. For more than a century, the U.S. marshals and their deputies were the only nationwide civilian police force, serving the President, Congress, and the Federal courts.

The role of the U.S. marshal has changed considerably throughout their 200-year history. During their first century, they were frontier lawmen, responsible for establishing law and order in the newly populated territories. Later, they helped to enforce prohibition and desegregation in the schools.

Today the U.S. Marshals Service is involved in all stages of the Federal justice system. They are responsible for fugitive investigations, the custody and care of all Federal prisoners until they are tried, prisoner transportation, and the protection of Federal judges, jurors, and other persons serving the court. They also administer the Witness Security Program, which protects 5,500 witnesses and more than 6,000 of their family members.

It is particularly important that the public recognize the invaluable role that the Marshals Service has played—and continues to play—in our Federal judicial system. S. 134 would establish the Marshals Service as a Federal, nonprofit corporation. The primary purpose of the U.S. Marshals Association would be to elevate public knowledge of law enforcement, and the U.S. Marshals Service in particular. It would operate similar to the approximately 30 other Federal corporations, including the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

I urge my colleagues to join with Senator THURMOND and myself in working for passage of this legislation. It would provide the recognition and support the U.S. Marshals Service deserves.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute?

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

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

Mr. CHAFEE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the bill will be read for a third time.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

So the bill (S. 134) was passed.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. CHAFEE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

RELATIVE TO IRAQ

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 45, Senate Joint Resolution 94, a joint resolution relative to Iraq.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 94) relative to Iraq.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause, and insert the following:

That, in addition to the conditions contained in the Iraq Sanctions Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-513), the President shall not lift any sanction in effect against Iraq as of March 19, 1991, unless and until the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that Iraq has released all prisoners of war and has accounted, as fully as possible, for all those missing in action, including Kuwaiti civilians and military personnel captured during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait; and, be it further resolved that, in addition to conditions imposed on Iraq by United Nations Security Council resolutions, the President shall make every effort to ensure that United Nations and other multilateral sanctions against Iraq remain in effect until Iraq has released all prisoners of war and has accounted, as fully as possible, for all those missing in action, including Kuwaiti civil-

ians and military personnel captured during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, as amended, and the preamble, are as follows:

S.J. RES. 94

Whereas the United States, as world's leading democracy, was at the forefront of the United Nations' effort to liberate Kuwait from the hand of a destructive tyrant, Saddam Hussein;

Whereas the American people are deeply committed to the brave men and women serving in the armed forces of this Nation and to the liberation of those held against their will by the Government of Iraq;

Whereas over half of a million of America's servicemen and women risked their very lives to liberate the people of Kuwait, and to prevent further aggression by Saddam Hussein;

Whereas eight thousand one hundred and seventy-seven Americans missing or imprisoned during the Korean War have yet to be accounted for by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Whereas two thousand two hundred and eighty-five Americans missing or imprisoned during the Vietnam conflict have yet to be accounted for by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam or by the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

Whereas the American people owe no greater obligation than to stand up for those who have been captured or are missing in action while risking their lives in defense of country;

Whereas thousands of innocent Kuwaitis are reportedly still being held by the Iraqis; and

Whereas a complete return of all those known to be captured by the Government of Iraq and a fullest possible accounting of those known to be missing in action in the Persian Gulf is of the highest national priority: Now, therefore, be it.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the conditions contained in the Iraq Sanctions Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-513), the President shall not lift any sanction in effect against Iraq as of March 19, 1991, unless and until the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that Iraq has released all prisoners of war and has accounted, as fully as possible, for all those missing in action, including Kuwaiti civilians and military personnel captured during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait; and, be it further resolved that, in addition to conditions imposed on Iraq by United Nations Security Council resolutions, the President shall make every effort to ensure that United Nations and other multilateral sanctions against Iraq remain in effect until Iraq has released all prisoners of war and has accounted, as fully as possible, for all those missing in action, including Kuwaiti civilians and military personnel captured during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, the victory that all Americans achieved on the battlefield in the Persian Gulf is one every citizen of this Nation can take great pride in. The message was clearly sent that no one nation, no one

dictator, can stand against a world united for peace and democracy.

But our work has not ended there, nor should it. Not until every missing American is accounted for to the greatest extent possible. I am greatly encouraged by the return of American, as well as other allied, prisoners of war who were held in Iraq, and of Iraqi efforts to date to account for those missing in action. But, having served in Vietnam, I know we must not remove the pressure on the Iraqi Government until all prisoners it holds are returned, and those missing in action are accounted for as fully as possible.

For Americans and most of the other allies, the work on this score is near completion. The Pentagon informs me its latest count shows 21 Americans are missing in action, 14 of them missing in a downed C-130 aircraft. However, for thousands upon thousands of missing Kuwaitis and for their families, the work is only beginning.

The horrors suffered by the people of Kuwait only began on August 2. Reports of Iraqi inhumanity are so gruesome they are difficult to believe. Consider:

During the early days of the occupation, 10 Kuwaiti citizens were randomly shot for every Iraqi soldier killed by the resistance. [Christian Science Monitor, March 4, 1991]

More than 300 premature babies were left to die after Iraqi forces looted incubators from at least three of Kuwait City's main hospitals. [Amnesty International USA, December 18, 1990 statement]

Enraged Iraqi soldiers killed a deaf/dumb man simply because he failed to answer their loud knocks at his door. [Christian Science Monitor, March 4, 1991]

Kuwait's largest hospital reports torture victims, bullet-riddled bodies with their hands tied behind their backs and young men who had been chopped with axes. [Washington Post, March 1, 1991]

In the final days of the occupation alone, an estimated 8,000 Kuwaitis were kidnapped and taken to Iraq as prisoners of the fleeing soldiers. [Christian Science Monitor, March 4, 1991]

That is why Senate Joint Resolution 94 is so very important, both for Americans still missing in action and for our allies. As you may have noticed, it is a simple piece of legislation that adds as a condition to existing sanctions, the release of all prisoners of war and the fullest possible accounting for those missing in action—including the thousands of Kuwaiti citizens captured and abducted during the war with Iraq.

Saddam's regime is under intense pressure, both from within and from without. But allowing economic sanctions to be lifted before the fullest possible accounting is made for all those involved in the conflict would be a mistake.

Let me note, I have every confidence in the administration and in its handling of the situation in Kuwait. However, adding this condition to those that already exist will further strengthen the administration's hand

against this brutal tyrant and his government.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following articles detailing the horrors of the Iraqi occupation be printed in full at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 4, 1991]

KUWAITIS TELL OF ATROCITIES DURING HARSH IRAQI RULE

(By Peter Ford)

KUWAIT CITY. "We are so happy we do not want to go to sleep."

Capt. Ali, who asked not to be further identified, grinned broadly as he and his Kuwait Army colleagues talked late into Saturday night over endless glasses of sweet tea in the light of a flickering lantern.

But their joy at freedom was tempered by the grim and ugly matters they were discussing, as they recalled the horrors of seven months of Iraqi occupation.

Every Kuwaiti this reporter has met has had a tale of sorrow to recount: a relative killed by Iraqi soldiers, a neighbor tortured, a home ransacked, a friend disappeared.

Over the weekend, streams of Kuwaitis knocked at the United States Embassy door in search of news of the estimated 8,000 people kidnaped in the last few days of the occupation and allegedly taken to Iraq as hostages by fleeing soldiers.

"My cousin was in his house on Friday. Two Iraqi soldiers called him out onto the pavement and said they wanted to talk to him. He went with them, and he hasn't been seen since," say Ali Khaled, a public prosecutor.

Although the fate of the hostages is unknown, they are not believed to be dead, unlike unnumbered thousands of their countrymen.

The occupation forces' brutal lack of respect for life and property is evident throughout Kuwait City, from looted and destroyed homes and accounts of Iraqi occupation policy by Kuwaitis who suffered from it.

Human tragedy struck both in an organized fashion and accidentally.

A great deal of planning, for example, apparently went into the torture inflicted on resistance fighters whose mutilated corpses were photographed by comrades working in the city morgue and graveyard.

The Iraqis' policy of shooting 10 Kuwaitis for every one soldier killed in the early days of the occupation—which resistance leaders say convinced them to halt sniping attacks on Iraqi troop—was also deliberate.

Retribution was also visited on any house from which shots were thought to have been fired, or which belonged to a member of the Kuwaiti armed forces, as burned or shelled homes attest.

Iraqi military rule was harsh, and harshly enforced. This reporter was shown documents taken from a Security Force office which recorded the execution of three men on Jan. 31. Their crimes, the document read, were to have possessed a car telephone, a photocopier, and two typewriters.

But tragedy also struck almost incidentally. A deaf-and-dumb man was shot dead by Iraqi soldiers furious he had not opened the door at their knocking, neighbors said. A 17-year-old boy's back was broken as he was caught between soldiers seeking to arrest him and relatives trying to keep hold of him, an uncle said.

The city shows signs, and stories abound, of casual brutality. The public graveyard has been defaced, for example; a man said he had been tortured for a week for refusing to give up his car to a soldier who had demanded it.

Theft on a mass scale has left thousands of shops and homes denuded of everything that was not nailed down, and much that was.

Any house left unoccupied or unguarded was likely to be looted, Kuwaitis say.

Doors have been smashed down, and apartments stripped of valuables, throughout the city. Anything left behind has been trashed, torn up, cracked, or simply tossed out of broken windows.

Hospitals were emptied of equipment and medicines, public offices left without a stick of furniture, the university library shelves are bare; only the card index is left, scattered all over the floor.

Those who lived through the occupation, whatever role they played in resisting it, seem to have experienced the same fears and insecurities, to judge by their comments.

"We were dying a little bit each day, step by step," says Captain Ali. "And sometimes we doubted that the allies would really go through with the war."

For Walid Hasawi, a teacher at the Kuwait Institute of Technology: "I never felt safe for the whole seven months. When I slept, I was just putting my head on my bed. You never know if they might come."

That insecurity affected French professor Muhammad al-Shatti, too. "You were psychologically tortured all the time. You would go to get gas and not know if you would be dead the next minute. We counted our lives in minutes."

The buildings damaged in Kuwait City have been burned rather than blown up, and what the capital needs is a massive clean up rather than a reconstruction. But the human effect will be harder to efface.

"Men were shot in front of their families, in front of their little children," says Muhammad al-Muttawa, a resistance worker. "Those children will grow up, but they will never forget what they saw the Iraqis do."

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 1, 1991]

KUWAITI DOCTORS CHARGE TORTURE, KILLINGS BY OCCUPIERS

KUWAIT CITY, February 28.—In the Arab culture, Kalid Shalawi observed, it is a sign of weakness for a man to cry. But he wept unashamedly today as he described seven months of bloody occupation by the Iraqi army.

"Sometimes I sit alone and start crying over what has happened in Kuwait. It is worse even than people thought," Shalawi said.

As acting chief of the medical section of Mubarak Hospital, Kuwait's largest, Shalawi said he saw the worst of the occupation—victims of torture, bullet-riddled bodies that came into the surgical wing with hands tied behind backs, young men who had been chopped with axes.

The hospital's deputy administrator Yousef Nassafi, was abducted by Iraqi soldiers last Friday, his colleagues at Mubarak said, and is presumed to have been taken to Iraq as a hostage.

Virtually every Kuwaiti interviewed in the street during spontaneous demonstrations to celebrate liberation said they had relatives or friends who had been abducted and taken to Iraq as hostages. Most of them suggested that about 5,000 persons had been seized but some, including resistance leaders, estimated

that the retreating army may have force-marched as many as 20,000 toward Iraq.

Medical chief Shalawi said he thought he had become accustomed to gruesome death until the body of a woman in her thirties was brought in with the top of the skull neatly sawed off, exposing the brain. That, he said, epitomized the brutality of the Iraqi army and secret police, the Mukhabarat.

Three other senior doctors at Mubarak Hospital attested in interviews that they saw the body of the woman, Rusha Kabundi, which bore signs of other forms of torture and had been shot three times in the chest. They said her body was dumped in front of the home where her three children live.

"They are psychopaths," declared Shalawi, who said he had been forced to provide morphine for three secret police interrogators who were addicts. He said at least 250 victims of torture and execution were brought to this hospital but that many more were simply buried by their families after the Iraqis dumped them in front of their homes as object lessons for the resistance movement.

Shalawi and doctors at three other hospitals in Kuwait City told a gynecologist at Mubarak Hospital, Isham Obedad, who was accused by the Iraqis in September of poisoning soldiers he treated. Obedad was tortured, executed and his body dumped at his house, said doctors who saw the body. They said that his fingernails had been pulled out and his flesh burned with lighted cigarettes.

At the al-Amir Hospital, Ammar Baroon, a surgeon, said that just before the launching of the allies' ground offensive, the number of executions by the occupiers increased. Baroon said most of the victims he saw had been shot in the neck, head or mouth, with their hands tied behind them.

Many of the victims remain unidentified and the bodies unclaimed, he said. Police "bring the bodies to us, throw them on the floor and leave," Baroon said.

The doctor described how secret police also brought in seriously injured captives—who obviously had been tortured in interrogation—and ordered the physicians to treat them without asking any questions that could be helpful in diagnosis and treatment. He said the terrified doctors usually ministered to the patients in silence.

When asked why the Iraqis sought medical treatment for people they had handled so brutally, Baroon replied, "They wanted more information" and, hence, conscious victims.

Doctors interviewed said most executions appeared to have been carried out as punishment for people carrying Kuwaiti currency or Kuwaiti flags or who were suspected of helping resistance fighters.

Basma Yousef, head nurse at Mubarak Hospital, said the victims of the most savage tortures she had seen—including those with eyes gouged out or who had been burned with acid or had their ears cut off—appeared to have been accused of taking part in guerrilla warfare.

At the Kuwaiti Maternity Hospital, part of the al-Sabah medical complex, obstetrician Mohammed Mahfouz said the Iraqis periodically looted equipment that was in short supply in Iraq. But he said the hospital was able to function throughout the occupation.

Mahfouz said the Iraqis did not steal any infant incubators, as they were alleged to have done early in the war, but he added that they did take some advanced equipment for sonar scanning and for in vitro fertilization.

"Their argument seemed to be, 'Now that Kuwait is Iraq's 19th province, it doesn't need these things as much as the capital

does.' Then it was off to Baghdad," Mahfouz said.

Mahfouz said the Iraqis asked one of his colleagues, Isham Abadan, whether he had treated resistance fighters, and when Abadan said he had not, they tortured him and then executed him in front of his house in the presence of his parents and two brothers.

Another physician at the maternity hospital, Jassin Salakawi, said that during the first month of occupation the hospital received 30 to 40 rape victims, many of them Filipinos working here on contract. But he said, reports of rape appeared to diminish as the occupation wore on, and, in the last month, the hospital received no rape cases.

Many of those interviewed offered names of people who they said had been taken to Iraq, including some of 100 allegedly abducted by the Iraqis Friday during prayers at a mosque in the Shuwaikh neighborhood.

Khalil Abdul Aziz, a welder, said, "This man [President Saddam Hussein] is an animal. Why does he do this to women and children?"

Roof tops and parking lots at the city's hospital compounds bristled with anti-aircraft guns. This, the doctors said, turned all the patients into "human shields." One of the hospitals overlooked a Persian Gulf beach lined with bunkers and firing pits built in anticipation of an amphibious assault by U.S. Marines.

Throughout the capital, roadblocks now are manned by hard-eyed, gun-toting young resistance members, who stop cars in search of Iraqi sympathizers and what they said were Iraqi army holdouts still in the city.

The Associated Press added from the United Nations:

Kuwaiti Ambassador Mohammad Abulhasan said Iraq had failed to cooperate in disclosing the conditions or whereabouts of what he estimated were 22,000 abducted Kuwaiti civilians and 8,632 Kuwaiti prisoners of war.

He said 22,000 Kuwaiti civilians were abducted from the emirate after Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion—including 5,000 taken hostage in the 48 hours before Iraq conceded defeat.

The envoy complained that the Iraqis "are not forthcoming" as to the information on the civilians and POWs. "This [is] the reason that we are very much doubtful of the intention of Iraq."

"Don't forget, more than 24 hours elapsed since they have been defeated and left Kuwait, there are no signs at all of their readiness to cooperate in this field," he said.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL URGES END TO TORTURE AND KILLINGS IN IRAQ: MAJOR REPORT DETAILS WIDESPREAD HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC.—Amnesty International has called on the Iraqi government to follow the release of hundreds of Western nationals by ending the imprisonment, torture and killing of thousands of people in Kuwait.

In its first comprehensive report on human rights violations in Kuwait since the invasion on August 2, Amnesty International details how Iraqi forces have tortured and killed many hundreds of victims, taken several thousand prisoners and left more than 300 premature babies to die after looting incubators from at least three of Kuwait City's main hospitals.

The report catalogues 38 methods of torture used by the Iraqi military, including cutting off people's tongues and ears, shooting them in the limbs, applying electric shocks to their bodies, and raping them.

"The Iraqi forces' brutality in Kuwait has shocked many people in the past four months," Amnesty International said, "but such abuses have been the norm for people in Iraq for more than a decade."

Amnesty International said it welcomed the release of the Western nationals, but feared that the plight of thousands of victims of gross human rights violations in Kuwait and Iraq might now be forgotten. The organization called on governments to appeal to Iraq to stop the gross human rights violations.

Most of the abuses detailed in the report took place in the first three months after the invasion, when dissent among Kuwaitis and other nationals was widespread and its suppression ruthless. Reports of violations continue to reach Amnesty International almost daily, although the severity of the early suppression appears to have crushed much of the opposition that led to arrest, torture and killing.

The organization said it has collected compelling evidence supporting earlier reports of the killing of premature babies by Iraqi soldiers. "We heard rumors of these deaths as early as August," the organization said, "but only recently has there been substantial information on the extent of the killings."

The organization's investigation team interviewed several doctors and nurses who worked in the hospitals where the babies died. All had seen the dead bodies and one doctor had even helped to bury 72 of them in a cemetery near the hospital. In some hospitals, unofficial records were kept of the number of people who had been killed, including the babies.

Amnesty International's report—released today—has been submitted to all members of the United Nations Security Council, which has requested information on the human rights situation in Kuwait, and to the Iraqi government.

The organization, which takes no position on the disputed territory, again called on the Iraq government to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross into Kuwait to provide protection and assistance to all people in need.

The 82-page report was based both on medical evidence and on in-depth interviews with more than 100 people from about a dozen countries. Since the invasion, Amnesty International investigators have travelled to Bahrain and Saudi Arabia to talk to victims and the doctors who treated them, relatives and eyewitnesses. They have interviewed dozens more in several other countries.

"Time and again, we were told that the most common way soldiers killed people was to take the victim to his family's doorstep, have his relatives identify him, and then shoot him in the back of the head," Amnesty International said.

Some people were killed because they resisted the "Iraqization" of their country by carrying Kuwaiti money or refusing to pledge allegiance to Saddam Hussein. Others were killed simply for refusing to help soldiers loot medical equipment or while trying to flee the country.

The investigators also talked to scores of people who had been arrested in their homes or on the streets. Most of those arrested were Kuwaitis, although many from other Middle Eastern, Asian, European and North American countries were also held.

The team collected the names of some 1,000 people who were arrested, but believes the true figure to be much higher. Thousands of people—some as young as 13—are reported to still be held in Iraq and Kuwaiti prisons, de-

tention centers and homes; others were killed shortly after their arrest, in police stations, before firing squads, or at their homes.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 7, 1991]
A KNOCK AT THE DOOR, AND A FAMILY IS GONE
(By William Claiborne)

KUWAIT CITY, March 6.—When Iraqi secret police banged on their door at 8 a.m. Nov. 14, Ahmed Matar, his wife and three of their children were sleeping in their comfortably appointed home in the middle-class suburb of Misrif.

Matar's sister, Adia Aidan, who lives next-door in the fashion of many extended families in the Arab world, first realized something was wrong when she heard her brother shout, "They're coming! They're coming! They want to take us!" Matar, barefoot and wearing only his nightclothes, had jumped over a wall separating the houses, she said.

Then the 46-year-old schoolteacher disappeared, Aidan said. Moments later, Iraqi secret police led Matar's wife and children away.

To their terrified neighbors, that morning was another stark and convincing demonstration by the Iraqi occupiers of Kuwait just how fragile were the things they had grown accustomed to: their comfort, their stability, their sense of security, their happiness—in short, life as they knew it.

Like 24 other families and scores of individuals in the Misrif neighborhood, the Matar family vanished without a trace.

The Matars joined a still undetermined number of Kuwaiti families—some unofficial estimates range up to 20,000 or more—who were abducted by Iraqis and are believed to have been killed as object lessons to members of the Kuwaiti resistance or transported to prisons in Iraq to instill fear in a resentful, subjugated populace.

To a large degree, the resistance groups fighting Iraq's occupation of Kuwait were made up of members of the emirate's educated middle class, and many well-to-do neighborhoods, like Misrif, were similarly devastated by reprisal arrests and kidnappings by the Iraqi secret police, or Muhabarat.

The Matars' missing persons reports, filed by a relative, are among hundreds that have been submitted to a clearing center opened Monday at the Palace of Weddings here by the Kuwaiti government, the Red Crescent Society and the Kuwaiti Committee for Human Rights.

When the secret police arrived, Matar's daughters, Munira, 10, and Marian, 4, were sleeping in the bedroom they shared, Aidan said as she showed this reporter around the now still home. An oversized Raggedy Anne and a plastic Donald Duck dominate the girls' room. A Christmas stocking, inscribed, "I've been a good girl this year," hangs on a wall next to twin beds, which are covered with frilly pink duvets.

A boy, Isa Matar, 14, slept in a bedroom next to his mother's and father's room. There are posters of Michael Jackson and the Dream Warriors rock group on the walls of his bedroom.

Another bedroom is decorated with photographs of European soccer stars clipped from sports magazines. It would have been occupied that November morning by Khalid, 17, but the chubby, outgoing high school student had been arrested 25 days earlier by the Muhabarat on suspicion of being a member of the resistance.

Adia Aidan said she believes her brother ran away because he was afraid the secret police would find a pistol he had buried in

the backyard that morning. She said she doubts that he ever thought his wife and children would be taken away.

Aidan said she went to her brother's house and found an Iraqi soldier with an AK-47 rifle threatening to kill Fatma Matar if she did not tell him where her husband had run. In charge, Aidan said, was a portly Muhabarat officer, about 25 years old, who said his name was Faris.

Faris, Aidan said, told the two women to gather the children and all of their valuables—especially any cash and gold. They were driven to Ahmadi, an oil-producing center south of Kuwait City, where suspects were interrogated and processed for transport to Iraq.

There, Aidan said, she found Khalid Matar, dressed in pajamas, his nose broken and twisted out of shape and his face so swollen that he was almost unrecognizable.

"He was always such a big boy, and he had become so thin. He looked at me and said, 'If you cry, I'll ask them to take you out of here,'" Aidan recalled.

Eventually, Aidan said, the police told her she could leave Ahmadi, but that Fatma and the children had to remain in custody. That was the last she saw of them, she said.

When she returned to her home, Aidan said, she received a telephone call from her brother, who said he was hiding at a friend's house. Remembering that a policeman at the Ahmadi interrogation center had told her that the police were no longer interested in detaining the family, she urged Ahmed Matar to go to Ahmadi and collect his wife and children.

Later, she said, she was told by another woman, who had been arrested and interrogated at Ahmadi and released, that Khalid Matar had been separated from his family and that his parents, sisters and brother had been transported to the southern Iraq port city of Basra.

"They've gone to Basra, and Ahmed, too, because I sent him to the police," said Aidan, her voice choking and tears welling in her eyes. "They took no clothes with them. There was no telephone call. That is the last we heard of them."

The Matar missing persons reports at the clearing center, with color snapshots of 4-year-old Marian and 10-year-old Munira smiling brightly, are buried among stacks of similar documents on long tables. Relatives and friends of missing Kuwaitis lined up at them today to make their desperate inquiries.

Nadar Awadi, a human-rights lawyer, leafed through the reports and sadly shook his head. The human-rights committee will collect all the information, Awadi said, "We will take the reports and do what we can." But then he asked: What can it do to bring back thousands of Kuwaitis who have been kidnapped and transported to a hostile country that has no accountability and is unlikely to ever admit to the crimes it committed during its seven-month occupation of Kuwait?

"I don't know what will become of these unfortunate people," he said.

Aidan says she still has hope for her brother and his family. But she was unable to hold back tears as she walked through the musky and airless rooms of Ahmed Matar's one-chamber family home.

Dead tropical fish float in an unattended living-room aquarium. Khalid's bicycle leans against the side of the house where he left it before his arrest four months ago. Toys lay scattered on the floor of Munira and Marian's room, and videocassettes and rock music

tapes are strewn carelessly in Isa's room, exactly the way he left them.

"We don't know why this has happened. We don't know where they are, or if they are still alive. We hear rumors that they may be in Basra, or that they may be here, or there. But we don't know. All we can do is pray for them," Aidan said.

The Associated Press reported from Geneva:

The 43-nation U.N. Human Rights Commission today condemned Iraq for using torture and summary executions during its occupation of Kuwait.

Iraq was alone in voting against the resolution, which also denounced what it called Baghdad's "failure to treat all prisoners of war and detained civilians in accordance with humanitarian law."

The three-page resolution, introduced by Kuwaiti Ambassador Jaber Ahmed Sabah, "strongly condemns the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces for their grave violations of human rights against the Kuwaiti people and nationals of other states and in particular the acts of torture, arbitrary arrests, summary executions and disappearances."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

So the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 94), as amended, was passed.

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

Mr. CHAFEE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 4 P.M. TODAY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 4 p.m. today for statements and introduction of legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1991

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, April 9, following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be deemed to have been approved to date; that the call of the calendar be waived, and no motions or resolutions come over under the rule, and that the morning hour be deemed to have expired.

I further ask unanimous consent that following the time for the two leaders there be a period for morning business not to extend beyond 3 p.m., with Sen-

ators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of the remarks of the Republican leader, the Senate stand in adjournment as under the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 106.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I wanted to comment briefly on the excellent job that I felt was done by the appropriators in their conference that lasted, I guess, until about midnight last night. I was in contact with some of the conferees by telephone.

I particularly wanted to thank the conferees on both sides for their positive action with reference to the export enhancement program. I thank the Presiding Officer.

I want to thank the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, Senator COCHRAN; Senator DOMENICI of New Mexico; and the Senator from Oklahoma, Senator NICKLES; and the Senator from North Dakota, Senator BURDICK; along with the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee who I know feels strongly about the program. He does not care much for it. But in the final analysis the Senate did prevail.

I would also particularly thank the Speaker, Congressman TOM FOLEY. He lives in a district that produces a great deal of wheat. I had a telephone conversation with Mr. FOLEY last evening about 9 o'clock. I think he may have discussed the importance of this program with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee on the House side, Mr. WHITTEN.

But in any event, I also want to congratulate the conferees for their ability to bring everybody together and get it done and it will be signed by the President and they have removed any questionable features in H.R. 1281, and I congratulate the conferees and extend my thanks.

CIVIL RIGHTS: NEW ADVERTISING PITCH, BUT NO BILL

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, last week, House Democrats were busy devising a new marketing strategy for their so-called civil rights bill.

Fearing a nosedive in public credibility, they were desperately trying to shift the focus of the quota debate by giving the quota bill a fancy new name—the Civil Rights and Women's Equity in Employment Act of 1991.

Mr. President, the American people will not be fooled by the cynical ploy.

Slapping on a new label does not change the product: It is the same design, same bill, same quotas.

As the House Democrats busily pump out their advertising copy, I have noticed that their colleagues on the Senate side have been unusually quiet.

No Senate bill has been introduced. No speeches have been made.

A Labor Committee hearing was scheduled, only to be postponed to sometime after the Easter recess.

And an eerie silence hangs over the Senate Democratic caucus like a thick London fog.

Mr. President, could it be that Senate Democrats realize that the American people will not be fooled by a slick Madison Avenue gimmick?

Could it be that Senate Democrats understand that hiring quotas and big-dollar lawyer's fees may make some people happy, but they just don't wash with the overwhelming majority of Americans?

Could it be that Senate Democrats now realize that two or three self-appointed civil rights experts do not have a monopoly on what civil rights should mean in America.

And could it be, Mr. President, that Senate Democrats have finally come to realize that President Bush was right after all—that we can have equal opportunity and civil rights for all Americans without creating a racial spoils system and without transforming title VII into a national tort law?

Mr. President, only time will tell.

Senate Democrats are smart to be laying low. And they are right to second-guess a bill that will force quotas and million-dollar lawsuits down the throats of our Nation's employers.

As we head into the Easter recess, Senate Democrats are at a crossroads.

They can choose to follow the lead of their House colleagues and participate in an orgy of spin control and marketing wizardry.

Or they can join with President Bush and pass a bill that takes a fair and responsible approach to solving the very real problems of racial discrimination and sexual harassment.

Mr. President, many of us feel we have a fairly unblemished record in support of civil rights legislation. But this is not civil rights legislation.

So I think there is an understanding by some in this body that hiring quotas

and big dollar litigation may make some people happy, but they just do not wash with the overwhelming majority of the Americans.

So it seems to me we are going to have to broaden the base. We cannot have three or four self-appointed civil rights experts offering what they consider a civil rights bill. We ought to bring the full civil rights community into the act. And we ought to bring in the business community and others who may be concerned about quotas.

Mr. President, I think it is smart to lay low on this issue as some of my colleagues are doing on the other side of the aisle. No doubt about it. This issue is starting to register with the American people. Civil rights, yes; quotas, no.

And if we are going to have a rerun of last year's debate, I challenge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to bring out the same bill that was brought out here last year. If it is passed, it will be vetoed and I guarantee the veto will be sustained. We are not ready for quota legislation in the United States of America. When you have unlimited damages and unlimited jury trials and a complete overhaul of title VII, that is, in effect, a quota bill, notwithstanding some little disclaimer that may be contained in the bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 2:30 P.M., TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1991

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, and also under the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 106, the Senate now stands in adjournment until 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 9, in this year of our Lord 1991.

At 3:04 p.m., the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, April 9, 1991, at 2:30 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 22, 1991:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RAYMOND GEORGE HARDENBERGH SEITZ, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WILLIE GREASON, JR., OF MISSOURI, TO BE U.S. MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI VICE WILLIAM S. WAUGH, RETIRED.
JOSE R. MARIANO, OF GUAM, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF GUAM AND CONCURRENTLY UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS FOR THE TERM OF 4 YEARS VICE EDWARD M. CAMACIO, TERM EXPIRED.
LARRY J. JOINER, OF MISSOURI, TO BE U.S. MARSHAL FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI VICE LEE KOURY, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, THE OFFICERS INDICATED BY ASTERISK ARE ALSO NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

CHAPLAIN

To be lieutenant colonel

JOSEPH S. BATLUCK, 169-42-8928

RALPH G. HENSON, 493-54-5740
THOMAS E. COOK, 429-94-7099
HUGH L. DUKES, 256-79-5130
MICHAEL R. DURHAM, 439-70-5475
STANLEY ESTERLINE, 572-54-6185
JAMES P. FOLEY, 077-38-5094
WELL E. FREY, 547-60-8922
CHARLES E. GUNTI, 413-64-1330
JEROME A. * HABEREK, 937-34-9306
STEPHEN J. HETTLDAND, 490-98-9773
JANET Y. ROBTSON, 478-48-8832
DIANA M. JAMES, 164-25-0310
JAMES B. * JOY, 577-48-9291
PHILIP D. KALYANAPU, 039-38-4330
RONALD J. KELLER, 389-35-7188
JAMES P. KLEFFMAN, 494-36-9652
KENNETH J. LEINWAND, 059-42-4271
LAWRENCE R. MACK, 185-39-5907
BENJAMIN C. MANNING, 512-40-5217
DAVID E. MCLEAN, 420-64-9804
JERRY L. ROBINSON, 255-90-6186
CECIL F. RYLAND, 415-54-8300
YESSIE L. THORNTON, 450-78-3254
RONALD VANSCHENKHOFF, 143-54-0750

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID W. * ANDERSON, 052-56-0270
ROBERT A. ARCIERO, 062-50-1010
JULIAN E. * ARMSTRONG, 584-56-9833
THOMAS L. * ASHCOO, 169-40-5015
THEODORE * ATKINSON, 567-90-7059
JOHN M. BAIDMAN, 185-15-2265
JAY E. * BISHOP, 585-46-8485
CLIFFORD P. * BLACK, 404-72-3041
HERMAN M. * BLANTON, 449-04-2181
DAW W. * BROWN, 519-40-5029
ANDREA C. * BUDFORD, 424-72-6536
DONALD M. BRADSHAW, 183-42-9796
ERIC A. BREWNER, 320-52-2610
ARTHUR E. * BROWN, 014-38-4631
BRENT P. * BRIDGEMAN, 539-39-5478
PATRICIA A. * BURDET, 075-48-7147
LAWRENCE P. BURGESS, 164-46-7083
RUBY J. * CAIN, 248-82-3338
WILLIAM E. CALDWELL, 410-74-6582
MELVIN B. * CARTER, 534-40-5820
PAUL E. CASINELLI, 052-34-3383
WILFRED * CASTROBYTES, 584-64-2086
BENJAMIN CHACKO, 149-48-0783
JAMES E. * CHAPMAN, 255-90-0099
CHRISTOPHER CHENEY, 025-40-4068
JOHN H. * CHILES, 429-52-7173
KEVIN * CHRISTENSEN, 457-42-4615
JOHN G. * CHRISTIE, 078-34-8005
JAMES A. COFFEY, 148-49-3380
ANTHONY W. COLPINE, 219-70-1705
CASS W. CONAWAY, 298-04-0043
WALTER C. CONNOR, 424-66-8297
RICHARD M. * CONRAN, 047-40-8111
PATRICIA A. * CORNETT, 562-02-2110
WILLIAM A. * CROSSLAND, 253-78-8081
MARK A. CROWL, 438-36-1585
HARRY Q. DAVIS, 403-82-1338
ROBERT F. * DEFRATTES, 434-56-8055
DARCELLE M. * DELARIE, 486-90-6907
GREGORY J. * DENNIS, 467-64-6824
MONTY S. DIRKS, 444-36-1585
DAVID L. * DOERING, 416-64-5677
THOMAS P. * DOVE, 057-38-9556
NANCY S. * DOW, 511-60-9673
MARSHAL V. * DRESSL, 176-38-1441
JAMES P. DINN, 225-78-8257
WALTER E. * EGERTON, 248-92-0058
LOUI D. ELFRINK, 521-72-4336
MICHAEL H. * ENGHARDT, 433-94-6581
TED D. * EPPERLY, 518-68-7180
DONALD A. * GACLIANO, 330-46-5599
NEAL S. GAITHER, 077-52-9667
LYNN C. * GARNER, 117-46-0607
PATRICE T. * GASPARD, 434-90-5187
CARL A. * GEYER, 035-36-2926
SCOTT D. GILLIGLY, 033-44-0897
GARY A. * GOPORTHE, 416-90-5460
RICHARD * GONZALEZ, 584-66-9506
ELDER GRANGER, 430-04-1583
PETER H. GREENMAN, 112-42-8815
GLENN C. * GRIFFITHS, 154-38-6517
LOUIS H. * GUERNSEY, 220-60-5229
JOHN H. HAGMANN, 219-58-7661
ALAN W. * HALLIDAY, 186-46-3705
THOMAS G. * HARDAWAY, 469-76-5416
FREDERICK * HARLASS, 539-44-5524
GERALD HARRINGTON, 429-36-9353
DAVID W. * HAUSE, 336-42-9469
DENNIS L. * HAYDEN, 544-54-6865
LESLIE * HEDDLESTON, 233-86-2879
HOWARD S. HEIMAN, 131-45-3069
MEREDYTH C. * HERSH, 423-259-78-4235
CURET * HOFER, 332-36-2336
CHARLES S. * HORN, 230-76-3154
RODERICK F. HUME, 259-90-1056
PIERCE B. IRBY, 245-74-1705
PATRICIA A. * JEFFREYS, 433-02-9722
PATRICK H. * JUDDSON, 029-58-2294
KEVIN N. KEENAN, 001-48-9461
PATRICK W. * KELLEY, 495-50-1860
KEVIN J. * KELLY, 174-44-6772
JEROME N. * KOPPELMAN, 110-44-2245
RICHARD W. KRUISE, 181-35-3590
HOMER J. * LEMAR, 458-46-4249

LESTER F. * LIBOW, 065-46-9394
 PATRI * LILLISHARNE, 251-02-1172
 EDWARD J. * LISECKI, 112-44-7586
 MILAGROS * LOPEZ, 041-90-5070
 MICHAEL F. LYONS, 519-56-0750
 DAVID L. * MANESS, 414-90-6406
 VINCENT E. * MARTIN, 227-68-2946
 WINSTON E. * MARTIN, 227-68-8432
 ALICE M. * MASCETTE, 086-69-3182
 MARIA * MAYORGA, 458-96-1233
 MARY A. * MCAFEE, 163-44-5379
 PETER R. * MCNALLY, 005-56-8636
 JOE * MENDIOLA, JR, 439-02-6948
 CYNTHIA A. * MEYER, 469-46-3182
 MICHAEL E. * MULLIGAN, 018-44-0425
 MICHAEL J. * MULVANEY, 015-44-6901
 DANIEL G. * NEHLS, 319-50-8363
 JANET A. * NEUTZE, 156-56-7666
 ROBERT J. * NEWMAN, 533-45-5475
 MICHAEL W. * NOWIA, 198-40-1690
 JOHN H. * NOWLIN, 458-96-1671
 MARY A. OHARA, 062-42-3232
 JOHN R. OLSEN, 375-64-2533
 THORADH J. * OMORI, 229-74-6294
 DANIEL R. * OTTY, 152-42-6290
 DEBRADEE P. OZIMEK, 191-44-6759
 MARC A. * PARADIS, 019-46-7116
 WILLIAM A. * PHILLIPS, 152-43-9547
 JERRY L. * PLUSZ, 523-66-0789
 MARK E. * POTTER, 854-90-3121
 SWARNALAT PRASANNIA, 402-06-8490
 RICARDO J. * RAMIREZ, 594-76-1778
 LEWIS D. * RANDINO, 203-94-5313
 MARK H. * RATERINK, 375-56-6026
 DEBORAH B. * REAGAN, 175-46-4963
 JOHN P. * REASONBERG, 945-50-3984
 MARY E. * REID, 265-88-4415
 KENNETH M. RICHARDS, 448-60-3403
 KEVIN M. * ROGAN, 019-44-4305
 PHILIP L. * ROGERS, 444-74-7743
 JOE A. * SALINAS, 453-82-4732
 ALEC H. * SCHMIDT, 266-80-8882
 GEORGE D. * SHANKS, 455-08-8196
 JAMES A. * SHERWOOD, 105-40-6000
 RYBEN R. * SHERA, 394-04-6244
 MILTON T. * SMITH, 523-78-3306
 WILEY A. SMITH, 420-76-3328
 ROYCE K. * SOLANO, 239-80-4263
 JAMES L. SPINELLI, 372-54-0572
 CARL C. * STACY, 445-58-2749
 THOMAS S. * STANTON, 564-59-5650
 LUKE M. * STAPLETON, 411-94-4794
 HENRY P. * STIKES, 416-76-3766
 CURTIS D. * STOLTZ, 293-48-2322
 HARLAN T. * STRATTON, 307-52-3815
 LINDA C. * TAGGART, 367-96-7714
 IAN M. THOMPSON, 500-56-1781
 MARGARET * TOBIASSON, 190-32-0784
 LAWRENCE J. * TREMPER, 371-56-6241
 ANTHONY R. * TRUXAL, 101-46-2394
 ANY M. TSUCHIDA, 576-70-8235
 WILLIAM P. * TYNAN, 028-40-0158
 THURMAN R. * VAUGHAN, 465-96-4320
 DALE S. VINCENT, 451-06-6684
 JUD M. VINCENT, 455-94-1119
 DAVID L. * WARD, 229-46-8941
 VICTOR W. * WEEDN, 454-96-7910
 HARRY C. * WEISER, 442-52-5987
 CHERYL A. WESSEN, 220-48-1610
 INDIRA WESLEY, 229-56-5691
 WARREN N. WHITLOCK, 237-94-4165
 PAUL E. WHITTAKER, 216-50-7475
 HERBERT L. * WILLIAMS, 406-96-9007
 JOHN P. * WOHLER, 517-52-8426
 TERENCE R. * WOODS, 524-50-0661
 BRUCE A. * WOOLMAN, 515-60-4143
 WILLIAM G. * WORTHAM, 521-70-4131
 RONALD T. * YUKO, 296-54-5061

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. THE OFFICERS INDICATED BY ASTERISK ARE ALSO NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be major

DENISE J. * ARN, 373-60-7203
 CHARLES W. * BACCUS, 300-46-9005
 BRIAN D. BAILEY, 507-70-1911
 ALAIN C. * BALMANGO, 152-50-2864
 ROBERT J. BARRAM, 241-02-1656
 DLANE E. BEAVER, 401-70-1830
 WILLIAM E. * BOYLE, 296-70-0402
 GARY J. BROCKINGTON, 247-96-2724
 JANET W. * CHARVAT, 435-13-0064
 DANA K. CHIPMAN, 587-15-5098
 WILLIAM F. CONDRON, 088-56-1130
 BRIAN D. DIGMAY, 027-58-8194
 DAVID N. * DINER, 275-58-6494
 STEVEN K. * FOLJOHN, 138-52-3156
 KAREN M. GOLTZKE, 438-74-2917
 ALLEN K. GOSHI, 376-90-5633
 NATHAN T. * GRANT, 253-48-5330
 CLETIS L. * GREENWAY, 283-50-3312
 NATALIE L. * GRIFFIN, 033-44-4765
 JAY L. * GRYTDAHL, 476-70-7398
 STEPHEN D. HARVEY, 512-64-8349

MARK E. HENDERSON, 212-66-4137
 BOBBY G. * HENRY, 579-78-5518
 THOMAS * HERINGTON, 587-54-1068
 PAUL P. * HOLDEN, 011-49-0839
 WILLIAM A. * HUDSON, 071-56-1812
 RICHARD A. * JAYNES, 554-80-0650
 MUSETTA T. * JOHNSON, 204-52-0279
 THOMAS R. * JOHNSON, 456-96-4780
 RUSSELL * JORJEN, 371-69-6587
 DARYLE A. JORDAN, 244-02-2158
 MICHAEL P. KELLY, 548-23-6285
 JOHN C. * KENT, 264-31-7943
 STEVEN * LAMB, 530-46-1386
 JAMES M. B. LACKLIN, 405-84-9011
 RYENOLD * MASTERTON, 261-37-1369
 HOWARD O. MCGILLIN, 188-48-0036
 EDITH MEYERS, 168-54-6538
 THOMAS P. * MOLLOY, 258-62-5719
 FRANCES * O. OLMSTED, 094-38-4783
 WILLIAM D. * PALMER, 476-78-1909
 MICHAEL A. PARNELL, 095-52-5332
 MARSHA A. * SAJEER, 195-50-2009
 DANIEL P. SHAVER, 229-96-0761
 MARK P. * SPOSTO, 456-48-8688
 SANDRA B. * STOCKEL, 296-58-1978
 KATHRYN STONE, 264-37-7330
 STEVEN T. STRONG, 311-68-1150
 CRAIG E. * TELLER, 318-44-2513
 DARYL * WALKER, 401-66-1897
 MICHAEL * W. WALTERS, 371-54-6644
 DONNA L. * WILKINS, 237-08-8366
 BARRY L. * WILLIAMS, 153-42-7682
 JAMES E. * WILLSON, 443-52-8874
 DONNA M. WRIGHT, 106-42-6381

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be major

REYANT H. * ALDSTADT, 302-46-1320
 JEFFREY H. ALAN, 341-44-9870
 SALLYE J. ALLGOOD, 523-88-2123
 GERARD P. ANDREWS, 198-52-4670
 BRETT C. * ARMSTRONG, 453-27-0578
 JORGE BACELISBRITO, 540-64-5919
 RYBEN A. * BAUMANN, 604-46-0728
 PAUL T. BARTONE, 011-44-7894
 ROBERT A. * BENSON, 367-54-9468
 JOHN A. * BIRNER, 517-62-8470
 CHERYL A. * BITHER, 517-72-0077
 PATRICIA L. BOLNER, 228-45-7614
 WILLIAM H. BOISVERT, 200-38-9072
 EDMUND BONIEWICZ, 1, 214-60-6129
 REGINALD L. * BOOKER, 346-48-2522
 DOUGLAS A. * BOOM, 326-11-0720
 KEVIN J. BREHKE, 386-42-4784
 CLIFFORD B. * BROWN, 534-46-0538
 SCOTT A. BURGESS, 325-60-1254
 VICTOR W. BURNETTE, 201-46-4905
 CRAIG A. BUSS, 197-50-5129
 BRUCE R. BYRNE, 202-13-4961
 PATRICK T. * BYRNE, 217-54-3917
 ROBERT A. * BYRNE, 218-54-8331
 ELVIN P. * CARLSON, 502-63-7832
 STEVEN H. CARPENTER, 228-80-2222
 JON R. * CARTER, 225-89-3079
 JAMES W. * CARTWRIGHT, 373-52-1424
 RICHARD A. * CASSIDY, 310-52-1058
 MICHAEL S. * CHURCH, 334-62-4654
 ALISON P. * CLARK, 317-52-7032
 KATHLEEN * CLENDENIN, 371-54-0382
 THOMAS C. * CLINES, 097-54-5749
 KIM M. COWDEN, 174-46-8450
 TERRY K. * COX, 354-46-4371
 WILLIAM T. CRAFTON, 402-72-0344
 MARTA C. * DAVIDSON, 572-11-0580
 EARL C. DRIVER, 225-82-2222
 JAMES V. * ENGLISH, 520-64-2471
 STEPHEN M. FONTENOT, 549-84-7409
 DEXTER R. * FREEMAN, 237-92-9826
 BEAU J. * FRUND, 517-68-8882
 CREGORY A. * GAIM, 573-35-8248
 MICHAEL K. * GAMMELL, 541-60-3003
 JAMES W. * GIER, 411-94-3034
 DAVID E. * GODFREY, 542-74-6888
 SCOTT W. * GORDON, 272-52-4593
 DAVID L. GREEN, 505-80-7341
 REBECCA GREENWALD, 292-45-9422
 MICHAEL G. GUNN, 243-94-5797
 JOSEPH A. HALL, 230-94-8180
 RONALD A. HAMILTON, 240-02-5014
 EDMUND K. * HARAGUCHI, 576-74-4307
 JEFFREY D. * HART, 293-74-8540
 LYNN W. * HENSELMAN, 148-62-7323
 STEPHANIE HIGGINS, 089-56-1512
 MICHAEL E. HOOTEN, 456-96-1318
 JOHN P. HUGHES, 158-46-6228
 NICHOLAS H. HUNN, 488-84-1543
 DAVID B. * JACKSON, 411-78-9688
 PATTIL * JOHNSON, 345-52-3774
 CASPER P. * JONES, 310-56-3251
 JOHN D. JONES, 407-72-1824
 STEVEN P. JONES, 225-62-3677
 ROSALINE GREEN, 022-44-8079
 MICHAEL E. KIEFFER, 159-52-8256
 TOMMY C. KINNAIRD, 430-13-6977
 CAROLYN G. KNOTT, 081-56-3085
 ROBERT M. * KOOPS, 282-50-7079
 GEORGE W. KOR, 019-40-5694
 WILLIAM L. * KRANZER, 192-36-9044
 MICHAEL J. * KRUKAR, 180-52-1286
 DENNIS E. * KYLE, 412-94-4433
 RENE R. * LEBLANC, 532-62-9418

MICHAEL J. * LEGGIORRE, 202-48-6942
 DALE H. * LEVANDOWSKI, 014-3213
 EDWARD * LINDEKE, 197-36-6085
 THOMAS M. * LOGAN, 440-62-4543
 GAIL M. LONG, 528-02-4987
 STEVEN L. * LORD, 258-94-5530
 BRIAN J. * LUKLEY, 404-82-9005
 MICHAEL D. LYNCH, 192-56-7327
 KENT W. MANEVAL, 183-40-3530
 ROBERT * MASSEY, 433-02-8648
 ANWAR R. * MATEEN, 297-58-4161
 JEROME K. * MAULTSBY, 147-53-0170
 RICHARD * MCCUTCHEON, 502-56-3152
 WILLIAM M. MCDIVITT, 194-42-8127
 MERRIL * MCGOWANSHAW, 283-37-7756
 SARAH P. MCMENAMIN, 418-90-2736
 MICHAEL K. * MCNIBBE, 545-80-8624
 MARK A. MILLER, 171-59-7989
 REGINALD A. * MILLER, 183-42-7672
 FREDER MITTELSTADT, 502-58-8257
 DARYL S. MOYER, 183-40-4390
 JAMES A. * MUNDY, 524-96-9204
 OPHELIA * MUNN, 228-34-2312
 RAUL E. * MUESELER, 428-86-4676
 WILLIAM * NAUSCHUETZ, 361-48-0300
 RONALD H. * NELSON, 529-72-0812
 SHIRLEY * PALMATTER, 496-59-5001
 ROSS H. * PASTAL, 049-50-0741
 DAVID L. PATTERSON, 192-49-7792
 MARK J. PERRY, 283-31-1827
 GROVER C. PETERS, 443-54-8209
 DOUGLAS S. * PHELPS, 488-70-1792
 JAMES J. PICANO, 303-30-2056
 WILLIAM R. PRESCOTT, 502-56-2906
 CARLTON T. * PYANT, 220-11-9822
 CLENDON F. * RAINES, 250-13-7880
 PAULINE M. * REHRER, 194-46-2514
 MICHAEL L. REISS, 181-46-8866
 TIMOTHY J. RHODES, 228-34-1592
 JAMES L. ROSENGREN, 373-60-4228
 REGINA L. RUSSELL, 401-98-4114
 ROBERT E. * SAUNDERS, 116-48-8627
 JOHN J. SCHAEFER, 076-54-0086
 ROBERT F. * SCHAEFER, 299-44-8333
 MARTIN J. * SETTZER, 396-58-2000
 JOHN C. * SHERO, 444-70-6644
 CARL B. * SMITH, 489-72-7715
 COLEEN K. SMITH, 514-68-7680
 DOROTHY A. * SMITH, 018-58-7528
 SCOTT E. SMITH, 214-11-7113
 PORTIA STAINBROOK, 254-96-4546
 BARBARA V. * STEERS, 020-40-5689
 TONY L. * STORY, 463-08-4239
 FREDERIC SWIDERSKI, 001-46-7672
 ALLAN K. * TERRY, 504-58-0827
 LEE S. THOMPSON, 527-25-2708
 EDWARD A. * TORKILSON, 131-46-5882
 PATRICK J. * TRACY, 306-72-9782
 MARGARET A. * TRIBBLE, 460-88-1975
 MICHAEL R. TRIVETT, 245-96-7385
 MONA L. * TYREE, 225-74-0781
 GRACE M. UZOMA, 077-48-7790
 MARK A. * VAITUKS, 278-56-8306
 GREGORY L. * VRENTAS, 515-58-1615
 MELVYN * WASHINGTON, 221-68-3653
 DAVID F. WEST, 097-40-8048
 RICHARD K. WHITTLE, 446-54-6749
 RONALD E. * WILSON, 233-90-0787
 CAROL E. * WRIGHT, 415-92-9007
 JEFFREY * ZIMMERMAN, 575-52-8012

ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

To be major

VICKI W. BELCHER, 516-84-0215
 ANNETTE L. BERGERON, 018-52-0495
 MARY CARSTENSEN, 481-63-3395
 ELISE M. * DEWIT, 569-86-5513
 TERESA T. * DILLON, 445-62-0841
 TIMOTHY W. FLYNN, 504-52-0632
 JANE E. * FRUND, 197-46-8942
 PATRICIA T. * HARVEY, 467-15-4050
 WILLIAM J. HOWARD, 152-56-4558
 JOHN T. * HURLEY, 511-82-7420
 CASSANDRA L. * LEWIS, 510-28-3336
 LEO H. MARFONY, 145-58-4144
 ANN L. * PHILOPENA, 229-90-6943
 JANICE K. * RAUSCH, 347-58-8887
 CECILIA D. * THOMAS, 462-29-6593
 KEITH L. * WARD, 482-94-9423

VETERINARY CORPS

To be major

RONALD C. * BELL, 587-56-3636
 GARY D. COLEMAN, 529-58-6228
 JEFFREY S. * EGGERS, 514-64-3383
 JAMES J. * ELLIOTT, 524-66-8109
 MARLYN D. * GOODBARY, 441-54-5145
 RANDALL * GREENFIELD, 538-63-0242
 VINCENT C. * GRESHAM, 553-90-3028
 LESLIE G. HUCK, 479-58-4144
 CORNEL L. * KITTELLI, 369-50-4680
 ERIC J. * LINN, 271-50-6451
 MARK J. * MARTINEZ, 494-66-0241
 MARK R. * MASON, 501-54-2871
 THOMAS W. * MAYHEW, 422-78-7659
 RONALD E. * NIELSEN, 525-82-0449
 STEVEN D. * OSBORN, 313-70-9236
 JOHN W. * PROCTOR, 424-82-5729
 JARRETT N. * SCHMIT, 383-62-0225
 KEITH R. * VESLEY, 328-46-5234

BOB E. * WALTERS, 485-64-7410
 BRUCE H. * WILLIAMS, 257-19-7862
ARMY NURSE CORPS
To be major

VIRGINIA M. * ABBOTT, 005-50-6723
 NANETTE AHT, 392-65-2808
 CAROLYN J. * AMBROSE, 236-84-3932
 PATRICIA * ANDERSON, 443-50-6272
 CHERYL A. * APPLING, 392-25-3443
 BETTY D. * ARCHIE, 240-90-1344
 STEVEN G. * ARETZ, 042-50-6288
 VIVIAN T. * ASHFORD, 403-82-1221
 RODNEY D. * BARNES, 447-52-1489
 SANDRA T. * BEACH, 547-27-6227
 LISA M. BECKMANN, 476-82-8569
 BETH A. * BERES, 482-74-9616
 KATHLEEN E. * BERRY, 049-48-1085
 DEBORAH K. * BETTIS, 363-27-5495
 JEROME * BLACK, 587-56-8566
 SUZAN L. * BLACKWELL, 462-08-6566
 LOIS * BORSAYTRINDLE, 203-38-6059
 GARY M. * BOUDREAU, 033-40-4789
 PATRICIA A. BOULLIE, 516-64-7478
 ROBERT D. * BOWMAN, 471-64-3041
 DEBRA A. * BRADFORD, 448-46-6566
 SYBI * BRADLEYDALLAS, 226-86-6642
 KARIN * BUCHANAN, 354-56-7750
 HOWARD L. * BURTNETT, 410-90-5595
 TIMOTHY M. * BUREY, 025-50-9227
 BOBBIL * BYRN, 466-25-0359
 CORDELL * CADEOLIVER, 208-44-4035
 VI * CAMPBELLHEMMING, 157-48-6206
 KATHLEEN J. * CARROLL, 545-27-8132
 JUDITH K. * CLARK, 424-98-7801
 ELMER W. * COMBS, 416-78-8909
 MICHAEL J. * COOK, 392-46-3024
 CATHERINE A. * COOPER, 141-48-4238
 ROXANE M. * CORDEIRO, 575-72-3199
 DOROTHY H. * COX, 387-21-1640
 BILL N. * CRAESMAN, 435-62-7174
 MYRA D. * CROSS, 406-68-8803
 CAROL S. * DAHN, 383-60-8783
 DANNY L. * DAVIDSON, 483-72-0005
 RAMONA S. * DEEKER, 055-48-2212
 JANE M. * DENIO, 485-68-1779
 CHARLOTTE L. * DEPEW, 366-46-8647
 KATHERYN J. * DOLTER, 479-82-6336
 DENNIS M. * DRISCOLL, 022-36-0610
 DEBRA A. * ECHART, 216-46-6516
 ERIC E. * EDWARDS, 115-48-0402

ANNE M. * ELLIOTT, 226-96-0631
 BARRY J. * ELLIS, 257-74-5537
 RAMONA M. * FIOREY, 258-02-8133
 KATHRYN A. * FISCHER, 469-78-8645
 JOYCE * FLEMING, 303-69-7925
 MARGARET C. * FLOM, 355-50-3590
 THOMAS R. * FORHIS, 412-90-3430
 LEANA A. * FOXJOHNSON, 369-64-7892
 SOPHIE F. * FRANCIS, 074-52-6981
 LISE C. * FUCHS, 096-46-6256
 JANICE A. FULTON, 031-40-5041
 KAREN M. * GAUSMAN, 184-46-5181
 WILLIAM L. * GILLIS, 138-60-6148
 JAMES E. GLIDDEN, 484-74-5644
 JIMAL R. * HALES, 338-44-1041
 LILLIE L. * HALL, 569-20-5316
 DENISE M. * HARDEN, 399-50-3120
 RAE M. HARTMANN, 521-08-7648
 CHARLES F. * HATHAWAY, 280-50-1640
 CHRISTY A. * HAYES, 469-72-6527
 PHYLLIS A. HILL, 487-74-8293
 PATRICIA D. * HOROHO, 238-23-7767
 LEIGH P. * HUBBARD, 585-10-5264
 ROBIN T. * ILER, 222-44-0011
 DOUGLAS G. * JACKSON, 568-78-0554
 KIMBALL * JOHNSON, 523-98-6686
 CHARLES J. * KELLER, 492-64-5618
 JAMES L. * KING, 571-93-5457
 THOMAS J. * KOWELL, 585-44-1898
 KEITH A. * KRAUSE, 503-74-8105
 JAMES M. * LARSEN, 502-82-9438
 MARY A. * LAUSCH, 390-60-8580
 BOBBY E. * LAWS, 412-88-9335
 BARBARA J. * LAWSON, 009-32-6321
 ODIS D. * LEWIS, 458-94-0101
 NANNETT * LIBERTATORE, 200-44-7082
 KAREN K. * LINDELL, 585-04-6158
 NICKY R. * LINVILLE, 410-88-3823
 GERALD * LUPINOS, 217-46-3802
 SUE A. * MAHR, 287-52-6975
 STEPHEN M. * MAK, 558-80-4073
 PATRICIA D. * MALEK, 261-31-9789
 MICHAEL MARSCHEAN, 091-52-3518
 MILDRED M. * MAYES, 241-92-2322
 MICHAEL D. * MCCARTHY, 250-96-8493
 MICHAEL L. * MCCOY, 450-06-2622
 CAROL S. * MCMANUS, 457-86-3469
 KATHY E. * MIKLAS, 145-42-5356
 SHEILA D. * MITCHELL, 335-54-7728
 MICHAEL J. * MOORE, 562-56-5688
 JACK E. * MORELAND, 466-96-8236
 SUSAN C. * MORELAND, 024-42-8648

CONNIE K. * MORENO, 482-78-8869
 ROBERT K. * MOY, 451-96-8324
 ROLAND D. * NADEAU, 044-46-8226
 CLAYTON J. * NEIL, 370-44-6211
 LORI B. * NEWMAN, 516-90-6533
 JIMMY C. * NUCKOLLS, 512-64-7290
 WAYNE C. * NYGREN, 131-42-2658
 TERESA A. PARSONS, 449-92-1987
 PATRICIA * PATRICIAN, 150-54-7597
 SHARON R. * PFFIFNER, 522-76-7824
 WANDA * PLANADEBALL, 584-88-1884
 ANNETTE B. * QUICK, 115-50-3145
 CHANTALLE RAHAMAN, 211-42-6125
 SUSAN E. * RIVADILLA, 235-78-3889
 LINDA D. * ROBINETTE, 514-62-2009
 ELLEN H. * ROGERS, 031-40-9287
 JUDITH G. * ROZZELLE, 585-30-4049
 MARY P. * RUPPERT, 624-78-3770
 J. C. * RUSSELL, 401-69-5235
 LUCERO * SALICHI, 452-78-8854
 LINDA D. * SALLER, 564-76-4309
 ROSE M. * SALTER, 263-45-2650
 MARY A. * SCHWENKA, 245-11-7722
 MARLYN L. * SCOTT, 185-44-4944
 LYNN M. * SILLS, 281-52-9583
 IRAHAN E. * SLAUGHTER, 423-64-7835
 LYNN A. * SLEPSKI, 008-44-6175
 KATHY A. * SMITH, 282-76-7073
 MARK R. * SMITH, 282-62-5735
 MARY E. * SMITH, 272-46-9076
 JAIME E. * SORIA, 333-56-9211
 VICTORIA L. * SOUZA, 431-94-1167
 BEATRICE * STEPHENS, 016-46-2823
 CHARLOTT STEVENSON, 466-62-4134
 ROBERTA N. * TAYLOR, 227-78-5671
 JUDY * TOLLENAERE, 230-64-6378
 TARA K. * TRINARD, 374-68-6914
 NICHOLAS C. * TUMA, 389-94-4888
 MITCHELL D. * TURNER, 513-60-7441
 ALAN D. * WAGNER, 503-74-0554
 MINNIE R. * WALLER, 241-94-5383
 LINDA J. * WANGER, 573-96-1497
 DONNA F. * WASHINGTON, 202-52-6810
 LINDA S. * WEAVER, 192-44-8646
 BECKY J. WHITEMORE, 517-84-7287
 TERRY C. * WICKS, 479-74-8339
 DAVID * WILLIAMS, 024-48-2337
 JONI L. * WILLIAMS, 513-64-3079
 JANET L. * WILSON, 529-66-5305
 NANCY A. * ZAVACKI, 542-70-3125

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

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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. GARDENSON] 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 com-

mittees 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 non-residents' 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 our 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
REFUSEES**

(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, Ottschodella 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 anti-crime 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 num-

bered 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 41, 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:

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

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. INOUE,
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: Prescribes 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) technician 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 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 responsible 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, which 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 pro-

vide 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 301a 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 As-

stant 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 Secretary is directed to conduct the EIS in cooperation with the appropriate agencies of the State of Hawaii which have already begun state geothermal 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 has 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 \$300,000 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(a), 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 90 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 consultative 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 should 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 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.

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 Sup-

plemental 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 .	4,138,377,100
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. INOUIE,
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 surges 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

Appropriation/line item	Quantity (ammo in thousands)	Amount
Patriot ORP	25	10,000,000
ATACMS	32	50,000,000
Helifire	3,150	86,600,000
TOW 2A	2,000	22,300,000
TOW 2B	2,500	61,900,000
MURS Rocket	20,286	151,900,000
Total		663,500,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles M1 Tank Mods		
Total		26,300,000
Procurement of Ammunition:		
Cig. 25MM, APFSDS-T, M919	550	84,400,000
Cig. 25MM, AP Training, M910	1,191	23,800,000
Cig. 25MM, HEI-T, M792	1,000	20,000,000
Cig. Tank 105MM, APFSDS-T, M90DA1	8	16,000,000
Cig. Tank 120MM, APFSDS-T, M829A1	47	80,100,000
Cig. Tank 120MM, HEAT-MP-T, M830	30	50,000,000
Cig. Tank 120MM, TP-T, M831	27	26,000,000
Cig. Tank 120MM, TPCSDS-T, M865	30	22,000,000
Proj. Arty. 155MM, HE, M107	118	22,500,000
Proj. Arty. 155MM, ADAM	3.5	10,900,000
Proj. Arty. 155MM, Illum, M485	18	4,500,000
Prop. Chg. 155MM, Red Bag, M119	125	20,000,000
Cig. Mortar, 120MM	66	29,600,000
Hydra 70 Rockets	70	24,400,000
EOD Explosive Items		20,000,000
Small Arms		20,700,000
Cig. 30 MM, Target Practice	450	5,000,000
Cig. 30 MM, HEDP	4,520	22,600,000
Total		509,600,000
Other Procurement:		
Classified Program		15,000,000
Countermeasures Equipment		11,300,000
REMSIG	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:		
STARs		7,900,000
Patriot GRP		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	341	193,800,000
TOW 2A	300	3,500,000
Maverick	36	2,700,000
SLAM	7	6,300,000
CSU-78 Gator	2	6,000,000
FMU-140 Proximity Fuzze 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	34,600,000
2.75" Rocket Illuminating Warhead	1	500,000
Cig. 20MM, SAPHE, PGU-28	156	1,200,000
Cig. 25MM, HEI, PGU-25	23	700,000
Cig. 25MM, AP, PGU-28	66	1,000,000
Total		815,600,000
Other Procurement:		
RR-144 Chaff Cartridge	560	1,800,000
MU-27 Infrared Decoy Flare	10	1,400,000
MU-27 Infrared Decoy Flare	18	1,800,000
CCU-63	528	800,000
BOX Chaff	1,560	4,100,000
Special Purpose Support System		15,200,000
Spares and Repair Parts		8,700,000
Total		34,800,000
Procurement, Marine Corps:		
Cig. Mortar, 81MM, HEANO	73	18,700,000
Cig. Mortar, 81MM, Smoke	32	3,200,000
Cig. Mortar, 81MM, Illum	58	13,000,000
Prop Chg. 8 Inch, Red Bag	18	4,200,000
Cig. Tank, 120MM, APFSDS-T, M829A1	5	8,000,000
Proj. Arty. 155MM, ADAM	3.5	10,000,000
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 (anno in thousands)	Amount
War Consumables		15,200,000
Classified Program		17,700,000
Total		59,500,000
Missile Procurement:		
Navicraft	5,255	388,900,000
HARM	1,100	226,500,000
Classified Program		30,000,000
Total		645,500,000
Other Procurement:		
Cig, impulse, ARD-863	375	800,000
CSU-89 Gator	1.2	41,400,000
CSU-15 Electro-Optic Guided Glide Bomb	1	15,200,000
GSU-24 Laser Guided Bomb Kit	1.2	102,000,000
GSU-27 Laser Guided Bomb Kit	8	68,000,000
CSU-87 Combined Effects Munition	.10	158,000,000
MK-13 1000 Pound Bomb (Area Denial)	.9	14,600,000
FMU-139 Fuz Cables	154	5,200,000
ALA-17 Infrared Decoy Flare	.3	100,000
MUJ-7 Infrared Decoy Flare	200	700,000
M206 Infrared Decoy Flare	100	1,500,000
Long Range Interrupter		200,000
MUJ-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		3,484,200,000

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 naviga-

tional 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 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".

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 Services 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: Restores 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 sup-

plies 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. INOUE,
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 RUDDMAN,
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 amendments 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 environ-

mental 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 FIRE 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 Investigation						
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 (By transfer)	4,400,000	5,400,000 (1,400,000)	4,400,000 (1,400,000)	4,400,000 (1,400,000)	-1,000,000	
Total, Chapter I: New budget (obligational) authority (By transfer)	61,136,000	69,472,000 (1,400,000)	62,078,000 (1,400,000)	61,136,000 (1,400,000)	-8,336,000	-942,000
(CHAPTER II)						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
Procurement (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)						
Missile procurement, Army		(259,300,000)			(-259,300,000)	
Procurement of ammunition, Army		(29,800,000)			(-29,800,000)	
Procurement, Marine Corps		(34,700,000)			(-34,700,000)	
Total, Chapter II: (By transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)		(333,800,000)			(-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	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000		
101-60 Economic support fund	850,000,000	850,000,000	850,000,000	850,000,000	+200,000,000	
101-53						
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						
101-44 Salaries: 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	3,066,000	3,066,000	+82,000	
Total, salaries	10,318,000	6,164,000	6,328,000	6,239,000	+75,000	-89,000
101-44 General expenses	1,196,000	978,000	1,138,000	1,061,000	+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	280,000		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 (obligations) authority	12,115,000	7,142,000	7,905,000	7,364,000	+252,000	-511,000
CHAPTER V RELATED AGENCIES							
Panama Canal Commission							
101-44	Panama Canal Revolving Fund: (Limitation on operating and capital expenses)		(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)		
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							
101-80	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	6,759,000	6,759,000	+1,825,000	
CHAPTER VII DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS							
Veterans Health Service and Research Administration							
	Medical care		48,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-21,000,000	
Departmental Administration							
101-80	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 (reversion)		-9,900,000	-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							
101-3	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities (By transfer)	(3,180,000)	(3,180,000)	4,000,000 (3,180,000)	2,000,000 (3,180,000)	+2,000,000	-2,000,000
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.....	84,406,000	84,406,000	82,866,000	83,616,000	-790,000	+750,000
	Total, salaries and expenses.....	89,520,000	89,520,000	87,960,000	88,730,000	-790,000	+750,000
101-3	Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000		
101-3	Court security.....	530,000	530,000	530,000	530,000		
	Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	75,850,000	75,850,000	74,110,000	74,880,000	-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.....	1,833,000	1,833,000	1,833,000	1,833,000		
	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.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	6,000,000		
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	1,800,000	-400,000	+800,000
Small Business Administration							
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....		(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)		
	Total, Related agencies.....	6,000,000	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.....		(9,800,000)	(20,000,000)	(24,000,000)	(-14,400,000)	(-4,000,000)
	(By transfer).....	(8,108,000)	(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	+53,000,000
	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.....		78,400,000		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 (obligations) 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							
101-80	State unemployment insurance and employment service 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	+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)	(398,000,000)	(398,000,000)	(-48,000,000)	
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 VII							
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							
101-3	Salaries and expenses		46,900,000	46,900,000	46,900,000		
	(By transfer)	(68,900,000)					
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	1,587,900,000	1,598,300,000	1,598,300,000	+1,400,000	
	Appropriations	(1,521,000,000)	(1,567,900,000)	(1,568,300,000)	(1,568,300,000)	(+1,400,000)	
	Rescissions						
	(By transfer)	(88,900,000)		(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)		(4,880,000)	(4,880,000)	(+4,880,000)	
	Alcohol safety incentive grants (limitation on obligations)		(4,880,000)	(4,880,000)	(+4,880,000)	
	Total, Chapter DC:					
	New budget (obligational) authority	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	
	(liquidation of contract authorization)			(4,880,000)	(4,880,000)	(+4,880,000)
	(limitation on obligations)			(4,880,000)	(4,880,000)	(+4,880,000)
CHAPTER XI						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans Benefits Administration						
101-80	Compensation and pensions	712,584,000	303,084,000	712,584,000	712,584,000	+409,500,000
101-44	Readjustment benefits	250,000,000		250,000,000	250,000,000	+250,000,000
101-80	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						
101-50	Annual contributions for assisted housing: Reactions	-539,112,000	-275,815,000	-275,815,000	-298,815,000	-23,000,000
	Assistance for the renewal of expiring section 8 subsidy contracts		155,815,000	155,815,000	155,815,000	
	(By transfer)	(155,815,000)				
101-50	Rental rehabilitation grants (recission)	-70,000,000				
101-50	Congregate services (recission)	-6,500,000				
	Payments for operation of low-income housing projects		75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	
	Homeownership and opportunity for people everywhere grants (HOPE grants)	185,000,000				
101-3	HOME Investment partnerships program	500,000,000				
	Total, Housing programs	48,388,000	-45,000,000	-45,000,000	-68,000,000	-23,000,000
Homeless Assistance						
Shelter plus care:						
101-3	Section 8 moderate rehabilitation, single room 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	88,000,000				
Community Planning and Development						
101-50	Urban development action grants (recission)	-13,518,000				
101-50	Urban homesteading (recission)	-13,387,000				
101-50	Rehabilitation loan fund (recission)	-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
	Appropriations	(1,725,584,000)	(533,899,000)	(1,193,399,000)	(1,183,399,000)	(+659,500,000)
	Recissions	(780,527,000)	(-275,815,000)	(-275,815,000)	(-298,815,000)	(-23,000,000)
	(By transfer)	(179,815,000)				(-23,000,000)
	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
	Appropriations	(4,213,181,000)	(3,620,879,100)	(3,924,538,100)	(4,085,019,100)	(+464,340,000)
	Recissions	(790,527,000)	(-285,415,000)	(-285,815,000)	(-322,815,000)	(-37,400,000)
	(liquidation of contract authorization)			(4,880,000)	(4,880,000)	(+4,880,000)
	(limitation on trust funds)	(382,000,000)	(432,000,000)	(388,000,000)	(386,000,000)	(-46,000,000)
	(By transfer)	(272,823,000)	(8,608,000)	(8,701,000)	(8,701,000)	(+1,093,000)
TITLE V - CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND VETERANS BENEFITS						
VETERANS BENEFITS						
	Military personnel and veterans benefits (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation account)			(500,000,000)	(655,000,000)	(+655,000,000)
	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:			50,000,000	50,000,000	+50,000,000
	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)
	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
	Appropriations	(5,186,736,000)	(4,421,782,100)	(4,949,848,100)	(5,108,873,100)	(+887,081,000)
	Recissions	(790,527,000)	(-285,415,000)	(-286,815,000)	(-322,815,000)	(-37,400,000)
	(liquidation of contract authorization)			(4,880,000)	(4,880,000)	(+4,880,000)
	(limitation on obligations)			(4,880,000)	(4,880,000)	(+4,880,000)
	(limitation on trust funds)	(382,000,000)	(432,000,000)	(388,000,000)	(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)

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 no 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 the 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 feasibility 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 FAZO, 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 long-standing 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 yeas 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
Billey	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)
Doole	McCandless	Upton
Dornan (CA)	McEwen	Valentine
Dreier	McMillan (NC)	Vander Jagt
Duncan	Meyers	Walker
Fawell	Miller (WA)	Washington
Fields	Moorhead	Wyle
Galleghy	Nichols	Zelliff
Gilchrest	Nussle	Zimmer
Gillmor	Patterson	
Goss	Pease	

NAYS—295

Abercrombie Gray Olin
 Alexander Green Ortiz
 Anderson Gunderson Orton
 Andrews (ME) Hall (OH)
 Andrews (NJ) Hamilton Owens (NY)
 Andrews (TX) Hamilton Owens (UT)
 Annunzio Hammerschmidt
 Anthony Harris Oxley
 Applegate Hayes (IL) Packard
 Atkins Hayes (LA) Pallone
 Bacchus Hertel Panetta
 Bennett Hefner Parker
 Bentley Hochbrueckner Paxon
 Berman Hoagland Payne (NJ)
 Bevilil Hertel Payne (VA)
 Bilbray Hoyer Pelosi
 Bilirakis Hubbard Perkins
 Boehlert Huckaby Peterson (FL)
 Boehmer Hughes Peterson (MN)
 Boulou Hunter Pickett
 Borski Hutto Pickle
 Boucher Inhofe Poshard
 Brewster Ireland Pursell
 Brooks Jefferson Quillen
 Browder Johnson (CT) Rahall
 Brown Johnson (SD) Rangel
 Bruce Jones (GA) Ravenel
 Bryant Jones (NC) Regula
 Byron Jontz Richardson
 Campbell (CO) Kanjorski Rinaldo
 Cardin Kasper Ritter
 Carper Kennedy Roberts
 Carr Kennelly Roe
 Chapman Klidde Roemer
 Clement Kleczka Rogers
 Coleman (MO) Kolbe Rose
 Coleman (TX) Kolter Rowland
 Collins (IL) Kopetski Roybal
 Collins (MI) Kostmayer Russo
 Condit Lagomarsino Sabo
 Cooper Lancaster Sanders
 Costello Lantos Sangmeister
 Coughlin LaRocco Santorum
 Cox (IL) Laughlin Sarpius
 Coyne Lehman (CA) Savage
 Cramer Lehman (FL) Sawyer
 Cunningham Levin (MD) Saxton
 Darden Lewis (CA) Schaefer
 Davis Lewis (GA) Schener
 de la Garza Lightfoot Schiro
 DeFazio Lipinski Schroeder
 DeLauro Livingstou Schulze
 Dellums Long Schumer
 Derrick Lowery (CA) Serrano
 Dicks Lowey (NY) Shuster
 Dixon Lukeu Sikorski
 Donnelly Machtley Siskiy
 Dooley Markey Skaggs
 Dorgan (ND) Martinez Skeen
 Downey Mavroules Skelton
 Durbin Mazzoli Slattery
 Dymally McCloskey Slaughter (NY)
 Early McCrery Smith (FL)
 Eckart McCurdy Smith (IA)
 Edwards (CA) McDade Smith (NJ)
 Edwards (OR) McGrath Snowe
 Edwards (TX) McGrath Spratt
 Emerson McHugh Stagers
 Engel McMillen (MD) Stark
 English McNulty Stokes
 Erdreich Miller (CA) Studts
 Espy Mink Swift
 Evans Mineta Synar
 Fazio Moakley Tallon
 Feighan Mollinari Tauzin
 Fish Mollohan Tauzin
 Foglietta Montgomery Taylor (MS)
 Ford (MI) Moody Thomas (GA)
 Frank (MA) Moran Thomas (WY)
 Franks (CT) Morella Thornton
 Gallo Morrison Torres
 Gallo Mraszek Towns
 Gaydos Murphy Traficant
 Gejdenson Murtha Traxler
 Gekas Myers Unsold
 Gephardt Vento Vander Jagt
 Geren Natcher Vislosky
 Gibbons Neal (MA) Volkmer
 Gilman Neal (NC) Vucanovich
 Glickman Nowak Walsh
 Gonzalez Oaker Washington
 Goodling Oberstar Waters
 Gordon Obey Weiss

Weldou Wise Yatron Fascell Long Ros-Lehtinen
 Wheat Wolf Young (AK) Fazio Lowery (CA)
 Whitten Wolfe Young (FL) Feighan Lowery (NY)
 Williams Wyden Fields Luken Rowland
 Wilson Yates Foglietta Markley Roybal
 Frank (MI) Sabo
 Frank (MA) Sanders
 Franks (CT) Martinez Sangmeister
 Frost Mavroules Santorum
 Gallo McCandless Sarpius
 Gallygly McCloskey Sawyer
 Gaydos McCrery Schener
 Gejdenson McCurdy Schener
 Gekas McDade Schief
 Gephardt McDermott Schuler
 Geren McDermott Schumer
 Gibbons McGrath Serrano
 Gilchrist Gilchrist Shaw
 Gillingor Gillmor Shays
 Gilman Udall Shuster
 Glickman Waxman Sikorski
 Goodling Meyers Siskiy
 Gordon Michel Skaggs
 Goss Miller (WA) Skeen
 Gray Mineta Skelton
 Green Mink Slattery
 Guarini Moakley Slaughter (NY)
 Gunderson Mollinari Slaughter (VA)
 Hall (OH) Mollohan Smith (FL)
 Hamilton Montgomery Smith (IA)
 Hammerschmidt Moody Smith (NJ)
 Harris Moran Snowe
 Hastert Morella Solaz
 Hayes (IL) Morrison Spence
 Hefner Mraszek Spratt
 Henger Murphy Staggers
 Hertel Murtha Stearns
 Hoagland Myers Stokes
 Hobson Nagle Studts
 Hochbrueckner Natcher Sundquist
 Holloway Neal (MA) Sweet
 Hopkins Neal (NC) Swift
 Horn Nichols Synar
 Horton Nowak Tallon
 Hoyer Oaker Tauzin
 Hunter Oberstar Taylor (MS)
 Hutto Obey Taylor (NC)
 Hyde Ortiz Thomas (CA)
 Inhofe Orton Thomas (GA)
 Ireland Owens (NY) Thomas (WY)
 James Owens (UT) Thornton
 Jefferson Oxley Torres
 Johnson (CT) Packard Towns
 Johnson (SD) Parker Traficant
 Jones (GA) Patterson Traxler
 Jones (NC) Paxon Unsold
 Jontz Payne (NJ) Vander Jagt
 Kanjorski Payne (VA) Vento
 Kasper Kaptur Vislosky
 Kennedy Kasich Volkmer
 Kennelly Kennedy Vucanovich
 Kleczka Klidde Walsh
 Klidde Kleczka Washington
 Klug Kling Waters
 Kolbe Kolter Poehard Weber
 Kolter Kopetski Price Weiss
 Kostmayer Davis Traxler Wheat
 de la Garza Kyl Darlen Duffin Whitten
 DeFazio DeFazio DeLauro Dicks Wilson
 DeLauro Dickinson Dixon Williams
 Dellums Dicks Leach Leach Wolf
 Derrick Dickson Dixon Wofpe
 Derrick Dicks Leach Wyden
 Dixon Doolittle Lewis (CA) Yate
 Donnelly Dorman (CA) Lewis (GA) Yates
 Dooley Dorman (CA) Lewis (CA) Yate
 Doolittle Dorman (CA) Lewis (CA) Yate
 Downey Downey Lightfoot Yatron
 Durbin Durbin Lightfoot Young (AK)
 Early Early Lewis (MI) Young (FL)
 Eckart Eckart Lewis (CA) Zelliff
 Edwards (CA) Edwards (CA) Lightfoot Zimmer
 Edwards (OR) Edwards (OR) Lightfoot Zimmer
 Edwards (TX) Edwards (TX) Lightfoot Zimmer

NOT VOTING—45

Ackerman Flake McCollum
 Arney Ford (TN) Mfume
 Aspin Gingrich Miller (OH)
 AuCoin Hatcher Ray
 Barnard Jacobs Reed
 Bellenson Jenkins Ridge
 Boxer Johnston Rostenkowski
 Bustamante LaFaice Sharp
 Clay Lent Smith (TX)
 Clinger Levine (CA) Stallings
 Conyers Lewis (FL) Stenholm
 Dannemeyer Lloyd Tanner
 DeLay Manton Torricelli
 Dingell Marlenee Udall
 Dwyer Matsui 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 re-
 jected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr.
 McNULTY). The question is on the con-
 ference 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 de-
 vice and there were—yeas 340, nays 48,
 not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 61]

YEAS—340

Abercrombie Brooks Coyne
 Alexander Broomfield Cramer
 Anderson Browder Cunningham
 Andrews (ME) Brown Darlen
 Andrews (NJ) Bruce Davis
 Andrews (TX) Bryant de la Garza
 Annunzio Burton DeFazio
 Anthony Byron DeLauro
 Applegate Camp Derrick
 Atkins Campbell (CA) Dickinson
 Bacchus Campbell (CO) Dicks
 Baker Cardin Dixon
 Barrett Carper Donnelly
 Bateman Carr Dooley
 Bellenson Chandler Doolittle
 Bennett Chapman Dorman (CA)
 Bentley Clement Downey
 Bereuter Coble Durbin
 Berman Coleman (MO) Early
 Bevilil Coleman (TX) Eckart
 Bilbray Collins (IL) Edwards (CA)
 Bilirakis Collins (MI) Edwards (OK)
 Bliley Condit Edwards (TX)
 Boehlert Conyers Emerson
 Boehner Cooper Engel
 Bonior Costello English
 Borski Coughlin Erdreich
 Boucher Cox (CA) Espy
 Brewster Cox (IL) Evans

Fascell Long Ros-Lehtinen
 Fazio Lowery (CA) Rose
 Feighan Lowery (NY) Roukema
 Fields Luken Rowland
 Fish Markley Roybal
 Foglietta Markley Sabo
 Ford (MI) Martin Sanders
 Frank (MA) Martinez Sangmeister
 Franks (CT) Mavroules Santorum
 Frost Mavroules Sarpius
 Gallygly McCandless Sawyer
 Gaydos McCloskey Schener
 Gejdenson McCurdy Schener
 Gekas McDade Schief
 Gephardt McDermott Schuler
 Geren McDermott Schumer
 Gibbons McGrath Serrano
 Gilchrist Gilchrist Shaw
 Gillingor Gillmor Shays
 Gilman Udall Shuster
 Glickman Waxman Sikorski
 Goodling Meyers Siskiy
 Gordon Michel Skaggs
 Goss Miller (WA) Skeen
 Gray Mineta Skelton
 Green Mink Slattery
 Guarini Moakley Slaughter (NY)
 Gunderson Mollinari Slaughter (VA)
 Hall (OH) Mollohan Smith (FL)
 Hamilton Montgomery Smith (IA)
 Hammerschmidt Moody Smith (NJ)
 Harris Moran Snowe
 Hastert Morella Solaz
 Hayes (IL) Morrison Spence
 Hefner Mraszek Spratt
 Henger Murphy Staggers
 Hertel Murtha Stearns
 Hoagland Myers Stokes
 Hobson Nagle Studts
 Hochbrueckner Natcher Sundquist
 Holloway Neal (MA) Sweet
 Hopkins Neal (NC) Swift
 Horn Nichols Synar
 Horton Nowak Tallon
 Hoyer Oaker Tauzin
 Hunter Oberstar Taylor (MS)
 Hutto Obey Taylor (NC)
 Hyde Ortiz Thomas (CA)
 Inhofe Orton Thomas (GA)
 Ireland Owens (NY) Thomas (WY)
 James Owens (UT) Thornton
 Jefferson Oxley Torres
 Johnson (CT) Packard Towns
 Johnson (SD) Parker Traficant
 Jones (GA) Patterson Traxler
 Jones (NC) Paxon Unsold
 Jontz Payne (NJ) Vander Jagt
 Kanjorski Payne (VA) Vento
 Kasper Kaptur Vislosky
 Kennedy Kasich Volkmer
 Kennelly Kennedy Vucanovich
 Kleczka Klidde Walsh
 Klidde Kleczka Washington
 Klug Kling Waters
 Kolbe Kolter Poehard Weber
 Kolter Kopetski Price Weiss
 Kostmayer Davis Traxler Wheat
 de la Garza Kyl Darlen Duffin Whitten
 DeFazio DeFazio DeLauro Dicks Wilson
 DeLauro Dickinson Dixon Williams
 Dellums Dicks Leach Leach Wolf
 Derrick Dickson Dixon Wofpe
 Derrick Dicks Leach Wyden
 Dixon Doolittle Lewis (CA) Yate
 Donnelly Dorman (CA) Lewis (CA) Yate
 Dooley Dorman (CA) Lewis (CA) Yate
 Doolittle Dorman (CA) Lewis (CA) Yate
 Downey Downey Lightfoot Yatron
 Durbin Durbin Lightfoot Young (AK)
 Early Early Lewis (MI) Young (FL)
 Eckart Eckart Lewis (CA) Zelliff
 Edwards (CA) Edwards (CA) Lightfoot Zimmer
 Edwards (OR) Edwards (OR) Lightfoot Zimmer
 Edwards (TX) Edwards (TX) Lightfoot Zimmer

NAYS—48

DeLay Gradison
 Dellums Grandy
 Dorgan (ND) Hall (TX)
 Dreier Hancock
 Duncan Hansen
 Dymally Hayes (LA)
 Fawell Hesley
 Gonzalez Houghton

Hubbard	Panetta	Sensenbrenner
Huckabay	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
Arney	Jacobs	Reed
Aspin	Jenkins	Ritter
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 33, 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 sequesterable 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 Appropria-

tions Act, 1991, under the heading "General Services Administration, Real Property Activities, 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 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, Northern 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 hundred-weight;

(C) is authorized to make such temporary modifications in the operation of milk marketing orders as are necessary 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.

(1) **SOLIDS CONTENT OF BEVERAGE MILK.**—

(A) **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 deter-

mined 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.