

software, or system functional specifications;

"(B) the design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing, or modification of computer systems or programs, including prototypes, based on and related to user or system design specifications;

"(C) the design, documentation, testing, creation, or modification of computer programs related to machine operating systems; or

"(D) a combination of duties described in subparagraph (A), (B), and (C) the performance of which requires the same level of skills, and

who, in the case of an employee who is compensated on an hourly basis, is compensated at a rate of not less than \$27.63 an hour."

SEC. 3. USE OF AN EMPLOYER-OWNER VEHICLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 254) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

"(e) For purposes of subsection (a), the use by an employee of an employer-owned vehicle to initially travel to the actual place of performance of the principal activity which such employee is employed to perform at the start of the workday and to ultimately travel to the home of the employee from the actual place of performance of the principal activity which such employee is employed to perform at the end of the workday shall not be considered an activity for which the employer is required to pay the minimum wage or overtime compensation if—

"(1) such employee has chosen to drive such vehicle pursuant to a knowing and voluntary agreement between such employer and such employee or the representative of such employee and such agreement is not a condition of employment;

"(2) such employee incurs no costs for driving, parking, or otherwise maintaining the vehicle of such employer;

"(3) the worksites to which such employee is commuting to or from are within the normal commuting area of the establishment of such employer; and

"(4) such vehicle is of a type that does not impose substantially greater difficulties to drive than the type of vehicle that is normally used by individuals for commuting."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (c) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and shall apply in determining the application of section 4 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 254) to an employee in any civil section brought before such date of enactment but pending on such date.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce that a full committee hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, July 17, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1920, a bill to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and for other purposes.

Those who wish to testify or to submit written testimony should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC, 20510. Presentation of oral testi-

mony is by committee invitation. For further information, please contact Jo Meuse or Brian Malnak at (202) 224-6730.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, July 8, 1996, at 6 p.m., to hold a closed briefing on intelligence matters.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CHURCH ARSON PREVENTION ACT OF 1996

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996 which passed this body on June 26, 1996. I applaud the efforts of my colleagues, Senators FAIRCLOTH and KENNEDY, in proposing a quick course of action which will take us one step closer to putting an end to these terrible acts on our Nation's places of worship.

Mr. President, since January 1995, there have been 75 fires in churches nationwide. Thirty-six fires have occurred in predominantly African-American churches in the Southeast United States. Over the past year and a half, there have been several church burnings in my home State of Tennessee, a total of six this year alone. Some of these fires may turn out to be accidents but others were clearly set intentionally. It is my belief that the individuals who set these fires must be prosecuted and punished to the fullest extent possible.

The people of Tennessee have joined together to help heal the deep wounds from the loss of these local churches. Like the people of Tennessee, the people of America demanded that we pass this legislation. H.R. 3525 demonstrates America's commitment to protecting houses of worship across philosophical and geographical boundaries, but more important, it demonstrates that we are united in this effort.

Mr. President, I truly believe that the local authorities are the best resource to investigate and solve these types of crimes. This bill does not undermine, or in any way suggest, that the local authorities are not capable of solving these crimes. Rather, the bill helps to deal with special difficulties involved when criminals move from State to State and where Federal assistance and a Federal statute is needed to adequately resolve the problem.

This bipartisan bill is a tremendous resource to help to rebuild the churches and help law enforcement officials investigate and prosecute those responsible. It has four main components.

First, it amends the Federal Criminal Code to make it easier to prosecute cases of destruction of religious property. Currently, in cases of destruction of religious property, there is a requirement that the damage exceed \$10,000. Moreover, there is a stringent interstate commerce requirement. This bill eliminates the monetary requirement and replaces the interstate commerce requirement with a more sensible scheme that will expand the scope of a prosecutor's ability to prosecute church arsons and other acts of religious desecration.

The bill also conforms the penalty for church arson and the statute of limitations to that of the Federal arson statute, thus raising the maximum potential penalty for church arson from 10 to 20 years and the statute of limitations from 5 to 7 years.

The bill also gives HUD authority to use up to \$5 million from an existing and already appropriated fund to extend loan guarantees to financial institutions who make loans to 501(c)(3) organizations that have been damaged as a result of terrorism or arson.

Mr. President, I applaud the efforts of private corporations and local charitable organizations in their efforts to provide the vital funds necessary to help rebuild many of these churches. I would urge that the people of this great country continue to dig deep into their own pockets, and continue playing a critical role in helping their neighbors to rebuild their local church.

In order to help State and local authorities investigate the crimes, H.R. 3525 authorizes funding for the Treasury and the Justice Department to help train local law enforcement officials investigating church arson.

Mr. President, growing up and raising my family in the South, I understand the role that the local church plays in the lives of the community and in the lives of the people of Tennessee. The burnings in question serve as an attack on one of our Nation's most sacred institutions. We must act now to put an end to these crimes and to bring those responsible to justice.

I applaud my colleagues who joined me in supporting H.R. 3525. Together we are sending a clear statement that this type of crime is unacceptable and those responsible will be severely punished. •

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1996.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through June 28, 1996. The estimates of