

Commission, as authorized by law (75 Stat. 706, 707), \$478,000.

# INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

## CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), as amended by the Act of September 25, 1970 (Public Law 91-407), \$511,000.

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including the employment of aliens; services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, official representation expenses (not to exceed \$20,000); reimbursements to the General Services Administration for security guard services; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, [\$468,300,000] \$474,300,000, to remain available until expended, of which [\$11,000,000] \$17,000,000 shall be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: *Provided*, That from this appropriation, transfer of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That moneys received by the Commission for the cooperative nuclear safety research program, services rendered to foreign governments and international organizations, and the material and information access authorization programs, including criminal history checks under section 149 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, may be retained and used for salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$457,300,000 in fiscal year 1996 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 1996 from licensing fees, inspection services and other services and collections, excluding those moneys received for the cooperative nuclear safety research program, services rendered to foreign governments and international organizations, and the material and information access authorization programs, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1996 appropriation estimated at not more than [\$11,000,000] \$17,000,000.

### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, including services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition, an amount not to exceed 5 percent of this sum may be transferred from Salaries and Expenses, Nuclear Regulatory Commission: *Provided*, That notice of such transfers shall be given to the

Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation, transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 1996 from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1996 appropriation estimated at not more than \$0.

## NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100-203, section 5051, [\$2,531,000] \$2,664,000, to be transferred from the Nuclear Waste Fund and to remain available until expended.

## SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the United States member of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission as authorized by law (84 Stat. 1541), \$318,000.

## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

For payment of the United States share of the current expenses of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, as authorized by law (84 Stat. 1530, 1531), \$288,000.

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FUND

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U.S.C. ch. 12A), including purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, and purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, [\$103,339,000] \$110,339,000, to remain available until expended.

## TITLE V

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

[SEC. 501. Sec. 505 of Public Law 102-377, the Fiscal Year 1993 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, and section 208 of Public Law 99-349, the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1986, are repealed.]

[SEC. 502. Sec. 510 of Public Law 101-514, the Fiscal Year 1991 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is repealed.]

SEC. 503. Without fiscal year limitation and notwithstanding section 502(b)(5) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, as amended, or any other provision of law, a member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board whose term has expired may continue to serve as a member of the Board until such member's successor has taken office.

[SEC. 504. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any program, project, or activity, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which the funds are made available that the program, project, or activity is not in compliance with any applicable Federal law relating to risk assessment, the protection of private property rights, or unfunded mandates.]

SEC. 505. (a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent

practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

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

SEC. 506. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to revise the Missouri River Master Water Control Manual when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which the funds are made available that such revision provides for an increase in the springtime water release program during the spring heavy rainfall and snow melt period in States that have rivers draining into the Missouri River below the Gavins Point Dam.

[SEC. 507. The amount otherwise provided in this Act for the following account is hereby reduced by the following amount:

[(1) "Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund", aggregate amount, \$1,000.

[SEC. 508. None of the funds made available in this Act for the Army Corps of Engineers Upper Mississippi River-Illinois Waterway System Navigation Study may be used to study any portion of the Upper Mississippi River located above Lock and Dam 14 at Moline, Illinois, and Bettendorf, Iowa, except that the limitation in this section shall not apply to the conducting of any system-wide environmental baseline study pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act.]

SEC. 509. Without fiscal year limitation, the amount of fish and wildlife costs that the Bonneville Power Administration may incur during a fiscal year shall not exceed its ability to pay as a percent of the preceding years gross annual power revenues exclusive of gross residential exchange revenues that the Bonneville Administrator accrues in that fiscal year. No branch or agency of the Federal Government shall take any action pursuant to any law which shall cause the Bonneville Power Administration to exceed this expenditure limitation.

"Fish and wildlife costs" includes—

(1) purchase power costs and lost revenues, as determined by the Bonneville Administrator (subject to independent audit), based on the forecast value of such costs or revenues under average flow conditions, related to operations of the Federal Columbia River Power System for the benefit of fish and wildlife affected by the development, operation, or management of such system using operations prior to passage of the Northwest Power Act as a baseline for calculating such costs;

(2) expenditures; and

(3) reimbursable costs.

This provision shall be implemented on October 1, 1995 unless there is a valid agreement which limits Bonneville's exposure to increases in fish and wildlife costs consistent with its ability to pay and the needs for fish and wildlife resources in the Columbia River Basin.

This Act may be cited as the "Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1996".

## HOMOSEXUAL RIGHTS NEED CLEAR AND DIRECT DEBATE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, an effort is underway to demand that Congress enact legislation to grant rights to homosexuals that other Americans do not have. I cannot believe that such legislation will be approved by either the Senate or the House, but there's no way to be certain that either or both

bodies won't cave in to political pressures being exerted.

One thing appears certain: The liberal media will likely get behind such an effort.

In any event, Mr. President, the Kinston, NC, Daily Free Press published an excellent article on July 16 written by a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks—Dr. Richard G. McDonald of Kinston who for more than 50 years has been working with homosexuals. Dr. McDonald has a clear understanding of what is going on even if the vast majority of U.S. Senators do not.

In any event, Mr. President, I want Dr. McDonald's observations to be made available to Senators and others who may have concerns about the obvious powerplay going on among U.S. homosexuals. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the published comments of Dr. McDonald be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Kinston Free Press, July 16, 1995]  
HOMOSEXUAL RIGHTS NEED CLEAR AND DIRECT DEBATE

(By Dr. Richard G. McDonald)

There has been an ongoing debate about gay rights, but the parameters of tolerance have not been addressed. This needs to be discussed clearly and directly.

There are tolerated limits and moral bounds to all human activity. There is a legal maxim that states, "Your right to swing your fist ends where my jaw begins." Self-explanatory. This is a line beyond which you may not proceed without dire consequence.

For over 50 years during and since WW II, I have been associated with, observed, supervised and counseled homosexuals; mostly male. Civil rights is something to which all people are entitled, regardless any other factor, i.e. jobs, housing, credit, etc., as a legal and moral right.

Most of us live our lives quietly and privately. Most homosexuals do also and enjoy successful lives interacting with society, in general, peaceably. There is a large number who, recognizing the inherent difficulty of their state, are involved in a serious effort to break away from what is unarguably abnormal and unnatural. They work closely with groups to this end; Exodus, nationally (with a N.C. unit) and Homosexual Anonymous, as in Maine (one of the groups with which I work).

These are troubled people who want to escape the clutches of their condition, knowing that it is a one-way road to nowhere; a nothingness to a tragic end and a sad death—if AIDS infected, a death sentence.

The state of their general equanimity, emotionally and psychologically, is disturbed, disordered, distressed, disabled; regrettable but largely correctable. In 1970-71 at two national conventions of the American Psychiatric Assoc. in San Francisco and Washington, homosexuality as a mental illness was removed from the Diagnostic Directory of Mental Illness under circumstances of coercion and intimidation that to this day are shameful and a professional disgrace. If you wonder why it was removed as a defined illness, you have only to read of the circumstances under which it was removed to realize that it never should have been.

There is, however, a radical and vociferous element within the homosexual community

who want it their way in all respects—such is their disturbed state, sadly. They press this agenda with an "in your face" approach and with scandalous public displays such as the parades and gay parties at Clinton's inauguration in D.C. and the gay pride parades nationally in general. (Pride in what?)

What this disturbed group wants is acceptance of their "lifestyle" with federal government blessing and protection as a "civil right" to promote their actions; to teach in our public schools that homosexuality is both natural and normal; to convince our youth that their lifestyle is merely an "alternative choice." To so convince and corrupt our youth would inevitably lead to a major breakdown in our social and moral order. Debauchery undermines the public moral fiber and the strength of people as a community and nation. This is precisely what led to the fall of great nations of the past; e.g. ancient Greece and Rome.

The moral reason for its rejection we all know. Causation is unknown to this day, scientifically. Predisposition to homosexuality is, no matter the cause, and will still be humanly abnormal and unnatural and should not be advanced to a government protected right. From time immortal, it has been rejected as unacceptable on the wisdom of thousands of years of human experience from the knowledge of consequences.

Because of their small numbers, despite their attempts to claim a large population, they are on a constant "recruiting campaign" to have a replacement base for their own purposes and to have available partners for their gratification. This applies to both genders though lesbians tend to have more personal, "caring and committed" relationship of longer duration.

But for both, their general attitude as it relates to human relations differs from that of the heterosexual majority significantly, in that it is inwardly directed in a self-centered matrix around gratification and the almost hysterical fear of aloneness without "partners." Sexual gratification is the motivating drive without the interconnectedness of "person," with the male. Most of the time, it is anonymous sex. The "bath houses" of San Francisco in the Castro district are the national hotbed of deviant gay sexuality and the center of the highest per capita AIDS infection rate in the nation. This is another sad consequence of homosexuality which is leading rapidly to a national epidemic; a fact that the AMA is ignoring and the Center for Disease Control does not want to admit; a serious warning to the American public is overdue.

Homosexual Congressman Steve Gunderson and his Gay Republican Caucus are solidly behind passage of the "Gay Bill of Rights" (H.R. 382 and Senate S. 25); further, they are busy lobbying for millions to fight for passage. To live their lives quietly and privately is one thing; to have a protected and special legal status is to give legitimacy to one of mankind's scourges. It must not happen for reasons that are indisputable; now you know what you must do.

#### WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? CONSIDER THE ARITHMETIC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, it does not take a rocket scientist to be aware that the U.S. Constitution forbids that any President spend even a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by Congress—both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

So when a politician or an editor or a commentator pops off that "Reagan

ran up the Federal debt" or that "Bush ran it up," bear in mind that the Founding Fathers, two centuries before the Reagan and Bush Presidencies, made it very clear that it is the constitutional duty of Congress—a duty Congress cannot escape—to control Federal spending.

Thus, is it not the fiscal irresponsibility of Congress that has created the incredible Federal debt which stood at \$4,948,204,552.39 as of the close of business Friday, July 28?

This outrageous debt—which will be passed on to our children and grandchildren—averages out to \$18,783.46 for every man, woman, and child in America.

#### THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, in addition to the Minneapolis Star Tribune articles regarding the Federal judiciary circulated to Senators on Friday, July 28, I would like to share with my colleagues the following article, which was published on the op-ed page of the Star Tribune on Sunday, March 12, 1995.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

SERIES WRONGED WEST AND JUDGES  
(By Ruth E. Stanoch)

What could explain the character assassination the Star Tribune performed at the expense of the reputation of several U.S. Supreme Court justices, other distinguished federal jurists and the 6,000 employees of the West Publishing Co.? This is a question many people are asking after the Star Tribune wasted over eight pages of copy to prove a faulty premise, and then ran an editorial condemning allegations that the excruciatingly long articles never substantiated.

Cleverly linking unrelated events, the Star Tribune pulled quotes out of context and employed provocative tabloid language in lead headlines and paragraphs, only to suggest wrongdoing that its own handpicked panel of experts could not find.

The Star Tribune suggests as much in its own editorial. "All this might be just a minor eyebrow-raiser," state the editors, "if not for a question of timing."

Timing indeed. How is it that some 13 years after the creation of the Devitt Award—and after receiving press releases from West explaining every detail and identifying every recipient of this most distinguished award—that the Star Tribune finally woke up and destroyed half a forest in an effort to trash West and some highly respected federal judges? As the newspaper would have found from its own clips, the Devitt Award was started long before the West cases cited by the paper came before the U.S. Supreme Court, and it continues today, long after the cases have been resolved. If the issue is timing, it is the Star Tribune's timing that ought to be questioned.

The answer won't sell many newspapers, for there is no murky conspiracy or unfounded allegation of improper influence. In fact, the Star Tribune's effort to out-trigue Oliver Stone is merely the latest example of the bare-knuckled tussling that has become the norm in the fiercely competitive online information service sector.