

Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 852) to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on Federal land, and for other purposes; as follows:

Insert at the end of section 102 the following: "Nothing in this title shall limit or preclude the use of federal land for hunting, fishing, or appropriate recreational activities in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws and the principles of multiple use."

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to S. 852.

Mr. President, I submit this amendment to the Public Rangelands Management Act of 1995 in an effort to assure multiple users of public lands, such as hunters and fisherman, that the bill does not change the fundamental requirement of multiple use.

As the principal sponsor of this legislation, I never intended that the bill diminish in any way the rights and privileges currently enjoyed by hunters, fishermen, hikers, back-packers or any outdoor sportsmen and recreationalists.

When the original bill was criticized for limiting access for such purposes, and creating a so-called dominant use for grazing, it was changed.

For example, section 106(a) states that livestock grazing on Federal lands shall be managed under the principle of multiple use and sustained yield.

To further emphasize this fundamental underpinning of the bill, a new finding has been added to section 101(a) to state that: "Multiple use, as set forth in current law, has been and continues to be a guiding principle in the management of public lands and national forests."

The amendment I submit today would unequivocally state, at an appropriate place in the text of the legislation, that "nothing in this title shall limit or preclude the use of Federal land for hunting, fishing or appropriate recreational activities in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws and the principles of multiple use."

I will urge my colleagues at the proper time to add this language to the bill and I assure people across this country that their ability to use public lands for their outdoor sporting and recreational activities will be in no way diminished by this legislation.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

HARKIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2121

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Ms. SNOWE, and Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1026, supra; as follows:

On page 371, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 1062 REDUCTION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES IN EUROPE.

(a) END STRENGTH REDUCTIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL IN EUROPE.—Notwithstanding section 1002(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (22 U.S.C.

1928 note), but subject to subsection (d), for each of fiscal years 1997 and 1998, the Secretary of Defense shall reduce the end strength level of members of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore in European member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) REDUCTION FORMULA.—

(1) APPLICATION OF FORMULA.—For each percentage point by which, as of the end of a fiscal year, the allied contribution level determined under paragraph (2) is less than the allied contribution goal specified in subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall reduce the end strength level of members of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore in European member nations of NATO by 1,000 for the next fiscal year. The reduction shall be made from the end strength level in effect, pursuant to section 1002(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (22 U.S.C. 1928 note), and subsection (a) of this section (if applicable), for the fiscal year in which the allied contribution level is less than the goal specified in subsection (c).

(2) DETERMINATION OF ALLIED CONTRIBUTION LEVEL.—To determine the allied contribution level with respect to a fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall calculate the aggregate amount of the incremental costs to the United States of permanently stationing United States forces ashore in European member nations of NATO, and the foreign labor compensation costs of United States military installations in European member nations of NATO, that are assumed during that fiscal year by such nations, except that the Secretary may consider only those cash and in-kind contributions by such nations that replace expenditures that would otherwise be made by the Secretary using funds appropriated or otherwise made available in defense appropriations Acts.

(c) ANNUAL ALLIED CONTRIBUTION GOALS.—

(1) GOALS.—In continuing efforts to enter into revised host-nation agreements as described in the provisions of law specified in paragraph (2), the President is urged to seek to have European member nations of NATO assume an increased share of the incremental costs to the United States of permanently stationing United States forces ashore in European member nations of NATO and the foreign labor compensation costs of United States military installations in those nations in accordance with the following timetable:

(A) By September 30, 1996, 37.5 percent of such costs should be assumed by those nations.

(B) By September 30, 1997, 75.0 percent of such costs should be assumed by those nations.

(2) SPECIFIED LAWS.—The provisions of law referred to in paragraph (1) are—

(A) section 1301(e) of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106 Stat. 2545);

(B) section 1401(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103-160; 107 Stat. 1824); and

(C) section 1304 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103-337; 108 Stat. 2890).

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) MINIMUM END STRENGTH AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding reductions required pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may maintain an end strength of at least 25,000 members of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore in European member nations of NATO.

(2) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The President may waive operation of this section if the President declares an emergency. The President shall immediately inform Congress of any such waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(e) ALLOCATION OF FORCE REDUCTIONS.—To the extent that there is a reduction in end strength level for any of the Armed Forces in European member nations of NATO in a fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a), the reduction shall be used to make a corresponding increase in the end strength levels of members of each of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore in the United States or in other nations (other than European member nations of NATO). The Secretary of Defense shall allocate the increases in end strength levels under this section.

(f) INCREMENTAL COSTS DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term "incremental costs", with respect to permanent stationing ashore of United States forces in foreign nations, has the meaning given such term in section 1313(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103-337; 108 Stat. 2895).

LEVIN (AND BINGAMAN) AMENDMENT NO. 2122

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1026, supra; as follows:

At the end of Section 105, insert the following: "The reserve components shall choose the equipment to be procured with the Funds authorized herein according to their highest modernization priorities."

GLENN AMENDMENT NO. 2123

Mr. GLENN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1026, supra; as follows:

Beginning on page 154, strike out line 4 and all that follows through page 155, line 20, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 502. REVIEW OF PERIOD OF OBLIGATED ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE FOR GRADUATES OF SERVICE ACADEMIES.

Not later than April 1, 1996, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) review the effects that each of various periods of obligated active duty service for graduates of the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy would have on the number and quality of the eligible and qualified applicants seeking appointment to such academies; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on National Security of the House of Representatives a report on the Secretary's findings together with any recommended legislation regarding the minimum periods of obligated active duty service for graduates of the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy.

LEAHY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2124

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. SIMON, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. REID, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. FORD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BRADLEY, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. PELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. KERREY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. CONRAD, Mr.

JOHNSTON, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. EXON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. GORTON, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1026, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . LANDMINE USE MORATORIUM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On September 26, 1994, the President declared that it is a goal of the United States to eventually eliminate antipersonnel landmines.

(2) On December 15, 1994, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution sponsored by the United States which called for international efforts to eliminate antipersonnel landmines.

(3) According to the Department of State, there are an estimated 80,000,000 to 110,000,000 unexploded landmines in 62 countries.

(4) Antipersonnel landmines are routinely used against civilian populations and kill and maim an estimated 70 people each day, or 26,000 people each year.

(5) The Secretary of State has noted that landmines are "slow-motion weapons of mass destruction".

(6) There are hundreds of varieties of antipersonnel landmines, from a simple type available at a cost of only two dollars to the more complex self-destructing type, and all landmines of whatever variety kill and maim civilians, as well as combatants, indiscriminately.

(b) CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS CONVENTION REVIEW.—It is the sense of Congress that, at the United Nations conference to review the 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention, including Protocol II on landmines, that is to be held from September 25 to October 13, 1995, the President should actively support proposals to modify Protocol II that would implement as rapidly as possible the United States goal of eventually eliminating antipersonnel landmines.

(c) MORATORIUM ON USE OF ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINES.—

(1) UNITED STATES MORATORIUM.—(A) For a period of one year beginning three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States shall not use antipersonnel landmines except along internationally recognized national borders or in demilitarized zones within a perimeter marked area that is monitored by military personnel and protected by adequate means to ensure the exclusion of civilians.

(B) If the President determines, before the end of the period of the United States moratorium under subparagraph (A), that the governments of other nations are implementing moratoria on use of antipersonnel landmines similar to the United States moratorium, the President may extend the period of the United States moratorium for such additional period as the President considers appropriate.

(2) OTHER NATIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should actively encourage the governments of other nations to join the United States in solving the global landmine crisis by implementing moratoria on use of antipersonnel landmines similar to the United States moratorium as a step toward the elimination of antipersonnel landmines.

(d) ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE EXPORTS.—It is the sense of Congress that, consistent with the United States moratorium on exports of antipersonnel landmines and in order to further discourage the global proliferations of antipersonnel landmines, the United States

Government should not sell, license for export, or otherwise transfer defense articles and services to any foreign government which, as determined by the President, sells, exports, or otherwise transfers antipersonnel landmines.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this Act:

(1) ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE.—The term "antipersonnel landmine" means any munition placed under, on, or near the ground or other surface area, delivered by artillery, rocket, mortar, or similar means, or dropped from an aircraft and which is designed, constructed, or adapted to be detonated or exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person.

(2) 1980 CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS CONVENTION.—The term "1980 Conventional Weapons Convention" means the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the protocols relating thereto, done at Geneva on October 10, 1980.

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 2125

Mr. BROWN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1026, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill add the following new section:

SEC. . CLARIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS.

Subsection (e) of section 620E of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-195) is amended:

(1) by striking the words "No assistance" and inserting the words "No military assistance";

(2) by striking the words "in which assistance is to be furnished or military equipment or technology" and inserting the words "in which military assistance is to be furnished or military equipment or technology"; and

(3) by striking the words "the proposed United States assistance" and inserting the words "the proposed United States military assistance".

(4) by adding the following new paragraph:

(2) The prohibitions in this section do not apply to any assistance or transfer provided for the purposes of:

(A) International narcotics control (including Chapter 8 of Part I of this Act) or any provision of law available for providing assistance for counternarcotics purposes;

(B) Facilitating military-to-military contact, training (including Chapter 5 of Part II of this Act) and humanitarian and civil assistance projects;

(C) Peacekeeping and other multilateral operations (including Chapter 6 of Part II of this Act relating to peacekeeping) or any provision of law available for providing assistance for peacekeeping purposes, except that lethal military equipment shall be provided on a lease or loan basis only and shall be returned upon completion of the operation for which it was provided;

(D) Antiterrorism assistance (including Chapter 8 of Part II of this Act relating to antiterrorism assistance) or any provision of law available for antiterrorism assistance purposes;

(5) by adding the following new subsections at the end—

(f) STORAGE COSTS.—The President may release the Government of Pakistan of its contractual obligation to pay the United States Government for the storage costs of items purchased prior to October 1, 1990, but not delivered by the United States Government pursuant to subsection (e) and may reimburse the Government of Pakistan for any such amounts paid, on such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe, provided that such payments have no budgetary impact.

(g) RETURN OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—The President may return to the Government of Pakistan military equipment paid for and delivered to Pakistan and subsequently transferred for repair or upgrade to the United States but not returned to Pakistan pursuant to subsection (e). Such equipment or its equivalent may be returned to the Government of Pakistan provided that the President determines and so certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such equipment or equivalent neither constitutes nor has received any significant qualitative upgrade since being transferred to the United States.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

The hearing will take place Monday, August 28, 1995, at 1 p.m. in the Shrine of the Ages Auditorium at Grand Canyon National Park, AZ.

The purpose of this hearing is to review the priority needs of the park and identify ways to address these needs in the context of the Grand Canyon general management plan as well as alternative plans or solutions.

The committee will invite witnesses representing a cross-section of views and organizations to testify at the hearing. Others wishing to testify may, as time permits, make a brief statement of no more than 2 minutes. Those wishing to testify should contact Senator KYL's office in Phoenix at (602) 840-1891. The deadline for signing up to testify is Tuesday, August 22, 1995. Every attempt will be made to accommodate as many witnesses as possible, while ensuring that all views are represented.

Witnesses invited to testify are requested to bring 10 copies of their testimony with them to the hearing; it is not necessary to submit any testimony in advance. Statements may also be submitted for inclusion in the hearing record. Those wishing to submit written testimony should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the committee staff at (202) 224-5161.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a field hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, August 29, 1995, at 9 a.m. and will conclude at 1 p.m. in Flagstaff, AZ, before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on forest ecosystem