

the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-255. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of sales and advertising expenditures data for calendar years 1992 and 1993; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-256. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1993; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-257. A communication from the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the study of the safety impact of permitting right-turn-on-red; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-258. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the comprehensive program management plan; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-259. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for fiscal year 1993 entitled "Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sales: Evaluation of Bidding Results and Competition"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-260. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Outer Continental Shelf Natural Gas and Oil Leasing and Production Program for fiscal year 1993; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-261. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "The Clean Air Act Ozone Design Value Study"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-262. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Executive Order relative to the seismic safety of Federally-owned or leased buildings; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

S. Res. 73. An original resolution authorizing biennial expenditures by committees of the Senate (Rept. No. 104-6).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. 274. A bill entitled the "Old Faithful Protection Act of 1995"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. PRESSLER, and Mr. NICKLES):

S. 275. A bill to establish a temporary moratorium on the Interagency Memorandum of Agreement Concerning Wetlands Determinations until enactment of a law that is the successor to the Food, Agriculture, Con-

servation, and Trade Act of 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 276. A bill to provide for criminal penalties for defrauding financial institutions carrying out programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 277. A bill to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against Iran; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S.J. Res. 24. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the free exercise of religion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DOLE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. PELL, and Mr. ROBB):

S. Res. 72. A resolution expressing support for the nation and people of Japan and deepest condolences for the losses suffered as the result of the earthquake of January 17, 1995; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. STEVENS:

S. Res. 73. An original resolution authorizing biennial expenditures by committees of the Senate; from the Committee on Rules and Administration; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. THOMAS):

S. Con. Res. 4. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to North-South dialogue on the Korean Peninsula and the United States-North Korea Agreed Framework; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. 274. A bill entitled the "Old Faithful Protection Act of 1995"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE OLD FAITHFUL PROTECTION ACT

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, Americans first heard about Yellowstone National Park back in the 1850's, from an old mountain man by the name of Jim Bridger.

Bridger told about a place where water ran so quickly it heated the stream bed through friction. He said steam rose up from the edges.

He told folks about how you could cook a trout without taking it off the line—just catch the fish in the Firehole River and swing it into one of the steam cauldrons on the bank.

Folks back then were a little hard pressed to believe Jim Bridger. But when they saw it for themselves, they were convinced. President Ulysses S. Grant made it our first national park on March 1, 1872.

Today, millions of Americans have visited Yellowstone to see the geysers and mudpots and hot springs that

make this a unique place. And I think we all want to make sure we keep it forever.

That is why today, I am introducing the Old Faithful Protection Act of 1995. This legislation guarantees that Yellowstone—our Nation's first national park—will remain the marvel that it was, is, and should always be.

Why am I doing this? Because while Jim Bridger was a great man, he was no geologist. Yellowstone has geysers, paint pots, and steam cauldrons not because of fast-running streams, but because of the geothermal characteristics of the underlying rock formations.

These structures are fragile. In the past, some have been tempted to tap into them for energy. And when that has happened elsewhere the geysers have vanished.

A 1991 National Park Service report found that geothermal development has dried up 7 of the world's 10 major geyser systems. Systems have disappeared in China, Russia, Chile, and Iceland. Next door in Nevada, 30 geysers were active as recently as 1958. Extensive geothermal development has dried them all up. They are gone forever.

The same thing could happen in Yellowstone. And as the Park Service report concludes, "any risk, no matter how small, to Yellowstone's geothermal resource is too much risk."

The Old Faithful Protection Act guarantees complete protection to Yellowstone's world famous geysers, paint pots, mud volcanoes, and hot springs.

It forbids geothermal development on Federal lands within approximately 15 miles of Yellowstone's boundaries.

It lets Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming regulate geothermal development on State and private lands within this 15-mile buffer zone provided that each State develops a regulatory program that adequately protects Yellowstone.

In summary, the Old Faithful Protection Act makes sure that Yellowstone is protected, private property rights are respected, and the appropriate role of the States in managing the water resource is recognized.

We owe it to future generations to preserve Yellowstone so that they can see the same wondrous sights that Jim Bridger saw 140 years ago.

And we owe it to the many people whose jobs depend on Yellowstone—guides, small businesses, nearby hotels and more—to keep their livelihood safe.

And I want to put my colleagues on notice about this bill. Last Congress, my friend and colleague Congressman PAT WILLIAMS brought this through the House on an overwhelming vote.

Unfortunately, it was held up here in the Senate. I will not let that happen again. I have written to the chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, asking for an immediate hearing and rapid action on the bill. And if that does not happen, I will

bring this bill to the floor at every opportunity, because I believe Yellowstone is that important to me and to Montana.

As Teddy Roosevelt said 90 years ago:

There can be nothing in the world more beautiful than the Yosemite, the groves of giant sequoias and redwoods, the Canyon of the Colorado, the Yellowstone * * * and our people should see to it that they are preserved for their children and their children's children forever, with their majestic beauty all unmarred.

Yellowstone compares with Yosemite National Park, one of Teddy Roosevelt's favorites.

Mr. President, no risk to the park is too small to ignore. I consider this bill a top priority. And I urge my colleagues to give it their strong support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that additional material be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, January 25, 1995.

Hon. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Today I am introducing the "Old Faithful Protection Act of 1995." This legislation is intended to protect the hydrothermal systems associated with Yellowstone National Park, an objective I have long been a strong advocate of. I have gone to great lengths to tailor this legislation so that it protects Yellowstone, while respecting private property rights and the important role of states in managing their water.

The importance of this legislation to maintaining the integrity of Yellowstone National Park cannot be understated. It is my intention to do everything I can to see this bill to final passage during this Congress, and I would very much appreciate your assistance. Toward that end, I ask that you hold a hearing on this legislation at as early a date as possible.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future on this matter.

With best personal regards, I am
Sincerely,

MAX BAUCUS.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, January 25, 1995.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. BENNETT: Today I am introducing the "Old Faithful Protection Act of 1995." This legislation is intended to protect the hydrothermal systems associated with Yellowstone National Park, an objective I have long been a strong advocate of. I have gone to great lengths to tailor this legislation so that it protects Yellowstone, while respecting private property rights and the important role of states in managing their water.

The importance of this legislation to maintaining the integrity of Yellowstone National Park cannot be understated. It is my intention to do everything I can to see this bill to final passage during this Congress, and I would very much appreciate your assistance. Toward that end, I ask that you hold a hearing on this legislation at as early a date as possible.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future on this matter.

With best personal regards, I am
Sincerely,

MAX BAUCUS.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 276. A bill to provide for criminal penalties for defrauding financial institutions carrying out programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SMALL BUSINESS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION PROTECTION ACT

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I introduce legislation to address the problem of bank fraud that is being perpetuated against the U.S. Small Business Administration [SBA]. The SBA besides specializing in small business loans also gets heavily involved in loans for disaster relief areas. Currently there are over 5,000 loans in default with the SBA. These defaulted loans represent a loss over \$1.8 billion to the SBA and the financial institutions that processed the loans. Since 1990, the SBA has repurchased in excess of \$878 million of these defaulted loans yielding a direct loss to the U.S. Government. The remaining \$300 million lost in this process was incurred by the federally insured financial institutions that processed the loans. The SBA guidelines for approving loans are adopted by the financial institution, these guidelines are clearly deficient. The background investigation and financial checks for SBA loan approval are basically nonexistent. The amount of fraud associated with SBA loans is extraordinary.

In addition to the internal loan approval problems present in the SBA, there are several problematic areas within the prosecution of these violations. Currently SBA violations are prosecuted under title 18 USC, section 1001 (False Statements) and section 287 (False, fictitious or fraudulent claims). Both of these sections are merely 5-year counts. The U.S. Attorney's offices nationwide, due to the large caseload, have to prioritize their prosecutions. Five-year violations are usually declined due to lack of prosecutive merit. Furthermore, this meager judicial penalty allows for these violations to be cost effective for the defendants. Most of the SBA defaulted loans are over \$100,000. These violations rarely result in prison terms, therefore crime truly does pay.

The second problematic area within the prosecution of these violations is that neither of these sections have asset forfeiture provisions. Therefore, the SBA must make a business decision to prosecute or proceed civilly.

My legislation will address all these issues. First, by incorporating SBA violations under title 18 USC, section 1344—(Bank Fraud) prosecutive thresholds will be met in virtually all U.S. attorney's offices. Second, this section will raise the penalties associated with these violations. This in effect will send the message out that we will not

tolerate abuses against our financial systems of the U.S. Government. The current penalties for violation of section 1344 impose a fine of not more than \$1 million or imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. This increased exposure tells would-be defendants that crime does not pay. And lastly, section 1344 has asset forfeiture provisions. This allows both for the return of the illegally gained proceeds to the Government and the victim financial institutions and for the prosecution of those involved. As is clearly demonstrated by the above figures, SBA fraud is already a form of bank fraud in that federally insured financial institutions share in the losses when SBA loans are defaulted. The recent indictment in Los Angeles of 16 defendants, highlights the necessity for this change. These defendants were responsible for approximately \$10 million in losses. Just in my State alone during the last 4 years over \$20 million in losses were incurred by defaulted SBA loans.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 276

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Financial Institution Protection Act".

SEC. 2. CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Section 1344 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting "or the Small Business Administration" after "financial institution"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting "or the Small Business Administration" after "financial institution,".•

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 277. A bill to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against Iran; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

THE COMPREHENSIVE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1995

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I introduce the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions Act of 1995. This act will institute a total trade embargo between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran. This embargo will also include a prohibition on all trade engaged in by a U.S. national abroad, but exempt all humanitarian supplies.

This legislation is modeled after a provision in the Cuban Democracy Act, and forbids any United States-owned foreign subsidiary from doing business with Iran. Moreover, it will end the ability of United States oil companies to buy Iranian oil and then resell it on the open market. We must stop subsidizing Iranian terrorism. Our purchase of Iranian oil does just that. In 1993, oil purchases by United States companies of Iranian crude oil bought and resold

in foreign markets amounted to \$3.5 billion, or 25 percent of all Iranian crude oil sales.

United States companies supply annually over \$750 million in exports to Iran. In the first 6 months after the imposition of the sanctions in October 1992, \$461 million in exports to Iran required G-DEST or General Destination licenses. Companies using G-DEST licenses do not submit individual license applications, thereby removing the State and Defense Departments from the review process. This process makes it easier to slip dual-use material through the oversight process and for Iran to continue receiving exports that it can convert for use in its military and nuclear program. This is exactly what Iraq did during the 1980's and we allowed it to happen. We cannot allow the same mistake to be repeated.

Iran is arming itself to the teeth, and we are simply ignoring it. Iran conducted a \$12 billion shopping spree for arms in 1990, and is stockpiling Chinese and North Korean Scud missiles. In 1991, Iran purchased Chinese nuclear technology and a nuclear reactor. This, in addition to its ongoing receipt of U.S. dual-use exports, portends a very dangerous situation.

Iran set forth 2 years ago, an arms budget estimated at over \$50 billion for the following 5 years. This should make it clear to all that Iran aims to build itself into a regional nuclear power intent on spreading its will by force. We cannot sit back and allow this bloodthirsty band of terrorists to grow into a monster too big for anyone to handle.

Moreover, Iran's territorial expansion into North Africa and Central Asia is seemingly being ignored. Iranian-supported terrorists are active in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Yemen, and in Israel. Iran is also making serious efforts at spreading its influence into Afghanistan and Tajikistan. While this may seem tangential, Iran's spreading influence is indicative of a wider, more dangerous effort, designed to build an anti-American bloc. This much has even been alleged, regarding suggestions of some Sudanese role in the bombing of the World Trade Center.

Iran's actions, speak louder than words and its continued effort at obtaining weapons of mass destruction, as well as its pursuit of an Islamic fundamentalist, anti-American bloc, speak volumes about its intent in the world today.

With Iran's goals in mind, the United States should not be providing it with the capabilities to build such weapons to fulfill its aims. Unfortunately, the Commerce Department has found no illegal exports, but is investigating some potentially suspect cases. I would suggest that if the administration is sincere about true export control, it should reexamine its policy vis-a-vis Iran. Over a year ago, Secretary of State Christopher announced an American intention to isolate Iran, yet the

continued export of dual-use material to this country and the American purchase of Iranian oil, seems to run counter to this pronouncement.

If the world community wishes to avoid another Middle Eastern war, we must join together to take any and all steps necessary to prevent Iran from its goal of nuclear domination of the Middle East. In 1981, Israel foresaw the danger in Iraq. In 1995, let us not ignore the danger again with Iran and miss an opportunity to stop this problem before it gets too big.

We must sever any remaining trade between the United States and Iran, to ensure that we do not provide them with anything that will come back to haunt us. We must take the lead and begin a worldwide effort at halting all exports to Iran until it sheds its violence and antagonism towards the West. When Iran agrees to join the rest of the civilized world, then we can consider lifting sanctions.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 277

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Iran Sanctions Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

(a) IRAN'S VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's violations of human rights:

(1) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, Amnesty International, and the United States Department of State, the Government of Iran has conducted assassinations outside of Iran, such as that of former Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar for which the Government of France issued arrest warrants for several Iranian governmental officials.

(2) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has conducted revolutionary trials which do not meet internationally recognized standards of fairness or justice. These trials have included such violations as a lack of procedural safeguards, trial times of 5 minutes or less, limited access to defense counsel, forced confessions, and summary executions.

(3) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran systematically represses its Baha'i population. Persecutions of this small religious community include assassinations, arbitrary arrests, electoral prohibitions, and denial of applications for documents such as passports.

(4) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran suppresses opposition to its government. Political organizations such as the Freedom Movement are banned from parliamentary elections, have their telephones tapped and their mail opened, and are systematically harassed and intimidated.

(5) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and

Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has failed to recognize the importance of international human rights. This includes suppression of Iranian human rights movements such as the Freedom Movement, lack of cooperation with international human rights organizations such as the International Red Cross, and an overall apathy toward human rights in general. This lack of concern prompted the Special Representative to state in his report that Iran had made "no appreciable progress towards improved compliance with human rights in accordance with the current international instruments".

(6) As cited by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran continues to torture its political prisoners. Torture methods include burns, arbitrary blows, severe beatings, and positions inducing pain.

(b) IRAN'S ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The Congress makes the following findings, based on the records of the Department of State, with respect to Iran's acts of international terrorism:

(1) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran was the greatest supporter of state terrorism in 1992, supporting over 20 terrorist acts, including the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 people.

(2) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran is a sponsor of radical religious groups that have used terrorism as a tool. These include such groups as Hezbollah, HAMAS, the Turkish Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

(3) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran has resorted to international terrorism as a means of obtaining political gain. These actions have included not only the assassination of former Prime Minister Bakhtiar, but the death sentence imposed on Salman Rushdie, and the assassination of the leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran.

(4) As cited by the Department of State and the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism, the Government of Iran has long been a proponent of terrorist actions against the United States, beginning with the takeover of the United States Embassy in Tehran in 1979. Iranian support of extremist groups have led to the following attacks upon the United States as well:

(A) The car bomb attack on the United States Embassy in Beirut killing 49 in 1983 by the Hezbollah.

(B) The car bomb attack on the United States Marine Barracks in Beirut killing 241 in 1983 by the Hezbollah.

(C) The assassination of American University President in 1984 by the Hezbollah.

(D) The kidnapping of all American hostages in Lebanon from 1984-1986 by the Hezbollah.

SEC. 3. TRADE EMBARGO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), effective on the date of enactment of this Act, a total trade embargo shall be in force between the United States and Iran.

(b) COVERED TRANSACTIONS.—As part of such embargo the following transactions are prohibited:

(1) Any transaction in the currency exchange of Iran.

(2) The transfer of credit or payments between, by, through, or to any banking institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments involve any interest of Iran or a national thereof.

(3) The importing from, or exporting to, Iran of currency or securities.

(4) Any acquisition, holding, withholding, use, transfer, withdrawal, transportation,

importation or exportation of, or dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, or any transaction involving, any property in which Iran or any national thereof has any interest; by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(5) The licensing for export to Iran, or for export to any other country for reexport to Iran, by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of any item or technology controlled under the Export Administration Act of 1979, the Arms Export Control Act, or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(6) The importation into the United States of any good or service which is, in whole or in part, grown, produced, manufactured, extracted, or processed in Iran.

(c) EXTRATERRITORIAL APPLICATION.—In addition to the transactions described in subsection (b), the trade embargo imposed by this Act prohibits any transaction described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of that subsection when engaged in by a United States national abroad.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—This section shall not apply to any transaction involving the furnishing, for humanitarian purposes, of food, clothing, medicine, or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment to Iran or to any national thereof.

(e) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates this section or any license, order, or regulation issued under this section shall be subject to the same penalties as are applicable under section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to violations of licenses, orders, or regulations under that Act.

(f) APPLICATION TO EXISTING LAW.—This section shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law or international agreement.

SEC. 4. OPPOSITION TO MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution described in paragraph (2) to oppose and vote against any extension of credit or other financial assistance by that institution to Iran.

(2) The international financial institutions referred to in paragraph (1) are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

(b) UNITED NATIONS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations should oppose and vote against the provision of any assistance by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies to Iran.

SEC. 5. WAIVER AUTHORITY.

The provisions of sections 3 and 4 shall not apply if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Iran—

(1) has substantially improved its adherence to internationally recognized standards of human rights;

(2) has ceased its efforts to acquire a nuclear explosive device; and

(3) has ceased support for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 6. REPORT REQUIRED.

Beginning 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the nuclear and other military capabilities of Iran; and

(2) the support, if any, provided by Iran for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term “act of international terrorism” means an act—

(A) which is violent or dangerous to human life and that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and

(B) which appears to be intended—

(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.

(2) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives;

(3) the term “Iran” includes any agency or instrumentality of Iran;

(4) the term “United States” means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States; and

(5) the term “United States national” means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States;

(B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons who are nationals of the United States own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity; and

(C) any foreign subsidiary of a corporation or other legal entity described in subparagraph (B).•

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 9

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 9, a bill to direct the Senate and the House of Representatives to enact legislation on the budget for fiscal years 1996 through 2003 that would balance the budget by fiscal year 2003.

S. 47

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] were added as cosponsors of S. 47, a bill to amend certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, in order to ensure equality between Federal firefighters and other employees in the civil service and other public sector firefighters, and for other purposes.

S. 50

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 50, a bill to repeal the increase in tax on social security benefits.

S. 141

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as co-

sponsors of S. 141, a bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 165

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 165, a bill to require a 60-vote supermajority in the Senate to pass any bill increasing taxes.

S. 174

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 174, a bill to repeal the prohibitions against political recommendations relating to Federal employment and United States Postal Service employment, and for other purposes.

S. 194

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] were added as cosponsors of S. 194, a bill to repeal the Medicare and Medicaid Coverage Data Bank, and for other purposes.

S. 198

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 198, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit medicare select policies to be offered in all States, and for other purposes.

S. 200

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 200, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to regulate the manufacture, importation, and sale of any projectile that may be used in handgun and is capable of penetrating police body armor.

S. 205

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 205, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to revise and expand the prohibition on accrual of pay and allowances by members of the Armed Forces who are confined pending dishonorable discharge.

S. 208

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 208, a bill to require that any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget establish procedures to ensure enforcement before the amendment is submitted to the States.

S. 226

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from New Mexico