

to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.).

(e) PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The corporation shall establish a consortium consisting of the corporation, teachers, school administrators, and a consortium of universities located in the District of Columbia (in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act) for the purpose of establishing a program for the professional development of teachers and school administrators employed by the District of Columbia public schools and public charter schools established in accordance with this Act.

(2) CONDUCT OF PROGRAM.—In carrying out the program established under paragraph (1), the consortium established under such paragraph, in consultation with the World Class Schools Panel and the Superintendent, shall, at a minimum, provide for the following:

(A) Professional development for teachers which is consistent with the model professional development programs for teachers under section 402(a)(3), or is consistent with the core curriculum developed by the Superintendent under section 411(a)(1), as the case may be, except that in fiscal year 1996, such professional development shall focus on curriculum for elementary grades in reading and mathematics that have been demonstrated to be effective for students from low-income backgrounds.

(B) Private sector training of teachers in the use, application, and operation of state-of-the-art technology in education.

(C) Training for school principals and other school administrators in effective private sector management practices for the purpose of site-based management in the District of Columbia public schools and training in the management of public charter schools established in accordance with this Act.

(f) OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE AND COORDINATION.—The corporation shall coordinate private sector involvement and voluntary assistance efforts in support of repairs and improvements to schools in the District of Columbia, including—

(1) private sector monetary and in-kind contributions to repair and improve school building facilities consistent with section 601;

(2) the development of proposals to be considered by the Superintendent for inclusion in the long-term reform plan to be developed pursuant to section 101, and other proposals to be submitted to the Superintendent, the Board of Education, the Mayor, the District of Columbia Council, the Authority, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, or the Congress; and

(3) a program of rewards for student accomplishment at participating local businesses.

**SEC. 2605. JOBS FOR D.C. GRADUATES PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The nonprofit organization established under section 2602(2) shall establish a program, to be known as the "Jobs for D.C. Graduates Program", to assist the District of Columbia public schools and public charter schools established in accordance with this Act in organizing and implementing a school-to-work transition system with a priority on providing assistance to at-risk youths and disadvantaged youths.

(b) CONDUCT OF PROGRAM.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the nonprofit organization, consistent with the policies of the nationally-recognized Jobs for America's Graduates, Inc.—

(1) shall establish performance standards for such program;

(2) shall provide ongoing enhancement and improvements in such program;

(3) shall provide research and reports on the results of such program; and

(4) shall provide pre-service and in-service training of all staff.

**SEC. 2606. MATCHING FUNDS.**

The corporation shall, to the extent practicable, provide funds, an in kind contribution, or a combination thereof, for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the corporation under section 2604, as follows:

(1) For fiscal year 1996, \$1 for every \$1 of Federal funds provided under this title for section 2604.

(2) For fiscal year 1997, \$3 for every \$1 of Federal funds provided under this title for section 2604.

(3) For fiscal year 1998, \$5 for every \$1 of Federal funds provided under this title for section 2604.

**SEC. 2607. REPORT.**

The corporation shall prepare and submit to the Congress on a quarterly basis, or, with respect to fiscal year 1996, on a biannual basis, a report which shall contain—

(1) the activities the corporation has carried out, including the duties of the corporation described in section 2604, for the 3-month period ending on the date of the submission of the report, or, with respect to fiscal year 1996, the 6-month period ending on the date of the submission of the report;

(2) an assessment of the use of funds or other resources donated to the corporation;

(3) the results of the assessment carried out under section 2604(b)(2); and

(4) a description of the goals and priorities of the corporation for the 3-month period beginning on the date of the submission of the report, or, with respect to fiscal year 1996, the 6-month period beginning on the date of the submission of the report.

**SEC. 2608. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) DELTA COUNCIL; ACCESS TO STATE-OF-THE-ART EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY; WORKFORCE PREPARATION INITIATIVES; OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE AND COORDINATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (a), (b), (d) and (f) of section 2604 \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998.

(2) DEAL CENTER.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 2604(c) \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998.

(3) PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 2604(e) \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998.

(4) JOBS FOR D.C. GRADUATES PROGRAM.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 2605—

(A) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1996; and

(B) \$3,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997 through 2000.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

**SEC. 2609. TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPPORT; SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO CONTINUATION OF ACTIVITIES.**

(a) TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPPORT.—The authority under this title to provide assistance to the corporation or any other entity established pursuant to this title (except for assistance to the nonprofit organization established under section 2602(2) for the purpose of carrying out section 2605) shall terminate on October 1, 1998.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO CONTINUATION OF ACTIVITIES.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the activities of the corporation under section 2604 should continue to be carried out after October 1, 1998, with resources made available from the private sector; and

(2) the corporation should provide oversight and coordination of such activities after such date.

**Subtitle L—Parent Attendance at Parent-Teacher Conferences**

**SEC. 2651. ESTABLISHMENT.**

(a) POLICY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Mayor of the District of Columbia is authorized to develop and implement a policy requiring all residents with children attending a District of Columbia public school system to attend and participate in at least 1 parent-teacher conference every 90 days during the school year.

(b) WITHHOLD BENEFITS.—The Mayor is authorized to withhold payment of benefits received under the program under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act as a condition of participation in these parent-teacher conferences.

**SEC. 2652. SUBMISSION OF PLAN.**

If the Mayor elects to utilize the powers granted under section 2651, the Mayor shall submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services a plan for implementation. The plan shall include—

(1) plans to administer the program;

(2) plans to conduct evaluations on the success or failure of the program;

(3) plans to monitor the participation of parents;

(4) plans to withhold and reinstate benefits; and

(5) long-term plans for the program.

**SEC. 2653. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**

Beginning on October 1, 1996 and each year thereafter, the District shall annually report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and to the Congress on the progress and results of the program described in section 2651 of this Act.

This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1996".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to that same order, the Senate insists on its amendment and requests a conference with the House and authorizes the Chair to appoint conferees.

#### EDIBLE OIL REGULATORY REFORM ACT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 436 just received from the House.

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

The clerk will state the bill by title.

A bill (H.R. 436) to require the head of any Federal agency to differentiate between fats, oils, and greases of animal, marine, or vegetable origin, and other oils and greases, in issuing certain regulations, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3044

(Purpose: To make minor and technical changes, and for other purposes)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], for Mr. CHAFEE, for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. HARKIN, proposes an amendment numbered 3044.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 8, after "to" insert "the transportation, storage, discharge, release, emission, or disposal of".

On page 2, line 9, strike "any" and insert "that".

On page 2, line 18, strike "such" and insert "that".

On page 2, line 22, strike "different" the first place it occurs.

On page 2, line 23, strike "as provided" and insert "based on considerations".

On page 3, line 12, strike "carrying oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue".

On page 3, line 13, after "carried" insert "as cargo".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3044) was agreed to.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, the Senate recently received from the House H.R. 436, the Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act. The bill would amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or OPA-90. As chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, which has exclusive jurisdiction over OPA-90, I support the Senate's passage of H.R. 436 by unanimous consent without delay.

As a member of the Environment and Public Works Committee at the time the committee reported the bill that became OPA-90, I am well acquainted with the statute. As many of us will recall, the Congress enacted OPA-90 in the aftermath of the catastrophic *Exxon Valdez* oilspill in Prince William Sound, AK.

One of the key elements of OPA-90 requires all vessels to demonstrate a certain minimum level of financial responsibility to cover the costs of clean-up and damages in the event of an oilspill. The intent behind this requirement is to ensure that an entity that discharges oil into our natural environment pay for the costs and damages arising from the spill—not the U.S. taxpayer. This intent remains sound and should continue to inform the application of the statute.

In passing OPA-90, however, Congress did not intend to abandon the use of common sense. As the act currently stands, there is no distinction made in the financial responsibility requirements for oil-carrying vessels, regardless of the kind of oil being carried. Therefore, a vessel carrying sunflower oil is held to the same requirements under OPA-90 as a carrier of deep crude.

H.R. 436 simply recognizes that vegetable oils and animal fats are different from petroleum oils. Most important, they are different in ways that make it less likely that a spill of vegetable oil or animal fat will cause the same kind of environmental damage as would a petroleum oilspill. For example, vegetable oils and animal fats contain none of the toxic components of petroleum oil.

This is not to suggest that a spill of vegetable oil or animal fat will have no adverse environmental impacts. Experience has shown to the contrary, especially in the case of the Blue Earth River spill in Minnesota in the mid-1960's. Here it is important to note that H.R. 436 would not provide an exemption for carriers of vegetable oil or animal fats. They still would be subject to a mandatory minimum financial responsibility requirement under OPA-90.

Thus, H.R. 436 will lend more rationality to the application of OPA-90 while maintaining the fundamental integrity of the act's purpose and approach. I commend my colleagues in the House for recognizing an opportunity to improve the implementation of an environmental statute.

Finally, as chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, let me say that I appreciate the willingness of all Senators to expedite action on this bill. Without unanimous consent, H.R. 436 would have been referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. My review of the bill has convinced me that it is a straightforward, commonsense piece of legislation on which committee hearings are unnecessary and to which I can lend my support.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 436, the Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act. Passage of this measure is long overdue.

The problem this measure would address is how Federal agencies regulate the shipment of edible oils, as compared with toxic oils. Action is needed because agencies currently do not make a distinction between these two kinds of oils. Unless we pass H.R. 436, we face a potential loss in agricultural exports and diminished farm income.

This issue is not new to this body. Last year, I joined Senator LUGAR and Senator HARKIN in sponsoring similar legislation that passed the Senate but did not become law.

As a result, earlier this year, I joined Senator LUGAR and 14 other Senators in introducing S. 679, the Senate counterpart to H.R. 436. By passing H.R. 436, we immediately can clear this bill for the President's signature.

The bill is simple and very straightforward. Under H.R. 436, regulatory agencies would be required to establish separate standards governing shipments of edible oilseeds and shipments of toxic oils, such as petroleum. Presently, Federal agencies enforce the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 in a manner that treats animal fats and vegetable oils in the same way as toxic oils.

Mr. President, this kind of enforcement was never congressional intent. The bill we are considering today would state clearly to Federal agencies that edible oils are not to be treated in the same manner as toxic oils. However, let me be clear. Under no circumstance would this bill change the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 as it relates to toxic oils.

This bill has strong support. I ask unanimous consent that a list of organizations supporting the measure be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING ANIMAL FAT/  
VEGETABLE OIL AMENDMENT

American Bakers Association.  
American Crop Protection Association.  
American Feed Industry Association.  
American Frozen Food Institute.  
American Meat Institute.  
American Soybean Association.  
Beer Institute.  
Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association.  
Chicago Board of Trade.  
Chocolate Manufacturers Association.  
Corn Refiners Association.  
Flavor & Extract Manufacturers' Association.  
Food Industry Environmental Council.  
Food Marketing Institute.  
Fragrance Material Association.  
Grocery Manufacturers of America.  
Independent Bakers Association.  
Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils.  
International Dairy Foods Association.  
National American Wholesale Grocers Assn.  
National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.  
National Broiler Council.  
National Cattlemen's Association  
National Confectioners Association.  
National Corn Growers Association.  
National Cotton Council of America.  
National Cottonseed Products Association.  
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.  
National Fish Meal & Oil Association.  
National Fisheries Institute.  
National Food Processors Association.  
National Grain and Feed Association.  
National Grain Trade Council.  
National Industrial Transportation League.  
National Institute of Oilseed Products.  
National Oilseed Processors Association.  
National Pasta Association.  
National Pork Producers Council.  
National Renderers Association.  
National Soft Drink Association.  
National Sunflower Association.  
National Turkey Federation.  
North American Export Grain Association.  
Snack Food Association.  
U.S. Canola Association.

Mr. PRESSLER. The need for H.R. 436 is compelling. Without action, we are diminishing inadvertently agricultural exports. In addition, existing regulations could have a chilling effect on the development of new crops and new uses of crop production.

Farm exports are nearing all time highs. The future for oilseeds is equally bright. However, current enforcement of the Oil Pollution Act works against this progress. It has become clearly evident that existing regulations would seriously impact exports of U.S. agricultural commodities, especially vegetable oils and animal fats. Unless we pass this bill, the U.S. animal fat and vegetable oil industries are faced with lost export sales of more than \$125 million. It is a critical time for oilseed crushers, who are operating at peak capacity with the new oilseed crop. Losing export markets could lead to an oversupply situation that could cut the

value of the U.S. soybean crop by more than \$1 billion.

New crops and new industrial uses for agricultural raw materials mean greater demand for farm commodities. New industrial crops allow farmers to diversify their farming systems and income sources, improve crop rotations and reduce reliance on government commodity programs.

Jobs and income would be generated as new crops are taken from the farm gate to the processors and on to the wholesalers and retailers. The predominant post-farming activity would be in the transportation, manufacturing, distribution and support sectors of farm states.

New crops to grow in South Dakota are likely to be edible oilseeds. The most likely candidates are crambe, industrial rapeseed and canola. They could compliment South Dakota's production of sunflowers, which is a major industry in my state. Production in 1994 was valued at nearly \$150 million. Most of the sunflower production in South Dakota is for oil, and at least 40 percent of the sunflower production in South Dakota is exported.

In summary, Mr. President, there is a great need for this bill to become law. The bill simply would put common sense into existing regulations and would help those regulations come into line with Congressional intent. And the winners out of all this are our farmers and ranchers. I urge passage of H.R. 436.

MR. LUGAR. Mr. President, I am pleased to support passage of legislation to encourage regulatory common sense. Senators PRESSLER, HARKIN, and others joined me in introducing the Senate version of the Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act (S. 679) on April 5. I am pleased that the House approved its version of this bill (H.R. 436) on October 10, and urge my colleagues to support Senate passage.

This legislation will correct two problems: First, the regulation of edible oils in a manner similar to toxic oils like petroleum, and second, the requirement that Certifications of Financial Responsibility [COFR] accompanying vessels carrying edible oils equal those of vessels carrying toxic oils. This bill is similar to legislation which passed Congress last year, but was not given final approval.

In response to the *Exxon Valdez* oil-spill in 1990, Congress passed the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which requires several Federal agencies to enhance regulatory activities with regard to the shipping and handling of hazardous oils.

In 1993, the Transportation Department proposed regulations to guard against oil spills, and require response plans if spills did occur. DOT proposed to treat vegetable oils—that is, salad oils—in the same way as petroleum. Among other things, salad oils would have been officially declared hazardous materials, with all the regulatory requirements and extra costs which that designation entails.

This was a classic example of regulatory overreaching. Vegetable oil, of course, is different from petroleum. Vegetable oil processors thought it entirely appropriate that they undertake response plans to guard against major spills.

The industry did not argue that they should be exempt from regulation. The industry argue that regulators should take into account obvious differences—in toxicity, biodegradability, environmental persistence and other factors—between vegetable oils on the one hand, and toxic petroleum oils on the other.

Secretary Pena eventually agreed with us and prompted modification of DOT's position. However, he does not have jurisdiction over all agencies with a role in regulating oil spills. More recently, the industry has been working with other agencies which have a role in regulating oils and ensuring adequate financial responsibility in the event of a spill.

No one is any longer proposing to call salad dressing or mayonnaise hazardous material, but agencies are requiring that spill response plans for vegetable oils be quite similar to those for petroleum.

The most recent problem arose in December, 1994, when Coast Guard regulations subjected vessels carrying vegetable oil to the same standard of liability and financial responsibility as supertankers carrying petroleum. On December 28, 1994, the Coast Guard began requiring the same standard—a \$1,200 per gross ton or \$10 million of financial responsibility—on vessels carrying vegetable oil and petroleum oil in U.S. waters or calling at U.S. ports. On July 1, similar standards were phased in on barges operating on U.S. navigable waterways.

Prior to December 28, a COFR requirement of \$150 per gross ton applied to all vessels regardless of the hazardous nature or toxicity of the cargo. The vegetable oil industry does not seek a return to this earlier standard, but seeks regulation under a \$600 per gross ton COFR requirement that Coast Guard regulations apply to vessels carrying other commodities. It is worth noting that this new financial responsibility standard for edible oil would be four times the COFR required on toxic petroleum oils prior to December 28, 1994.

Application of the most stringent standard to vessels carrying vegetable oil adds to the cost of transporting U.S. vegetable oil to foreign markets. The additional costs of these burdensome regulations are passed back to farmers in reduced prices for commodities. Consumers may also bear a burden in higher food prices. In addition, there have been instances in 1995 where this unjustified additional cost has made U.S. vegetable oil uncompetitive and has resulted in lost exports.

H.R. 436 would not exempt vegetable oil shipments from COFR requirements or regulation. It would only apply a more appropriate standard of financial

responsibility to vegetable oil, similar to that applied to vessels carrying other commodities.

The scientific data collected to date indicate that the animal fats and vegetable oils industry has an excellent spill history justifying differentiation of these edible materials from toxic oils. Specifically, these products account for less than one half of one percent of all oil spills in the U.S. In addition, most spills of these products are less than 1,000 gallons.

The industry seeks a separate category for vegetable oils. This is as much because of scientific differences in the oils as it is for economic reasons. There is no reason why non-toxic vegetable oils must be in the same category as toxic oils.

Second, the industry seeks response requirements that recognize the different characteristics of animal fats and vegetable oils within this separate category. A separate category without separate response requirements reflecting different toxicity and biodegradability is nothing more than a hollow gesture.

The Senate and House of Representatives last year passed virtually identical legislation on different legislative vehicles to ensure that both of these objectives are accomplished. Under H.R. 436, the underlying principles of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 would remain unchanged with the language to require differentiation of animal fats and vegetable oils from other oils. The House approved this language twice last year as part of H.R. 4422 and H.R. 4852. The Senate passed the bill as S. 2559. Since final action on this legislation was not completed in the last Congress, it is before the Senate again.

This bill does not tell the Coast Guard or any other agency what it must put into regulations. The legislation simply says that in rulemaking under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, these agencies must differentiate between vegetable oils and animal fats on one hand, and other oils including petroleum on the other.

The bill specifies that the agencies should consider differences in the physical, chemical, biological or other properties and the effects on human health and the environment effects of these oils.

This bill does not exempt vegetable oils from the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. It is a modest effort to encourage common sense in an area of regulation that has not always been marked by that characteristic. I hope my colleagues will support the legislation.

MR. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased that we have been able to work out the details on this legislation to clear the way for its passage today. It seems that we have been working on this issue for quite a long time, and it is gratifying to reach this resolution. Certainly this bill will provide a significant measure of regulatory relief to

those in the food and agriculture industry who have been affected by the imposition of regulations on the storage, transportation, and handling of edible oils that are really designed for hazardous petroleum oils.

Senator LUGAR and I introduced legislation to resolve this instance of unnecessary regulation a year and a half ago. Unfortunately, we were not able to get the measure passed in the same bill by both the House and Senate last fall, although it did pass both houses in different bills. I was pleased to join Senator LUGAR again this year in reintroducing the legislation along with Senator PRESSLER. I am also grateful for the help provided by Senator CHAFEE and Senator BAUCUS in working out modifications to the bill to ensure that it will adequately address the problems we are seeking to solve without potentially creating unintended or unforeseen problems.

This legislation is simply designed to bring common sense to Federal regulations involving the transportation, handling, and storage of edible oils. Common sense tells us regulations pertaining to these substances need not, and should not, be as stringent as those applicable to other oils, such as petroleum oils or other toxic oils, which pose a far more significant level of health, safety, and environmental risk in the event of a spill, discharge, or mishandling. Animal fats and vegetable oils are essential components of food products that we consume every day. The scientific evidence indicates they are not toxic in the environment, are essential nutritional components, are biodegradable, and are not persistent in the environment.

Regrettably, a commonsense approach to regulation of animal fats and vegetable oils has been more difficult to achieve than one might think, as the experience under implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 demonstrates. Although some of the problems have been worked out, there still exists in the industry substantial uncertainty whether regulators will properly differentiate edible fats and oils from petroleum and other toxic oils. This legislation will resolve the uncertainty and eliminate the costs associated with this kind of unnecessary regulation.

The bill will not exempt edible oils from regulation, but will only require that regulators differentiate animal fats and vegetable oils from other oils, including petroleum oil, considering differences in physical, chemical, biological, and other properties, and in the effects on human health and the environment, of the classes of oils. The bill will do no more than alleviate the substantial threat of overregulation of animal fats and vegetable oils in ways that clearly could not have been intended by Congress. It will bring some reasonableness and clarity to issues that are now characterized by confusion and uncertainty.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read the third time and passed, as

amended, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the bill (H.R. 436), as amended, was passed.

#### BILL READ FOR THE FIRST TIME— H.R. 1833

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I inquire of the chair if H.R. 1833 has arrived from the House of Representatives?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, it has.

Mr. DOLE. Therefore, I ask for its first reading.

The bill (H.R. 1833) was read the first time.

Mr. DOLE. I now ask for its second reading, and I object on behalf of the Democratic leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will remain at the desk to be read a second time following the next adjournment of the Senate.

#### DAVID J. WHEELER FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 217, S. 1097.

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

The clerk will state the bill by title.

A bill (S. 1097) to designate the Federal building located at 1550 Dewey Avenue, Baker City, Oregon, as the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building," and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read the third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the bill (S. 1097) was passed, as follows:

S. 1097

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DAVID J. WHEELER FEDERAL BUILDING.

The Federal building located at 1550 Dewey Avenue, Baker City, Oregon, shall be known and designated as the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building".

#### ORDER TO PROCEED TO H.R. 1883 ON NOVEMBER 7, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed

to H.R. 1883, the ban on partial birth abortions on Tuesday, November 7, at 11 a.m.

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

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:36 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1833. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions.

At 5:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2546. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Speaker appoints the following Members as additional conferees in the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment to the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2491) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996: From the Committee on Commerce, for consideration of title XVI of the House bill, and subtitle B of title VII of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. HASTERT and Mr. GREENWOOD.

The message further announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2099) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints Mr. LEWIS, Mr. DELAY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. NEUMANN, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. OBEY as the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

#### MEASURES COMMITTED

Pursuant to section 312(b) of the Congressional Budget Control and Impoundment Act, the following bill was committed as indicated:

S. 1372. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the earnings limit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.