

At 6:10 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 961. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

At 8:38 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1158) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 961. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-914. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-39, adopted by the Council on April 4, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-915. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Federal agencies to use moneys received from user charges, which exceed actual management costs, for parking to fund alternatives to single-occupancy motor vehicle employee commuting; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-916. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-917. A communication from the Chair of the Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to internal controls for 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-918. A communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate; ordered to lie on the table.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-117. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Appropriations.

##### "RESOLUTION NO. 3

"Whereas, the national railroad passenger corporation, known as Amtrak, provides vitally important service to the people of Minnesota; and

"Whereas, over 162,000 persons arrive and depart from points in Minnesota using the Amtrak system; and

"Whereas, Amtrak provides necessary rail connections between Minnesota and the rest of the country; and

"Whereas, Amtrak makes significant contributions to the Minnesota economy through a payroll of over \$3,000,000 in the state and purchase of nearly \$5,000,000 in supplies and equipment; and

"Whereas, budget reductions for Amtrak now being discussed in the Congress threaten the existence of Amtrak as a national rail system; and

"Whereas, these budget reductions would harm Minnesota through drastic reductions in service and lost contributions to the state's economy; Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That Congress should provide funding for the Amtrak system that would allow it to continue as a true national system and continue to serve the people of Minnesota; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Secretary of State of Minnesota transmit enrolled copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress."*

POM-118. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Armed Services.

##### "ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

"Whereas, the United States Navy has occupied the site of the Naval Warfare Assessment Division in Norco, California since 1941; and

"Whereas, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division has, since 1951, served the Navy as an independent assessment agent to gauge the war-fighting capacity of ships and aircraft, from unit to battlegroup level, by assessing the suitability of design, the performance of equipment and weapons, and the adequacy of training; and

"Whereas, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division had its beginning in the Navy during a period when great advancements in weapons technology were being developed and introduced to the fleet; and

"Whereas, these new technologies brought with them problems in development, acquisition, operation, and support; and

"Whereas, the Navy needed an unbiased resource with direct access to fleet users in order to provide an objective assessment of war-fighting capability, performance, and effects of improvements; and

"Whereas, this independent, unbiased assessment has been honed over time into a consolidated, centrally located, and fully integrated organization dedicated to provide Navy and other Department of Defense decisionmakers with critical, accurate, and reliable information needed to improve the war-fighting capability and readiness of U.S. Armed Forces; and

"Whereas, the threats and challenges facing the military today cannot be met using the technology of yesterday; and

"Whereas, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division services focus on weapon and combat system performance, fleet training effectiveness, systems, and material quality and

these services are sponsored by more than 120 Navy, Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force programs, and by other U.S. and foreign government agencies; and

"Whereas, more than 3,500 government and industry customers rely on the Naval Warfare Assessment Division for its expertise; and

"Whereas, the newly opened Warfare Assessment Laboratory in Norco has become the focal point for integrated analysis that electronically links analysts at the Norco site with Navy firing ranges, ships at sea, and aircraft or missiles in actual flight, allowing near real time access to data that used to take weeks to obtain and compile; and

"Whereas, this laboratory is a unique facility that can support functions that no other single facility in the United States can support such as Joint Service exercises, war gaming, and simulation; and

"Whereas, the central location of the Naval Warfare Assessment Division in Norco is ideal. The facility is in close proximity to the San Diego Naval Complex, the Port Hueneme/Ventura plain Naval Complex, Camp Pendleton, and China Lake. Furthermore, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division is independent of each of these other facilities; and

"Whereas, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division contributes more than \$149 million to the region's economy by employing more than 1,000 people and by using more than 400 contractors and suppliers; and

"Whereas, for all of the above reasons, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division is of the utmost importance in maintaining the preparedness of the armed forces for the defense of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature hereby memorializes the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, the President and the Congress of the United States to provide for the continued operation of the Norco Naval Warfare Assessment Division as an essential facility for the readiness and defense of the United States; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."*

POM-119. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

##### "HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 95-1005

"Whereas, the United States Congress, in a late amendment to the "Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994", P.L. 103-305, preempted all state regulation of the prices, routes, and service of motor carriers of property operating in intrastate commerce, effective January 1, 1995; and

"Whereas, intrastate commerce by definition occurs wholly within the borders of a state; and

"Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States declared as early as 1824 that under the Commerce Clause, article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, "the completely internal commerce of a state, . . . , may be considered as reserved for the state itself"; and

"Whereas, however broad Congress's power over interstate commerce may be, the inherent power of the states to govern their own internal affairs remains unquestioned, and is in fact guaranteed by the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

"Whereas, regulation of common carriers, innkeepers, millers, ferrymen, and others whose activities are affected with a public interest is one of the bedrock principles of common law, predating the United States Constitution itself by hundreds of years; and

"Whereas, Colorado has regulated common carriers by motor vehicle at least since 1927, and has regulated railroads and other public utilities since territorial days; and

"Whereas, the prevention of discriminatory pricing, disparities in service, and other abuses by persons supplying vital public services was instrumental in promoting the orderly development of this state and remains crucial to the state's economic health; and

"Whereas, the people of Colorado well understand and appreciate the dangers of excessive governmental regulation; and

"Whereas, a total lack of regulation has dangers of its own; and

"Whereas, the people of Colorado are in the best position to judge where they choose to be with regard to commerce wholly within the borders of the state; and

"Whereas, the United States Congress acknowledged that one effect of P.L. 103-305 would be to render worthless the intrastate operating authority held by property carriers on the effective date of the legislation, but suggested no method by which that loss would be compensated; and

"Whereas, such action constituted a disregard for the Due Process and Just Compensation Clauses of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

"Whereas, the January 1, 1995, effective date of P.L. 103-305, coming as it does before Colorado and most other states convened their legislatures for the year—and particularly in a year in which many states have no scheduled legislative session at all—is a cause of chaos for state enforcement officials as well as regulated persons and entities; Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:*

"(1) That the United States Congress is urged immediately to repeal section 601(c) of the "Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994", P.L. 103-305;

"(2) That, failing such repeal, the effective date of said section be postponed for at least two years to allow Colorado and the other states affected by the Act to prepare an orderly legislative and regulatory response; and

"(3) That, if Congress does not provide such relief, the Colorado General Assembly intends fully to explore its options regarding relief through the courts and, possibly, to join with other states in seeking such relief.

*"Be it further resolved,* That copies of this Resolution be sent to speaker of the House of Representatives Newt Gingrich, Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt, Senate Minority Leader Thomas Daschle, each member of the Colorado congressional delegation, Secretary of Transportation Federico Peña, Colorado Attorney General Gale Norton, and the presiding officers of each house of the legislatures of the several states."

POM-120. A resolution adopted by the House of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

"HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 60

"Whereas, the lack of uniformity in current motor vehicle registration and titling practices affords consumers with little protection from the few unscrupulous individuals that steal, rebuild, and resell cars;

"Whereas, consumers can only make informed decisions about previously damaged

and rebuilt vehicles, if they are aware of the vehicles' history;

"Whereas, in the Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-519), Congress established a task force to study problems relating to motor vehicle titling, registration and salvage controls that contribute to motor vehicle theft and fraud;

"Whereas, a majority of the states have little or no formal or standardized procedures for checking the history of a motor vehicle title;

"Whereas, title branding, a term used to describe the adding of some mark or notation on a vehicle title, is not uniform in state titling procedures, with 61 different designations being used among the states that do brand titles and with 38 states not recognizing either the identical brand or all of the brands of the other states;

"Whereas, although in most states, a rebuilt vehicle must undergo a vehicle identification number inspection to ensure that the vehicle is not stolen and has its V.I.N. changed or repaired who do the inspection vary considerably from state to state;

"Whereas, title washing, the act of eliminating certain information from the title of a vehicle, is common and easy for thieves who use the differences in state branding procedures or the lack thereof for their own personal gain;

"Whereas, inconsistencies in state definitions of salvage, a perceived weakness in many states retitling procedures, and a blanket branding of stolen vehicles, by requiring vehicle identification and safety inspections, restrictions on procedures for obtaining duplicate vehicle titles; and

"Whereas, the enactment of federal legislation would be beneficial to the states and to consumers by providing uniform definition of salvages and rebuilt vehicles, by requiring vehicle identification and safety inspections, restrictions on procedures for obtaining duplicate vehicle titles; Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:*

"Section 1. That we do hereby urge the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as may be necessary to provide uniformity among the states in the titling of rebuilt and salvaged motor vehicles.

"Section 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to members of the Indiana Congressional Delegation."

POM-121. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Armed Services.

"Whereas the closure of the Naval Air Facility in Adak, Alaska, is anticipated to occur in 1996; and

"Whereas the land and existing infrastructure of the facility could be used after the closure to benefit people and businesses in the state, as well as to serve the long-term interests of the state and the federal government; and

"Whereas the closure of the facility presents a unique opportunity to develop a new community for the western Aleutians, to promote commercial ventures, and to use the existing land and infrastructure for community purposes; and

"Whereas, unless appropriate steps are taken immediately to preserve the building and other infrastructure from damage by wind and moisture, the future use of the existing infrastructure and the development of the Adak community will be jeopardized; Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved* That the House of Representatives supports the conversion of the Naval

Air Facility in Adak, Alaska, into a facility that can be used beneficially by the citizens of the western Aleutians; and be it further

*"Resolved* That the House of Representatives respectfully requests the United States Department of the Navy, Department of the Interior, and Department of Defense to

"(1) take effective and timely measure to preserve the infrastructure that constitutes the Naval Air Facility in Adak, Alaska;

"(2) work closely with all federal and state agencies and the Aleut Corporation regarding the future use of the facility after its closure;

"(3) designate in a timely manner an authority, preferably the Aleut Corporation, for developing the future use of the property constituting the facility; and

"(4) arrange for the transfer of the property that constitutes the facility to the Aleut Corporation as part of the corporation's entitlement under 43 U.S.C. 1601-1641 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act)."

POM-122. A resolution adopted by the House of Legislature of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

"H.R. No. 294

"Whereas, the self-governing Commonwealth of Northern Marianas ("CNMI"), located between Guam and the Tropic of Cancer, is comprised of an archipelago of sixteen islands, of which six are inhabited, the three largest and most populous being Saipan, Tinian, and Rota, whose native islanders, predominantly of Chamorro cultural extraction, achieved United States citizenship on November 3, 1986, when the islands, which were formerly a United Nations trust territory administered by the United States became a commonwealth of the United States; and

"Whereas, the commonwealth, in particular the island of Rota, has, allegedly, over the last several years been a scene of grievous abuses and violations of human rights against overseas Filipino contract workers such as domestic helpers, waitresses, farm laborers, construction workers, entertainers, and teachers: it being alleged that there are at least one hundred eighty-five documented cases of rape, forced prostitution, kidnapping, torture, assault and battery, and violations of labor rights committed by employers and local government officials, who are largely of Chamorro extraction; and

"Whereas, it is alleged that waitresses are forced into prostitution (as "take out" girls) and nude dancing and locked up during their free time; housemaids are kidnapped, beaten and raped; farm laborers are treated as virtual slaves; construction workers are abandoned without pay; teachers are degraded by their students, cafeteria workers, and administrators; and employees of all categories are routinely cheated of their wages and their passports are held by their employers, who typically impose large illegal penalties if they quit their jobs; and

"Whereas, these alleged injustices are inflicted by employers and government officials, notably the police, under a seemingly flawed regulatory system in which close family or political ties exist between employers and local authorities, and are evidently trivialized, on the island of Rota, by its mayor, who calls criticism "overblown", insisting that rapes are "bound to happen in any society" and forced prostitution "is not rampant on Rota; it happens everywhere"; and

"Whereas, the influx of Filipino and other Asian workers has actually made the native Chamorros a minority on their own island—of the commonwealth's population of nearly 63,000, indigenous residents now compose less

than thirty-seven percent, whereas contract workers, "statesiders", and others make up the rest, Filipinos making up the bulk of the commonwealth's 27,000-strong alien labor force, the others coming from China and elsewhere in Asia—has nonetheless made the contract workers a vast, politically powerless underclass, whose complaints of abuses are countered with threats and deportations and may also be stifled altogether if the commonwealth enacts a proposed \$200 fee for filing a complaint with its Division of Labor; and

"Whereas, federal authorities responding to abuse complaints have allegedly encountered challenges to their jurisdiction, hostility from tight-knit local communities and witnesses too intimidated to testify, prompting them to compare their enforcement efforts there to similar efforts in the old Deep South and to comment that in the Northern Marianas the "indigenous rights" promoted by Washington have come to mean the exploitation of Asian minorities, and that "It's American policy gone bad. Good intentions got flipped around"; and

"Whereas, the United States Department of the Interior is presently spearheading an aggressive federal interagency effort to stop labor and civil rights abuses of non-U.S. citizen workers in CNMI, coordinating the activities of the FBI, the U.S. Attorneys' Office, the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Department of Labor, and several other agencies; Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1995,* That the United States Congress is respectfully requested to expedite and fully investigate claims of human rights abuse in the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas; and be it further

*"Resolved,* That the United States Congress is requested to review and assess the feasibility of taking control of immigration and minimum wage functions and responsibilities from the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas; and be it further.

*"Resolved,* That the United States Congress is respectfully requested to review the terms of the Compact Agreement between the United States and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas to determine what further action should be taken to resolve the alleged abuses of human rights; and be it further.

*Resolved,* That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Secretary of the U.S. Senate, the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and the President of the Philippines through its consulate."

POM-123. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Environmental and Public Works.

**"LEGISLATIVE RESOLVE NO. 10**

"Whereas, in 1972, the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387) allowed a broad expansion of federal jurisdiction over wetlands by modifying the definition of navigable waters to include all waters of the United States; and

"Whereas, in 1975, the United States Army Corps of Engineers expanded wetland regulations to include restricted discharge of dredged and fill material into wetlands; and

"Whereas, wetlands regulations have been expanded further to include isolated wetlands and those not adjacent to navigable waters; and

"Whereas, the expansion of the regulations governing wetlands by federal agencies exceeds what the Congress intended when it enacted the federal Clean Water Act; and

"Whereas, Alaska contains more wetlands than all other states combined; and

"Whereas, according to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, approximately 170,200,000 acres of wetlands existed in Alaska in the 1780s and approximately 170,000,000 acres of wetlands exist today, representing a loss rate of less than 1/10 of one percent in a decade through human and natural processes; and

"Whereas, approximately 98 percent of all Alaska communities, including 200 of 209 remote villages in Alaska, are located in or adjacent to wetlands; and

"Whereas, with negligible benefit to the environment in Alaska, the expansion of wetlands regulations has placed an increasing and unnecessary burden on private landowners, Native organizations, and local and state governments by inhibiting reasonable community growth and environmentally benign, sensitive resource development; and

"Whereas, 88 percent of Alaska's wetlands are publicly owned, while only 26 percent of wetlands in the contiguous 48 states are in public ownership; and

"Whereas, more than 60,000,000 acres of Alaska's wetlands are known to be conserved in some form of land designation, including federally designated wilderness land, federal part and refuge land, and state park and refuge land, that restrict utilization or degradation of wetlands; now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved* That the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to exclude Alaska from a "no net loss" policy associated with the federal Clean Water Act, and to amend the federal Clean Water Act to modify the wetlands regulatory program

"(1) to provide flexibility in Alaska wetlands permitting commensurate with the large amount of wetlands set aside in Alaska and the low historic rate of wetlands loss in Alaska; and

"(2) to relax the restrictions on the use of wetlands in Alaska; and be it further

*"Resolved,* That the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to recognize the unique contribution the citizens of Alaska have made to wetlands conservation and Alaska's outstanding record of wetlands conservation.

POM-124. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Finance.

**"LEGISLATIVE RESOLVE NO. 12**

"Whereas it is estimated that 37,000,000 Americans are without health insurance, many while between jobs, and that more Americans are underinsured because of the effects of rising health care costs and spending, which are forcing employers to trim the level and availability of health care benefits provided to their employees; and

"Whereas overutilization of health care services for relatively small claims is one of the most significant causes of health care cost and spending increases: currently more than two-thirds of all insurance claims for medical spending are less than \$3,000 per family per year in this country; and

"Whereas, in response to runaway cost increases for health care spending, the private sector has developed the concept of medical savings accounts, which is designed to ensure health insurance availability and is based on providing incentives to eliminate unnecessary medical treatment and encourage competition in seeking health care; and

"Whereas, under a medical savings account arrangement, an employer currently providing employee health care benefits could purchase a lower cost, higher deductible major medical policy of each employee to replace the existing policy and then set aside the saved premium differential in a medical sav-

ings amount for the participating employee; and

"Whereas, through employer-funded medical savings account arrangements and the reduced cost of qualified insurance policies with higher deductibles, millions of Americans could insure themselves for both routine and major medical services; and

"Whereas, the participating employees would be able to use the money in their medical savings accounts to pay medical care expenses up to the amount of the insurance policy deductible and any money in the account at the end of the plan year would belong to the employee to use as the employee saw fit; and

"Whereas, the possibility of using the balance in the employee's medical savings account for other purposes is a strong incentive not to abuse health expenditures and to institute "cost shopping" for medical care services; and

"Whereas, by setting aside money for employees to spend on health care, employees could change jobs and use the money they had earned so far to buy interim health insurance or cover health care expenses thereby eliminating the problem of uninsured between jobs and helping to reduce "job-lock"; and

"Whereas, medical care decisions are highly individualized and involve personal factors that cannot be standardized without interfering with personal choice and so should remain the employee's prerogative; and

"Whereas, under medical savings account arrangements, individual policyholders will have a strong stake in reducing costs, and this sample financial mechanism will expand health insurance options to others who presently have no insurance; and

"Whereas, this method of decreasing the health care cost burdens in this country would require no new federal bureaucracy and would be revenue neutral to employers; Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved,* That the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Congress of the United States to enact legislation swiftly and in good faith to enable Americans to establish medical savings accounts."

POM-125. A resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Syracuse, New York; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-126. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Alexandria, Virginia; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-127. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Finance.

**"FILE NO. 27**

"Whereas, the provisions set forth in 42 U.S.C. §415 for determining the primary insurance amount of a person receiving social security were amended in 1977 by Public Law 95-216; and

"Whereas, that amendment resulted in disparate benefits according to when a person initially becomes eligible for benefits; and

"Whereas, persons who were born during the years 1917 to 1926, inclusive, and who are commonly referred to as "notch babies," receive lower benefits than persons who were born before that time; and

"Whereas, the payment of benefits under the social security system is not based on need or other considerations related to welfare, but on a program of insurance based on contributions by a person and his employer; and

"Whereas, the discrimination between persons receiving benefits is totally inequitable and contrary to the principles of justice and fairness; and

"Whereas, the Social Security Trust Fund has adequate reserves to eliminate this gross inequity; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, jointly,* That Congress is hereby urged to enact legislation to eliminate inequities in the payment of social security benefits to persons based on the year in which they initially become eligible for such benefits; and be it further

*Resolved,* That Congress is hereby urged to eliminate these inequities without reducing the benefits of persons who were born before 1917; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly to the Vice President of the United States as presiding officer of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and each member of the Nevada Congressional Delegation; and be it further

*Resolved,* That this resolution becomes effective upon passage and approval."

POM-128. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Finance.

#### "SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 8012

"Whereas, the Federal Internal Revenue Code currently requires individuals to pay income taxes on unemployment benefit payments that they have received; and

"Whereas, the taxation of Unemployment Insurance Benefits impacts over eight million persons annually and reduces their income on average by seventeen percent for a total of three billion dollars; and

"Whereas, this taxation of Unemployment Benefits is an onerous burden on individuals that are generally experiencing a dramatic reduction in income due to their loss of employment; and

"Whereas, the taxation of Unemployment Benefits undermines the purpose of Unemployment Insurance, by dramatically reducing the amount of moneys available to workers and their families that are experiencing a loss of wages due to no fault of their own. In addition, local economies are adversely impacted due to the loss of income in the community; and

"Whereas, the Washington State Unemployment Insurance Task Force, comprised of Business, Labor, and Legislative members, in their 1995 Report, found the Taxation of Unemployment Insurance Benefits to be an unfair burden on workers;

"Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully request that the Congress of the United States enact legislation removing Unemployment Insurance Benefits from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress from the State of Washington."

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 419. A bill to grant the consent of Congress to the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact.

S. 677. A bill to repeal a redundant venue provision, and for other purposes.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

John Garvan Murtha, of Vermont, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Vermont.

George K. McKinney, of Maryland, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Maryland for the term of 4 years.

Rose Ochi, of California, to be an Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy.

Susan Y. Illston, of California, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California.

George A. O'Toole, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Massachusetts vice an additional position in accordance with 28 USC 133(b)(1).

Mary Beck Briscoe, of Kansas, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

Patrick M. Ryan, of Oklahoma, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma for the term of 4 years.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

#### 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. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MACK, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 817. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Native American history and culture; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KERREY (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 818. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the normal retirement age to age 70 by the year 2029 and the early retirement age to age 65 by the year 2017, to provide for additional increases thereafter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 819. A bill to amend chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for more uniform treatment of Members of Congress, congressional employees, and Federal employees, to reform the Federal retirement systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S. 820. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the increase in the retired pay multiplier for service in the uniformed services in excess of 20 years by members first entering the uniformed services after July 31, 1986; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 821. A bill to require a commission to study ways to improve the accuracy of the consumer price indexes and to immediately modify the calculation of such indexes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

S. 822. A bill to provide for limitations on certain retirement cost-of-living adjustments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 823. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require that the report accompanying the concurrent resolution on the budget include an analysis, prepared after consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, of the concurrent resolution's impact on revenues and

outlays for entitlements for the period of 30 fiscal years and to require the President to include a 30 year budget projection and generational accounting information each year in the President's budget; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committee has thirty days to report or be discharged.

S. 824. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Social Security Act to provide for personal investment plans funded by employee social security payroll deductions; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KERREY (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 825. A bill to provide for the long-range solvency of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 826. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel PRIME TIME, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. 827. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit an employer's deduction for health care costs of its employees if the employer fails to honor its commitment to provide health care to its retirees; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:

S. 828. A bill to enable each State to assist applicants and recipients of aid to families with dependent children in providing for the economic well-being of their children, to allow States to test new ways to improve the welfare system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON:

S. 829. A bill to provide waivers for the establishment of educational opportunity schools; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 830. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to fraud and false statements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. THOMAS):

S.J. Res. 34. A joint resolution prohibiting funds for diplomatic relations and most favored nation trading status with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unless the President certifies to Congress that Vietnamese officials are being fully cooperative and forthcoming with efforts to account for the 2,205 Americans still missing and otherwise unaccounted for from the Vietnam War, as determined on the basis of all information available to the United States Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MACK, Mr. DEWINE and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 817. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Native American history and culture; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.