EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted on March 13, 1996:

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

Gary A. Fenner, of Missouri, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Missouri.

Joseph A. Greenaway, of New Jersey, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

James P. Jones, of Virginia, to the U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Virginia.

Ann D. Montgomery, of Minnesota, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Minnesota.

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. COCHRAN:

S. 1613 A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide greater flexibility to schools to meet the dietary guidelines for Americans under the school lunch and school breakfast programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. KEMPTHORNE):

S. 1614 A bill to provide for the stabilization, enhancement, restoration, and management of the Coeur d'Alene River Basin watershed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. JOHNSTON):

S. 1615 A bill to modify the project for navigation, Mississippi River Ship Channel, Gulf to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. INOUYE (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1616 A bill to establish a visa waiver pilot program for nationals of Korea who are traveling in tour groups to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. THOMAS):

S. 1617 A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to prohibit the use of appropriated funds by Federal agencies for lobbying activities; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. DOLE, and Mr. HATCH):

S. 1618 A bill to provide uniform standards for the award of punitive damages for volunteer services; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mr. BRADLEY):

S. Res. 231. A resolution extending sympathies to the people of Scotland; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 1613. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide greater flexibility to schools to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans under the school lunch and school breakfast programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1996

● Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, the bill that I am introducing today will amend the National School Lunch Act to provide greater flexibility to schools to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans under the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs.

The National School Lunch Program is a program that works.

The National School Lunch Program currently operates in over 92,000 schools and serves approximately 26 million children each day. In my State of Mississippi approximately 7 out of 10 children participate in the School Lunch Program. It is very important to have the flexibility to serve the children healthy meals while reducing time consuming paperwork.

The Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994 contained provisions to improve and simplify the National School Lunch Program. It included a requirement that schools implement the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

We must allow for local and regional food preferences. Further, not every school district has the resources to conduct sophisticated nutrient analysis of each meal or to hire a nutritionist.

The legislation that I am introducing today would not delete or postpone in any way the requirement that the School Lunch Program implement the Dietary Guidelines in a timely manner. Rather, my legislation will allow local schools to implement the Dietary Guidelines with greater program flexibility and less expense.

This legislation has the strong support of the school food service administrators in Mississippi.

I urge Senators to support it.●

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. KEMPTHORNE):

S. 1614. A bill to provide for the stabilization, enhancement, restoration, and management of the Coeur d'Alene River Basin watershed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE COEUR D'ALENE RIVER BASIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACT OF 1996

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I am today introducing, with the cosponsorship of Senator KEMPTHORNE, the Coeur d'Alene River Basin Environmental Restoration Act of 1996. This legislation would allow for a workable solution to clean up the historic effects of mining on the Coeur d'Alene Basin in north Idaho.

This legislation establishes a process that is centered around an action plan developed between the Governor of the State of Idaho and a Citizens Advisory Commission comprised of 13 representatives of affected State and Federal Government agencies, private citizens, the Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe, and affected industries. The responsibilities of this commission are very important to the ultimate success of cleaning up the basin.

The Silver Valley of north Idaho has made contributions to the national economy and to all of our country's war efforts for well over a century. The Federal Government has been involved in every phase of mineral production over the history of the valley. It is, therefore, appropriate that Congress specifically legislate a resolution of natural resources damages in the Coeur d'Alene Basin and participate in funding such a plan.

I want to make clear this legislation does not interfere with the ongoing Superfund cleanup within the 21-square mile Bunker Hill site. This legislation sets up a framework for voluntary cleanup of affected areas outside this 21-square mile area. In drafting this legislation, I have worked with the mining industry, the Coeur d'Alene tribe, local governments, the Governor of Idaho and citizens in north Idaho. It is only through the involvement of all these parties that a solution will be reached.

Throughout this effort it has been clear that all parties want the basin cleaned up, and they want the cleanup done with the concerns of local citizens and entities addressed and with controls and cleanup decisions made in Idaho, not in Washington, DC. These are the guiding principles that I have applied in developing this legislation.

Local cleanup has already begun in the headwaters of the basin's drainage. Nine Mile Creek and Canyon Creek have had proven engineering designs implemented within their drainages. The Coeur d'Alene River Basin Environmental Restoration Act of 1996 would assure that this type of meaningful restoration could continue. However, the actions needed in each part of the basin are not clear. That is why my bill calls for the Governor of Idaho and the Citizens Advisory Commission to develop an action plan that can address the varying conditions within the basin. For example, engineering solutions will certainly work in portions of the basin—but not every place. The steeper gradient streams in the upper basin respond well to engineering fixes, but these types of fixes may only exacerbate problems in the lower, flatter portions of the basin. Local input and control through the action plan can address such diversity and the need for varying environmental fixes.

The Department of Justice is currently threatening a lawsuit for alleged natural resources damages in the area addressed by this legislation. For the Federal Government to follow such a course would be folly. When the Federal Government litigates under Superfund, the members of the legal

profession benefit, as litigation eats away at whatever resources are available for a cleanup. Litigation does not benefit the citizens affected by a cleanup and certainly does not benefit the resources that are purported to be the primary consideration when such a suit is pursued. I do not intend to see cleanup resources in north Idaho to go to litigation and not to cleanup. It is my goal to see the Coeur d'Alene basin cleanup is not litigated away. That is the reason I have introduced this legislation. It will clean up the basin, not litigiously waste the basin's resources.●

I think it is an important step toward a historic cleanup of a very important and beautiful area of the country.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. JOHNSTON):

S. 1615. A bill to modify the project for navigation, Mississippi River Ship Channel, Gulf to Baton Rouge, LA, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

CHALMETTE SLIP DREDGING PROJECT LEGISLATION

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I introduce today, together with my senior colleague from Louisiana, Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, a bill to authorize the Corps of Engineers to conduct maintenance dredging for the Chalmette Slip. The project is needed to assist the St. Bernard Port, Terminal and Harbor District conduct its current daily business more effectively and to facilitate future development.

Located in St. Bernard Parish near mile 90.5 of the Mississippi River, the project's authorization would be carried out as part of the currently authorized and ongoing operations and maintenance project for the Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to the Gulf of Mexico.

The slip's depth is now approximately 30 feet. The authorization would allow it to be deepened to 33 feet, over a distance of approximately 1,500 feet.

With the additional depth needed to help the port operate more effectively and to improve its operations, the project certainly is a justified one.

Senator JOHNSTON and I are hopeful that the proposed Chalmette Slip authorization will be included as part of the Water Resources Development Act legislation when it is taken up by the Senate.

We urge its consideration and passage.

By Mr. INOUYE (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1616. A bill to establish a visa waiver pilot program for nationals of Korea who are traveling in tour groups to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

KOREAN NATIONALS VISA WAIVER PILOT PROGRAM

● Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation that would establish a Visa Waiver Pilot Program for Korean nationals who are traveling in tour groups to the United States. I am joined in this effort by Senators MURKOWSKI, AKAKA, and STEVENS.

According to the 1995 National Trade Estimate Report entitled ''Foreign Trade Barriers,'' in 1994, the United States trade deficit with the Republic of Korea was $1.6 billion, or $718 million greater than in 1993. United States merchandise exports to the Republic of Korea were $18 billion in 1994, up $3.3 billion from 1993. United States imports from the Republic of Korea totaled $19.7 billion in 1994, 14.8 percent more than in 1993. The Republic of Korea is the sixth largest trading partner of the United States.

Travel and tourism play a major role in reducing the United States' unfavorable balance of trade. There is an increasing demand by citizens of the Republic of Korea to visit the United States. In fiscal year 1994, 320,747 nonimmigrants visas were issued to Korean travelers. In fiscal year 1995, 394,044 nonimmigrant visas were issued to Korean travelers. Of this amount, 320,120 were tourist visas.

The Republic of Korea is not eligible to participate in the current Visa Waiver Pilot Program. Thus, Koreans are required to obtain a visa to travel to the United States. Unfortunately, U.S. visas can not be processed in a reasonable time frame. There is often a 2 to 3 week waiting period to obtain tourist visas. Although the Secretary of State has attempted to address the problem by including additional personnel in the consular section at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, visa processing delays do continue.

The legislation we are introducing today would establish a 3-year pilot program that would waive the visa requirement for Korean nationals traveling as part of a group tour to the United States. Under the program, selected travel agencies in Korea would be allowed to issue temporary travel permits. The applicants would be required to meet the same prerequisites imposed by the United States Embassy.

The pilot legislation also includes additional restrictions to help deter the possibility of illegal immigration. These are:

The stay in the United States is no more than 15 days.

The visitor poses no threat to the welfare, health, and safety, or security of the United States.

The visitor possesses a round-trip ticket.

The visitor who is deemed inadmissible or deportable by an immigration officer would be returned to Korea by the transportation carrier.

Tour operators will be required to post a $200,000 performance bond with the Secretary of State, and will be penalized if a visitor fails to return on schedule.

Tour operators will be required to provide written certification of the on-time return of each visitor within the tour group.

The Secretary of State and the Attorney General can terminate the pilot program should the overstay rate exceed 2 percent.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this legislation.

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

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

S. 1616

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

SECTION 1. KOREA VISA WAIVER PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) travel and tourism play a major role in reducing the United States unfavorable balance of trade;

(2) the characteristics of the Korean travel market do not permit long-term planning for longer trips;

(3) applications for United States visas cannot now be processed in a reasonable period of time;

(4) the Secretary of State has attempted to solve the problem by adding additional staff to the consular section at the United States Embassy in Seoul;

(5) unfortunately, these additions have not resulted in any discernable improvement in reducing visa processing delays;

(6) further, it is unlikely, given the current fiscal environment, to expect funding to be available for further staff additions in sufficient numbers to effect any significant improvement in the time required to process visa applications;

(7) most of the nations of the South Pacific, Europe, and Canada do not currently require Koreans entering their countries to have a visa, thus providing them with a serious competitive advantage in the tourism industry;

(8) the United States territory of Guam has been permitted by the United States Government to eliminate visa requirements for Koreans visiting Guam, with resultant impressive increases in travel and tourism from citizens of the Republic of Korea;

(9) any application under existing procedures to add the Republic of Korea, or any other nation to the group of favored nations exempted from United States visa regulations, would require many years during which time the United States could well lose its competitive advantages in attracting travel and tourism from the Republic of Korea;

(10) the Republic of Korea, as a gesture of goodwill, has already unilaterally exempted United States tourists who seek to enter the Republic of Korea from the requirement of obtaining a visa; and

(11) growth in Korean travel to the United States has not kept pace with growth in travel to non-United States destinations, and cumbersome and time-consuming visa processing procedures are widely recognized as the cause of this loss of market share and competitiveness with alternative destinations.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of State and the Attorney General jointly shall establish a pilot project (in this section referred to as the ''pilot program'') within six months of the date of the enactment of this Act under which the requirement of paragraph (7)(B)(i)(II) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(7)(B)(i)(II)) is waived during the pilot program period in the case of any alien who meets the following requirements:

(1) NATIONAL OF PILOT PROGRAM COUNTRY.—The alien is a national of, and presents a passport issued by, the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea is urged to provide machine readable passports to its citizens in the near future.

(2) SEEKING ENTRY AS TOURIST.—The alien is applying for admission to the United States during the pilot program period as a nonimmigrant visitor for pleasure (as described in section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(B))), as part of a group tour to the United States.

(3) PERIOD OF STAY.—The alien seeks to stay in the United States for a period of not more than 15 days.

(4) EXECUTES IMMIGRATION FORMS.—The alien before the time of such admission completes such immigration form as the Attorney General shall establish.

(5) ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES.—If arriving by sea or air, the alien arrives at the port of entry into the United States on a carrier which has entered into an agreement with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to guarantee transport of the alien out of the United States if the alien is found inadmissible or deportable by an immigration officer.

(6) NOT A SAFETY THREAT.—The alien has been determined not to represent a threat to the welfare, health, safety, or security of the United States.

(7) NO PREVIOUS VIOLATION.—If the alien previously was admitted without a visa under this section, the alien must not have failed to comply with the conditions of any previous admission as such a nonimmigrant.

(8) ROUND-TRIP TICKET.—The alien is in possession of a round-trip transportation ticket (unless this requirement is waived by the Attorney General under regulations).

(c) WAIVER OF RIGHTS.—An alien may not be provided a waiver under the pilot program unless the alien has waived any right—

(1) to review or appeal under this Act of an immigration officer's determination as to the admissibility of the alien at the port of entry into the United States, or

(2) to contest, other than on the basis of an application for asylum, any action for deportation against the alien.

(d) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, may terminate the pilot program under this section on or after a date which is one year after the date of the establishment of the pilot program if—

(1) during the preceding fiscal year, the overstay rate for nationals of the Republic of Korea entering the United States under the pilot program exceeds the overstay rate of such nationals entering the United States with valid visas; and

(2) the Attorney General and the Secretary of State have jointly determined that the pilot program is leading to a significant increase in the number of overstays by such nationals.

(e) SPECIAL BOND AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TOUR OPERATORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nationals of the Republic of Korea may not enter the United States under the terms of this section unless they are accompanied for the duration of their authorized admission period by a tour operator who has fulfilled the following requirements:

(A) The tour operator has posted a bond of $200,000 with the Secretary of State.

(B) The Secretary of State, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, has approved an application by the tour operator to escort tour groups to the United States.

(C) The tour operator provides the name, address, birthdate, passport number, and citizenship of all prospective tour group members to the Secretary of State no less than one business day prior to the departure date of the group, under such regulations as he may prescribe, in order to determine that the prospective travelers do not represent a threat to the welfare, health, safety, and security of the United States.

(D) The tour operator excludes from the tour group any person whom the Secretary of State denies permission to travel to the United States.

(E) The tour operator provides written certification or other such evidence prescribed by the Secretary of State and Attorney General which documents the return to Korea of each tour group member.

(2) FORFEITURE OF BONDS.—Bonds posted in accordance with this subsection shall be forfeited in whole or in part and a tour operator's authorization to escort tours to the United States may be suspended or revoked if the Secretary of State finds that the tour operator—

(A) has failed to disclose a material fact in connection with the application required under paragraph (1)(B);

(B) fails to comply with the advance notification and refusal requirements of paragraphs (1)(C) and (1)(D);

(C) has failed to take adequate steps to ensure that visitors who are being escorted to the United States under the terms of an approved application return to their country of residence; or

(D) is found at any time to have committed a felony or any offense under the immigration laws of the United States.

(f) PARTICIPATION BY TOUR AGENTS.—The Secretary of State shall periodically review the overstay rate of nationals of the Republic of Korea that corresponds to each tour agent participating in the program under this section. The Secretary may terminate the participation in the program of any tour agent if the Secretary determines that the corresponding overstay rate is excessive.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) GROUP TOUR.—The term ''group tour'' means travelers who take advantage of group-purchased hotel or airfare packages, as guided, supervised, and arranged by a tour agent in the Republic of Korea approved or licensed by the Department of State.

(2) OVERSTAY RATE.—The term ''overstay rate'' means, during a specified period of time, the proportion that the number of aliens remaining in the United States after the expiration of their visas bears to the total number of aliens entering the United States during that period of time.

(3) PILOT PROGRAM PERIOD.—The term ''pilot program period'' means the three-year period immediately following the establishment of the pilot program.●

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to support the Korea visa waiver pilot project legislation. I have worked closely with Senators INOUYE, AKAKA, and STEVENS on this legislation. This bill addresses the problem of the slow issuance of United States tourist visas to Korean citizens, and their, too often, subsequent decision not to vacation in the United States.

Koreans typically wait 2 to 3 weeks to obtain visas from the United States Embassy in Seoul. As a result, these spontaneous travelers decide to go to one of the other 48 nations that allow them to travel to their country without a visa, including both Canada and New Zealand.

This bill provides the legal basis for a carefully controlled pilot program for visa free travel by Koreans to the United States. The program seeks to capture the Korean tourism market lost due to the cumbersome visa system. For example, in 1994, 296,706 nonimmigrant United States visas were granted to Koreans of which 7,000 came to Alaska. It is predicted that there would be a 500- to 700-percent increase in Korean tourism to Alaska with the visa waiver pilot project. In New Zealand, for example, a 700-percent increase in tourism from Korea occurred after they dropped the visa requirement.

This pilot program allows visitors in a tour group from South Korea to travel to the United States without a visa. however, it does not compromise the security standards of the United States. The program would allow selected travel agencies in Korea to issue temporary travel permits based on applicants meeting the same preset standards used by the United States Embassy in Seoul. The travel permits could only be used for supervised group tours.

Many restrictions are included in the legislation for the pilot proposal.

The Attorney General and Secretary of State can terminate the program if the overstay rates in the program are over 2 percent.

The stay of the visitors is less than or equal to 15 days.

The visitors have to have a round-trip ticket, in addition, the visitors have to arrive by a carrier that agrees to take them back if they are deemed inadmissible.

We recommend to the Secretary of State to institute a bonding and licensing requirement that each participating travel agency post a substantial performance bond and pay a financial penalty if a tourist fails to return on schedule.

The one-time return of each tourist in the group would be certified after each tour.

Security checks are done to ensure that the visitor is not a safety threat to the United States.

This legislation's restrictions ensure that the pilot program will be a successful program. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.●

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. THOMAS):

S. 1617. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to prohibit the use of appropriated funds by Federal agencies for lobbying activities; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

THE FEDERAL ANTI-LOBBYING ACT OF 1996

● Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce the Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act, a bill to prevent Federal agencies from using taxpayer funds to lobby Congress or encourage others to do so.

Too many times under the administration, Federal officials have used their position in an attempt to foster public support or opposition to pending legislation.

Spending taxpayer funds on politically motivated lobbying activities isn't just wasteful, it's wrong.

Taxpayers, who come from all walks of life and all ends of the political spectrum, should not be forced to finance lobbying activities on behalf of causes they might oppose, or know nothing about.

Especially in this age of fiscal austerity, no one should ever use Federal money to lobby the Federal Government. This bill goes after the most blatant examples—where Federal agencies are producing and spreading propaganda—and encouraging others to lobby on their behalf.

The abuses addressed by this bill are already illegal, but the existing law, which employs criminal sanctions, has never been enforced. It has been subject to many different interpretations by the Justice Department, but never one that included enforcement.

This bill includes civil sanctions, providing for easier enforcement, and helps clear up any ambiguities.

Under this bill, the President, the Vice President, and Senate-confirmed Federal officials are allowed to speak out on the administration's position—but they cannot place pressure on nongovernmental organizations.

Executive branch officials are allowed to communicate with Congress directly about upcoming bills.

But the bill does not allow the administration to continue what has become in essence a grassroots lobbying operation at taxpayer expense.

The bill will bring a halt to the outrageous practice of Government agencies providing talking points, briefing books, pamphlets, and other activities undertaken to foster the support or opposition to pending legislation.

When the Founding Fathers designed our Government, they adhered strictly to the doctrine of separation of powers. This bill is an attempt to return our Government to their ideal.

The executive branch should concern itself with implementing the laws passed by Congress, not with trying to influence the outcome of legislation for their own—or others' special interests.

The legislative process is the purview of the legislative branch. We welcome the administration's input, but not their lobbying activities. This bill will protect the taxpayers by ending these practices.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 942

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 942, a bill to promote increased understanding of Federal regulations and increased voluntary compliance with such regulations by small entities, to provide for the designation of regional ombudsmen and oversight boards to monitor the enforcement practices of certain Federal agencies with respect to small business concerns, to provide relief from excessive and arbitrary regulatory enforcement actions against small entities, and for other purposes.

S. 1027

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1027, a bill to eliminate the quota and price support programs for peanuts, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1039, a bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes.

S. 1166

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] were added as cosponsors of S. 1166, a bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, to improve the registration of pesticides, to provide minor use crop protection, to improve pesticide tolerances to safeguard infants and children, and for other purposes.

S. 1355

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1355, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end deferral for United States shareholders on income of controlled foreign corporations attributable to property imported into the United States.

S. 1563

At the request of Mr. SIMPSON, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1563, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve eligibility for medical care and services under that title, and for other purposes.

S. 1592

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1592, a bill to strike the prohibition on the transmission of abortion-related matters, and for other purposes.

S. 1596

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1596, a bill to direct a property conveyance in the State of California.

S. 1597

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1597, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to discourage American businesses from moving jobs overseas and to encourage the creation of new jobs in the United States, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 42, a concurrent resolution concerning the emancipation of the Iranian Baha'i community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

SENATE RESOLUTION 152

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 152, a resolution to amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to require a clause in each bill and resolution to specify the constitutional authority of the Congress for enactment, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 217

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 217, a resolution to designate the first Friday in May 1996, as ''American Foreign Service Day'' in recognition of the men and women who have served or are presently serving in the American Foreign Service, and to honor those in the American Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty.

AMENDMENT NO. 3492

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 3492 proposed to H.R. 3019, a bill making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 231—EXTENDING SYMPATHIES TO THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND

Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mr. BRADLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 231

Whereas all Americans were horrified by the news this morning that 16 kindergarten children and their teacher were shot and killed yesterday in Dunblane, Scotland, by an individual who invaded their school;

Whereas another 12 children and 3 adults were apparently wounded in the same terrible assault;

Whereas this was an unspeakable tragedy of huge dimensions causing tremendous feelings of horror and anger and sadness affecting all people around the world; and

Whereas the people of the United States wish to extend their sympathy to the people of Scotland in their hours of hurt and pain and grief;