

We've grown used to President Clinton coopting as his own such Republican initiatives as the line-item veto, budget cutting, and calls for an end to the era of big government.

I guess that now, as the November elections approach, it should come as no surprise that we can now also look forward to President Clinton's rhetoric far outpacing his performance in the foreign policy arena and for him to increasingly take credit for the hard work of others.

VIOLENCE IN LEBANON

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to express my deep concern regarding the most recent violence in Lebanon. I have immediately contacted the Clinton administration and urged them in the strongest possible terms to do everything in the power of the United States to cease the hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon. Many innocent civilian men, women, and children have been killed and there have been thousands of refugees who have been forced to flee their homes.

The Arab-American community, many who have family and friends in Lebanon, have communicated to me first-hand accounts of the recent violence and tragedy. The most disturbing fact is the great loss of civilian lives, especially the children. These deaths, no matter where they occur, are always tragic.

To help us immediately address the plight of these innocent victims, I have requested emergency assistance for the Lebanese civilians and refugees from the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and the Department of Defense. The Lebanese are in need of food, medicine, water, emergency electric generators, beds, and other necessities. Mr. President, I am hopeful that my colleagues will support this request for aid and I am hopeful that this administration will use all of American's influence to cease the fighting in Lebanon immediately.

PRAISING THE LATE SENATOR EDMUND MUSKIE

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, the death of Ed Mudkie marks a deep personal loss for me, and a loss for our Nation. Senator Muskie was a close personal friend and leader in both the Senate and our national political scene. As a young man, I can remember my admiration for his integrity and dedication when I served as a midwestern State coordinator for his Presidential campaign in 1972. In the Senate he was the leader in urging creation of a Senate Budget Committee so the Chamber would have a committee with a board overview of the budget process. In this time of public concern over the Federal budget, it is important we remember that as the first chairman of the Budget Committee, Senator Muskie warned the Congress and the Nation of the

need to balance our Federal budget to protect America's future. Those of us who serve on the committee today are still mindful of the foresight he showed, and are working to see that his legacy is fulfilled. Americans of this generation also owe a debt to the former Senator from Maine for his vision and his tireless efforts in awakening Congress and the Nation to the critical importance of enacting comprehensive laws to protect our Nation's environment for future generations. Our Nation owes him a deep debt of gratitude we can never repay.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:45 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 406. Resolution in tribute to Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown and other Americans who lost their lives on April 3, 1996, while in service to their country on a mission to Bosnia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 1422. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property in the town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York, for inclusion in the Amagansett National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-255).

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. BUMPERS:

S. 1688. A bill to establish a National Center for Rural Law Enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAMM (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 1689. A bill to provide regulatory fairness for crude oil producers, and to prohibit fee increases under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act without the approval of Congress; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DOLE (for Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. DOLE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. FORD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EXON, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIBBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NUNN, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 249. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 1688. A bill to establish a National Center for Rural Law Enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NATIONAL RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1996

• Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I am introducing the National Rural Law Enforcement Act of 1996. This bill is not very complicated. It establishes a National Center for Rural Law Enforcement, to provide rural police and sheriff departments with the training they need to meet the demands of modern rural law enforcement.

Consider a few facts and figures about rural crime and law enforcement:

One third of all Americans live in rural areas.

Ninety percent of the law enforcement agencies in our country serve populations of 25,000 or fewer citizens. Three quarters of those departments serve fewer than 10,000 citizens.

Crime in rural communities has risen more than 35 percent during the last decade.

The Criminal Justice Institute at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock

has been the headquarters of a movement by rural law enforcement administrators to fill the training void they face. The Institute has sponsored a number of conferences in five regions around the country to identify the training needs of rural law enforcement and prescribe measures to meet those needs. This bill is a response to their efforts and the needs they have documented and described.

The National Center for Rural Law Enforcement will: Provide rural law enforcement managers training tailored to rural law enforcement needs; provide research and technical assistance to rural law enforcement agencies; provide a communications network linking rural agency heads around the country, develop curriculum tailored to the needs of rural law enforcement officers; articulate the viewpoint of rural law enforcement professionals; and project its training capability to sites in communities all over the United States.

Every Senator represents rural communities. As we travel our States, we hear time and again about sophisticated and vicious crime in small rural communities, the sort of crime we used to believe was found only in big cities. The National Center for Rural Law Enforcement will help to equip rural law enforcement professionals to deal with those problems in the most effective manner, with the same tools their urban colleagues enjoy.

The NCRLE will enjoy the participation and input of the FBI and the Justice Department and some Federal funding, but its heart and soul will be the State and local law enforcement officers of rural America. It represents the kind of Federal State local cooperation that is so vital today. I hope that arrangement, along with the obvious need for a National Center for Rural Law Enforcement, will bring bipartisan support for this bill. The National Center for Rural Law Enforcement is necessary. It will meet a vital need for rural America, at low cost in the context of a true Federal partnership. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the National Rural Law Enforcement Act of 1996. ●

By Mr. GRAMM (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 1689. A bill to provide regulatory fairness for crude oil producers, and to prohibit fee increases under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act without the approval of Congress; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

THE CRUDE OIL TRANSPORTATION FAIRNESS ACT
OF 1996

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation to remove an onerous and, I believe, unintended regulatory burden from independent oil and gas producers. The Crude Oil Transportation Fairness Act of 1996 would exempt oil and gas producers who do not transport crude oil themselves from the registration and fee requirements

of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. Those who actually transport crude oil would continue to register and pay fees as under current law. Also, the bill removes the Secretary of Transportation's unilateral authority under current law to raise these fees on transporters. My colleague from Texas, Senator HUTCHISON, has joined me in introducing this legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD, and that letters of support from the Independent Petroleum Association of America and the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association also appear in the RECORD.

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

S. 1689

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Crude Oil Transportation Fairness Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. REGULATORY FAIRNESS FOR CRUDE OIL PRODUCERS.

Section 5108(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who offers crude oil or condensates for transport in commerce shall not be required to file a registration statement or pay a fee otherwise required under this section if that person transfers title to the crude oil or condensates to a transporter at the time that the crude oil or condensates are initially transported in commerce from a storage location by the transporter.

"(B) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to any person who transports crude oil in commerce in a quantity that is subject to the requirement of this section."

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION OF FEE INCREASES WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF CONGRESS

Section 5108(g)(2)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence, by striking "at least \$250 but not more than \$5,000" and inserting "not more than \$250".

INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Washington, DC, March 27, 1996.

Hon. PHIL GRAMM,
U.S. Senate, 370 Senate Russell Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Re Crude Oil Transportation Fairness Act of 1996

DEAR SENATOR GRAMM: The Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) strongly supports The Crude Oil Transportation Fairness Act of 1996 and appreciate your efforts on behalf of independent oil and natural gas producers. As you know, IPAA represents approximately 5,500 independent oil and natural gas producers in 33 states. The regulatory problem which is addressed in the proposed legislation has been particularly onerous for our membership as they are primarily small businesses with less than 20 employees that can not afford the annual fee assessed under this program.

The Hazardous Materials Transportation Registration and Fee Assessment Program, which was implemented under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990, requires registration for persons engaged in transporting or offering for transportation certain categories and quantities of hazardous materials in intrastate, inter-

state, and foreign commerce. Persons subject to the registration program are required to annually file a registration statement with DOT and pay a total annual fee of \$300. Last year, DOT unsuccessfully proposed a graduated filing fee that would in many cases raise the registration fee to \$5050.

After a major educational effort led by IPAA, with strong congressional support, the proposal was defeated. However, even at the \$300 per year level, IPAA has strongly opposed the inclusion of persons who "offered for transportation" in the registration program as both burdensome and unnecessary. Crude oil producers sell their oil to purchasers who take possession of it on the lease directly from the crude oil storage tank. The purchaser owns the crude oil before it ever reaches a public road. While the oil is in the storage tank the facility owner is subject to numerous state and federal safety requirements.

At a time when our domestic oil production has fallen to its lowest point in 40 years, and over 500,000 jobs in the industry have been lost in the last decade, we cannot continue to penalize domestic producers. The current financial state of the domestic oil and gas industry is illustrated by the following indicators:

Jobs. Since the early 1980s, oil and gas employment has been cut in half. Employment in the industry through 1996 stood at 305,100 employees compared to 332,800 in 1995. There has been a loss of 9500 employees since 1995 and nearly 500,000 since 1985.

Crude Oil Production. Crude oil production in 1995 fell to an estimated 6.5 MMb/d, compared to 6.7 MMb/d during 1994, representing a 200,000 b/d decrease. Crude oil production in the lower 48 states has fallen to 5 MMb/d, the lowest level since 1946.

Rotary Rig Activity. In 1995, the rotary rig count averaged 723 rotary rigs for the United States, a decrease of 52 rigs from 1994. This is the second lowest rig count since World War II. Forty-five percent of the rigs were drilling for oil, 53 percent for gas and 2 percent miscellaneous.

Well Completions. In 1995, total well completions totaled 19,756, with 8,114 wells completed for the production of natural gas, 6,917 wells completed for the production of crude oil and 4,725 dry holes. There were 2,037 fewer completions in 1995 than 1994. In 1985, 70,806 wells were completed, a 72% decline in 10 years.

In conclusion, IPAA strongly supports the Crude Oil Transportation Fairness Act which will have the effect of eliminating the DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation fee for individuals and companies that only offer for sale, but do not transport crude oil or condensates.

Thank you again for your legislative leadership in this area.

Sincerely,

DENISE A. BODE,
President.

TEXAS INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS &
ROYALTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION,
Austin TX, March 27, 1996.

Hon. PHIL GRAMM,
U.S. Senate, 370 Russell Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR SENATOR GRAMM: On behalf of Texas independent oil and gas producers, I wish to thank you for introducing the "Crude Oil Transportation Fairness Act of 1996." As you know, this bill is badly needed to ensure that another unnecessary, onerous regulation does not play a role in the demise of the small independent oil and gas producer.

Your bill will ensure that the regulation is properly applied to those who transport crude and not those who only sell it. Some of our members are also transporters and

should be paying this fee, but far more are producers who produce crude and sell it at the lease. Those producers have unfortunately been required to pay this transporter fee needlessly. Soon after the program began, we narrowly defeated an effort by the Department of Transportation to increase the annual fee of \$5,050—which in many cases is more than the annual revenue from a single well.

Your bill appropriately places the responsibility on crude transporters. We appreciate your interest in correcting this regulation.

Sincerely,

REX H. WHITE, JR.,
President.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 800

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 800, a bill to provide for hearing care services by audiologists to Federal civilian employees.

S. 1578

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] were added as cosponsors of S. 1578, a bill to amend the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 41, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the George Washington University is important to the Nation and urging that the importance of the university be recognized and celebrated through regular ceremonies.

SENATE RESOLUTION 248

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 248, a resolution relating to the violence in Liberia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 249—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

Mr. DOLE (for Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DOLE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. FORD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EXON, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HATFIELD,

Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NUNN, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WYDEN)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 249

Whereas, on Wednesday, April 19, 1995, at 9:02 a.m. central daylight time, a bomb exploded at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, collapsing the north face of this nine-story building, killing 168 men, women, and children and injuring scores of other innocent victims;

Whereas today, Friday, April 19, 1996, marks the one-year anniversary of this tragic event which is without equal in our nation's history;

Whereas, in the words of the Reverend Billy Graham to the families and survivors, "Someday the wounds will heal, and someday those who thought they could sow chaos and discord will be brought to justice. The wounds of this tragedy are deep, but the courage and the faith and determination of the people of Oklahoma City are even deeper";

Whereas this was the deadliest terrorist attack ever on U.S. soil; and

Whereas the United States Senate passed by an overwhelming margin the Comprehensive Terrorism Prevention Act on Wednesday, April 17, 1996; Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States:

Observes a moment of silence at 9:02 a.m. Central Daylight Time in remembrance of the innocent children and adults who lost their lives or were injured in this heinous attack one year ago;

Remembers the families, friends, and loved ones of those whose lives were taken away by this abhorrent act;

Salutes the people of Oklahoma for the courage, faith and determination they have exhibited throughout the past year;

Commends the rescuers, federal agencies and countless volunteers who gave of themselves and their resources to provide aid and relief;

Commends the federal employees from across the nation who came to the aid of their co-workers during this crisis; and

Reaffirms its trust in our system of justice to ensure that the perpetrators of this heinous crime be convicted and appropriately punished so that justice may be served and carried out swiftly.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CONGRESSIONAL TERMS LIMIT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 3692

Mr. THOMPSON (for Mr. ASHCROFT) proposed an amendment to the joint

resolution (S.J. Res. 21) proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following: "(two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. After this article becomes operative, no person shall be elected to a full term as a Senator more than twice, or to a full term as a Representative more than thrice; no person who has been a Senator for more than three years of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Senator more than once; and no person who has been a Representative for more than a year of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Representative more than twice.

"SECTION 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 3693

Mr. THOMPSON (for Mr. BROWN) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 3692 proposed by Mr. ASHCROFT to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 21) supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following: "(two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected or appointed to the Senate of the United States.

"SECTION 2. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the United States.

"SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 3694

Mr. THOMPSON (for Mr. ASHCROFT) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 21) supra; as follows:

In the language proposed to be inserted, strike all after the first word and insert the following: "(of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. After this article becomes operative, no person shall be elected to a full term as a Senator more than twice, or to a full term as a Representative more than thrice; no person who has been a Senator for more than three years of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Senator more than once; and no person who has been a Representative for more than a year of a term to which some other person was elected shall