

Nominee: Christopher Robert Hill.

Post: Skopje.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self, none.
2. Spouse, none.
3. Children and spouses names: Children all minors.
4. Parents names: Robert B. Hill, none; Constance Hill, \$300, 1992, Clinton.
5. Grandparents names: deceased.
6. Brothers and spouses names: Jonathan Hill and Susan; Nicholas Hill and Yuka.
7. Sisters and spouses names: Prudence; Elizabeth and Rick.

Prudence Bushnell, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Kenya.

Nominee: Prudence Bushnell.

Post: Republic of Kenya.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self: none.
2. Spouse: Richard A. Buckley, none.
3. Children and spouses names: Patrick Michael Buckley, none; Kathleen Mary Buckley, none; Thomas Francis Buckley, \$250, 1992; \$900, 1995, Republican Party; Delia Maria Buckley, none; Eileen Marie Buckley, none.
4. Parents names: Bernice and Gerald Duflo, deceased. Sherman and Ethel Bushnell, deceased.
5. Grandparents names: Frank and Edna Duflo, deceased. Sherman and Ethel Bushnell, deceased.
6. Brothers and spouses names: Peter Bushnell and Elsie Gettleman, none; Jonathan Bushnell and July Fortam, none.
7. Sisters and spouses names: Susan Bushnell and John F.X. Murphy: \$125 over past 5 years, Republican Party.

Kenneth C. Brill, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cyprus.

Nominee: Kenneth C. Brill.

Post: Ambassador to Cyprus.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self, none.
2. Spouse, none.
3. Children and spouses names: Katherine (age 12), none; Christopher (age 9), none.
4. Parents names: Heber Brill, none; Carolyn Urick, none.
5. Grandparents names: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brill, deceased; Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Lapsely, deceased.
6. Brothers and spouses names: Bruce Brill (single), none; Gary and Barbara Brill, none; Doug Brill (single), none.
7. Sisters and spouses names: Diane and Michael Cummings, none; Janet and Robert Dodson, none.

Richard L. Morningstar, of Massachusetts, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Advisor to the President and to the Secretary of State on Assistance to the New Independent States (NIS) of the Former Soviet Union and Coordinator of NIS Assistance.

Princeton Nathan Lyman, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

(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.)

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

Eric L. Clay, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Nanette K. Laughrey, of Missouri, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern and Western Districts of Missouri.

Charles N. Clevert, Jr., of Wisconsin, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

Donald W. Molloy, of Montana, to be United States District Judge for the District of Montana.

Susan Oki Mollway, of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. BINGAMAN:

S. 1702. A bill to require institutions of higher education to provide voter registration information and opportunities to students registering for class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. KEMPTHORNE):

S. 1703. A bill to amend the Act establishing the National Park Foundation; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1704. A bill to provide for the imposition of administrative fees for medicare overpayment collection, and to require automated prepayment screening of medicare claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 1705. A bill to eliminate the duties on Tetraamino Biphenyl; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NUNN (for himself and Mr. COVERDELL):

S. 1706. A bill to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for assistance for highway relocation with respect to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. 1707. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to establish a trust for the benefit of the seller of livestock until the seller receives payment in full for the livestock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. DOLE):

S. 1708. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the remedial jurisdiction of inferior Federal courts; read the first time.

By Mr. CRAIG:

S. 1709. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to adjust the maximum hour exemption for agricultural employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 1710. A bill to authorize multiyear contracting for the C-17 aircraft program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DOLE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FORD, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PELL, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. Res. 251. A resolution to commemorate and acknowledge the dedication and sacrifice by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 252. A resolution to congratulate the Sioux Falls Skyforce, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on winning the 1996 Continental Basketball Association Championship; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1702. A bill to require institutions of higher education to provide voter registration information and opportunities to students registering for class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

THE STUDENT VOTER REGISTRATION ACT OF 1996

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that I believe will effectively increase voter registration among college and university students and will positively change the voting patterns of this Nation.

Mr. President, currently there are over 15 million college students across this country who are eligible to vote. This highly concentrated group of individuals, when allowed increased access to voter registration, can be a very powerful and influential political voice. The legislation I am introducing today provides colleges and universities the mechanisms and the opportunities to increase voter registration among college students so that they can be an active and visible political force within our country.

College and university students are one of the most highly mobile constituent groups in this country and our voter registration systems have not been entirely effective in empowering our Nation's college students to register and to vote. It is estimated that college students in America move on

an average of twice a year. To continue to vote, college students must re-register to vote or change their address every year. No other constituent group in America faces such a significant barrier. My legislation will empower college and university students to overcome this barrier.

Mr. President, this bill, which may be cited as the Student Voter Registration Act of 1996, will amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. It will require all colleges and universities that receive Federal funds, have 2-year or 4-year programs of instructions and confer associate, baccalaureate or graduate degrees, to provide voter registration opportunities and forms, including absentee ballots, to students at the time of class registration. Although the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 has made significant advances in the voter registration arena, this legislation will reach out and assist an additional constituency group.

According to a recent study prepared by the Harwood Group for the Kettering Foundation, students feel alienated from the current political process and pessimistic about the prospects for change. This same study challenged America's students "to be more aware of the power and possibility that lie(s) in their own innate capacity for common action." The legislation allows students to overcome the political barriers currently placed before them by a system that has not fully recognized their needs and their power.

If you look at youth participation compared to all eligible voters in Presidential elections from 1972 to 1992, you can see the red column shows that 64 percent of eligible voters voted in the 1992 election, and 43 percent of those in the age group 18 to 24, went to the polls in 1992 to express their political views.

When you look at the same comparison of eligible voters to this age group 18 to 24 in midterm elections, from 1974 to 1994, the disparity is even greater. Among all eligible voters the percentage is 45 percent. Among this age group it is 20 percent. We need to take action to deal with that.

The legislation I am introducing today would amend the law to provide that voter registration opportunities exist in much larger numbers for this age group.

I think it is important legislation for us to enact and to do so, hopefully, before we get too much further into this election year.

As these charts behind me show, for the past 24 years, 18 to 24-year-olds have had a significantly lower voter participation rate as compared to all eligible voters. For example, in the 1992 Presidential election, of young people in the 18 to 24-year-old age category eligible to vote, only 53 percent had registered to vote and only 43 percent of eligible young people actually voted. During the last midterm election, 40 percent of young people age 18 to 24 were registered to vote and only half of

them voted. That is less than 20 percent Mr. President. These numbers are staggering when compared to the numbers of all eligible voters who turned out to vote. In 1994's midterm election, 45 percent of eligible voters went to the polls to express their political views. In the last Presidential election over 60 percent of eligible voters went to the polls to vote. Mr. President, in 1992, youth participation reached its highest level—43 percent—since 1972, the first year that 18 to 24-year-olds were eligible to vote. We need to continue this upward trend. The bill I am bringing to the Senate floor is a solid mechanism for this.

Mr. President, this is not a partisan issue. I do not stand here in the Senate today in an effort to increase registration for my party, but instead I hope this legislation will increase registration and political involvement among students regardless of party affiliation.

Mr. President, anyone who believes that this is a partisan issue needs to just look at this final chart that I have here. It is clear that when you look at this age group, in this case 18- to 29-year-olds, the numbers, in terms of party affiliation for Democrats versus Republicans is almost identical.

Again, this is not a partisan issue. This is not a way to get more Democrats registered at the expense of the Republicans, or vice versa. It is a way to get more young Americans registered and to get them participating in our political system. What is important is that students have every opportunity to register—not what party they align themselves with and not how they chose to vote. This bill gives college and university students the opportunity to register and provides accessibility to registration forms.

As the American people look ahead to the 1996 election, it is important that we began to establish the foundation for an effective dialogue regarding the electoral process. For many college students this may be the first general election they participate in and it is critical that they do participate. It is also critical, that we here in Congress accept the challenge of energizing America's college students and presenting them the opportunity to be an influential part of the development and the continuation of this great democracy.

I commend this legislation to my colleagues, and I will file it with the clerk today and ask that it be appropriately referred.

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

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

S. 1702

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 "Student Voter Registration Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is—

- (1) to increase voter registration accessibility to students; and
- (2) to increase voter participation among college and university students.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT OF 1993.

Section 7(a) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-5(a)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (2)—
 - (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and";
 - (B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and
 - (C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) each institution of higher education (as defined in section 1201(a)) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)) in that State that—

- "(i) receives Federal funds; and
- "(ii) provides a 2-year or 4-year program of instruction for which the institution awards an associate, baccalaureate, or graduate degree.";

- (2) in paragraph (6)(A), by inserting "or, in the case of an institution of higher education, with each registration of a student for enrollment in a course of study," after "assistance,".

SEC. 4. IMPLEMENTATION.

Institutions of higher education shall implement the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.) as amended by this Act—

- (1) in the case of an institution with enrollment of not less than 10,000 students on the date of enactment of this Act, by 1997;
- (2) in the case of an institution with enrollment of not less than 5,000 and not more than 9,999 students on the date of enactment of this Act, by January 1, 1998;
- (3) in the case of an institution with enrollment of not less than 2,000 and not more than 4,999 students on the date of enactment of this Act, by January 1, 1999; and
- (4) in the case of an institution with enrollment of less than 2,000 students on the date of enactment of this Act, by January 1, 2000.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. KEMPThorNE):

S. 1703. A bill to amend the act establishing the National Park Foundation; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**THE NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION ACT
AMENDMENT ACT OF 1996**

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today and along with my colleagues, Senators JOHNSTON, BENNETT, and KEMPThorNE to introduce a bill which, when enacted, will generate as much as \$100 million annually from the private sector in support of our national parks.

This legislation contains a number of amendments to the National Park Foundation Act, which I am pleased to say will revitalize and expand the scope of operations of the Foundation.

An act of Congress created the National Park Foundation in 1967 as the official nonprofit partner of the National Park Service. The Foundation provides a vehicle for donors who want to contribute to national parks with the assurance that gifts will be carefully managed and used wholly and exclusively for the purpose specified by the donor.

The Foundation provides a simple and direct way for individuals, corporations, and private foundations to help conserve and preserve the natural, cultural, and historical value of the national parks for the enjoyment of future generations.

Mr. President, there are a number of organizations who claim to support our national parks, and to some extent they do. Unfortunately, there is little evidence that the parks ever receive any monetary or tangible benefits from these organizations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have three pages of the National Park Foundation's annual report printed in the RECORD which will show some of the benefits the Foundation provides.

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

FINANCIAL REPORT

The National Park Foundation continued to generate solid financial results in fiscal year 1995, which ended June 30, 1995.

Total revenue from all sources increased for the fifth consecutive year, rising from \$6.7 million in 1994 to \$9.9 million in 1995. The major revenue item, contributions to the Foundation, increased from \$5.9 million to \$6.3 million. These contributions from individuals, corporations, foundations, and through marketing programs and the Combined Federal Campaign, play an important role in supporting the Foundation's mission this year and in the future.

Unrestricted revenue is used to support the Foundation's discretionary grantmaking to the National Parks and to support operations. Restricted revenue is used to benefit specific parks or projects. The donor's designation is honored through the years.

Total grants made by the Foundation to the National Parks increased 13 percent, from \$2.3 million in 1994 to \$2.6 million in 1995. Grants made from unrestricted funds totalled \$1 million and grants made from restricted funds totalled \$1.6 million. The Foundation has made grants totalling \$10.4 million during the past five years.

The Foundation's total expenditures for 1995 were \$4.3 million. Grants to the National Parks and program related expenditures accounted for 83 percent of that spending.

The balance sheet remains in healthy condition. Assets are \$27.1 million at June 30, 1995, compared to \$20.7 million a year ago.

Total fund balances increased 29 percent, from \$19.9 million to \$25.6 million. These fund balances, which will benefit the National Parks in future years, have grown from \$9.6 million to the current \$25.6 million during the past five years.

The management of restricted funds and programs is a major activity of the Foundation. Restricted fund balances increased from \$8.3 million in 1994 to \$12.5 million in 1995.

The Permanent Fund balance, which acts as the Foundation's endowment for resources so designated by the Board, increased from \$10.4 million to \$11.9 million. The increase resulted mainly from market appreciation in investments of \$1.4 million. The increase in the Permanent Fund balance provides the Foundation with the resources to meet the current and future needs of the National Parks.

The Foundation has successfully managed all funds received. Total market value appreciation on invested funds was \$2.4 million in 1995.

The National Park Foundation is extremely grateful to the many individual, philanthropic and corporate supporters who have given generously of themselves to strengthen our efforts.

NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION

[Financial summary for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1995 and 1994]

Statements of activity	Unrestricted		Donor Restricted Funds	1995 Total All Funds	1994 Total All Funds
	General Fund	Permanent Fund			
Support and revenue:					
Contributions and gifts	\$1,633,963		\$4,452,651	\$6,086,614	\$5,926,776
Contributed goods and services	23,458		171,804	195,262	
Investment income	594,248		465,714	1,059,962	854,605
Publication sales	145,273		13,021	158,294	215,999
Management and other income	16,629			16,629	532,921
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) or investments	106,040	\$1,396,977	874,285	2,377,302	(791,412)
Total support and revenue	2,519,611	1,396,977	5,977,475	9,894,063	6,738,889
Expenses:					
Program grants—					
Outreach and education projects	598,557		559,164	1,157,721	1,351,930
Interpretive projects	156,375		571,566	727,941	733,765
Resource conservation projects	200,600		300,520	501,120	
Volunteer projects	5,000			5,000	82,540
NPS staff projects	53,117		86,479	139,596	109,839
Other projects			62,184	62,184	29,766
Total program grants	1,013,649		1,579,913	2,593,562	2,307,840
Program support	601,411		256,899	858,310	663,135
Cost of publications sold	92,012			92,012	178,503
Yosemite management					6,413
Total program expenses	1,707,072		1,836,812	3,543,884	3,155,891
General and administrative	564,802			564,802	319,599
Fundraising	151,503			151,503	136,857
Total expenses	2,423,377		1,836,812	4,260,189	3,612,347
Support and revenue in excess of expenses	96,234	1,396,977	4,140,663	5,633,874	3,126,542
Fund Transfers	(138,189)	100,000	38,189		
Net change in fund balances	(41,955)	1,496,977	4,178,852	5,633,874	3,126,542
Fund balances, beginning of year	1,253,990	10,410,068	8,271,029	19,935,087	16,808,545
Fund balances, end of year	1,212,035	11,907,045	12,449,881	25,568,961	19,935,087

BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY

Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	253,024		157,340	410,364	487,513
Marketable securities, at market	923,925	11,869,268	12,210,183	25,003,376	19,246,431
Total assets	2,697,729	11,907,045	12,483,118	27,087,892	20,741,868
Liabilities	1,485,694		33,237	1,518,931	806,781
Fund Balances	1,212,035	11,907,045	12,449,881	25,568,961	19,935,087

Note: The information shown herein has been summarized by the National Park Foundation from its Fiscal Year 1995 audited statements. To obtain a copy of the Foundation's complete audited financial statements, write to: National Park Foundation, 1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 1102, Washington, DC 20036-4704.

NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION

[Schedule of donor restricted funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1995]

Donor Restricted Funds	Balance June 30, 1994	Contributions and other Income	Fund Transfers	Investment Income	Net Investment Gain (Losses)	Expenditures	Balance June 30, 1995
Endowment Funds:							
Albright Wirth Employee Development Fund	\$2,028,140	\$10,000		\$91,459	\$260,979	\$94,341	\$2,296,237
Francis B. Crownshield	3,634			185	434	80	4,173
Charles C. Glover	8,934			456	1,065	197	10,258
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove Fund	1,374,049			68,295	170,736	25,135	1,587,945
Kahlil Gibran-Memorial Endowment Fund	3,987			229	535	99	4,652
Marguerite M. Root Parkland Purchase Fund	88,477			4,513	10,551	1,946	101,595

NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION—Continued

[Schedule of donor restricted funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1995]

Donor Restricted Funds	Balance June 30, 1994	Contributions and other Income	Fund Transfers	Investment Income	Net Investment Gain (Losses)	Expenditures	Balance June 30, 1995
Theodore Roosevelt Association, Principal	985,783		\$(26,661)	47,261	122,110	19,478	1,109,015
Saint-Gaudens Memorial, Principal	193,533		(4,938)	9,312	24,019	4,215	217,711
Luis Sanjurjo Memorial Fund	271,155			13,429	32,401	5,922	311,063
Yosemite National Park Centennial Medal Fund	33,149	740		1,889	4,418	812	39,384
Total Endowment Funds	4,990,841	10,740	(31,599)	237,028	627,248	152,225	5,682,033
Other Funds:							
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society Fund	128,648			6,027	13,791	15,975	132,491
Art Acquisition	1,191	3,617		13	56	5,297	(420)
Boston Properties Fund	49,597			2,574	6,019	1,110	57,080
C&O Canal Fund		2,522		83	319	26	2,898
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Fund	70						70
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Tidal Lock	385,110			17,777	39,088	108,108	333,867
Civil War Sites Fund	100,147	1,000		5,707	12,983	2,270	117,567
George Rogers Clark Park Film Project Fund		6,000				3,655	2,345
Edison National Historic Site Development Fund		440		22	54	7	509
Ellis Island Fund	22,457			1,145	2,678	494	25,786
EPA/NPS Urban Integrated Pest Mgt. Fund		9,608		207	656	73	10,398
Everglades National Park Freshwater Wetlands Mitigation Trust Fund	283,487	844,742		28,130	25,223	11,014	1,170,568
French Memorial at Yorktown Fund	7,324			422	989	249	8,486
German-American Friendship Garden Fund	47,264			2,454	5,738	1,058	54,398
Gettysburg Cemetery Annex Fund	24,799			1,421	3,322	613	28,929
Gettysburg Monument Preservation Fund	30,431			1,552	3,629	669	34,943
Gettysburg Museum of the Civil War	2,326			118	277	51	2,670
Richard V. Giambardino Memorial Fund		905		12	57	2	972
General Grant National Monument Fund	541			30	71	13	629
Historic American Building Survey Fund	3,639			160	374	69	4,104
Labor National Historic Landmark Theme Study Fund	4,351			62	78	2,808	1,683
Lowell National Historical Park Fund	4,579			184	436	1,085	4,114
Maryland State Monument at Gettysburg Fund		10,000		404	1,272	119	11,557
Andrew Mellon Foundation	19,774			1,008	2,358	435	22,705
Minute Man National Historical Park Fund		27,314		1,407	2,863	5,531	26,053
National Capital Region Handicapped Access Fund	130,059			6,633	15,510	2,861	149,341
National Historic Landmark Fund	9,419			485	1,135	209	10,830
National Park Enhancement Fund	237,217			12,007	28,072	6,911	270,385
NPF/Robert Glenn Ketchum Publication Fund	2,836			27	62	12	2,913
National Park Service Advisory Board Fund	3,558			181	424	78	4,085
National Park Service Video Fund	25,800	694		1,328	3,120	793	30,149
National Register of Historic Places Fund		2,130		26	145	4	2,297
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Fund	793,744	2,176,387		114,464	38,375	135,728	2,987,242
Theodore Roosevelt Association Income	83,899		26,661	4,571	1,502	2,438	114,195
Saint-Gaudens Memorial, income	54,499		4,938	2,800	732	2,112	60,857
Salt River Bay National Historical Park Museum Fund	1,163			60	141	26	1,338
LJ and MC Skaggs Foundation	1,942			99	232	43	2,230
Theodore Smith Memorial Fund	191,645			9,717	22,721	4,191	219,892
Tourism and Park Conference Fund	24,520			1,172	2,720	1,876	26,536
Wirth Lecture Fund	55,042			2,807	6,564	1,210	63,203
Yellowstone Recovery Fund	25,250	155,000		1,263	2,954	155,545	28,922
Zion National Park Visitor Fund	2,487			127	297	55	2,856
Other projects	521,373	1,386,377	38,189			1,209,764	736,175
Total Other Funds	3,280,188	4,626,736	69,788	228,686	247,037	1,684,587	6,767,848
Subtotal	8,271,029	4,637,476	38,189	465,714	874,285	1,836,812	12,449,881

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, with the notable exception of the National Park Foundation, I am aware of no national conservation organizations whose actual cost of conducting business is less than 10 percent of their entire operating program.

In other words, Mr. President, donations made to the National Park Service through the Foundation are actually used to enhance the operation of programs conducted by the National Park Service. The Foundation is governed by a board of distinguished civic and business leaders committed to helping the national parks. By law, the Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, serves as the chairman of the board, and the Director of the Park Service, Roger Kennedy, serves as the secretary of the board.

The Foundation is a partnership between the public and private sectors. It provides direct support for park units through a competitive program that grants venture capital to seed creative efforts to conserve park resources.

With the help of private partners, the National Park Foundation has made grants of over \$10 million to support projects in our national parks in the last 5 years. I know of no other organization, Mr. President, which claims to

support our National Park System that has a record that even comes close to this achievement.

The National Park Foundation does not engage in activities normally associated with lobbying, and as a result it does not enjoy the notoriety or the vast fundraising programs that benefit other environmentally motivated organizations or environmental causes. Unfortunately, not many people even know about the existence of the National Park Foundation.

Mr. President, administrative requests and congressional appropriations are simply not keeping pace with increased visitations and other demands placed on the National Park System. With the current demands on Congress to balance the budget and eliminate the Federal deficit, it would be more and more difficult for Congress to authorize sufficient funding for our national parks. As a result, there is a great need for additional support to protect, conserve and enhance our national parks.

Mr. President, the National Park Foundation is well positioned to take on this important task.

This bill contains amendments which will authorize the National Park Foundation to: First, engage in business re-

lationships with appropriate private partners to raise revenue for the National Park System similar to the authority Congress has already granted the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the National Forest Foundation. Second, it would operate similarly to the U.S. Olympic Committee, where once a sponsor has been approved by the United States Olympic Committee, moneys are being generated from the private sector partners for the benefit of the Olympics.

This bill, when enacted, will allow the Foundation to optimize and capture for our national parks the economic value of selective, appropriate sponsorships of national parks similar to, as I have said, the authority Congress has granted to the United States Olympic Committee.

As commercial advertisers have long demonstrated, the national parks have great commercial value. Each year advertising, publishing, commercial broadcasts, moviemaking, merchandising and other commercial activity worth hundreds of millions of dollars is made on the intellectual property and other assets of the parks with virtually no return to the Park Service.

A change is needed to enable the Park Service, through the National

Park Foundation, to capture some of that potential income through licensing and other marketing agreements.

Mr. President, my bill provides safeguards which will negate any untoward, inappropriate commercialization of our parks; however, it will allow new revenue-generation opportunities outside the parks in partnership with private enterprise.

It is private enterprise that will ultimately provide additional funding in the billions of dollars for resource management and infrastructure repair required for park facilities throughout our Nation.

If we do not count the damage to the C&O canal, the current backlog in maintenance and facility repair for our parks is in excess of \$4 billion. It is going to take literally hundreds of millions of dollars to reestablish resource management and visitor service programs which have been deferred servicewide.

According to the National Park Service, employee housing faces a backlog of \$500 million. Mr. President, it is apparent that we cannot even afford to take care of the caretakers, much less properly address the needs of the National Park System.

Enactment of this legislation will provide an economically cost-efficient and accountable program by which the Foundation can begin the long quest to address the needs of our National Park System with the assistance of private sector resources.

Mr. President, the concept is exciting. The results will surely contribute to the future financial stability of our Park System as well as the protection of those national treasures we described as our national parks.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation. Together we can make it possible for the National Park Foundation to play the role originally intended by Congress back in 1967, making a significant contribution to preserving America's national parks through private partnerships between Government, private business, and individuals.

By Mr. McCAIN:

S. 1704. A bill to provide for the imposition of administrative fees for medicare overpayment collection, and to require automated prepayment screening of medicare claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

THE MEDICARE OVERPAYMENT REDUCTION ACT
OF 1996

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing an initiative to address Medicare overpayments—a serious problem which is depriving the trust fund of billions of dollars every year.

I'd like to thank Martha McSteen, president of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, and her talented staff, for their invaluable efforts and continued support of this important crusade.

Today, I introduce the Medicare Overpayment Reduction Act. This bill

imposes an administrative fee on providers who submit inaccurate Medicare claims and are overpaid by the Health Care Financing Administration. The fee will be equal to 1 percent of the overpaid amount, and is intended to discourage overpayments and to offset the cost of recovering them.

In addition, the bill will require the Health Care Financing Administration to screen claims for accuracy, before payment is made, for certain procedures and services where there is a high rate of mis-billing.

Hospitals, and other providers under Medicare Part A, are prepaid annually by HCFA for anticipated Medicare expenditures. Currently many hospitals grossly overestimate their Medicare funding needs and use the overpayment to subsidize their non-Medicare operations. This is an abuse and it must stop. The legislation will impose the administrative fee if a hospital overestimates its Medicare needs by more than 30 percent, and does not repay the overage within 30 days.

Doctors, on the other hand under part B, submit claims for services. Sometimes claims are submitted for services that were never provided, or that are incorrectly coded in order to receive greater payments. The fee will discourage this activity and help us recoup the cost of seeking reimbursement.

Moreover, prepayment screening will help eliminate overpayments from occurring in the first place. Prescreening technology is readily available and used extensively in the private sector, and we should use prescreening to improve Medicare payment accuracy.

It should come as no surprise to my colleagues, or to any interested citizen, that the Medicare system is in serious condition. It is estimated that Medicare funds will be exhausted by the year 2002. The Washington Post today reported that the trust fund is in worse shape than previously thought.

We have an obligation to take every step we can to protect the trust funds and ensure their health and viability for this and future generations.

While overpayments are not the only problem with Medicare, they are a significant problem. GAO reports that last year over \$4.1 billion was overpaid from the trust funds. Had this bill been in effect last year, I would submit that a healthy portion of these mis-billings and overpayments might not have occurred and even if they had, we would have been able to recoup over \$15 million from imposing the administration fee.

While this bill is not a panacea, it is a step in the right direction in the effort to discourage overbilling, and to recoup recovery costs in every instance.

Overpayments are costly, unnecessary and wasteful. They contribute to the Medicare solvency problem and they must be stopped. This bill will help.

Again, I want to thank Martha McSteen, her staff and the membership

for their continued support of the effort to help protect and preserve the future of the Medicare program, and for their leadership on this legislation. •

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 1705. A bill to eliminate the duties on Tetraamino Biphenyl; to the Committee on Finance.

DUTY ELIMINATION LEGISLATION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to permanently suspend the duty on the chemical tetra amino biphenyl [TAB]. This chemical is imported to the United States from Germany. TAB is an essential raw material used in the production of a high performance fiber called "PBI."

PBI is a unique heat and chemical resistant fiber that, in some uses, can be a suitable replacement for asbestos. PBI has a wide range of thermal protective applications including flight suits and garments for firefighters, boiler tenders, and refinery workers.

Mr. President, in previous Congresses, I introduced similar legislation to apply duty-free treatment to TAB. These bills were ultimately incorporated into the Omnibus Tariff and Trade Act of 1984, the Omnibus Trade Act of 1988, and the Customs and Trade Act of 1990. The current duty suspension for this chemical expired December 31, 1992.

During the Uruguay Round negotiations, the Administration made a commitment to negotiate the elimination of duties on products covered by duty suspension legislation. However, TAB was inadvertently deleted from Tariff Schedule XX during talks on the GATT Agreement. This chemical has been on the duty suspension list for several years. It is a noncontroversial item and should have been included in the final Tariff Schedule XX approved at Marrakesh.

Mr. President, it is my understanding that TAB was on the original Department of Commerce "Consolidated Duty Suspension List" of products to be incorporated into the U.S. offer and on subsequent offers until the final document was prepared in March. The February 25th offer, which was the last list made available to the public, included TAB as "free" under the proposed HTS 2921.59.14. When the importing company asked why it was deleted, they were told that it was incorporated into either the pharmaceutical or intermediate chemicals for dyes lists.

Recently, importers were surprised to discover that TAB was not covered under any duty suspension and would be assessed a 12.8 percent duty. According to the company, it is not covered under any tariff heading, no industry opposition has been found, and no instructions were issued which would have deleted TAB from the list. I hope the Senate will consider this measure expeditiously.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1705

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

SECTION 1. ELIMINATION OF DUTIES ON 3,3'-DIAMINOBENZIDINE (TETRAAMINO BIPHENYL).

(a) ELIMINATION OF DUTIES.—The President—

(1) shall proclaim duty-free entry for 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (Tetraamino Biphenyl), to be effective with respect to the entry of goods on or after January 1, 1995, and

(2) shall take such actions as are necessary to reflect such tariff treatment in Schedule XX, as defined in section 2(5) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(5)).

(b) LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION AND REFUND OF DUTY PAID ON ENTRIES.—

(1) LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Treasury shall liquidate or reliquidate any entry of goods described in subsection (a) that was made on or after January 1, 1995, and before the proclamation is issued under subsection (a), and refund any duty or excess duty that was paid on such entry.

(2) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to any entry only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service, within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, that contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term "entry" includes a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

By Mr. CRAIG:

S. 1709. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to adjust the maximum hour exemption for agricultural employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE WATER DELIVERY ORGANIZATION FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1996

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today, which this body previously approved as an amendment to the first bill amending the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] that the Senate passed in 1989. This bill would solve a problem with the interpretation of a provision of the FLSA, clarifying that the maximum hour exemption for agricultural employees applies to water delivery organizations that supply 75 percent or more of their water for agricultural purposes.

Representative MIKE CRAPO, of the Second District of Idaho, is today introducing an identical bill in the other body. Our bill would restore an exemption that was always intended by Congress.

Companies that deliver water for agricultural purposes are exempt from the maximum-hour requirements of the FLSA. The Department of Labor has interpreted this to mean that no amount of this water, however mini-

mal, can be used for other purposes. Therefore, if even a small portion of the water delivered winds up being used for road watering, lawn and garden irrigation, livestock consumption, or construction, for example, delivery organizations are assessed severe penalties.

The exemption for overtime pay requirements was placed in the FLSA to protect the economies of rural areas. Irrigation has never been, and can not be, a 40-hour-per-week undertaking. During the summer, water must be managed and delivered continually. Later in the year, following the harvest, the work load is light, consisting mainly of maintenance duties.

Our bill is better for employers, workers, and farmers. Winter compensation and time off traditionally have been the method of compensating for longer summer hours. Without this exemption, irrigators are forced to lay off their employees in the winter. Therefore, our bill would benefit employees, who would continue to earn a year-round income. It also would keep costs level, which would benefit suppliers and consumers.

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

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

S. 1709

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT TO THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938.

Section 13(b)(12) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 213(b)(12)) is amended by inserting after "water" the following: ", at least 75 percent of which is ultimately delivered".

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 773

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for improvements in the process of approving and using animal drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 811

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 811, a bill to authorize research into the desalinization and reclamation of water and authorize a program for States, cities, or qualifying agencies desiring to own and operate a water desalinization or reclamation facility to develop such facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1487

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU] were added as cosponsors of S. 1487, a bill to

establish a demonstration project to provide that the Department of Defense may receive Medicare reimbursement for health care services provided to certain Medicare-eligible covered military beneficiaries.

S. 1491

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1491, a bill to reform antimicrobial pesticide registration, and for other purposes.

S. 1498

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1498, a bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986, and for other purposes.

S. 1506

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1506, a bill to provide for a reduction in regulatory costs by maintaining Federal average fuel economy standards applicable to automobiles in effect at current levels until changed by law, and for other purposes.

S. 1641

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1641, a bill to repeal the consent of Congress to the Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] 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 CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 56

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, and supporting the closing of the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant.

AMENDMENT NO. 3737

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 3737 proposed to S. 1664, an original bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to increase control over immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel and detention facilities,