

and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of final rules (FRL-5501-1, FRL-5500-9, FRL-5467-8, FRL-5501-3, FRL-5468-2, FRL-5500-4, FRL-5364-9, FRL-5366-8, FRL-5354-1, FRL-5365-1) received on May 3, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2551. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of final rules (FRL-5436-1, FRL-5464-8, FRL-5468-5, FRL-5456-9, FRL-5467-3, FRL-5468-8, FRL-5464-2, FRL-5466-1) received on April 30, 1996; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2552. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule (RIN 2120-AA64) received on April 30, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2553. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of final rules (RIN 2120-AA64, RIN 2120-AF10, RIN 2120-AA66, RIN 2125-AD90, RIN 2127-AA67, RIN 2133-AB14) received on May 6, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2554. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule (RIN 2120-AA64) received on May 3, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2555. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a final rule (RIN 2120-AA64, RIN 2127-AF71, RIN 2132-AA46, RIN 2120-AA66, RIN 2115-AA97, RIN 2115-AE46, RIN 2120-AG05, RIN 2120-AE57) received on May 3, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2556. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the determination and findings relative to the Integrated Financial Management System; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2557. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a certification regarding the incidental capture of sea turtles in commercial shrimping operations; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2558. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Maritime Administration for fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2559. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Appropriate Crew Size Study; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2560. A communication from the Acting General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Weather Service Modernization Streamlining Act of 1996"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2561. A communication from the Secretary of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on April 30, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2562. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the report of a rule received on May 3, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2563. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on May 6, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2564. A communication from the Program Management Officer of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule (RIN 0648-AG80) received on May 6, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2565. A communication from the Program Management Officer of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on May 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2566. A communication from the Program Management Officer of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule received on May 8, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2567. A communication from the Associate Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of rules (RIN 0693-ZA02, RIN 0693-ZA06) received on May 3, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1014. A bill to improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-260).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1425. A bill to recognize the validity of rights-of-way granted under section 2477 of the Revised Statutes, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-261).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1627. A bill to designate the visitor center at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park in New Orleans, LA, as the "Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center." (Rept. No. 104-262).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amended preamble:

S.J. Res. 42. A joint resolution designating the Civil War Center at Louisiana State University as the United States Civil War Center, making the center the flagship institution for planning the sesquicentennial commemoration of the Civil War, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-263).

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 1642. A bill to extend nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of Cambodia, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-264).

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

H.R. 2853. A bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of Bulgaria (Rept. No. 104-265).

By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

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

Nina Gershon, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Mary Ann Vial Lemmon, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Edmund A. Sargus, Jr., of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

Dean D. Pregerson, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

W. Craig Broadwater, of West Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of West Virginia.

Walker D. Miller, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

(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. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. MACK, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SMITH, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. SHELBY):

S. 1741. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance taxes paid by employees and self-employed individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 1742. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to exempt minor parties from liability under the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. MACK, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SMITH, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. SHELBY):

S. 1741. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance taxes paid by employees and self-employed individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

THE WORKING AMERICANS WAGE RESTORATION ACT

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, during this year when so much discussion

is being focused on the future of America, I think it is important for us to inventory what it is that has made America a place of opportunity and a land which has welcomed individuals with initiative and industry from around the world. I think one of the key components of the American culture which has allowed that to happen has been the component of growth. We have understood that the purpose of government is to provide a framework for growth, that growth should be the characteristic which identifies America as the land of opportunity. As a matter of fact, that citizens and corporations, individuals, and institutions should enjoy conditions of growth—that is the reason to have government. It is the reason to have public safety, so people can grow and develop. It is the reason to have national defense, so the Nation can grow. Not that we would have big government, but that we would have a largeness in terms of opportunity and citizenship; so that we could, indeed, meet the needs of the next generation.

It has been the kind of thing that has allowed us, as a country, to welcome all comers. It is the kind of thing that inspired Emma Lazarus to write the poem on the base of the Statue of Liberty:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:

I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

That is only available—we can only have that kind of optimism about the future—if we have growth, if we promote growth; growth not for the government but growth for the community, growth for the citizen, growth for the individual. That is the purpose of government.

Yet, during the 1990's we find ourselves with a sense of discomfort, a sense of dis-ease, if you will, not disease, but dis-ease. We find that workers' wages are stagnant, some of them slipping. And we do not have that sense of growth. We do not find ourselves with that large reservoir of confidence that is rightfully American. What should we do? Where are we? People feel that we are adrift.

We have a forgotten middle class. It has been detected in the Presidential campaigns. It has been understood by people who have been out among the voters. You and I have detected it when we have talked to folks. They feel like there is a flatness, there is a staleness.

You feel like there has not been any growth. Then you begin to look for a reason. All of a sudden it becomes apparent. The Commerce Department of the U.S. Government last week told us about growth. It told us about the growth in the amount of taxes that government has been taking from individuals. It told us that we have reached an all-time high in terms of the taxes that individuals are paying. We tax

people more now in America than we have taxed them at any time in history. We tax people more than we taxed them to fight the war in Vietnam, to win the Second World War. We tax people more now than we taxed them to spend our way out of the Great Depression. We made the world safe for democracy in World War I taxing people a lot less than we tax people now.

It is beginning to dawn on America, on citizens, that we have had growth in taxes but we have not had growth in wages. People are beginning to understand that what you choose to spend by government you cannot choose to spend as individuals. The Government has stolen the increase in wages from people, the working people of the United States, for the last several years. The tax increases of this decade, including the 1993 tax increase of President Clinton, the largest tax increase in the history of America, has literally siphoned off the pay increase, the take-home pay addition that people would have had in the United States. It is time for us to understand that high taxes have hurt the ability of people to have more take-home pay.

I would like to correct this. I think we ought to correct this. I think it is time for us to give people back the taxes which we took from them. It is time for us to restore to the American people the wage increases which have been stolen by Government. So it is my privilege today to introduce a measure, which I think is important to millions and millions of working Americans.

I want to introduce the Working Americans Wage Restoration Act. This measure is a measure which is designed to increase the take-home pay of well over 77 million working Americans. It is a measure which would say that individuals, when they pay their Social Security taxes, have a right to deduct that tax payment from their income taxes. The payroll taxes, the Social Security taxes, would continue to be paid. There is nothing in this measure which would impair the Social Security trust fund. But right now American workers are being taxed on a tax. They pay their Social Security taxes but they also have to pay income tax on the money they use to pay their Social Security tax. A tax on a tax is something America has never long tolerated. It is time for us to say that we will not double tax American workers in this way.

It is especially egregious, it is especially aggravating, it is a special affront to the American people to say to them that you have to pay this tax on a tax. Half the tax is paid by people, the other half is paid by corporations. And, guess what, corporations do not pay a tax on a tax. Corporations can deduct from their income tax the amount of Social Security tax they pay as a part of the payroll tax.

So it is time for us to provide equity to the American people. For most Americans, the payroll tax is the most substantial of all taxes. So my pro-

posal, which I send to the desk, is a proposal to eliminate the tax on this tax. Mr. President, I submit a bill for filing today at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, this bill has endorsements of a wide variety of groups and individuals. Jack Kemp, who was the chairman of the Tax Reform Commission, appointed by our leader, has endorsed this. It was a part of the Commission report. Carroll Campbell, of the Tax Reform Commission; Grover Norquist, Americans for Tax Reform; David Keating, National Taxpayers Union; David Keene and Bill Pascoe, American Conservative Union; Steve Moore, Cato Institute; Jack Faris, NFIB; Steve Entin, of IRET; Aldona Robbins, Fiscal Associates; Tom Schatz, of Citizens Against Government Waste; Jim Carter, of the RNC; Greg Conko, of Competitive Enterprise Institute; Paul Huard, National Association of Manufacturers; Paul Beckner, Nancy Mitchell, and Decy Gray, Citizens for a Sound Economy; Beau Boulter, of the United Seniors Association, has endorsed this; Karen Kerrigan, of the Small Business Survival Committee; J. D. Foster, of the Tax Foundation; David L. Thompson, the Business Leadership Council—all have endorsed this matter, and we are grateful for their endorsements.

This matter is cosponsored in the Senate by Senators LOTT, DEWINE, MACK, HATCH, SMITH, CRAIG, and SHELBY and sponsored in the House by Congressman NETHERCUTT, cosponsored by Congressmen CRANE, HOSTETTLER and Congresswoman DUNN. I thank all of these people, along with Gordon Jones, of the Seniors Coalition, for their participation in promoting this important idea.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Missouri, JOHN ASHCROFT, in the introduction of this legislation, and I thank him for the thoughtfulness and, most important, the foresightedness that I think this legislation represents.

The Senator spoke well when he said Americans will not for long tolerate double taxation, and it is unique in the area of Social Security taxes that we allow corporate America, in their partnering in this tax, to deduct it, but we do not allow the individual who must pay that tax to do so. So, as a result of the first \$62,700 of income, the individual is, in essence, double taxed.

My colleague from Missouri today has introduced legislation in essence saying that the time of that fallacy is over and that, if we really want to restore the wage-earning capability of the American worker, we should let them keep the money they have earned, and we do so with this legislation today. For a typical two-income family—and most families are becoming that now—the Federal income tax liability would be dropped by more than \$1,000.

Here we are at this moment on the floor of the Senate trying to resolve the issue of a Federal gas tax that pulls billions of dollars out of the pocketbook of the American taxpayer. We have seen a frustration expressed by working men and women in this country for the last several years that they just do not get ahead. They keep getting a salary increase, but nothing comes home, which does not translate into money in the back pocket or money to buy the new car or money to help finance their children's education or money to improve their lifestyle in some form.

In fact, out of all that frustration, and while our President talks about a strong economy, it is an economy that is just millions of jobs less strong than it ought to be for the very reason that the Senator from Missouri has so articulately spoken: the dragdown, if you will, of the ability of the American producers, working men and women, to retain that which they work so hard for and, therefore, to collect it, to put it in savings, if they will, to spend it for their own purposes, to provide for their children.

In other words, the American dream does not quite seem to be as clear as it used to be. I suggest, Mr. President, that one of the reasons is this kind of Government intrusion, if you will, double taxation. The legislation, the Working Americans Wage Restoration Act, introduced today by my colleague, JOHN ASHCROFT, that I have cosponsored along with others, in my opinion, begins to, once again, brighten the American dream.

It is part of what we are here on the floor debating today. Some of our colleagues argue that the way you solve the human crisis in this country, no matter how that crisis is defined, is to bring about a Government program. I suggest that most Americans in our country today can solve their own crises if they simply have the tools of solution. One of the great tools of solution for problem solving is the ability to retain your own earnings so you can spend it for yourself and your family to improve your lot in society or to correct a problem that has somehow gone wrong.

This legislation offers that opportunity, and I hope that it gets heard, gets debated. I relish an opportunity for the Senate to debate it and vote upon it.

Mr. President, as we will in the next little while decide whether this Senate is going to vote on a gas tax repeal or whether we are going to find some loophole, as the other side now struggles to do to argue that this is no good, is going to be a unique challenge for all of us.

Like you, I did not vote for this gas tax increase. I am a Westerner, and I recognize the kind of burden you place on somebody who must commute the long miles in the West, or the farmer or rancher who uses fuel as a tremendous tool of their production, and we

lessen their ability to profit when we increase the cost of their tools, their tools of incomemaking, if you will.

That is part of what this debate is all about. But the idea that we would use a gas tax, which we have traditionally directed toward roads and bridges and improving the transportation of our country and, therefore, improving the ability of this economy to expand that my colleague from Missouri talks about—the business of growth in the economy should be the business of Government not getting in the way but staying out of the way and promoting that growth. The gas tax has been one that always has. It has promoted growth in the economy by the building of roads and bridges and allowing the kind of flow of labor that has been the hallmark of our society.

But this President, President Clinton, said, "I need that money to pay for social programs," even when in 1992, Candidate Clinton said, "I won't increase the gas tax. It's the wrong kind of thing to do. It does not allow the economy to grow and expand."

But of course, promises made, promises broken, tax increase, billions of dollars now pouring out of the economy of our country and into the hands of Government to be spent in social programs.

Is it a big part of the gas increase, the fuel costs that consumers are about today? No, it is not, but it is an important issue to be debated and voted upon to return not only the gas tax to its traditional use but to reduce the overall ability of Government to spend and to expand programs.

You are going to hear more talk today, as you have had for the last several days, that somehow this does damage to Government. I suggest you just cut the spending of Government in direct relation to the amount of revenue that will remain not as a tax but as an income to the consumer in the consumer's pocket.

Right now, every time that consumer pulls up to a gas pump, sticks the nozzle in the tank of their car, they see a tremendous outpouring from the pocketbook.

So, if we were to pass legislation of the kind just introduced by my colleague from Missouri, if we were to repeal the gas tax and allow that to remain in the pocket of the consumer, we would see the kind of growth and job creation in our economy that we have not seen, that cannot be talked about by this administration because of the taxes that have been pushed through stifling the overall ability of that economy to grow.

Growth, progrowth, work incentives, 500,000 new jobs possibly created by the legislation of the Senator from Missouri, that two-income family being able to retain more of their income, \$1,000-plus a year—that is the type of thing this Congress ought to be talking about and doing something about instead of talking about, "Oh, my goodness, this takes away from our ability

to spend. We might have to reduce this program or that program."

Mr. President, we just left tax freedom day. We just said to the American taxpayer, "Today is the day when you've paid your taxes, and you can start earning for yourself." Last week I stood on the floor of the Senate and said that the first 3 hours of every working day the taxpayer, or the worker, spent their time working for Government, both at the State and Federal level.

Somehow that must change if we are to get the kind of productivity in our economy, job creation and self-well-being to once again brighten the American dream instead of progressively dimming it, as Government can so successfully do if it constantly takes away from the individuals their ability to earn, save, invest, retain, provide for themselves and their families.

So I thank my colleague from Missouri for his insightfulness and innovativeness in proposing this legislation. I hope that in the coming year this becomes a major part of what this Congress is about and what this Senate is about in providing for the American people.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM)

S. 1742. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to exempt minor parties from liability under the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE SUPERFUND MINOR PARTY LIABILITY RELIEF ACT OF 1996

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to expedite the cleanup of our Nation's toxic waste sites. My bill, the Superfund Minor Party Liability Relief Act, would exempt minor parties that contribute insignificant levels of waste to such sites from liability under the Superfund law. This will reduce the litigation brought by the primary polluters of toxic waste sites and reduce the current delays in cleaning up the sites.

Since the 1980 enactment of the Superfund law, 1,321 sites have been placed on the National Priorities List. I find it disturbing, however, that 16 years later only 83 sites have been cleaned up and removed from the list. I am also troubled by a recent report issued by the RAND Corp. which found that transaction costs for industrial firms and insurance companies, representing primarily legal fees, account for up to 88 percent of their total Superfund-related expenses.

Pennsylvania has 110 Superfund sites, many of which have been on the National Priorities List for years. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the average cleanup time for Superfund sites to be approximately 12 years. One such site, the Keystone Sanitation landfill, located in Adams County, PA, was added to the National Priorities

List July 22, 1987. The Environmental Protection Agency selected the remedy for cleaning up the site in 1990. The site, however, remains contaminated as a multitude of minor party defendants with little or no responsibility for the environmental contamination of the site are forced to litigate to protect their rights and the courts are tied up with endless motions and appeals.

I am concerned with the impact of such a delay on the adults and children who live and play in close proximity to the Keystone site. The site continues to be a source of ground water contamination, which, if left untreated, will continue to threaten the health and safety of local residents.

This legislation would reduce such delays in remediating toxic waste sites by forcing the primary parties responsible for the pollution to focus on restoring sites to a safe condition instead of using their resources to shift blame to the multitude of minor contributors of negligible amount of waste. My bill will reduce the waste of money and time by exempting minor parties from liability at the outset, when a site is selected for the National Priorities List. This should expedite the legal proceedings and encourage major polluters to work constructively with federal, state, and local governments on actual cleanup.

Specifically, this bill would exempt from liability those minor parties who have only contributed up to 110 gallons of liquid material or up to 200 pounds of solid material to a contaminated site. This exemption, however, would not apply to parties considered to have contributed significantly to a site's contamination. Thus, on Superfund sites containing tens of thousands of gallons of liquid contamination, or tons of solid hazardous waste, we would narrow the litigation field to only the significant parties. I am willing to examine whether or not these are the appropriate levels, but I am advised by some of the litigants involved in Pennsylvania Superfund cleanups that such relief will go a long way toward alleviating the undue burden they currently face.

It is unclear whether Congress will finally enact comprehensive Superfund reform legislation this year. Therefore, I urge my colleagues, many of whom represent communities with similar situations, to consider passing this important commonsense reform. There is a broad consensus among the American people that we ought to alleviate the unfair cost burden placed on small businesses and cash strapped municipalities by ensuring that the parties most responsible for the existence of toxic waste sites are the ones responsible for remediating the sites. I believe this bill will go a long way toward simplifying and expediting the Superfund cleanup process and I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the names of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 1144

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1144, a bill to reform and enhance the management of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 1145

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1145, a bill to abolish the Department of Housing and Urban Development and provide for reducing Federal spending for housing and community development activities by consolidating and eliminating programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1419

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1419, a bill to impose sanctions against Nigeria.

S. 1487

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor 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. 1578

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] 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.

S. 1610

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1610, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the standards used for determining whether individuals are not employees.

S. 1639

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1639, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a demonstration project to provide the Department of Defense with reimbursement from the Medicare Program for health care services provided to Medi-

care-eligible beneficiaries under TRICARE.

S. 1657

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1657, a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to make recommendations for reducing the national debt.

S. 1740

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] were added as cosponsors of S. 1740, a bill to define and protect the institution of marriage.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42

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

SENATE RESOLUTION 226

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFFEE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 226, a resolution to proclaim the week of October 13 through October 19, 1996, as "National Character Counts Week."

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE EXPENSES AND FEES REIMBURSEMENT ACT

DOLE AMENDMENT NO. 3961

Mr. DOLE proposed an amendment to amendment No. 3955 proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 2937) for the reimbursement of legal expenses and related fees incurred by former employees of the White House Travel Office with respect to the termination of their employment in that Office on May 19, 1993; as follows:

Strike the word "enactment" and insert the following:

TITLE —FUEL TAX RATES

SEC. . REPEAL OF 4.3-CENT INCREASE IN FUEL TAX RATES ENACTED BY THE OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1993 AND DEDICATED TO GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4081 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to imposition of tax on gasoline and diesel fuel) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) REPEAL OF 4.3-CENT INCREASE IN FUEL TAX RATES ENACTED BY THE OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1993 AND DEDICATED TO GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY.—