

KENNEDY AMENDMENT NO. 4031

Mr. KENNEDY proposed an amendment to amendment No. 4000 proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DAVIS-BACON.

Notwithstanding any provision of the committee report on this resolution, it is the sense of the Senate that the provisions in this resolution do not assume the repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act.

SANTORUM AMENDMENT NO. 4032

Mr. SANTORUM proposed an amendment to amendment No. 4000 proposed by Mr. KENNEDY to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of the pending amendment, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DAVIS-BACON.

Notwithstanding any provision of the committee report on this resolution, it is the sense of the Senate that the provisions in this resolution assume reform of the Davis-Bacon Act.

EXON AMENDMENT NO. 4033

Mr. EXON proposed an amendment to amendment No. 4009 proposed by Mr. GRAMM to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

Strike all after "SEC." and insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SOLVENCY OF THE MEDICARE TRUST FUND.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that repeal of certain provisions from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 would move the insolvency date of the HI (Medicare) Trust Fund forward by a full year.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that no provisions in this Budget Resolution should worsen the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund.

GRAMM AMENDMENT NO. 4034

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. GRAMM) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 4009 proposed by Mr. GRAMM to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE 1993 INCOME TAX INCREASE ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS SHOULD BE REPEALED

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the assumptions underlying this resolution include that—

(1) the Fiscal Year 1994 budget proposal of President Clinton to raise federal income taxes on the Social Security benefits of senior citizens with incomes as low as \$25,000, and those provisions of the Fiscal Year 1994 recommendations of the Budget Resolution and the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act in which the 103rd Congress voted to raise federal income taxes on the Social Security benefits of senior citizens with income as low as \$34,000 should be repealed;

(2) that the Senate Budget Resolution should reflect President Clinton's statement that he believed he raised federal taxes too much in 1993; and

(3) that the Budget Resolution should react to President Clinton's Fiscal Year 1997 bud-

et which documents the fact that in the history of the United States, the total tax burden has never been greater than it is today, therefore

It is the Sense of the Congress that the assumptions underlying this Resolution include—

(1) that raising federal income taxes in 1993 on the Social Security benefits of middle-class individuals with income as low as \$34,000 was a mistake;

(2) that the federal income tax hike on Social Security benefits imposed on 1993 by the 103rd Congress and signed into law by President Clinton should be repealed; and

(3) President Clinton should work with the Congress to repeal the 1993 federal income tax hike on Social Security benefits in a manner that would not adversely affect the Social Security Trust Fund or the Medicare Part A Trust Fund, and should ensure that such repeal is coupled with offsetting reductions in federal spending.

MCCAIN (AND DOMENICI)
AMENDMENT NO. 4035

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 4013 proposed by Mr. BUMPERS to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57); supra; as follows:

In amendment No. 4013, strike all after the first word and insert the following:

SEC. . CORPORATE SUBSIDIES AND SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.

(a) CORPORATE SUBSIDIES.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional levels and aggregate in this budget resolution assume that:

(1) the federal budget contains ten of billions of dollars in payments, benefits and programs that primarily assist profit-making enterprises and industries rather than provide a clear and compelling public interest;

(2) corporate subsidies can provide unfair competitive advantages to certain industries and industry segments;

(3) at a time when millions of Americans are being asked to sacrifice in order to balance the budget, the corporate sector should bear its share of the burden.

(4) federal payments, benefits, and programs which predominantly benefit a particular industry or segment of an industry, rather than provide a clear and compelling public benefit, should be reformed or terminated in order to provide additional tax relief, deficit reduction, or to achieve the savings necessary to meet this resolution's instructions and levels.

(b) SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.—

(1) BUDGETARY TREATMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, no amounts realized from the sale of an asset shall be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues if such sale would cause an increase in the deficit as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(B) CALCULATION OF NET PRESENT VALUE.—The deficit estimate of an asset sale shall be the net present value of the cash flow from:

(i) proceeds from the asset sale;

(ii) future receipts that would be expected from continued ownership of the asset by the Government; and

(iii) expected future spending by the Government at a level necessary to continue to operate and maintain the asset to generate the receipts estimated pursuant to clause (ii).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term "sale of an asset" shall have

the same meaning as under section 250(c)(21) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(3) TREATMENT OF LOAN ASSETS.—For the purposes of this subsection, the sale of loan assets or the prepayment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

BUMPERS AMENDMENT NO. 4036

Mr. BUMPERS proposed an amendment to amendment No. 4013 proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

The pending amendment, as amended, is amended by adding the following:

Notwithstanding, subsection (b) of this amendment regarding the sale of government assets, the sale of assets shall be treated as follows:

(1) BUDGETARY TREATMENT.—For purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, no amounts realized from sales of assets shall be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term "sale of an asset" shall have the same meaning as under section 250(c)(21) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(3) TREATMENT OF LOAN ASSETS.—For the purposes of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepayment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990."

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will conduct an oversight hearing during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. on Indian trust funds management by the Department of the Interior and implementation of the Indian Trust Fund Management Act of 1994. The hearing will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 22, 1996, at 4:30 p.m., to mark up legislation pending in the committee and to vote on the nomination of Ms. Ginger Ehn Lew to be Deputy Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CORRECTION TO THE JOINT STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ACCOMPANYING S. 735

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the joint statement of managers that accompanied the conference report to S. 735,

the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, contained an inadvertent error relating to section 809, assessing and reducing the threat to law enforcement officers from the criminal use of firearms and ammunition. I ask that the correct description of that section be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

Section 809—Senate recedes to House amendment section 112. This section requires that the Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the Attorney General, conduct a study which assesses the threat to law enforcement officers from the criminal use of firearms and ammunition, and to examine ways in which such threats can be reduced.

In particular, the study will examine whether current passive defensive strategies, such as body armor, are adequate to counter the criminal use of firearms against law officers. The study will also comprehensively examine or gather information on the general circumstances, statistics, and data surrounding the killing or injury of law enforcement officers, whether intentionally or accidentally, by various types of firearms, ammunition, types, and calibers.

An important component of the study will be to examine the number, the facts, and the circumstances surrounding deaths or serious injuries to officers attributable to projectiles defined as "armor piercing ammunition" under 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(17)(B)(i) and (ii) piercing the protective material of bullet resistant vests or bullet resistant headgear being worn by the officer. Since 1986, federal law has prohibited the sale or manufacture of such ammunition, except for government or law enforcement use. Armor piercing ammunition is defined as a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and is constructed entirely (except for trace elements) of certain hard metals. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 further amended the definition of armor piercing ammunition by establishing a bullet jacket weight test.

Recognizing that ammunition used primarily by law-abiding citizens, and that any study of this nature and magnitude has the potential to affect regulatory policy in the future, this section requires that all parties interested in the outcome of the study outcome (including Federal, State, and local officials, non-governmental organizations including all national police organizations, national sporting organizations, and national industry associations with expertise in this area) be consulted on the study contents, methodology, and specific study objectives. The study is due 12 months from the date of enactment.●

RECOGNIZING LT. COL. JEFFREY DUNKLE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, with 28 years of active-duty service, Lieutenant Colonel Dunkle will be retiring from the U.S. Air Force, Medical Service Corps, this August.

During his years with the Air Force, Lieutenant Colonel Dunkle has helped manage the delivery of military medical services. As a senior member of the MSC, he has mentored younger service members. The delivery of quality medical services to our active-duty force is a critical job that Lieutenant Colonel Dunkle has done with vigor and excellence.

We should recognize the contributions of this soldier and his MSC staff.●

PROMOTION OF JAKE LESTENKOF TO BRIGADIER GENERAL

● Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, today I come before you with pride to recognize and honor Jake Lestenkof upon his promotion to brigadier general. General Lestenkof is a native Alaskan who is the adjutant general of Alaska. He has held a number of important positions both in the Federal Government, Alaska National Guard, and private sector. General Lestenkof is a greatly admired and respected leader throughout the State and by the National Guard.

General Lestenkof entered the Marine Corps as an enlisted man in 1951 and served both in the United States and the Republic of Korea. After leaving active duty, he joined the Alaska Army National Guard in 1956. Over the years, he has held a number of positions within the Alaska Army National Guard. He was appointed assistant adjutant general, Army, and served in that position until 1990.

General Lestenkof took over the Alaska National Guard on December 21, 1994. Since that time, he has worked to integrate the Alaska National Guard with our Nation's defense requirements. General Lestenkof has worked closely with the U.S. Army, Pacific, and the National Guard Bureau, to build units that are relevant to the total force as we move into the 21st century.

It is my pleasure to see him promoted in acknowledgment of his years of service to the country and to the State of Alaska. I am very honored to be able today to recognize General Lestenkof and his distinguished career. Congratulations to him and his family and the Alaska National Guard.●

FOOD AID FOR NORTH KOREA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, North Korea is considered today a rogue state—the last country with a Stalinist system and surely the most isolated country in the world. During the cold war, when we looked at other nations as enemies, we made clear that our differences with those nations were with their governments and not with their people. The same should be true of North Korea today.

The food situation in North Korea is turning dire. There are reports of conditions approaching famine, caused by natural disasters, poor harvests, and economic mismanagement. The World Food Program, with personnel on the ground to assess conditions and monitor deliveries, is appealing for more food aid to avert a disaster. Hunger could lead to instability, which could cause desperate actions by the North Korean military, and that would be in no one's interest.

The administration wisely granted \$2 million in food aid earlier this year, but the situation has worsened, and we should do more. The following editorial from today's New York Times urges

the President to put hunger above politics and provide food aid. That is the right thing to do—for humanitarian reasons and in the interest of reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, May 22, 1996]

FAMINE AID TO NORTH KOREA

Near-famine conditions in North Korea pose a moral and political challenge to the United States and its allies. America's goal should be to feed the hungry without reinforcing the already dangerous military capacities of an erratic, belligerent and poorly understood regime.

This can be done by providing generous amounts of grain and other basic foodstuffs, but insisting on a reasonable degree of international monitoring to make sure the aid is distributed throughout the country and not hoarded or sold by the Communist Party and military elite.

The United States has previously provided modest quantities of aid through the United Nations World Food Program and Unicef, both of which monitor deliveries. South Korea has supplied more substantial aid through direct shipments. But animosity on both sides of the 38th Parallel scuttled the South Korean effort, and now Seoul is pressing Washington to hold back as well. South Korea wants further food aid suspended until North Korea accepts President Clinton's recent proposal for four-way peace talks involving the two Koreas, China and the United States.

Bowing to that pressure would violate an admirable American tradition of not using food as a diplomatic weapon. An entire people should not be punished for the sins of their hard-line Communist leaders. The United States joined other Western donors in feeding Ethiopia during its famine in 1991-1992, though its Marxist tyranny was no less unsavory. The same principle should apply to North Korea if it is stricken by widespread famine this summer, as a new United Nations alert predicts.

For most of its 50-year history, North Korea did all it could to discourage trade and even humanitarian assistance from the outside world. Fearing ideological contamination, Pyongyang preached an extreme doctrine of self-reliance and used its heavy-handed police apparatus to keep out all but a few trusted Communist friends.

But decades of economic mismanagement, political uncertainties following the 1994 death of Kim Il Sung and the abrupt loss of Russian and Chinese support, combined with disastrous flooding last year, have brought widespread suffering and forced the regime to appeal for help.

The Clinton Administration should grasp this opportunity to put hunger above politics and advance its own policies of cautious courtship of North Korea. The nuclear freeze agreement the two countries reached in 1994 marked a recognition by Washington that a nuanced combination of military deterrence and diplomatic engagement offers the most promising approach to maintaining security on the Korean Peninsula.

In present circumstances, humanitarian aid, military deterrence and opening North Korea to fresh winds of change all go together. The Clinton Administration would be right to explore the possibilities.●