

and requirements that continue to be imposed by the Federal Government in Washington. We need to make sure that we simply do not give the States a blank check where money may be spent for other purposes that fail to protect a national interest identified by Congress.

Among its key provisions, the legislation we are introducing today does the following: First, it limits benefits—no cash assistance beyond 5 years except exemptions for up to 20 percent of a State's caseload for reason of hardship or if individual was battered or subject to extreme cruelty; second, it requires that 50 percent of welfare recipients must be working by the year 2002—all able-bodied recipients must engage in work activities within 2 years of receiving benefits, generally 25 hours/week, but 20 hours/week for parents with children 6 and under; third, it requires States to meet 85 percent level of maintenance of effort, which is stronger State accountability than last year's GOP plan, 75 percent, Chafee-Breaux, 80 percent or this year's GOP plan, 75 to 80 percent; fourth, it requires welfare recipients to sign an individual responsibility contract developed by the State upon becoming eligible for cash assistance, which would outline steps the individual must take to get in private sector and would outline the State's obligations; fifth, it allows eligible work activities to include unsubsidized employment, subsidized private and public sector employment, on-the-job training, vocational training, community service; sixth, it provides an additional \$3 billion for work-related programs beginning in 1999 if States are meeting 100 percent of their fiscal year 1994 spending levels and need more funds for work participation; seventh, it provides \$20 billion in mandatory and discretionary child care funding over the next 6 years, an amount higher than last year's Senate bill, similar to Chafee-Breaux, and recommended by the National Governors Association—also maintains current law's Federal health and safety protections for licensed child care providers; eighth, during economic downturns, States can access a \$2 billion contingency fund if they have high unemployment rates or high rates of increase in their food stamp population—also provides \$800 million in additional funding for States with rapid population increases and a \$1.7 billion loan fund for States that need additional money; and ninth, it requires States to enforce and improve existing child support laws, including the suspension of certain licenses for overdue child support—also increases the likelihood that a child's paternity will be established.

As my colleagues are aware, I had some real reservations about some aspects of last year's welfare reform legislation. Although I supported the conference report on H.R. 4 because it advanced the underlying goal of reforming a program that has discouraged poor families from working, I would

have preferred that the original Senate-passed bill, agreed to by a virtual consensus of 87 to 12, become law. Some of my concerns are met by the legislation we are introducing today. I am hopeful that my additional concerns will be met as the Senate considers this and other welfare reform legislation during the balance of the 104th Congress.

Mr. President, as we move forward with budget reconciliation, I will continue to work with my colleagues to craft legislation that will not only save money and help families mired in poverty to move off of welfare and become self-sufficient, but also protect children and preserve the rights, dignity, and well-being of those currently involved in our welfare system. I urge my colleagues to support the Biden-Specter Bipartisan Welfare Reform Act of 1996 as a commonsense approach to this difficult, complex issue which is so important to the future of our society.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 905

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 905, a bill to provide for the management of the airplane over units of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 953

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 953, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of black revolutionary war patriots.

S. 1237

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1237, a bill to amend certain provisions of law relating to child pornography, and for other purposes.

S. 1400

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1400, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to issue guidance as to the application of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to insurance company general accounts.

S. 1438

At the request of Mr. McCONNELL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1438, a bill to establish a commission to review the dispute settlement reports of the World Trade Organization, and for other purposes.

S. 1542

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1542, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the expensing of environmental remediation costs in empowerment zones and enterprise communities.

S. 1578

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor 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. 1596

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

S. 1624

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1624, a bill to reauthorize the Hate Crime Statistics Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1644

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1644, a bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment—most-favored-nation—to the products of Romania.

S. 1674

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1674, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the applicability of the first-time farmer exception.

S. 1743

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1743, a bill to provide temporary emergency livestock feed assistance for certain producers, and for other purposes.

S. 1845

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1845, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require written consent before using union dues and other mandatory employee fees for political activities.

S. 1853

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the names of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1853, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the Federal jurisdiction over offenses relating to damage to religious property.

S. 1857

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1857, a bill to establish a bipartisan commission on campaign practices and provide that its recommendations be given expedited consideration.

SENATE RESOLUTION 151

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG]

was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 151, a resolution to designate May 14, 1996, and May 14, 1997, as "National Speak No Evil Day," and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 259—RELATIVE TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. PRESSLER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 259

Resolved,

SECTION 1. USE OF DISASTER RESERVE FOR DISASTER ASSISTANCE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture should use the disaster reserve established under section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (7 U.S.C. 1427a) to alleviate distress to livestock producers caused by drought, flood, or other natural disasters in 1996, in the most efficient manner practicable, including cash payments from the sale of commodities currently in the disaster reserve. A livestock producer should be eligible to receive the assistance during the period beginning May 1, 1996, and ending not sooner than August 31, 1996.

SEC. 2. VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture should use the authorities provided in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-127) to provide voluntary conservation assistance to any person who is permitted to hay or graze conservation reserve land on an emergency basis.

SENATE RESOLUTION 260—RELATIVE TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. GRAMM, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. PRESSLER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 260

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR DISASTER ASSISTANCE.

It is the sense of the Senate that livestock producers who do not qualify for emergency livestock feed assistance for the 1996 crop year, but have incurred feed losses in 1996 due to drought, flooding, or other natural disasters, should receive special consideration for assistance from commodities or the sale of commodities currently available in the disaster reserve established under section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (7 U.S.C. 1427a). A livestock producer should be eligible to receive the assistance during the period beginning May 1, 1996, and ending not sooner than August 31, 1996.

SENATE RESOLUTION 261—RELATIVE TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. GRAMM (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. PRESSLER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 261

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ELIGIBILITY FOR EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK FEED ASSISTANCE.

It is the sense of the Senate that, as part of the orderly termination of the emergency livestock feed assistance program established under title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.), livestock producers who were eligible for emergency livestock feed assistance for the 1995 crop year, but were unable to apply for the assistance for the 1996 crop year, and who have suffered a qualifying loss as determined by the Secretary, should be eligible to receive assistance under the program through at least August 31, 1996.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT OF 1996

LEVIN (AND GRASSLEY) AMENDMENT NO. 4045

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. LEVIN, for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1224) to amend subchapter IV of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code relating to alternative means of dispute resolution in the administrative process, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 11. REAUTHORIZATION OF NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ACT OF 1990.

(a) PERMANENT REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 5 of the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-648; 5 U.S.C. 561 note) is repealed.

(b) CLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 569 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—
(A) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

“§ 569. Encouraging negotiated rulemaking”,

and

(B) by striking out subsections (a) through (g) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“(a) The President shall designate an agency or designate or establish an interagency committee to facilitate and encourage agency use of negotiated rulemaking. An agency that is considering, planning or conducting a negotiated rulemaking may consult with such agency or committee for information and assistance.

(b) To carry out the purposes of this subchapter, an agency planning or conducting a negotiated rulemaking may accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, devises, and bequests of property, both real and personal, provided that agency acceptance and use of such gifts, devises or bequests do not create a conflict of interest. Gifts and bequests of money and proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts, devises, or bequests shall be deposited in the Treasury and shall be disbursed upon the order of the head of such agency. Property accepted pursuant to this section, and the proceeds thereof, shall be used as nearly as possible in accordance with the terms of the gifts, devises, or bequests. For purposes of Federal income, estate, or gift taxes, property accepted under this section shall be considered as a gift, devise, or bequest to the United States.”

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out the item relating to section 569 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “569. Encouraging negotiated rulemaking.”

(c) EXPEDITED HIRING OF CONVENORS AND FACILITATORS.—

(1) DEFENSE AGENCY CONTRACTS.—Section 2304(c)(3)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or negotiated rulemaking” after “alternative dispute resolution.”

(2) FEDERAL CONTRACTS.—Section 303(c)(3)(C) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(3)(C)), is amended by inserting “or negotiated rulemaking” after “alternative dispute resolution”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 570a. Authorization of appropriations

“There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subchapter.”

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 570 the following:

“Sec. 570a. Authorization of appropriations”

(e) STUDY.—No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall complete a study with recommendations on expediting the establishment of negotiated rulemaking committees, including eliminating any redundant administrative requirements related to filing a committee charter under section 9 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and providing public notice of such committee under section 564 of title 5, United States Code.

COHEN AMENDMENT NO. 4046

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. COHEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1224, supra; as follows:

At the end of the Committee amendment add the following:

SEC. 11. JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS: BID PROTESTS.

(a) BID PROTESTS.—

(1) TERMINATION OF JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURTS.—Section 1491 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (d);

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking out “(a)(1)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(a) CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.”;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking out “(2) To” and inserting in lieu thereof “(b) REMEDY AND RELIEF.—To”; and

(iii) by striking out paragraph (3); and

(C) by inserting after subsection (b), as designated by paragraph (1)(B)(ii), the following new subsection (c):

“(c) BID PROTESTS.—(1) The United States Court of Federal Claims has jurisdiction to render judgment on an action by an interested party objecting to a solicitation by a Federal agency for bids or proposals for a proposed contract or to a proposed award or the award of a contract. The court has jurisdiction to entertain such an action without regard to whether suit is instituted before or after the contract is awarded.

“(2) To afford relief in such an action, the court may award any relief that the court considers proper, including declaratory and injunctive relief.

“(3) In exercising jurisdiction under this subsection, the court shall give due regard to the interests of national defense and national security and the need for expeditious resolution of the action.