

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.

"(4) The district courts of the United States do not have jurisdiction of any action referred to in paragraph (1)."

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended by inserting "bid protests;" after "generally;"

(B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 91 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out the item relating to section 1491 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"1491. Claims against United States generally; bid protests; actions involving Tennessee Valley Authority."

(b) NONEXCLUSIVITY OF GAO REMEDIES.—Section 3556 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out "a district court of the United States or the United States Claims Court" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "the United States Court of Federal Claims".

(c) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

(1) ORDERS.—The amendments made by this section shall not terminate the effectiveness of orders that have been issued by a court in connection with an action within the jurisdiction of that court on the day before the effective date of this section. Such orders shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked by a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of law.

(2) PROCEEDINGS AND APPLICATIONS.—(A) The amendments made by this section shall not affect the jurisdiction of a court of the United States to continue with any proceeding that is pending before the court on the day before the effective date of this section.

(B) Orders may be issued in any such proceeding, appeals may be taken therefrom, and payments may be made pursuant to such orders, as if this section had not been enacted. An order issued in any such proceeding shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked by a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of law.

(C) Nothing in this paragraph prohibits the discontinuance or modification of any such proceeding under the same terms and conditions and to the same extent that such proceeding could have been discontinued or modified if this section had not been enacted.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1996.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Tuesday, June 18, 1996, at 9 a.m. on public access to Government information in the 21st century, with a focus on the GPO Depository Program/Title 44.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Joy Wilson of the committee staff on 224-3213.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Wednesday, June 19, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. on public access to Government

information in the 21st century, with a focus on the GPO Depository Program/Title 44.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Joy Wilson of the committee staff on 223-3213

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 1996, to consider the Food Quality Protection Act (S. 1166).

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Wednesday, June 12, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on S. 1726, the promotion of commerce on-line in the digital era.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Wednesday, June 12, 1996, beginning at 11 a.m. in room SH-215, to conduct a markup on two tax bills.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet Wednesday, June 12, 1996, at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHITE-WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED MATTERS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development and Related Matters be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 1996, to conduct hearings pursuant to Senate Resolution 120.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DEMOCRACY IN THE BALKANS

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, on May 9, 1996, Dr. John Brademas, Chairman of the National Endowment for Democracy [NED], delivered a very thoughtful address to a conference on "The Greek-U.S. Relationship and the Future of Southeastern Europe," orga-

nized by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis. I was fortunate to be able to attend a portion of that conference, at which some very important and difficult issues were discussed relating to the future of democracy in the Balkans. As my colleagues know, the National Endowment for Democracy is our Nation's premier institution for assisting in the transition from closed, authoritarian, and totalitarian systems to free and open systems of elected and accountable government around the world.

Dr. Brademas, a longtime friend and former colleague, is one of the Nation's most highly regarded experts on the promotion and expansion of democracy, as well as a longtime observer and analyst of development in Southern Europe. His proposal for a Center for Democracy in the Balkans is therefore worthy of special note, and I commend his remarks to my colleagues. I ask that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS

I am for several reasons pleased to have been invited to Washington, D.C. to take part in this conference on U.S.-Greek relations and the future of Southeastern Europe. And I should like to salute the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, the Constantinos Karamanlis Foundation, the International Security Studies Program of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and the Lilian Voudoris Foundation for having brought together so many outstanding authorities on the subject.

That the distinguished President of the Hellenic Republic, His Excellency Constantinos Stephanopoulos, as well as Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos and Education Minister George Papandreou and other prominent leaders from both Greece and the United States should be participating in these discussions is a mark of their great importance.

And that both President Clinton's meeting with President Stephanopoulos and this conference come only one month following the visit here of Prime Minister Costas Simitis is but further indication of the close ties between our two countries.

Another reason I am glad to have been asked to join you is that, as most of you know, I am a child of both Greece and the United States. My father was born in Kalamata and my mother in Indiana.

As the first native-born American of Greek origin elected to the Congress of the United States, where I served for twenty-two years, I naturally had a particular interest in issues concerning Greece. But it was an interest deeply rooted in my commitment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. For example, I was openly and strongly critical of the military junta of 1967 to 1974, and I opposed US military aid to Greece during that period. And, 22 years ago this summer, in company with my valued friend, now the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland, Paul S. Sarbanes, and others, I was deeply engaged in the struggle between Congress and the White House following the unlawful use by Turkey of American weapons to invade and occupy the independent Republic of Cyprus. The failure of the executive branch of the US government of respect the Constitution and the rule of law contributed to the bitter legacy that, we all know, is with us still.