

S. 1931

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF L. CLURE MORTON POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE.

The United States Post Office building that is to be located 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton Post Office and Courthouse".

SEC. 2 REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "L. Clure Morton Post Office and Courthouse". •

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 1932. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to limit the amount of nonconstituent contributions that a candidate may accept, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM LEGISLATION

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill to reform our campaign financing system. I am doing so because I feel that it is important to dispel the all too common notion that candidates are improperly influenced by campaign contributions. In my view it is not difficult for an honest politician to arrange financing in a way that avoids the appearance as well as the reality of corruption. But, because too few candidates choose to impose these rules on themselves, we need legislation to show them the way.

When I ran for the Senate in 1994 I voluntarily imposed limits on the contributions I would accept from out-of-State sources and from political action committees. I refused to accept any more than 20 percent of overall contributions from PAC's. I also refused to accept more than 25 percent of overall contributions from out-of-State donors. I did this because I wanted to make sure that the bulk of my support came directly from Michiganians. And, with this policy in place, I won handily.

I am certain that other candidates would find that they can run successful campaigns with such self-imposed limits. More important, these limits would increase politicians' accountability to their constituents and decrease the appearance of special interest influence. Unfortunately, too few candidates appear willing to take the crucial step of placing limits on their own campaigns.

Thus, to increase accountability, my bill would codify limits similar to the ones I imposed on myself in the 1994 campaign. All Federal candidates would have to follow the same rules, dictating that they receive no more than 20 percent of overall contributions from PAC's and no more than 33 percent of overall contributions from out-of-State/district donors.

Additionally, in my bill, I have proposed a system of PAC democracy. This system would mandate that PAC's re-

ceive input from their donor-members, whereby all donor-members would have a vote in how and where the PAC donations are to be distributed.

Furthermore, I have proposed that the individual contribution limit be increased to reflect the monetary realities in 1996, and that this limit be indexed each year after based on the consumer price index.

I believe that campaign finance reform should begin at home—with candidates pledging to abide by their own self-imposed limits. I have codified contribution limits in my own campaign finance reform bill; a bill which I believe has the effect of permitting candidates to speak freely while curbing the influence of special interest and out-of-State moneys. By limiting these nonconstituent contributions, we can increase communication between candidates and voters, enabling voters to make better, more informed decisions concerning who can best represent them.

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. 1932

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

SECTION 1. LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF NON-CONSTITUENT CONTRIBUTIONS AND MULTICANDIDATE POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTIONS THAT A CANDIDATE MAY ACCEPT.

Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 324. LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF NONCONSTITUENT CONTRIBUTIONS AND POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTIONS THAT A CANDIDATE MAY ACCEPT.

"(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'nonconstituent source' means—

"(1) an individual that is a resident of a State other than a candidate's State (in the case of a candidate for the Senate) or district (in the case of a candidate for the House of Representatives);

"(2) a multicandidate political committee that, during any calendar year, accepts from residents of a candidate's State contributions in an amount that is not more than 10 percent of the total amount of contributions accepted by the committee; and

"(3) (A) a separate segregated fund of a corporation that does not have an office in the candidate's State (in the case of a candidate for the Senate) or district (in the case of a candidate for the House of Representatives); and

"(B) a separate segregated fund of a labor organization, membership organization, or unincorporated cooperative not more than 10 percent of the members of which are residents of the candidate's State (in the case of a candidate for the Senate) or district (in the case of a candidate for the House of Representatives).

"(b) PROHIBITION.—A candidate for election to the Senate or House of Representatives, and the candidate's authorized committees, shall not accept for use in an election—

"(1) an amount of contributions from nonconstituent sources that exceeds 33 percent of the total amount of contributions accepted by the candidate or candidate's authorized committees; or

"(2) an amount of contributions from multicandidate political committees and separate segregated funds that exceeds 20 percent of the total amount of contributions accepted by the candidate or candidate's authorized committees."

SEC. 2. CONTROL OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES.

Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) (as amended by section 1) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 325. CONTROL OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY MULTICANDIDATE POLITICAL COMMITTEES AND SEPARATE SEGREGATED FUNDS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for a multicandidate political committee or a separate segregated fund established under section 316(b) to make a contribution to or an expenditure on behalf of, or an expenditure in opposition to, a candidate or candidate's authorized committee, political party, or any other person unless the decision to make the contribution or expenditure is made by vote of the contributors to the multicandidate political committee or separate segregated fund conducted in accordance with the regulation issued by the Commission under subsection (b).

"(b) REGULATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The regulation under subsection (a) shall require, at a minimum, that a multicandidate political committee or separate segregated fund—

"(A) send to each of its contributors a form, in the form set forth in paragraph (2), for the contributor to return to the committee or fund that states the percentages in which the contributor desires the amount of contributions made by the contributor to be contributed to the party organizations and candidates of each political party;

"(B) make contributions and expenditures in accordance with the percentages specified by each contributor (unless a contributor specifies percentages that total more than or less than 100 percent, in which case contributions and expenditures shall be made to the parties for which percentages are specified pro rata); and

"(C) maintain the forms for a period of 5 years after the forms are returned to the committee and allow inspection of the forms by the Commission and by contributors to the committee or fund.

"(2) FORM.—The form referred to in paragraph (1)(A) is as follows:

"MULTICANDIDATE POLITICAL COMMITTEE/SEPARATE SEGREGATED FUND CONTRIBUTOR PARTICIPATION FORM

"Please indicate what percentage of your contribution you want to go to the party organizations and/or candidates of each of the political parties listed below*:

"(List all political parties that are on the official ballot of the contributor's State):

"EXAMPLES

"____ Republican Party
 "____ Democratic Party
 "____ Libertarian Party
 "____ Natural Law Party
 "____ Reform Party
 "____ American Independent Party
 "____ Taxpayers' Party
 "____ _____ Party

"*If for any reason your specified percentages total more or less than 100 percent, your contribution will be allocated pro rata in accordance with your indicated choices.

"This form must be kept on file for 5 years by the multicandidate political committee or the separate segregated fund and is subject to inspection by the Federal Election Commission and by the contributors to the committee or the fund."

SEC. 3. INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION LIMIT.

Section 315(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A) by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "\$1,910"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(9) INDEXING.—The \$1,910 amount under paragraph (1)(A) shall be increased as of the beginning of each calendar year based on the increase in the price index determined under subsection (c), except that the base period shall be calendar year 1996."•

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 949

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 949, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington.

S. 969

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 969, a bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child, and for other purposes.

S. 1493

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1493, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals.

S. 1646

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1646, a bill to authorize and facilitate a program to enhance safety, training, research and development, and safety education in the propane gas industry for the benefit of propane consumers and the public, and for other purposes.

S. 1731

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] were added as cosponsors of S. 1731, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

S. 1760

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1760, a bill to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to improve child support enforcement services, and for other purposes.

S. 1799

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1799, a bill to promote greater equity in the delivery of health care services to American women through expanded re-

search on women's health issues and through improved access to health care services, including preventive health services.

S. 1838

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1838, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue coins in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the first manned flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903.

S. 1899

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1899, a bill entitled the "Mollie Beattie Alaska Wilderness Area Act."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 52

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 52, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of victims of crimes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4410

At the request of Mr. GLENN the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4410 proposed to S. 1745, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 276—CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF MONGOLIA

Mr. ROBB submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 276

Whereas Mongolia conducted elections on June 30, 1996, for its unicameral national parliament, the Great Hural;

Whereas Mongolian voters cast their ballots in a peaceful and orderly fashion at 1590 polling places, choosing from among 351 candidates representing 11 different parties and coalitions;

Whereas the primary issues facing Mongolian voters were the scope and pace of continued democratization and economic liberalization;

Whereas the former Communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) suffered a dramatic and unexpected loss at the polls, and the Democratic Union Coalition won majority control of the Great Hural;

Whereas the Democratic Union Coalition espoused a policy of strengthening democratic institutions, implementing free market economic reforms, and strengthening the independence of the judiciary;

Whereas voter turnout exceeded 87 percent according to preliminary reports;

Whereas an international election observation team led by former Secretary of State James A. Baker traveled to nine different areas of Mongolia to observe pre-election day preparations and Mongolian citizens voting on election day; and

Whereas the United States election observers judged the election to be free, peaceful, and fair, with the results respected by all sides: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby congratulates the people of Mongolia for—

(1) overwhelmingly embracing democracy through their participation in the June 30, 1996, elections for the national parliament, the Great Hural;

(2) conducting free, fair, and credible elections;

(3) continuing to build on the progress of the past and moving further away from their previous dependence on a communist system; and

(4) serving as an example to the peoples of East Asia who seek further democratization of their countries.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President with the request that he further transmit such copy to the Government of Mongolia.

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, during our short Independence Day recess, there were a number of elections overseas that captured our attention.

Certainly the most important involved the reelection of Boris Yeltsin as President of Russia—a positive development for democracy abroad, and a defeat for the Communist Party there that unfortunately maintains the support of a sizable portion of the electorate.

Another election that might have gone otherwise unnoticed, except for the stunning results which it produced, occurred in Mongolia on June 30.

I had the opportunity to join with former Secretary of State Jim Baker and several other distinguished observers in visiting polling stations across the plains of Mongolia to watch democracy in action.

Mr. President, what occurred in Mongolia a week ago Sunday was truly historic.

Parliamentary elections there produced dramatic results: Democratic reformers upended the ruling former Communist Party seized majority control of the legislature for the first time, and are now in position to set this vast country on a bold new course.

The seismic political shift in Mongolia was unexpected, to say the least.

The ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] held 71 of 76 seats in the Great Hural, Mongolia's unicameral legislature.

U.S. Embassy cable reporting just days before the vote suggested that the democratic opposition parties would be doing well to win 25 seats. But Embassy officials cautioned that their sources believed that was something of an optimistic projection.

Mr. President, the democratic opposition won twice that number of seats and assumed majority responsibility for Mongolia's future in the process.

The electoral math confirms that 50 of 76 parliamentary seats were won by the Democratic Union Coalition Party.

The former Communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party dropped from 71 to 24 seats in the Great Hural.

The MPRP, Mongolia's ruling party since 1923, was unceremoniously

bounced right out of office. Moreover, leading MPRP officials—the Foreign Minister, two Deputy Prime Ministers, the Labor Minister, and the head of the MPRP—not only lost majority control, but lost their seats in the Great Hural as well.

U.S. election observers covered more than 1,000 kilometers making nine stops over 2 days observing first hand the careful approach to preparations as well as the actual conduct of elections. I believe I can speak for the entire group in stating that Mongolian officials were meticulous in administering the elections.

On election day, voter names were checked carefully on the registration rolls; actual ballots were handled with great care and efficiency; party representatives were provided unimpeded viewing access at polling stations; all ballot counting procedures were accessible to pollwatchers and international observers alike; and many vote totals were counted three, four, and five times over for accuracy.

Mr. President, though most Mongolians had to cover vast distances on foot or horseback, more than 87 percent of eligible voters turned out for what we observed to be free, fair, and transparent elections, without a hint of fraud.

As election observers, our primary concern involved the process—not necessarily the result—but we could not ignore history being made before our very eyes.

The Democratic Union Coalition offered a political and economic prescription that obviously resonated with a broad cross section of the population, particularly the younger voters from Mongolian herdsman to city workers in Ulaanbaatar.

The new coalition party vows to make government more transparent. It hopes to strengthen local decision-making, make the judiciary more independent, and accelerate decentralization of the economy.

The party endorses privatizing 60 percent of state-owned enterprises by the year 2000.

It is a very progressive agenda.

Mr. President, given the harsh economic and social challenges facing Mongolia, it will be extremely difficult for the new parliamentarians to meet expectations, so our support will be crucial.

In our post-election meeting with President Ochirbat on Monday, I pledged to explore the idea of legislative exchanges that would help the approximately 80 percent of the newly elected Great Hural members who have no prior legislative experience.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, Kent Wiedemann, pledged similar cooperation from the executive branch of our Government. And former Secretary Baker agreed to encourage renewed international support from the nations he dealt with when he convened the original Mongolian Donors Group.

Mr. President, today, I am submitting a Senate resolution that congratulates the people of Mongolia for: First, embracing democracy in these parliamentary elections; second, conducting free, fair, and credible elections; third, building on the progress of the past and moving further away from their previous dependence on a Communist system; and fourth, serving as an example to other East Asian countries that the people deserve a voice in choosing their government.

That last point is worth keeping in mind.

I believe the winds of democratic change are getting stronger in East Asia.

The Philippines, Cambodia, South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan—and now Mongolia.

The trend toward democratization and economic liberalization is undeniable. What happened in Mongolia represents a geopolitical step in the right direction for East Asia.

Mr. Speaker, the day I left Mongolia, President Ochirbat said to me, “Democracy in Mongolia has become irreversible and the people have a strong confidence in it.” Well we now have a strong confidence in the people of Mongolia, and applaud them for joining the democratic community of nations.

Mr. President, in closing I would like to offer a brief word of thanks to the Asia Foundation, which helped organize this election observation mission, the International Republican Institute for its sustained efforts at party-building within Mongolia, and fellow election observers who joined me on the trip.

They were: former Secretary of State Jim Baker, current Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Kent Wiedemann, former Senator Dick Clark, former Congressman Elliot Levitas, M. Graeme Bannerman, of Bannerman & Associates, Casimir Yost, of the Georgetown University Institute of Diplomacy, and David Carroll, of the Carter Center in Atlanta.

Our Ambassador in Ulaanbaatar, Donald C. Johnson, deserves special commendation in particular for helping to organize the election monitoring trip. We had an opportunity to visit with voters at various sites around the country, and benefited from his and Deputy Chief of Mission Llewellyn Hedgbett’s advice and counsel along the way.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I ask, if I may, to speak for 1 minute in morning business.

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

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I am sure I could speak for the Senate in expressing our appreciation to the Senator from Virginia for his services as an election observer in that distinguished company, and the auspicious outcome. But perhaps not sufficiently noticed, we are creating a new institution in the world—the election observers. I am sure they were from more

than just the United States—in Ulaanbaatar—something hardly conceivable 30 years ago and now natural and increasingly important.

I thank the Senator from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE SMALL BUSINESS JOB PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

KENNEDY AMENDMENT NO. 4435

Mr. KENNEDY proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 3448) to provide tax relief for small businesses, to protect jobs, to create opportunities, to increase the take home pay of workers, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike Title II and replace with the following:

Title II—Labor Provisions

SECTION 1. INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE RATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than \$4.25 an hour during the period ending July 4, 1996, not less than \$4.70 an hour during the year beginning July 5, 1996, and not less than \$5.15 an hour after July 4, 1997.”

(b) EMPLOYEES WHO ARE YOUTHS.—Section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end thereof and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

“(6) if the employee—

“(A) is not a migrant agricultural worker or a seasonal agricultural worker (as defined in paragraphs (8) and (10) of section 3 of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1802 (8) and (10)) without regard to subparagraph (B) of such paragraphs and is not a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a)); and

“(B) has not attained the age of 20 years, not less than \$4.25 an hour during the first 30 days in which the employee is employed by the employer, and, thereafter, not less than the applicable wage rate described in paragraph (1).”

(c) EMPLOYEES IN PUERTO RICO.—Section 6(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) The rate or rates provided by subsection (a)(1) shall be applicable in the case of any employee in Puerto Rico except an employee described in subsection (a)(2).”

SEC. 2. EXEMPTION OF COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS FROM CERTAIN WAGE REQUIREMENTS.

Section 13(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 213(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (16) and inserting “; or”; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

“(17) any employee who is a computer systems analyst, computer programmer, software engineer, or other similarly skilled worker, whose primary duty is—

“(A) the application of systems analysis techniques and procedures, including consulting with users, to determine hardware,