

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 herders 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,

software, or system functional specifications;

"(B) the design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing, or modification of computer systems or programs, including prototypes, based on and related to user or system design specifications;

"(C) the design, documentation, testing, creation, or modification of computer programs related to machine operating systems; or

"(D) a combination of duties described in subparagraph (A), (B), and (C) the performance of which requires the same level of skills, and

who, in the case of an employee who is compensated on an hourly basis, is compensated at a rate of not less than \$27.63 an hour."

### SEC. 3. USE OF AN EMPLOYER-OWNER VEHICLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 254) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

"(e) For purposes of subsection (a), the use by an employee of an employer-owned vehicle to initially travel to the actual place of performance of the principal activity which such employee is employed to perform at the start of the workday and to ultimately travel to the home of the employee from the actual place of performance of the principal activity which such employee is employed to perform at the end of the workday shall not be considered an activity for which the employer is required to pay the minimum wage or overtime compensation if—

"(1) such employee has chosen to drive such vehicle pursuant to a knowing and voluntary agreement between such employer and such employee or the representative of such employee and such agreement is not a condition of employment;

"(2) such employee incurs no costs for driving, parking, or otherwise maintaining the vehicle of such employer;

"(3) the worksites to which such employee is commuting to or from are within the normal commuting area of the establishment of such employer; and

"(4) such vehicle is of a type that does not impose substantially greater difficulties to drive than the type of vehicle that is normally used by individuals for commuting."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (c) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and shall apply in determining the application of section 4 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 254) to an employee in any civil section brought before such date of enactment but pending on such date.

## NOTICE OF HEARING

### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce that a full committee hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, July 17, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1920, a bill to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and for other purposes.

Those who wish to testify or to submit written testimony should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC, 20510. Presentation of oral testi-

mony is by committee invitation. For further information, please contact Jo Meuse or Brian Malnak at (202) 224-6730.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, July 8, 1996, at 6 p.m., to hold a closed briefing on intelligence matters.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### CHURCH ARSON PREVENTION ACT OF 1996

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996 which passed this body on June 26, 1996. I applaud the efforts of my colleagues, Senators FAIRCLOTH and KENNEDY, in proposing a quick course of action which will take us one step closer to putting an end to these terrible acts on our Nation's places of worship.

Mr. President, since January 1995, there have been 75 fires in churches nationwide. Thirty-six fires have occurred in predominantly African-American churches in the Southeast United States. Over the past year and a half, there have been several church burnings in my home State of Tennessee, a total of six this year alone. Some of these fires may turn out to be accidents but others were clearly set intentionally. It is my belief that the individuals who set these fires must be prosecuted and punished to the fullest extent possible.

The people of Tennessee have joined together to help heal the deep wounds from the loss of these local churches. Like the people of Tennessee, the people of America demanded that we pass this legislation. H.R. 3525 demonstrates America's commitment to protecting houses of worship across philosophical and geographical boundaries, but more important, it demonstrates that we are united in this effort.

Mr. President, I truly believe that the local authorities are the best resource to investigate and solve these types of crimes. This bill does not undermine, or in any way suggest, that the local authorities are not capable of solving these crimes. Rather, the bill helps to deal with special difficulties involved when criminals move from State to State and where Federal assistance and a Federal statute is needed to adequately resolve the problem.

This bipartisan bill is a tremendous resource to help to rebuild the churches and help law enforcement officials investigate and prosecute those responsible. It has four main components.

First, it amends the Federal Criminal Code to make it easier to prosecute cases of destruction of religious property. Currently, in cases of destruction of religious property, there is a requirement that the damage exceed \$10,000. Moreover, there is a stringent interstate commerce requirement. This bill eliminates the monetary requirement and replaces the interstate commerce requirement with a more sensible scheme that will expand the scope of a prosecutor's ability to prosecute church arsons and other acts of religious desecration.

The bill also conforms the penalty for church arson and the statute of limitations to that of the Federal arson statute, thus raising the maximum potential penalty for church arson from 10 to 20 years and the statute of limitations from 5 to 7 years.

The bill also gives HUD authority to use up to \$5 million from an existing and already appropriated fund to extend loan guarantees to financial institutions who make loans to 501(c)(3) organizations that have been damaged as a result of terrorism or arson.

Mr. President, I applaud the efforts of private corporations and local charitable organizations in their efforts to provide the vital funds necessary to help rebuild many of these churches. I would urge that the people of this great country continue to dig deep into their own pockets, and continue playing a critical role in helping their neighbors to rebuild their local church.

In order to help State and local authorities investigate the crimes, H.R. 3525 authorizes funding for the Treasury and the Justice Department to help train local law enforcement officials investigating church arson.

Mr. President, growing up and raising my family in the South, I understand the role that the local church plays in the lives of the community and in the lives of the people of Tennessee. The burnings in question serve as an attack on one of our Nation's most sacred institutions. We must act now to put an end to these crimes and to bring those responsible to justice.

I applaud my colleagues who joined me in supporting H.R. 3525. Together we are sending a clear statement that this type of crime is unacceptable and those responsible will be severely punished. •

## BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1996.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through June 28, 1996. The estimates of