

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of subsection (c)(4);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subsection (c)(5) and inserting a semicolon and the word "and";

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

"(6) reflect recommendations by the National Tourism Board established under the United States Tourism Organization Act." and

(2) in paragraph (d)(1) by striking "and" in subparagraph (L), by redesignating subparagraph (M) as subparagraph (N), and by inserting the following:

"(M) the Chairman of the Board of the United States Tourism Organization, as established under the United States Tourism Organization Act; and".

#### SEC. 7. SUNSET.

If, by the date that is 2 years after the date of incorporation of the Organization, a plan for the long-term financing of the Organization has not been implemented, the Organization and the Board shall terminate.

#### MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 1965

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1965 be placed on the calendar.

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

#### L. CLURE MORTON POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE LEGISLATION

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 549, S. 1931.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1931) to provide that the U.S. Post Office building that is to be located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton Post Office and Courthouse."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee substitute be agreed to, the bill be deemed read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the amendment to the title be agreed to, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was deemed read the third time, and passed, as follows:

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 UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE.

The United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Mor-

ton United States 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 and Courthouse building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse".

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide that the United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the 'L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse'".

#### ROSE Y. CARACAPPA UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3139, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3139) to redesignate the United States Post Office Building located at 245 Centereach Mall on Middle Country Road in Centereach, New York, as the "Rose Y. Caracappa United States Post Office Building."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read the third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3139) was deemed read the third time, and passed.

#### ROGER P. MCAULIFFE POST OFFICE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of the House bill H.R. 3834, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3834) to redesignate the Dunning Post Office in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Roger P. McAuliffe Post Office."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3834) was deemed read the third time and passed.

#### FEDERAL OIL AND GAS ROYALTY SIMPLIFICATION AND FAIRNESS ACT OF 1995

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 500, which is House bill H.R. 1975.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1975) to improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to urge my Senate colleagues to support H.R. 1975, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Fairness and Simplification Act, also known as the "royalty fairness" bill, which passed the House of Representatives on July 16, 1996. H.R. 1975 is identical in every respect to S. 1014, reported to the Senate by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on May 1 by a unanimous voice vote, with one exception: It makes a technical amendment in the effective date section that was not made in S. 1014. The technical amendment was included at the urging of the administration and, as a result, the Clinton administration strongly supports H.R. 1975. The bill also is supported by the governors of fourteen States.

This is historic legislation, Mr. President. It is the only legislative initiative taken in the last 14 years to cost effectively increase the Nation's third largest source of revenue—mineral royalties from Federal lands, more specifically, oil and gas royalties. This legislation would establish a comprehensive statutory plan to increase the collection of royalty receipts due the United States. Those receipts will help reduce our budget deficit. Without this legislation, an ineffective and costly royalty collection system will continue, perpetuating long delays and uncollected royalties.

Let me make clear, Mr. President: This legislation does not apply to Indian lands. It applies only to royalties from oil and gas production on Federal lands.

Let me also make absolutely clear that this bill does not—repeat, does not—provide royalty relief or lower royalty rates for oil and gas producers who operate on Federal onshore lands or the Outer Continental Shelf. H.R. 1975 is about royalty collection, not royalty rates. This bill is about improving government efficiency, not about increasing government bureaucracy. And this bill is about increasing

revenues to the Federal Treasury, not about giving money away.

This legislation is historic for another reason, Mr. President: It would empower States to perform oil and gas royalty management functions, such as auditing and collecting, that are essential to bringing additional receipts to the Treasury and the States within a 7-year limitation period established by this legislation. By expanding the States' role in performing Federal oil and gas royalty management and collection functions consistent with Federal law and regulation, States will be given a great economic incentive that will benefit the Federal Treasury. The more aggressive States are in performing delegated functions, the greater their share of net receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. That act requires 50 percent of all royalties from Federal onshore oil and gas production to be shared with the States from which that production comes.

H.R. 1975 establishes a framework for the federal oil and gas royalty collection program that will accelerate the collection of offsetting receipts to the Treasury by \$80 million in the 1997-2002 period, half of which moneys would be shared with the States. These receipts result primarily from: (1) requiring the Secretary of the Interior and delegated States to timely collect all claims within 7 years rather than allow the claims to become stale and uncollectible; (2) requiring early resolution and collection of disputed claims before their value diminishes; (3) requiring federal and State resources to be used in a manner that maximizes receipts through more aggressive collection activities; and (4) increasing production on federal lands by creating economic and regulatory incentives. Without the statutory framework of this legislation, the Nation's third largest revenue source (the Interior Department's Minerals Management Service is the third largest source of revenue behind the IRS and Customs Service) will continue to be subject to greatly delayed collections and the risk of reduced receipts due to non-collection over time.

To achieve the goal of maximizing collections through more timely and aggressive collection efforts, this legislation would do the following specific things. It would require the Secretary, delegated States, and lessees to take action respecting a royalty obligation within seven years from the date that obligation became due. The provisions require that judicial proceedings or demands (e.g., orders to pay) be commenced or issued within seven years of the date when the obligation became due or be barred. Lessees would be required to maintain their records during the 7-year period in order to verify production volumes.

H.R. 1975 would expedite the administrative appeals process at the Interior Department by establishing a 33-month limitation on appeals. Presently, over \$450 million in disputed claims lan-

guish in a bureaucratic appeals process and continue to lose value. By speeding up the appeals process, the Secretary would increase the value of those obligations and collections to the Treasury.

The legislation also would level the playing field for royalty payors by authorizing the payment of interest on overpayments. Present law requires lessees to pay interest on late payments and underpayments as a disincentive for being tardy or underpaying royalties, but does not compensate lessees who overpay royalties and who lose the time value of that money through some legitimate error.

And finally, Mr. President, the legislation would authorize the Secretary to allow prepayment of royalties and to provide other regulatory relief for "marginal properties," and require that adjustments or requests for refunds for underpayments or overpayments be pursued within a 6-year window coinciding with the 7-year limitation period.

Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague, Senator NICKLES, for introducing the Senate companion to H.R. 1975, S. 1014, last June. Senator DOMENICI and I joined Senator NICKLES as sponsors of this historic bill, and Senator THOMAS has been deeply involved as well. I want to thank Senators NICKLES, DOMENICI, and THOMAS for their efforts in regard to the royalty fairness legislation.

Mr. President, the fact that S. 1014 was reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on May 1 by a unanimous voice vote and subsequently drew the support of the Clinton administration, and the fact that the House swiftly passed H.R. 1975, speaks to the merits of this legislation, the lengths to which we have gone to resolve differences with the administration over the language of the bill, and the fact that this legislation is not partisan legislation.

This is good-government legislation, and no matter what criticism we may hear of it, it will be good for the taxpayers, good for the States, and good for the energy producing sector of our economy.

Importantly, Mr. President, H.R. 1975 will empower States to join in partnership with the Federal Government in assuming certain royalty management functions pursuant to a delegation of authority. By providing States with a role in performing oil and gas royalty management functions, we will be giving States the economic incentive to perform those functions in a more cost effective manner. Aggressive pursuit of royalty obligations by States will be rewarded by higher net receipts shares for the States, because 50 percent of oil and gas receipts are shared with the States, and it will result in higher receipts to the federal treasury.

This is a fiscal "win-win" no matter how you view it. This is good public policy. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Federal Oil and Gas

Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter dated June 6, 1996, from the Department of the Interior; a statement of administration policy, dated July 16, 1996, from OMB; a letter dated May 30, 1996, from Leon Panetta; and a DOE news release dated July 16, 1996, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, DC, June 6, 1996.

Hon. FRANK MURKOWSKI,  
*Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to express the views of the Department of the Interior on S. 1014, the "Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996." As you are aware, we have conducted extensive discussions with the staff of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in an effort to address concerns and resolve differences raised by both parties.

S. 1014, as marked up and passed by the full Committee on May 1, incorporated negotiated language that is acceptable to the Department. After marking up the bill, the Committee staff and the Minerals Management Service identified a technical error, and the Committee has developed an amendment for Senate floor consideration. The amendment would correct an error in section 11, so that the effective date exception will apply to the appeals provision in section 115(h) and not to the records retention provision in section 115(f). The Department supports S. 1014 as reported out of the Committee, with the adoption of the pending technical amendment.

In general, S. 1014 would amend the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and the Mineral Leasing Act. The amendments change the requirements that govern how the Secretary of the Interior manages royalty payments from Federal oil and gas leases onshore and on the OCS. The bill would limit the persons that can be held liable for royalty payments; establish a 7-year statute of limitations and detail the circumstances under which the statute of limitations can be tolled; establish time limits for administrative appeals decisions; require the Secretary to pay interest on all overpayments; process OCS refunds and credits in the same manner as onshore leases; undertake measures to encourage efficiency and reduce duplicate reporting; and relax reporting and payment requirements on marginal producing leases, including accepting prepayments of future royalties. Lastly, S. 1014 would change existing statutory authority for the Secretary to delegate royalty management activities to States.

This delegation issue has been of particular interest to the Department. Our priority has been to ensure that the delegation provision does not contain unacceptable bars to the exercise of Secretarial discretion. We believe that the language contained in the current version of S. 1014 provides new benefits for states by expanding the list of delegable authorities which a state may seek and requiring the Secretary, to make a decision regarding any pending state application for delegation within 90 days of its submission. At the same time, however, the bill preserves the Secretary's discretion regarding important decisions affecting public lands, unlike similar language in the companion House

bill (H.R. 1975) which unacceptably diminishes the Secretary's discretionary authority. Certainly, we could not accept any amendments that would weaken the Secretary's authority as currently provided in S. 1014.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

SYLVIA V. BACA,  
*Acting Assistant Secretary for  
Land and Minerals Management.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT  
AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC, July 16, 1996.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY  
(This statement has been coordinated by  
OMB with the concerned agencies.)

H.R. 1975—FEDERAL OIL AND GAS ROYALTY  
SIMPLIFICATION/FAIRNESS

(Calvert (R) CA) and 10 cosponsors)

The Administration is committed to ensuring the efficient management of the Federal oil and gas program and to finding new ways for the States to work cooperatively and creatively with the Federal Government. Accordingly, the Administration strongly supports enactment of H.R. 1975 if amended to adopt the language of S. 1014, as reported by the Senate, with the technical amendment agreed upon by the Administration and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. The Senate reported bill maintains Federal discretion in delegating royalty collection and other duties to States while expanding the list of delegable authorities that a State may seek.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, May 30, 1996.

Hon. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MURKOWSKI: I am writing to inform you of the Administration's position regarding the pending Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness legislation (S. 1014). Let me assure you that the Administration remains committed to ensuring the efficient management of Federal lands and finding new ways for the States to work cooperatively and creatively with the Federal Government. The President shares your hope that an agreement can be reached on the State delegation issue.

In an effort to resolve this issue, Administration representatives, working with the staff of the Senate Energy Committee, were successful in reaching an agreement on language that would expand the list of delegable royalty management authorities, without reducing the Secretary of the Interior's responsibility with respect to the management of Federal lands. That language was included in S. 1014, which was reported out of the Senate Energy Committee on May 1st. The Administration supports S. 1014 as reported out of Committee, but will seek a minor technical amendment. The Administration believes this bill's State delegation language is acceptable, unlike the language included in H.R. 1975, the House Resources Committee bill on Royalty Simplification.

The Administration will continue to work with Congress as the legislative process moves forward, and stands ready to work in support of the language included in the Senate Energy Committee bill. I appreciate your interest and support in this important legislation.

Sincerely,

LEON E. PANETTA, *Chief of Staff.*

#### DOE NEWS

STATEMENT OF CHARLES B. CURTIS, DEPUTY  
SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
ON ROYALTY FAIRNESS

"The Clinton Administration is extremely pleased by passage in the House today of H.R. 1975, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act. This legislation will improve the competitiveness of America's natural gas and oil industry by reducing red tape and making the federal regulatory structure more efficient and responsive.

"The Administration has worked hard to advance this legislation because we believe that simplifying royalty collection procedures will make it less costly for domestic energy producers to find and produce more natural gas and oil on federal lands. That, in turn, will reduce America's reliance on foreign oil. Furthermore, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that enactment of this measure will contribute an additional \$51 million in federal revenues and \$33 million in state revenues over seven years.

"The bipartisan support in the House for this bill is a major step forward in making government work for the American people. If the Senate also approves this legislation, it will be good news for American workers, good news for the U.S. Treasury and, most important, good news for our Nation's energy and National security."

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I speak today about extremely important legislation that we will pass in the Senate: The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996.

This bill is a win-win solution for our beleaguered domestic oil and gas industry, oil and gas-producing States like my State of New Mexico, and the Federal Treasury.

As one of the three cosponsors of this legislation, I wish to commend Senator NICKLES for introducing the bill, Senator MURKOWSKI for joining with me as a cosponsor, and Senator THOMAS for fighting hard with us to move this bill through committee and past initial administration objections.

The bill before us reflects solid bipartisan support and the hard work of the majority and the minority to narrow our differences and reach a good compromise.

The Royalty Fairness bill will generate more revenue for the State and Federal Government, which means more funding will be available for New Mexico schools and for other vital State programs that depend on revenues from oil and gas royalties.

According to CBO, the Royalty Fairness bill has the potential to save taxpayers more than \$50 million over 7 years. States keep half of the oil and gas royalties, and because of our legislation will have the potential to receive over \$30 million of additional royalty revenue into their State treasuries when this bill is enacted into law.

Let me remind my colleagues that the Federal royalty collection system is our Nation's third largest source of revenue, and this bill makes long-needed improvements to that system.

This bill will finally give the oil patch more consistency and less uncertainty in the royalty collection proc-

ess, which will, in turn, give a much-needed boost to our domestic oil and gas industry and lessen our dependence on foreign imports.

This is a good-government bill, a win-win bill, and I urge the President to sign this bill into law as soon as possible.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, today we have finally passed the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996. I introduced this bill last year. It is a bipartisan bill that has the support of the administration as well as 14 State Governors who represent 99 percent of all Federal onshore production, the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission and industry trade associations who represent virtually 100 percent of all Federal lessees.

This bill amends the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and applies to leases issued by the Secretary of the Interior on Federal onshore lands and the Outer Continental Shelf. The bill's objectives are to provide greater certainty, simplicity, fairness and administrative efficiencies in the laws that govern Federal royalties.

Over time, serious problems have developed with the ways courts and consequently the Minerals Management Service [MMS] have interpreted the Federal statute of limitations governing royalty collection. Basically the issue is: At what time does the statute of limitations begin to run on the underpayment of royalties?

Some courts claim that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the MMS "should have known about the deficiency" in the amount the producer has paid [Mesa versus U.S. (10th Cir. 1994)]. Other courts have held that the current 6-year statute "is tolled until such time as the government could reasonably have known about a fact material to its right of action." [Phillips versus Lujan (10th Cir. 1993)].

Either of the above interpretations subjects producers to unlimited liability—a period that well exceeds the statute of limitations on other agency actions regarding producers. This situation has created a climate of deep uncertainty in the payment of royalties that was not intended by Congress and that is not in the best interests of consumers, producers, or ultimately the U.S. Government.

Oil and gas producers pay billions of dollars every year for the opportunity to drill on Federal land. The payment of royalties is a routine part of doing business with the Federal Government. There is no attempt here to alter that obligation to pay.

However, as in all other businesses, oil and gas producers need certainty in their business relationships and in their business transactions with the Federal Government. That certainty is not now present in the MMS's regulations or in numerous court decisions interpreting the applicable statute of limitations. Certainty can be achieved

only through legislation. For that reason, I introduced the Royalty Fairness Act of 1995.

The main objective of this legislation is to establish a clear statute of limitations and identify the time when the statute of limitations begins to run on royalty payments. This bill establishes a 7-year statute of limitations and in most cases, the statute will begin to run when the obligation to pay the royalty begins.

In addition, this bill permits the Secretary of the Interior to delegate royalty collections and related activities to the States, it provides for adjustments or refund requests to correct underpayments or overpayments of obligations, it authorizes the payment of interest to lessees who make overpayments, and it provides alternatives for marginal properties including prepayment of royalties or regulatory relief.

In conclusion, the Congressional Budget Office estimates this bill would increase revenues to the U.S. Treasury by \$36 million over 6 years, and cumulatively to the States by \$9 million during the same interval. I am confident that passage of this bill is much needed to create a climate of certainty in the oil and gas industry as well as being very much in the national economic interest.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1975) was deemed read the third time and passed.

#### TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1975

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 70 submitted earlier today by Senator MURKOWSKI; further, that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 70) was agreed to, as follows:

#### S. CON. RES. 70

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1975) to improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:*

(1) On page 5, line 23, strike the word "provision" and insert in lieu thereof the word "provisions".

(2) On page 29, line 23, insert the word "so" before the word "demonstrate".

(3) On page 36, line 2, insert the word "not" after the word "shall".

(4) On page 36, line 19, insert the word "rate" and insert in lieu thereof the word "date".

(5) On page 36, line 24, insert the word "owned" and insert in lieu thereof the word "owed".

(6) On page 39, line 8, insert the word "dues" and insert in lieu thereof the word "due".

(7) On page 44, line 24, insert the word "it" and insert in lieu thereof the word "its".

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1996

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 11 a.m. on Tuesday, September 3; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, and the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 2 p.m. with the first 90 minutes under the control of Senator DASCHLE or his designee, and that the second 90 minutes be under the control of Senator COVERDELL or his designee.

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

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that following morning business on Tuesday, September 3, the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill H.R. 3666, the VA-HUD appropriations bill.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, there will be no rollcall votes on September 3.

The Senate may also be asked to turn to consideration of any other executive or legislative items cleared for action. There are a number of available appropriations conference reports, such as the D.C. appropriations, military construction appropriations, legislative appropriations, as well as the defense authorization conference report. On Wednesday the Senate will resume consideration of the VA-HUD appropriations bill or any of the above mentioned reports with rollcall votes expected. On Thursday the Senate will consider the Defense of Marriage Act under a previous unanimous-consent agreement.

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 104-132, appoints Robert M. Stewart, of South Carolina, as a member of the Commission on the Advancement of Federal Law Enforcement.

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the minority leader, pursuant to Public Law 104-132, appoints Donald C. Dahlin, of South Dakota, as a member of the Commission on the Advancement of Federal Law Enforcement.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1996

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment in accordance with House concurrent resolution 203.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:16 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, September 3, 1996, at 11 a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 2, 1996:

##### THE JUDICIARY

ROBERT W. PRATT, OF IOWA, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA VICE HAROLD D. VIETOR, RETIRED.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 2, 1996:

##### COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

BROOKSLEY ELIZABETH BORN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 1999.

BROOKSLEY ELIZABETH BORN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION.

DAVID D. SPEARS, OF KANSAS, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2000.

THE ABOVE NOMINATIONS WERE APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEES' COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

##### THE JUDICIARY

ANN D. MONTGOMERY, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

##### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CHARLES A. HUNNICUTT, OF GEORGIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.

##### UNITED STATES ENRICHMENT CORPORATION

CHARLES WILLIAM BURTON, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE U.S. ENRICHMENT CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING FEBRUARY 24, 2001.

CHRISTOPHER M. COBURN, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE U.S. ENRICHMENT CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING FEBRUARY 24, 2000.

##### COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

BROOKSLEY ELIZABETH BORN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 1999.

BROOKSLEY ELIZABETH BORN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION.

DAVID D. SPEARS, OF KANSAS, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2000.

##### PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

ALBERTO ALEMAN ZUBIETA, A CITIZEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

##### UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

EVERETT ALVAREZ, JR., OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 1, 1999.

##### CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

THOMAS HILL MOORE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF 7 YEARS FROM OCTOBER 26, 1996.