The Presiding Officer. Under the previous order the clerk will report the conference report on H.R. 2519, the Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Act for 1994.

The Presiding Officer. The Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

The conference report is printed in the "Record" of October 14, 1993. Mr. Hollings, Mr. President, I am pleased to present the conference report and statement of managers on H.R. 2519, the fiscal year 1994 Commerce, Justice, and State appropriations bill. This conference agreement provides $22.3 billion in budget authority and $22.2 billion in outlays for discretionary and mandatory appropriations to Commerce, Justice, and the Judiciary and related agencies. This agreement provides $21.5 billion below last year's level for this bill.

It has been extremely difficult to develop a bill within these constrained budget allocations. This year started off when we received an overall budget from the administration that exceeded our budget cap. OMB categorized over $6.6 billion in outlays as investment expenditures and requested these programs be funded specifically in excess of the budget agreement. Within this Commerce, Justice, and State appropriations bill, $157 million in budget authority and $156 million in outlays was so categorized. And, in this conference we received no real help from the administration on where we could cut to accommodate these investment programs and keep within the President's budget reductions as maintained in conference. OMB Director Leon Panetta, who knows better, sent us a letter instead that essentially said: "The administration wants the conference to fund the higher of the House or Senate levels for every item, and then add some new items too."

We have a $1.9 billion cut in the President's budget and this agreement provides $1.9 billion in new investments. OMB categorized over $800 million in this bill as investment. We have provided $270 million for foreign aid programs, $1.9 billion for salaries and expenses, $2 billion for interest, and $1.5 billion for Department of Justice and Commerce, Justice, and State agencies. This agreement saves and provides nearly $20 million more than the House-passed bill.

The conference agreement includes $2.743 billion for the Federal judiciary. That's $209 million or 8.2 percent more than last year and more than twice the percentage increase we gave the Department of Justice.

For the record, fees of jurors and defender services are funded at a level that will avoid a repeat of last year's experience when the payments ran out.

While the conference agreement does not contain as many new base closures as we would have liked, there is sufficient funding within the budget to permit the judicial conference to fill the vacancies if that is their desire.

For the State Department and USAID.

The State Department is going to have to tighten its belt and will have to look at additional closures overseas, and other economies. The Department's operating, construction and repair appropriations total slightly over $2 billion. That is $278 million below fiscal year 1993, and $587 million below the budget request.

For the United Nations, international organizations, and peacekeeping, we have provided $1.268 billion. That is $177 million below the budget request. We are not going to keep funding peacekeeping operations around the world. This is not an entitlement program, and many Senators—including this one—believe our resources would be better put to use in disarming warlords and promoting peacekeeping here at home. In an effort to bring financial accountability,
we also have included a provision that withholds 10 percent of the payment to the United Nations until it has established an Inspector general.

The conference agreement provides $21 million for USA's anti-Castro broadcasting programs--Radio and TV Marti. This is as high as the $21.5 million provided in the President's request and the Senate-passed bill. It is however $21 million above the House allowance that proposed terminating these programs. The compromise in the conference agreement appears to fulfill President's request.

The conference agreement includes $400 million for the Legal Services Corporation. This will permit a 25-percent increase for all local programs and apply the remainder of the increase in a manner addressing equalization, utilizing the Senate count.

For the Small Business Administration

The conference agreement includes $567.2 million, included is $150 million for SBA section 7(a) loan guarantees. That is $3 million more than the President's request within the budget caps. In total, with carryover, this will provide for an $8.8 billion loan guarantee program. And we have provided $249.1 million for SBA salaries and expenses, including grant programs like small business development centers and micro-loan technical assistance. We have provided an additional $8 million above the House and Senate for pay and personnel, so Erskine Bowles, the new SBA administrator, can continue his fine record. He is one of the truly outstanding members of the President's team, and our conference report endorses his efforts to streamline the agency and make SBA more effective.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Mr. President, in conclusion, I would like to thank my ranking minority member, Senator Domenici, and his staff director John Shank for their cooperation and hard work on this bill.

I also would like to thank all the staff who have worked so hard to put together this bill and conference agreement. And in that regard, I would like to note how released the members and professional staff of our subcommittee are that Chairman Byrd's right hand man, our full committee staff director--I'm English--is back on the job and is here helping get, not only this appropriations bill, but all of these appropriations through and to the President for his signature.

Mr. President, this conference agreement provides a good bill and I recommend that the Senate endorse it.

Mr. Domenici. Mr. President, this is my first year as the ranking Republican on the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Subcommittee, and I wish to extend my profound appreciation to my chairman, Senator Hollings, and the majority staff, Scott Gudes, Dorothy Seder, Liz Bleiva, and Bruce Clake, for their assistance and courtesy throughout this process. I'd also like to pay tribute to the House subcommittee chairman, Neal Smith, and the ranking Republican, Hal Rogers, for their hard work in achieving this conference agreement.

The conference report represents a total of $22.8.3 billion in new discretionary budget authority, resulting in new and prior year increases of $2.2.3 billion. To put these numbers in context, they are $1.2 billion in outlays below the level of the budget request pending before the subcommittee. Indeed, the conference agreement is over $500 million in outlays below a current services level.

Overall, I can strongly support this conference report. While I disagree with a few provisions, it represents an honest attempt to reflect the priorities of both the administration and the Congress. As I indicated above, it has been very difficult to respond to the administration's budget, since overall it exceeds the caps established in law by $7.9 billion in budget authority and $5.5 billion in outlays.

I would like to highlight a few aspects of this agreement.

BORDER CONTROL INITIATIVE

The Senate was able to retain most of my initiative to add 600 additional Border Patrol agents for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and to expand detention space for illegal aliens. The prison construction account for the Department includes $40.3 million for the expansion or construction of four INS detention facilities, including $7.5 million of the expansion of the El Paso facility serving New Mexico and west Texas. While we supported the American Free-Trade Agreement and the development of a strong economy in Mexico are the most important components of the effort to curb illegal immigration to the Southwest, this increase in INS resources represents a tremendous assistance in stabilizing our borders.

The conference agreement also includes a proposal submitted by the administration to increase the INS airline inspection fee from $5 to $8, and to allocate these resources to increased services, including the expansion of contract detention space at International airports in the New York City area. While I support the program expansion that will be funded through the use of this fee increase, I am troubled that we are raising fees for this purpose rather than using directly appropriated funds. I would prefer we provide additional resources for the INS without adding to the fee burden of consumers.

COUNTERTERRORISM INITIATIVE

We also preserved the Senate initiative to expand counterterrorism activities at the Federal Bureau of Investigation to $53 million, which together with $5 million provided in 1993 supplemental funds will be used to purchase equipment for a second hostage rescue team, to expand and upgrade special weapons and tactics teams, and for other terrorism-related programs.

USA GRANTS TO STATES

The conference report includes my proposal to allow States and local governments to use Byrne antiterror abuse formula grant funds for programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles. One of the biggest substance abuse problems in our society is improper alcohol use, especially in connection with automobiles. It is a serious concern in New Mexico, and my provision will provide State and local authorities with one more tool to combat this problem.

JUDICIARY FUNDING

In regard to funding for the Federal Judiciary, the Office of Management and Budget included a plug cut of $573 million in budget authority and $506 million in outlays from the request which was submitted directly by the Judiciary to the Congress. This reduction was in effect a cut to the Commerce-Justice-State Subcommittee. However, given the importance of the Judicial process as a core function of government, we worked very hard to provide a significant increase of $208.5 million or 8 percent above the 1993 enacted level. Working with new projections provided by the Judiciary, sufficient funds have been provided to ensure that we should not run out of funds for fees of jurors or defender services during the coming year.

WEATHER SERVICE AND DEFENSE CONVERSION

Funding for the Commerce Department includes the full level of $75 million requested for staffing associated with the modernization of the National Weather Service. This will allow for the deployment and staffing of all new Doppler weather radars that are due to be delivered in 1994, particularly, the Albuquerque, NM, weather service office will be receiving a new Doppler radar this spring. It will be the first radar in the State totally dedicated to civilian weather monitoring and prediction. These funds will provide the staff necessary to begin regular operations of this radar late in fiscal year 1994.

Also within the Commerce Department, the House accepted the Senate initiative to provide $30 million for Defense conversion activities. I know this is important to the subcommittee chairman, whose State faces perhaps the most dramatic impact of our precipitous decline in Defense spending. The language of the conference agreement makes it clear that these funds should also be available for communities adversely impacted by Department of Defense and Department of Energy base closing actions, conversion realignments and closures. Thus the communities of Los Alamos and Al-
Funding for the Small Business Administration includes greatly increased levels for guaranteed loan programs. For the general business section 7(a) loan program, a total of almost $7 billion will be available for the financing of small business operating and other expenses. In addition, $1.8 billion in program authority will carry over from fiscal year 1993. This will allow for a robust program during fiscal year 1994, without a possibility of a program shutdown as occurred last spring.

We have also included the increase of $500,000 I recommended for grants through the Office of Women's Business Ownership of the Small Business Administration. This will allow the Office to provide $2,000,000 in demonstration grants under the terms of Public Law 100-533 to support organizations that provide business consultation, training, and financial assistance to women interested in establishing or expanding a small business. In New Mexico, the WESST Corp., or Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team, has proposed a unique program that would assist low-income and minority women. The Senate report urged the SBA to give every consideration to an application from this organization, and I reiterate that endorsement.

The conference agreement also includes a contingent appropriation for small business disaster loans. While these funds will probably not be used in fiscal year 1994, we fully support this program, and I realize that contingent appropriations have been provided for the disaster loan program for the past 3 years. I do not believe this should continue as a regular practice. We should allocate a portion of discretionary funds each year for disasters and other emergencies rather than count on contingent appropriations for the provision of what I consider a regular program expense. While these funds will probably not be used, the added flexibility given the Department will allow it to absorb larger levels for peacekeeping expenses without a significant increase in our overall budget.

With regard to peacekeeping expenses, both Senator Hollings and I agree that this subcommittee cannot absorb larger levels for peacekeeping expenses without a significant increase in our overall budget. The failure to provide such an increase would seriously impact our other peacekeeping programs, such as the Justice Department, NOAA, and the operations of the State Department itself.

I am extremely concerned that the Department has not chosen to inform the subcommittee of any of the steps recently taken in the area of peacekeeping commitments. For instance, no prior consultation or notification was provided of United States' participation in the Rwanda, Haiti, Georgia, and Liberia peacekeeping operations. Even after the House and Senate subcommittees expressed concerns about the costs and rationale for such operations, little information has been provided. This cavalier attitude toward the concerns of the subcommittee and the Congress will have implications for the consideration of future budget requests for peacekeeping.

The Senate also expressed concern that the Department has not chosen to inform the subcommittee of any new or expanded peacekeeping operations. As a result of these and other concerns, the statement of the managers includes report language directing the Secretary of State to notify the Appropriations Committees 15 days in advance of any new or expanded peacekeeping operation. This notification is also expected to include the total estimated cost, the United States share of such cost, the mission and objectives, the duration and estimated termination date, and the source of the funding for the United States' share of peacekeeping costs.

U.S. Information Agency

Funding for the U.S. Information Agency includes $939,000 for the establishment of a United States-Mexico Conflict Resolution Center at New Mexico State University. Such a center will provide an excellent and relatively inexpensive alternative to court-mandated settlements in disputes involving the environment, business relations, and commercial activities.

Once again, Mr. President, I want to thank Senator Hollings and the other members of the subcommittee for their cooperation and assistance. I support this conference report and urge that it be adopted.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, a number of questions have been raised on the intent of the conference regarding the appropriation for the U.S. Information Agency Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs account.

The House proposed an appropriation of $325.7 million for the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs Appropriation account and provided 55 percent of adjusted current services for programs. The House allowance also assumed that Freedom Support Act exchange programs that had been previously funded by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act should continue to be funded by that act. The House report did not provide a table detailing recommended funding levels for each program.

The Senate version of H.R. 2519 provided $350,702,000 for the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs account and Senate Report 103-105 on pages 115 and 116 provided a table that provides recommended funding levels for each of the programs, and concurred with the House and deleted funding requested by the administration for Freedom Support Act exchanges. Finally, and most importantly, the Senate recommended that $19,685,000 in exchange support costs be supported from within funds provided.
Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of the chairmen the description of the funding levels for aquaculture programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. In the Senate report, the Senate indicated that the funding level for the aquaculture programs for the Newport, OR, Marine Science Center should receive $350,000 through the aquaculture program, the same level as identified in the Senate report.

Mr. DOMENICI. I thank the chairman for his courtesy, and I yield the floor.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to support the conference report accompanying H.R. 2519, the Commerce, Justice, State, Treasury, and Judiciary Appropriations Act, 1994. I commend Chairman HOLLINGS and Senator DOMENICI for putting together a fine bill that funds many important programs within the conference agreement. I commend Chairman HOLLINGS and Senator DOMENICI for putting together a fine bill that funds many important programs within the conference agreement for the 35 bankruptcy judgeships which were authorized by the Bankruptcy Act of 1992. I commend Chairman HOLLINGS and Senator DOMENICI for putting together a fine bill that funds many important programs within a very austere allocation.
SENATE BUDGET COMMITTEE SCORING OF H.R. 2519: FISCAL YEAR 1994 COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In thousands of dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base discretionary spending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate 602(b) allocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discretionary total above (a) or below (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President's request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House-passed bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate-reported bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate-passed bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I want to thank the conferees for providing funds for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission to reregister the pesticide, TFM, which is used to control sea lamprey population in the Great Lakes.

The approximately $2 million in new funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Commission will help avert ecosystemwide disasters. As my colleagues know, the lamprey population is growing and threatening fisheries all across the region. The only weapon that we have at present to stem the tide is this lampricide, TFM. If the use of this substance were to be discontinued or banned, because of a failure to reregister it under the U.S. pesticide law, Great Lakes recreational and commercial fishing would most likely be decimated by the resultant lamprey population explosion.

As I indicated when I offered an amendment to the Senate's version of the Commerce appropriations bill to provide reregistration funds, we have very little choice in how we control the lamprey in the Great Lakes at the present time. But, there are some nonchemical control methods that may show some promise. Unfortunately, neither the United States, nor Canada, is spending enough money to realize these promising control technologies or methods. I would encourage the Administration to move the United States in that direction.

Mr. President, I appreciate the congressees' assistance, particularly the help of subcommittee Chairman Hollings and Senator Inouye. The funds they have provided should be sufficient to complete the reregistration process. However, I would like to note, this process is somewhat open-ended and depends on the testing and data requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Mr. PRSSLER. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments to comment on the conference report accompanying H.R. 2519, the fiscal year 1994 Consolidated Appropriations bill. Specifically, I wish to commend the conferees, in particular my friend from New Mexico, Senator Donnelly, for including language to withhold 10 percent of our assessed payments to the United Nations until an independent office of inspector general is established. The Senate version would have withheld our arrearage payments until an inspector general was appointed.

I believe the committee's approach is an improvement over the earlier version. First, the United States should honor its past obligations to the United Nations. Many nations and their representatives in the U.N. leadership are not willing to take a stand for U.N. reform. They doze the issue by pointing to our Nation's debt to the United Nations. Honoring those debts would put an end to the discussion of U.N. reform. Furthermore, last month, in his address before the U.N. General Assembly, President Clinton called on Congress to make good on our past obligations. The conference report takes a positive step in that direction.

Second, this measure is a modest version of an approach I have advocated—withstanding a portion of our current payments to the United Nations in order. I have taken this floor many times to call upon the United Nations to establish a tough, effective inspector general to crack down on waste, fraud, abuse, and outright thievery at the United Nations. I suspect this will not be my last speech on this subject.

Mr. President, I again commend the conferees for recognizing the need for U.N. reform. I am pleased they have joined the growing chorus of Americans demanding a cleanup of the United Nations. That includes our President, who stood before the U.N. General Assembly and called on Secretary General Boutros Boutros Chali to appoint an inspector general.

Let me be clear, the approach contained in the conference report is modest. I believe tougher action would be warranted. During consideration of the foreign operations appropriations bill, I intended to offer an amendment to withhold two-thirds of our voluntary contributions to the United Nations until an independent inspector general has been appointed. I agreed to withdraw the amendment after I received the commitment of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, to work with me in crafting and offering a similar measure on the next appropriate vehicle. I am pleased my distinguished friend from West Virginia has been willing to work with me on this important issue.

ELIMINATION OF DEATH PENALTY PROVISIONS

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I want to commend the House and Senate conferees in their decision to strike the Senate Amendment to the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill of 1994 that would have applied the death penalty to individuals convicted of terrorist activities and bombing offenses which result in death. The conferees correctly concluded that the amendment constituted legislation on appropriations and therefore appropriately removed it from the conference report.
The death penalty, and any expansion of it, serves no beneficial purpose and has no place in our society. There is no evidence linking executions to the deterrence of future crimes, and the specter of the death penalty certainly would not deter those heinous enough to plot and carry out the tragic events such as those that transpired in New York. A terrorist’s “ready to die” for their cause frame of mind does not operate on a normal cost-benefit analysis—let alone any standard of moral decency.

I voted against this amendment when the Senate debated the bill on July 21. Unfortunately, this amendment passed.

Fortunately, the House/Senate conference struck the provision as was anticipated. This permits me to support final passage.

However, I am sure we will see similar amendments in the upcoming crime bill debate on top of the current crime bill’s expansion in the number of offenses punishable by death. I plan to strongly oppose any such amendment that seeks to expand the death penalty as well as the provisions in the bill which already do so.

Mr. President, I feel that we must concentrate on improving and implementing our proven crime prevention efforts rather than waste our time and resources on symbolic measures such as the death penalty. Further expansion of this barbaric procedure will not only increase the likelihood of executing the innocent, but will also divert our time and precious resources away from our efforts to curb the Nation’s violence. Creating new federal death penalties will do nothing to help reduce the violence in our streets.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question occurs on the conference report. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll. The legislative calendar called. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced, yeas 90, nays 10, as follows:

[Yeas 90, Nays 10]

NAYS—10

Brown
Conrad
Dorgan
Greer

Yelton
Olenn
Domenici
Deschle

Mikulski
Mitchell
Moakley-Brown
Marks
Murphy
Nunn
Packwood
Shalala

Presler
Prayer
Rostenkowski
Roth
Shaw
Saxner
Smith

Stillman
Summers
Trent
Warner
Weidenaar
Webb
Wofford

Yelton
Olenn
Domenici
Deschle

Mikulski
Mitchell
Moakley-Brown
Marks
Murphy
Nunn
Packwood
Shalala

Presler
Prayer
Rostenkowski
Roth
Shaw
Saxner
Smith

Stillman
Summers
Trent
Warner
Weidenaar
Webb
Wofford

So the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate concurs in the House amendments to the remaining Senate amendments en bloc, and the motion to reconsider the vote is laid upon the table.

The Senate concurred en bloc to the House amendments to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 3, 5, 10, 21, 22, 23, 27, 30, 31, 34, 37, 44, 52, 63, 64, 67, 71, 73, 75, 78, 83, 93, 97, 101, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 122, 126, 132, 133, 135, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 147, 148, 149, 150, 159, 161, 162, 166, 168, 170, 174, and 175, as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: “of part E of title I of said Act and

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert “$119,000,000.”

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert “$403,968,000.”

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert “$66,617,000.”

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert “$45,997,000.”

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert “$1,513,000.”

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert “$55,000,000.”

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert “$55,000,000.”
In addition, section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1308), as amended, is further amended—
(1) in subsection (d), by striking "55", and inserting "50 percent", and inserting "5.78 percentum".
(2) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by deleting subsection (v), and inserting the following:
"(v) providing detention and deportation services for the alien or Aliens arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels; and any alien who is excluded under section 212(a) who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry.
"(vi) providing exclusion and asylum proceedings at air or sea ports-of-entry for excludable aliens arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels including immigration exclusion proceedings resulting from presentation of fraudulent documents and failure to present documentation; and any alien who is excluded under section 212(a) who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry.

IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY FUND
For the Immigration Emergency Fund, as authorized by title X of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1101), $4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: Provided, That $300,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 101 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1994: Provided further, That any offsetting collections received in excess of $300,000 in fiscal year 1994 shall remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1994:

SEC. 118. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984.
(a) Section 1406 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601), is amended—
(1) in subsection (d)(2)—
(A) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (A); and
(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting a semicolon;
(2) in subsection (g)(1), by striking "(141a)" and inserting "(1404A)";
(3) in subsection (g)(1), by striking "141a(k)(v)(A)(iv)" and inserting "1404A(k)(v)(A)(iv)";
(4) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out in not more than six judicial circuits a study to estimate the results that would occur in cases under chapters 11 and 13 of title 11, United States Code, from using a graduated bankruptcy system.
(5) WAIVER OF FEE IN SELECTED DISTRICTS.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, as part of the study described in paragraph (4), a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of title 11, United States Code, may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of title 11, United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(6) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(7) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(8) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(9) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(10) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(11) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(12) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(13) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.
(14) STUDY OF GRADUATED FEE SYSTEM.—For purposes of carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Judicial Conference of the United States shall carry out, in not fewer than six judicial circuits throughout the 3-year period beginning October 1, 1994, a program under which fees payable under section 110A(c) of the United States Code may be waived in cases under chapter 7 of the United States Code, for debtors who are individuals unable to pay such fees in installments.

IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY FUND
For the Immigration Emergency Fund, as authorized by title X of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1101), $4,000,000, to remain available until expended.
In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "$2,160,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "$43,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "$19,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$366,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$528,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$44,900,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$1,168,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$6,820,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$20,820,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$20,820,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,160,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,800,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$537,642,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$54,900,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$1,168,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,800,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$537,642,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$54,900,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$1,168,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,160,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,800,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$537,642,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$54,900,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$1,168,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,160,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,800,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 151 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$537,642,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$54,900,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$1,168,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,160,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,800,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 156 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$537,642,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 157 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$54,900,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 158 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$1,168,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,160,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$52,800,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 161 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$537,642,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 162 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$54,900,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 163 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$1,168,000,000".
Act may be used to impose any new or increased loan guaranty fee or debenture guaranty fee, or any new or increased user fee or management assistance fee, except as otherwise provided in this Act. Provided, That none of the funds provided by this Act, or any other Act may be used for the direct loans to any borrower under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act to relocate voluntarily outside the business area in which the disaster has occurred.

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: "$16,946,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

Delete the matter stricken and delete the matter inserted, and strike all on line 14, page 54 of the House engrossed bill, H.R. 2519, and all that follows through “In addition,” on line 24, page 54, and on page 53, line 12 of the House engrossed bill, H.R. 2519, strike “this amount” and insert in lieu thereof “the total amount in this paragraph”.

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "$401,600,000", and on page 57 of the House engrossed bill, H.R. 2519, strike "$12,369,000", and on page 55, line 12 of page 54 of the House engrossed bill, H.R. 2519, struck "1140,000,000", and on page 53, line 24, page 54, and on page 53 of the House engrossed bill, H.R. 2519, strike “this amount” and insert in lieu thereof "$341,685,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$400,000,000", of which not less than $100,000,000 is for legal services, $50,000,000 is for legal services assistance, $50,000,000 is for law school clinics, $1,274,000 is for supplementary field programs: $750,000 is for regional training centers; $9,611,000 is for national support services, $1,000,000 is for library support; $1,000,000 is for the Clearinghouse; $651,000 is for computer assisted legal research regional centers; $10,992,000 is for Corporation management and administration; and $100,000 is for board initiatives”.

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: “For payment to the Legal Services Corporation to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, as amended, $400,000,000; of which $541,685,000 is for basic field programs; $6,965,000 is for Native American programs; $12,769,000 is for legal assistance to individuals; $17,000,000 is for law school clinics; $1,274,000 is for supplementary field programs; $750,000 is for regional training centers; $9,611,000 is for national support services; $1,000,000 is for library support; $1,000,000 is for the Clearinghouse; $651,000 is for computer assisted legal research regional centers; $10,992,000 is for Corporation management and administration; and $100,000 is for board initiatives”.

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "$400,000,000".

Resolved. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: “CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency to carry out the purposes of the United States Information Act, amended (22 U.S.C. 1465 et seq.), (providing for the Radio Marti Program or Cuba Service of the Voice of America), including the purchase, manufacture, and distribution, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception and purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, $500,000,000, to remain available until expended as authorised by 22 U.S.C. 1477(b), of which $5,000,000 shall be withdrawn from obligation as authorized by the United States Information Agency submit a report to Congress which certifies receipt of the report of the Advisory Panel on Radio Marti and TV Marti and specifies the means...
TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency to conduct the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1464aa et seq.), including the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for television transmission, and reception, and purchase and installation of necessary equipment for television transmission and reception, $7,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1994.

SEC. 6086. (a) Funds appropriated under this Act may be used for the construction, repair (other than emergency repair), overhaul, conversion, or modernization of aircraft for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in shipyards located outside of the United States.

(b) None of the funds made available in this Act for construction, repair (other than emergency repair), conversion, or modernization of aircraft for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in facilities located outside the United States and Canada.

Resolved, That the House recede from its previous resolution on the matter of extended funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(b) None of the funds made available in this Act for construction, repair (other than emergency repair), conversion, or modernization of aircraft for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in facilities located outside the United States and Canada.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT. 1994

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 1 hour of debate on the conference report on H.R. 2520, the Interior appropriations bill for fiscal year 1994. The time for debate is equally divided and controlled by the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES).

Several Senators addressed the Chair.
Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oklahoma yields time?
Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in the absence of Senator NICKLES, let me propound an unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that the privilege of the floor be granted to the following members of the minority Energy Committee staff: Jim Belrine, Jim O'Toole, Kelly Fischer, Carol Craft, Marian Marshall, Gerry Hardy, Camille Heninger, Judy Pensabene, Richard Grundy, and Andrew Useem, during the pendency of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jim Tate and Dave Mills be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, yesterday I criticized Russia with the dumping of nuclear waste. I am pleased to announce to the Senate that Russia has announced a halt of the second planned nuclear dump.

I ask unanimous consent that the Reuter announcement from Russia and the article from this morning's Washington Post be printed in the Record.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.
Mr. President, I yield time under my control to the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID).
Mr. WALLOP addressed the Chair.
Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator from Wyoming yield?
Mr. WALLOP. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, in the absence of Senator NICKLES, let me propound an unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that the privilege of the floor be granted to the following members of the minority Energy Committee staff: Jim Belrine, Jim O'Toole, Kelly Fischer, Carol Craft, Marian Marshall, Gerry Hardy, Camille Heninger, Judy Pensabene, Richard Grundy, and Andrew Useem, during the pendency of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jim Tate and Dave Mills be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, yesterday I criticized Russia with the dumping of nuclear waste. I am pleased to announce to the Senate that Russia has announced a halt of the second planned nuclear dump.

I ask unanimous consent that the Reuter announcement from Russia and the article from this morning's Washington Post be printed in the Record.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.
Mr. President, I yield time under my control to the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID).
Mr. WALLOP addressed the Chair.
Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator from Wyoming yield?
Mr. WALLOP. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, in the absence of Senator NICKLES, let me propound an unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that the privilege of the floor be granted to the following members of the minority Energy Committee staff: Jim Belrine, Jim O'Toole, Kelly Fischer, Carol Craft, Marian Marshall, Gerry Hardy, Camille Heninger, Judy Pensabene, Richard Grundy, and Andrew Useem, during the pendency of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jim Tate and Dave Mills be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, yesterday I criticized Russia with the dumping of nuclear waste. I am pleased to announce to the Senate that Russia has announced a halt of the second planned nuclear dump.

I ask unanimous consent that the Reuter announcement from Russia and the article from this morning's Washington Post be printed in the Record.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.
Mr. President, I yield time under my control to the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID).
Mr. WALLOP addressed the Chair.
Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator from Wyoming yield?
Mr. WALLOP. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, in the absence of Senator NICKLES, let me propound an unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that the privilege of the floor be granted to the following members of the minority Energy Committee staff: Jim Belrine, Jim O'Toole, Kelly Fischer, Carol Craft, Marian Marshall, Gerry Hardy, Camille Heninger, Judy Pensabene, Richard Grundy, and Andrew Useem, during the pendency of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jim Tate and Dave Mills be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, yesterday I criticized Russia with the dumping of nuclear waste. I am pleased to announce to the Senate that Russia has announced a halt of the second planned nuclear dump.

I ask unanimous consent that the Reuter announcement from Russia and the article from this morning's Washington Post be printed in the Record.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.
Mr. President, I yield time under my control to the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID).
Mr. WALLOP addressed the Chair.
Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator from Wyoming yield?
Mr. WALLOP. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, in the absence of Senator NICKLES, let me propound an unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that the privilege of the floor be granted to the following members of the minority Energy Committee staff: Jim Belrine, Jim O'Toole, Kelly Fischer, Carol Craft, Marian Marshall, Gerry Hardy, Camille Heninger, Judy Pensabene, Richard Grundy, and Andrew Useem, during the pendency of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jim Tate and Dave Mills be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of H.R. 2520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, yesterday I criticized Russia with the dumping of nuclear waste. I am pleased to announce to the Senate that Russia has announced a halt of the second planned nuclear dump.

I ask unanimous consent that the Reuter announcement from Russia and the article from this morning's Washington Post be printed in the Record.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.
Mr. President, I yield time under my control to the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID).
Mr. WALLOP addressed the Chair.
Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator from Wyoming yield?
Mr. WALLOP. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR
Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, in the absence of Senator NICKLES, let me propound an unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that the privilege of the floor be granted to the following members of the minority Energy Committee staff: Jim Belrine, Jim O'Toole, Kelly Fischer, Carol Craft, Marian Marshall, Gerry Hardy, Camille Heninger, Judy Pensabene, Richard Grundy, and Andrew Useem, during the pendency of H.R. 2520.
The theory behind an industrywide system may be simple, but its execution is not, Mr. Raines has found.

"DIFFERENT FOCUS" - It requires standards across a lot of people who have different focuses," Mr. Raines said.

As the largest single participant in the mortgage market, Fannie Mae has tremendous leverage with its competitors. Chances are good that if the system is well designed, it will be widely used in the industry.

The company is now designing prototypes, and Mr. Raines said substantial pieces of the technology would be out in the next two or three years.

While the arch-rival Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. also is looking to eliminate inefficiencies in the primary market, it has no project comparable to Fannie Mae's.

"We want to have technology that is widely accessible to hundreds or thousands of people," said Fannie Mae's chairman, James Johnson. "We believe the industry is at a point that it can make very substantial strides" in the use of technology.

Better technology will help Fannie's bottom line by improving the crucial link between Fannie and the banks, thrifts, and mortgage bankers who sell their loans to the company, Mr. Raines said.

A number of lenders, however, are concerned about how the technology system will affect the competitive dynamics in the industry. Some, for example, worry that through its technology project, Fannie Mae is actually preparing to compete with them in making loans directly to consumers.

These lenders point out that Fannie, in mapping out its plans, has been studying lenders' origination systems in minute detail.

Does Fannie really want to operate such systems itself? Mr. Raines, for his part, said Fannie has no ambition to get into the primary market.

"I can tell you that since I've been here, we haven't spent five minutes talking about the relative benefits of being in the origination business," he said.

"What we know is the secondary market. We know the wholesale end of the business. We don't see any value-added in helping bring in the origination end of the business, especially when the business has got all these thousands of competitors out there," he said.

COUNCILS SEEM A THREAT - Meanwhile, players like Countrywide Credit Industries worry that Fannie Mae's technology will render their own innovations obsolete, or at least dilute their value.

Countrywide, based in Pasadena, Calif., has helped lead the industry in automating the origination and underwriting process.

Angeleo Mozilo, Countrywide's vice chairman, is concerned that his company will lose the technological edge that it has fought for if Fannie brings out its own system.

"I thought I had made a solid investment" in technology, but now it doesn't seem that way, he added.

Once Fannie's system is in place, Mr. Mozilo fears, he will have to dismantle his own system to get the same advantages as its competition.

Mr. Mozilo delicately dismisses Mr. Mozilo's fears.

"I think there's some kind of romancing of technology as a permanent competitive advantage," he said.

IT'S HOW YOU USE IT - What will count in the future is not whether you have technology, but how you use it.

Lichtenstein that this would have been difficult as the sun that vicinity sets over Hoboken, NJ, and not the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. President, the conference committee has taken a number of steps in the Lichtenstein mode. It has eliminated all four payments on our arrearages. This five payment schedule is not something President Clinton dreamed up. It was one of the top foreign policy priorities of the Bush administration which was vigorously urged on the Congress by Secretary Baker. The conference committee also mandated that the United States withhold 10 percent of the U.S. mandatory contribution until the United Nations creates and fills an Office of Inspector General. I strongly support the creation of an Office of Inspector General at the United Nations. Some contributions to U.N. agencies are voluntary. These are not. The United States has already made a binding commitment to pay its annual assessed contributions. It embraced this commitment as "the supreme Law of the Land." It derases our own respect for the sanctity of law—not to mention the credibility of our solemn commitments in the eyes of other nations—when we summarily violate the law. No one forced this obligation upon us. The U.N. Charter and the treaties related to it are our handiwork. Largely, confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. President, there is much that desperately needs improvement at the United Nations. I am willing to work with any of my colleagues to bring about changes. Through legal means. This is not such. It further exacerbates the status of the United States as the leading deadbeat at the United Nations. Not Syria, Not South Africa. Not a prostrate Russia. But the last remaining superpower on earth. Which will not pay its voluntarily accepted debts.

Mr. President, the United States will have more authority to insist upon the changes needed at the United Nations once it has paid this debt.

USE OF FORCE - Mr. PELL. Mr. President, we are at the end of several days in which it has been evident that the peril our young service personnel face in Somalia and the importance that problem has assumed for all of us. Bosnia and Haiti—so different in the issues they pose and so far apart—pose similarly important issues with regard to military involvement and the use of force abroad.

It makes no sense for us to address these issues on a piecemeal or ad hoc basis. They must be decided in the framework of agreed rules and guidelines that apply to both the Congress and the President.

If we leave matters as they are, we face the uninviting prospect of an executive too bound up by problems of the moment to propose clear policies and