voting rights for Wyoming women and in celebrating the 75th anniversary of the 19th Amendment guaranteeing the right to vote to all women in the United States.

''Section 2. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and to the Wyoming Congressional Delegation.''

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. STEVENS:

S. 888. A bill to extend the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to use auctions for the allocation of radio spectrum frequencies for commercial use, to provide for private sector reimbursement of Federal governmental user costs to vacate commercially valuable spectrum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 889. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Wolf Gang II,* and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KOHL (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. SIMON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 890. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to gun free schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 891. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to convey certain real property at Ford Ord, California, to the City of Seaside, California, in order to foster the economic development of the City, which has been adversely impacted by the closure of Fort Ord; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. COATS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. NICKLES):

S. 892. A bill to amend section 1464 of title 18, United States Code, to punish transmission by computer of indecent material to minors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 893. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for charitable contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. STEVENS:

S. 888. A bill to extend the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to use auctions for the allocation of radio spectrum frequencies for commercial use, to provide for private sector reimbursement of Federal governmental user costs to vacate commercially valuable spectrum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

THE SPECTRUM AUCTION ACT OF 1995

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I wish to send to the desk this morning a bill to extend the Federal Communications Commission's authority to use auctions to award radio spectrum licenses. I want to state to the Senate that for several Congresses, I had suggested spectrum auctions to deal with the problem of allocating this very valuable space in our airways. Congress did not pass those bills, but finally, in the last Congress, Congress did accept the amendment that I had offered. Since that time, the Federal Government has received over $9 billion in money that has been bid for the use of this spectrum which is allocated by the FCC.

I am introducing this bill now so that the Senate will be aware of it, because I intend to offer it as an amendment to the telecommunications bill when it is presented to the Senate. This bill will raise an estimated minimum amount of $4.5 billion over a 5-year period. It will be used to partially offset the cost of the telecommunications bill as computed by the Congressional Budget Office.

I might say on the bright side, the Congressional Budget Office has stated that enactment of the telecommunications bill will result in a $3 billion reduction in the payments, that are made by the private sector I might add, for universal service in this country. But there is still a remaining expenditure that will be made in the 7-year period of the budget that is before the Congress, and in order that that budget may remain in balance and still have us be able to enact the telecommunications bill, we are presenting amendments that will provide offsetting revenues on the Federal side.

It is a strange thing about this, Mr. President, because it is the private sector that makes the support payments under existing law and will continue to make smaller payments under the telecommunications bill as the Commerce Committee will present it. But there is no question that the CBO has decided it still has a budgetary impact as far as the economy is concerned, and, therefore, an offset is required.

I urge Senators to review this proposed bill, which, as I said, will become an amendment to be offered by me to the telecommunications bill when it is on the floor.

This bill has five sections. Section 1 is the short title, which is the ''Spectrum Auction Act of 1995.'' Section 2 contains findings drawn from two NTIA reports, which state that the U.S. will need at least 180 megahertz of additional spectrum for cellular, PCS, and satellite services over the next 10 years, and that less than that amount will be available without the bill. Section 3 extends the FCC's auction authority from 1998 until 2002, and would allow the FCC to use auctions for all licenses except public safety radio services and new digital TV licenses. Section 4 of the bill allows federal agencies to accept reimbursement from private parties for the costs of relocating to new spectrum frequencies, so that the private sector can pay to move government stations off valuable frequencies; it also requires NTIA to move government stations if all costs are paid and the new frequency and facilities are comparable. Section 5 requires the Secretary of Commerce to submit a plan to reallocate three additional frequency bands that NTIA has identified for transfer from government to private use.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 888

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Spectrum Auction Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce recently submitted to the Congress a report entitled ''U.S. National Spectrum Requirements'' as required by section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923);

(2) based on the best available information the report concludes that an additional 179 megahertz of spectrum will be needed within the next ten years to meet the expected demand for land mobile and mobile satellite radio services such as cellular telephone service, paging services, personal communication services, and low earth orbiting satellite communications systems;

(3) a further 85 megahertz of additional spectrum, for a total of 264 megahertz, is needed if the United States is to fully implement the Intelligent Transportation System currently under development by the Department of Transportation;

(4) as required by Part B of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) the Federal Government will transfer 235 megahertz of spectrum from exclusive government use to non-governmental or mixed governmental and non-governmental use between 1994 and 2004;

(5) the Spectrum Reallocation Final Report submitted to Congress by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration states that, of the 235 megahertz of spectrum identified for reallocation from governmental to non-governmental or mixed use—

(A) 50 megahertz has already been reallocated for exclusive non-governmental use,

(B) 45 megahertz will be reallocated in 1995 for both exclusive non-governmental and mixed governmental and non-governmental use,

(C) 25 megahertz will be reallocated in 1997 for exclusive non-governmental use,

(D) 70 megahertz will be reallocated in 1999 for both exclusive non-governmental and mixed governmental and non-governmental use, and

(E) the final 45 megahertz will be reallocated for mixed governmental and non-governmental use by 2004;

(6) the 165 megahertz of spectrum that are not yet reallocated, combined with 80 megahertz that the Federal Communications Commission is currently holding in reserve for emerging technologies, are less than the best estimates of projected spectrum needs in the United States;

(7) the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to assign radio spectrum frequencies using an auction process expires on September 30, 1998;

(8) a significant portion of the reallocated spectrum will not yet be assigned to non-governmental users before that authority expires;

(9) the transfer of Federal governmental users from certain valuable radio frequencies to other reserved frequencies could be expedited if Federal governmental users are permitted to accept reimbursement for reallocation costs from non-governmental users; and

(10) extension of the authority to use auctions and non-governmental reimbursement of Federal governmental users relocation costs would allow the market to determine the most efficient use of the available spectrum.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF AUCTION AUTHORITY.

Section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

''(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—If mutually exclusive applications or requests are accepted for any initial license or construction permit which will involve a use of the electromagnetic spectrum, then the Commission shall grant such license or permit to a qualified applicant through a system of competitive bidding that meets the requirements of this subsection. The competitive bidding authority granted by this subsection shall not apply to licenses or construction permits issued by the Commission for public safety radio services or for licenses or construction permits for new terrestrial digital television services assigned by the Commission to existing terrestrial broadcast licensees to replace their current television licenses.'';

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and renumbering paragraphs (3) through (13) as (2) through (12), respectively; and

(3) by striking ''1998'' in paragraph (10), as renumbered, and inserting in lieu thereof ''2002''.

(3) by striking '1998'' in paragraph (10), as renumbered, and inserting in lieu thereof ''2002''.

SEC. 4. REIMBURSEMENT OF FEDERAL RELOCATION COSTS.

Section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Act (47 U.S.C. 923) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(f) RELOCATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to expedite the efficient use of the electromagnetic spectrum and notwithstanding section 3302(b) of title 31, United States Code, any Federal entity which operates a Federal Government station may accept reimbursement from any person for the costs incurred by such Federal entity for any modification, replacement, or reissuance of equipment, facilities, operating manuals, regulations, or other expenses incurred by that entity in relocating the operations of its Federal Government station or stations from one or more radio spectrum frequencies to any other frequency or frequencies. Any such reimbursement shall be deposited in the account of such Federal entity in the Treasury of the United States. Funds deposited according to this section shall be available, without appropriation or fiscal year limitation, only for the operations of the Federal entity for which such funds were deposited under this section.

''(2) PROCESS FOR RELOCATION.—Any person seeking to relocate a Federal Government station that has been assigned a frequently within a band allocated for mixed Federal and non-Federal use may submit a petition for such relocation to NTIA. The NTIA shall limit the Federal Government station's operating license to secondary status when the following requirements are met—

''(A) the person seeking relocation of the Federal Government station has guaranteed reimbursement through money or in-kind payment of all relocation costs incurred by the Federal entity, including all engineering, equipment, site acquisition and construction, and regulatory fee costs;

''(B) the person seeking relocation completes all activities necessary for implementing the relocation, including construction of replacement facilities (if necessary and appropriate) and identifying and obtaining on the Federal entity's behalf new frequencies for use by the relocated Federal Government station (where such station is not relocating to spectrum reserved exclusively for Federal use); and

''(C) any necessary replacement facilities, equipment modifications, or other changes have been implemented and tested to ensure that the Federal Government station is able to successfully accomplish its purposes.

''(3) RIGHT TO RECLAIM.—If within one year after the relocation the Federal Government station demonstrates to the Commission that the new facilities or spectrum are not comparable to the facilities or spectrum from which the Federal Government station was relocated, the person seeking such relocation must take reasonable steps to remedy any defects or reimburse the Federal entity for the costs of returning the Federal Government station to the spectrum from which such station was relocated.

''(g) FEDERAL ACTION TO EXPEDITE SPECTRUM TRANSFER.—Any Federal Government station which operates on electromagnetic spectrum that has been identified for reallocation for mixed Federal and non-Federal use in the Spectrum Reallocation Final Report shall, to the maximum extent practicable through the use of the authority granted under subsection (f) and any other applicable provision of law, take action to relocate its spectrum use to other frequencies that are reserved for Federal use or to consolidate its spectrum use with other Federal Government stations in a manner that maximizes the spectrum available for non-Federal use. Notwithstanding the timetable contained in the Spectrum Reallocation Final Report, the President shall seek to implement the reallocation of the 1710 to 1755 megahertz frequency band by January 1, 2000. Subsection (c)(4) of this section shall not apply to the extent that a non-Federal user seeks to relocate or relocates a Federal power agency under subsection (f).

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term 'Federal entity' means any Department, agency, or other element of the Federal government that utilizes radio frequency spectrum in the conduct of its authorized activities, including a Federal power agency.

''(2) SPECTRUM REALLOCATION FINAL REPORT.—The term 'Spectrum Reallocation Final Report' means the report submitted by the Secretary to the President and Congress in compliance with the requirements of subsection (a).''.

SEC. 5. REALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL SPECTRUM.

The Secretary of Commerce shall, within 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act, prepare and submit to the President and the Congress a report and timetable recommending the reallocation of the three frequency bands (225–400 megahertz, 3625–3650 megahertz, and 5850–5925 megahertz) that were discussed but not recommended for reallocation in the Spectrum Reallocation Final Report. The Secretary shall consult with the Federal Communications Commission and other Federal agencies in the preparation of the report, and shall provide notice and an opportunity for public comment before submitting the report and timetable required by this section.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 889. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Wolf Gang II*, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

JONES ACT WAIVER FOR ''WOLF GANG II''

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I introduce legislation that grants a Jones Act waiver to the vessel *Wolf Gang II*. This vessel is owned by Robert L. Wolf, a Washington State resident who, after 30 years of service, retired in 1992 as a colonel in the U.S. Army.

After his retirement, Wolf decided to operate a charter boat business on Puget Sound and bought *Wolf Gang II*, a 1985 Bayliner 4518 motoryacht. Although Wolf can document the boat was built in the United States, he cannot verify all of the boat's previous owners were U.S. citizens. As a result, Wolf's boat fails to meet all of the requirements in the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, and he is unable to gain certification for coastwise trade.

I understand how frustrating this situation is for Mr. Wolf. He simply wants to run a charter boat business in the beautiful waters of Puget Sound, and he has waited 3 years for an exemption from the unintended consequences of the Jones Act. My bill addresses this complication and waives the Jones Act requirements so that Mr. Wolf can begin operating his charter business this year. I look forward to swift passage of this legislation, and I expect to see Barnacle Bob's Cruises operating soon.●

By Mr. KOHL (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. SIMON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 890. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to gun free schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE GUN-FREE SCHOOL ZONES ACT OF 1995

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, with my colleagues Senators SPECTER, SIMON, FEINSTEIN, BRADLEY, LAUTENBERG, CHAFEE, and KERREY, we rise today to introduce the Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1995. This common-sense measure, which replaces the original Gun Free School Zones Act, is needed to send a strong message to teachers, State law enforcement officers and State prosecutors: the Federal Government stands behind you and will support you in getting guns out of our school grounds.

Let me begin by reminding you that the original version of this bill passed by unanimous consent in 1990. The measure was kept in conference where any one member's objection could have struck the bill. That conference was attended by the senior members of the Judiciary Committee, among them Senators BIDEN, HATCH, THURMOND, SIMPSON, and KENNEDY. It was signed into law by then-President Bush. It is a

measure that was supported by all of us. And we should continue to support it.

But in April, a sharply divided Supreme Court struck down the original Gun-Free School Zones Act in the case of United States versus Lopez. It did so on the grounds that the commerce clause of the Constitution did not support the act. As long as we can address the Supreme Court's concerns, there is no reason why the decision should alter the support this bill had in 1990.

The original act made it a Federal crime to knowingly bring a gun within 1,000 feet of a school or to fire a gun in these zones, with carefully crafted exceptions. The Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1995 does exactly what the old act did. However, it adds a requirement that the prosecutor prove as part of each prosecution that the gun moved in or affected interstate or foreign commerce.

That is the only change to the legislative language of the original bill. The only change. We place only a minor burden on prosecutors while simply and plainly assuring the constitutionality of the act.

The goal of this bill is simple: to heed the Supreme Court's decision regarding Federal power and yet to continue the fight against school violence. The Lopez decision cannot be used as an excuse for complacency.

Mr. President, this bill is a practical approach to the national epidemic of gun violence plaguing our education system. In 1990, the Centers For Disease Control found that 1 in 20 students carried a gun in a 30-day period. Three years later, it was 1 in 12. Even worse, the National Education Association estimates that 100,000 kids bring guns to school every day. How can Congress turn its back on our children when their safety is being threatened on a daily basis?

My home State, Wisconsin, is not immune to this wave of violence. According to Gerald Mourning, the former director of school safety for Milwaukee, ''[K]ids who did their fighting with their fists, and perhaps knives, are now settling their arguments with guns.'' In the 1993–94 school year half of the students expelled from the Milwaukee Public Schools were thrown out for bringing a gun to school. In Dane County, WI, the number of juvenile weapons offenses tripled—from 75 in 1989 to 220 in 1993.

The Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1995 is a simple, straightforward, effective and construction approach to this problem. In the Lopez decision, the Supreme Court held that the original act exceeded Congress' commerce clause power because it did not adequately tie guns found in school zones to interstate commerce. Much as I disagree with the 5 to 4 decision and strongly agree with the dissenters—Justices Souter, Stevens, Breyer, and Ginsburg—our new legislation will clearly pass muster under the majority's Lopez test. By requiring that the prosecutor prove that the gun brought to school ''moved in or affected interstate commerce,'' the act is a clear exercise of Congress' unquestioned power to regulate interstate activities. In fact, the Lopez decision itself suggested that requiring an explicit connection between the gun and interstate commerce in each prosecution would assure the constitutionality of the act.

Mr. President, there is no doubt that the guns brought to schools are part of a interstate problem. After all, almost every gun is made with raw material from one State, assembled in a second State, and transported to the school yards of yet another State. One 14-year-old in a Madison, WI, gang told the Wisconsin State Journal that the older leaders of his gang brought carloads of guns from Chicago to Madison to pass out to the younger gang members to take to school. In short, this act regulates a national, interstate problem. Numerous Supreme Court cases have upheld similar regulations.

When the act was first passed, less than a dozen States had laws dealing with guns on school grounds. Now, more than 40 have such legislation. Our original Federal law served as an example and a spur to these State laws, and all of us in Congress should be proud of that. Their presence, however, does not eradicate the need for a Federal law.

In light of these State laws, a few of my colleagues have asked me why we need a Federal statute. The answer is simple. Some States still do not have State Gun-Free School Zones Acts; others simply have laws that supplement the Federal statute; still more have laws that are weaker than the Federal law. Alabama, for example, only prohibits bringing a gun to a public school with the intent to cause bodily harm. That means you can bring a gun to school, frighten and disrupt everyone, but still get off because you did not intend to cause injury. And in Alabama you can bring a gun to private school without any worries. That is unacceptable. With a Federal law, we can fill in these loopholes. And where there are not State laws, we can fill in the even larger gaps. In short, the Gun-Free School Zones Act gives prosecutors the flexibility to bring violators to justice under either State or Federal statutes, whichever is appropriate—or tougher.

Mr. President, Congress cannot ignore the epidemic of school violence. The epidemic is undermining our educational system and threatens to cripple our Nation's competitiveness. It is turning our schoolyards into sanctuaries for armed criminals and drug gangs. We have repeatedly recognized that our Nation's classrooms deserve special protection and attention from the Federal Government. Gun-Free school zones are not a panacea, to be sure, but they are an important step toward fighting gun violence and keeping our teachers and children safe.

Five years ago we all agreed unanimously on this bill. It was sensible then, and it is sensible now.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the Gun-Free School Zones Act be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 890

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION.

Section 922(q) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(q)(1) The Congress finds and declares that—

''(A) crime, particularly crime involving drugs and guns, is a pervasive, nationwide problem;

''(B) crime at the local level is exacerbated by the interstate movement of drugs, guns, and criminal gangs;

''(C) firearms and ammunition move easily in interstate commerce and have been found in increasing numbers in and around schools, as documented in numerous hearings in both the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate;

''(D) in fact, even before the sale of a firearm, the gun, its component parts, ammunition, and the raw materials from which they are made have considerably moved in interstate commerce;

''(E) while criminals freely move from State to State, ordinary citizens and foreign visitors may fear to travel to or through certain parts of the country due to concern about violent crime and gun violence, and parents may decline to send their children to school for the same reason;

''(F) the occurrence of violent crime in school zones has resulted in a decline in the quality of education in our country;

''(G) this decline in the quality of education has an adverse impact on interstate commerce and the foreign commerce of the United States;

''(H) States, localities, and school systems find it almost impossible to handle gun-related crime by themselves; even States, localities, and school systems that have made strong efforts to prevent, detect, and punish gun-related crime find their efforts unavailing due in part to the failure or inability of other States or localities to take strong measures; and

''(I) Congress has power, under the interstate commerce clause and other provisions of the Constitution, to enact measures to ensure the integrity and safety of the Nation's schools by enactment of this subsection.

''(2)(A) It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly to possess a firearm that has moved in or that otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a school zone.

''(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the possession of a firearm—

''(i) on private property not part of school grounds;

''(ii) if the individual possessing the firearm is licensed to do so by the State in which the school zone is located or a political subdivision of the State, and the law of the State or political subdivision requires that, before an individual obtains such a license, the law enforcement authorities of the State or political subdivision verify that the individual is qualified under law to receive the license;

''(iii) which is—

''(I) not loaded; and

''(II) in a locked container, or a locked firearms rack which is on a motor vehicle;

''(iv) by an individual for use in a program approved by a school in the school zone;

''(v) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a school in the school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual;

''(vi) by a law enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity; or

''(vii) that is unloaded and is possessed by an individual while traversing school premises for the purpose of gaining access to public or private lands open to hunting, if the entry on school premises is authorized by school authorities.

''(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall be unlawful for any person, knowingly or with reckless disregard for the safety of another, to discharge or attempt to discharge a firearm that has moved in or that otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce at a place that the person knows is a school zone.

''(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the discharge of a firearm—

''(i) on private property not part of school grounds;

''(ii) as part of a program approved by a school in the school zone, by an individual who is participating in the program;

''(iii) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a school in a school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual; or

''(iv) by a law enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity.

''(4) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as preempting or preventing a State or local government from enacting a statute establishing gun free school zones as provided in this subsection.''.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today as an original cosponsor of the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1995.

This bill makes it a criminal offense to knowingly bring a gun or fire a gun within 1,000 feet of a school. The penalty for violating the law would be up to 5 years in prison or a fine of $5,000.

Mr. President, I believe that this bill is critical to protect the sanctity of our schools and the safety of our students.

In 1993, the Centers for Disease Control found that 1 in 12 students carried a gun to school within a 30-day period.

Each day, an estimated 135,000 pack a gun with their books on their way to school.

At a time when guns are becoming more and more prevalent on neighborhood streets, we cannot simply stand by and allow our playgrounds to become battlegrounds. We cannot expect our students to thrive in an atmosphere where they must fear for their lives and for their safety.

In 1990, Congress passed the original Gun Free Schools Act with overwhelming bipartisan support. As many of you know, a sharply divided Supreme Court recently invalidated that bill, saying that it exceeded congressional power.

I personally disagreed with the Supreme Court decision, and signed an amicus brief supporting its validity. But that is not the issue before us today. Today, the issue is the safety of our children.

The 1995 act ensures the constitutionality of the Gun Free Schools Act by requiring the prosecutor to prove as part of each prosecution that the gun moved in, or affected, interstate commerce. That provision will place only a small burden on prosecutors and will ensure our power to keep America's schools safe.

Mr. President, this bill has the support of the law enforcement and education communities.

It has been endorsed by the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators, the National School Boards Association, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Certainly this bill is not a panacea, but it is a worthwhile attempt to keep our children away from the dangers of guns and violence.

Mr. President, the National Rifle Association likes to say that guns don't kill; people do. But the gun statistics I've seen belie their contentions.

Just consider these numbers.

In 1992, handguns killed 33 people in Great Britain, 36 in Sweden, 97 in Switzerland, 60 in Japan, 13 in Australia, 128 in Canada, and 13,220 in the United States.

The problem, Mr. President, isn't that we have more people. It's that we have more guns.

We need to fight back the wave of gun violence that's overtaking our streets and neighborhoods once and for all. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this worthy bill and to help protect our children and our teachers from the dangers of violence.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 891. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to convey certain real property at Fort Ord, CA, to the city of Seaside, CA, in order to foster the economic development of the city, which has been adversely impacted by the closure of Fort Ord; to the Committee on Armed Services.

THE FORT ORD CLOSURE IMPACT ACT OF 1995

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I introduce important legislation to convey surplus real property at the former Fort Ord Army reservation to the city of Seaside, CA. The sale of this property, which includes two golf courses and surrounding property, is in accordance with the reuse plan prepared by the Fort Ord Reuse Authority. This legislation enjoys strong community support. An identical bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman SAM FARR.

This legislation would help implement the 1993 recommendation of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. In the Commission's 1993 report to the President, it made specific recommendations for the disposal of Army property. These recommendations balanced the need for property reuse with the Army's legitimate need to support the military personnel remaining on the Monterey Peninsula.

Specifically, the Commission directed the Department to dispose of all property, including the golf courses, not required to support the Presidio of Monterey and the Naval Postgraduate School. Accordingly, in 1993, the Acting Secretary of the Army decided to sell the two Fort Ord golf courses to the city of Seaside, CA.

Unfortunately, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act does not permit the Commission to consider the nonappropriated fund revenue needs which are supported by the golf course revenues. This legislation addresses this problem by allowing funds received by the Army from the sale of golf courses to be deposited into the Army's morale, welfare, and recreation account.

This legislation conveys approximately 477 acres, which consist of the two Fort Ord golf courses, Black Horse and Bayonet, and neighboring the surplus housing facilities. This property has been screened through the Pryor process established in the fiscal year 1994 Defense Authorization Act.

Importantly, this legislation requires the city of Seaside to pay fair market value for the property. I want to repeat that point: this is not a giveaway program; the city of Seaside is required to pay full market value. The proceeds from the sale of the golf course will be deposited in the Department of the Army's morale, welfare, and recreation fund, and the proceeds from the housing sale will be deposited in the BRAC account.

This legislation is another important step in implementing the highly successful Fort Ord Reuse Plan. By enacting this legislation, the Congress will help implement the BRAC Commission's 1993 recommendations and simultaneously foster economic development in the city of Seaside.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 891

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

SECTION 1. LAND CONVEYANCE, FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall convey to the City of Seaside, California (in this section referred to as the ''City''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (including improvements thereon) consisting of approximately 477 acres located in Monterey County, California, and comprising a portion of the former Fort Ord Military Complex. The real property to be conveyed to the City includes the two Fort Ord Golf Courses, Black Horse and Bayonet, and the Hayes Housing Facilities.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the real property and improvements under subsection (a), the City shall pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value of the property to be conveyed, as determined by the Secretary under such terms and conditions as are determined to be fair and equitable to both parties.

(c) USE AND DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—(1) From the funds paid by the City under subsection (b), the Secretary shall deposit in the

Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Fund Account of the Department of the Army an amount equal to the portion of such funds corresponding to the fair market value of the two Fort Ord Golf Courses conveyed under subsection (a), as established under subsection (b).

(2) The Secretary shall deposit the balance of the funds paid by the City under subjection (b), after deducting the amount deposited under paragraph (1), in the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property (including improvements thereon) to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary and the City. The cost of the survey shall be borne by the City.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.●

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. COATS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. NICKLES):

S. 892. A bill to amend section 1464 of title 18, United States Code, to punish transmission by computer of indecent material to minors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM COMPUTER PORNOGRAPHY ACT OF 1995

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Protection of Children from Computer Pornography Act of 1995. I believe this bill would provide children with the strongest possible protection from computer pornography. I would like to thank the majority leader for his crucial support of this important piece of legislation. Currently, child molesters and sexual predators use computer networks to locate children and try to entice them into illicit sexual relationships. Accordingly, my bill would make it a crime to knowingly or recklessly transmit indecent pornographic materials to children over computer networks. Some so-called access providers facilitate this by refusing to take action against child molesters, even after other computer users have complained. So, my bill would make it a crime for access providers who are aware of this sort of activity to permit it to continue.

Mr. President, I have carefully drafted this bill so that it will withstand the inevitable court challenge. This bill focuses only on protecting children from material which the Supreme Court has repeatedly stated is harmful to children. The Protection of Children from Computer Pornography Act of 1995 would not tell any adult what type of computerized material they may view or obtain.

Finally, Mr. President, due to time constraints, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of my remarks be printed into the RECORD.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM INDECENT PORNOGRAPHY ACT OF 1995

At the outset, this initiative, which amends 18 U.S.C. §1464 (1984), defines several technical terms. For ''remote computer facility'' and ''electronic communications service,'' the definitions used in the ''Protection of Children from Computer Pornography Act of 1995'' are taken from existing sections of the criminal code. Because it was unclear whether the terms ''remote computer service'' and/or ''electronic communications service'' would include an electronic bulletin board, the Grassley initiative creates a specific definition for electronic bulletin board systems. This was done to avoid the possibility that electronic bulletin boards, some of which specialize in providing pornographic materials, would be exempt from the bill.

Substantively, this creates two distinct criminal offenses. First, it is a crime to knowingly or recklessly transmit indecent pornography to minors. The Grassley bill deals exclusively with indecent pornography provided to children because there are already federal laws against providing obscene material and child pornography to anyone, including children. See 18 U.S.C. §2252 (Supp. 1994); 18 U.S.C. §1465 (Supp. 1995). The definition of indecent material has been established by the Supreme Court and is discussed below.

Second, the bill would make it a crime for an on-line service which permits users to access the Internet or electronic bulletin board to willfully permit an audit to transmit indecent pornography to a minor. In the criminal law, ''willful'' has a specific meaning which is uniquely suited to on-line access providers. See ''Manual of Modern Criminal Jury Instructions for the Ninth Circuit'' §5.05 (West 1989). A willfulness standard is more appropriate for on-line service providers because those services can only monitor customer communications in narrow circumstances, or face criminal prosecution for invasion of privacy. See 18 U.S.C. §2510 (Supp. 1995).

To prove a violation under the bill for permitting adults to transmit indecent material to children, the Justice Department would have to show that the access provider was actually aware that a particular recipient was a child and that the access provider's customers were using the on-line service to transmit indecent material to minors. Importantly, although this burden of proof appears to be high, it could easily be met by prosecutors, given the current practice.

LEGAL BACKGROUND: THE CONCEPT OF INDECENCY

Basically, there are three categories of sexually explicit expression which are subject to congressional regulation notwithstanding the First Amendment. See *New York* v. *Ferber,* 458 U.S. 747 (1982); *Miller* v. *California,* 413 U.S. 15 (1973). The Grassley initiative focuses exclusively on indecent material because existing federal laws largely cover the transmission of obscene and child pornographic material in interstate commerce. See U.S.C. §2252 (Supp. 1995); U.S.C. §1465 (Supp. 1995); U.S.C. §1462 (Supp. 1995).

For present purposes, indecent material can be defined as depictions of sexual activity or sexual organs which are patently offensive according to contemporary community standards. See *FCC* v. *Pacifica,* 438 U.S. 726, 732 (1978); *Alliance for Community Media* v. *FCC,* 10 F.3d 812 (D.C. Cir. 1993), rehearing en banc granted, 15 F.3d 186 (D.C. Cir. 1994); *Action for Children's Television* v. *FCC,* 932 F.2d 1504 (D.C. Cir. 1991). This test is basically the second prong of the ''Miller Test.'' 413 U.S. 24–25. It is important to note that while indecent material is not constitutionally protected for children, indecency is protested for and among adults. Thus, laws intended to protect children must not ''reduce the adult population . . . [to viewing] . . . only what is acceptable to children.'' *Butler* v. *Michigan,* 352 U.S. 380, 383 (1957). While some court have applied the indecency in slightly different ways depending on the medium, (see *Pacifica, supra; Sable Communications, Inc.* v. *FCC,* 492 U.S. 115 (1989)), the central purpose of the indecency standard is to prohibit or to regulate the display of patently offensive representations of sexually explicit material which is openly available to the public. As the Court stated in Pacifica, see 438 U.S. at 748–49, this means a medium, like computers, which has ''a uniquely pervasive presence in the lives of all Americans'' and is ''uniquely accessible to children'' can be regulated to protect children.

That is precisely what the ''Protection of Children from Computer Pornography'' initiative would do—prohibit transmission of computerized indecent pornography to children while permitting adults to access otherwise constutitionally protected material.

In some respects indecency is similar, though not identical, to the concept of ''harmful to juveniles'' laws, which exist in nearly every state. These laws prohibit the sale (and sometimes the display) of certain sexually explicit material to minors. See *Ginsberg* v. *New York,* 390 U.S. 629 (1968). In order to determine whether material is harmful to juveniles, the material must be found to satisfy a three-part test. One part of this test involves a showing that the material depicts or describes sexual activity in terms patently offensive according to contemporary community standards for what is acceptable for children. In a sense, the federal indecency standard is designed to protect children from harmful depictions of sexual activity, similar to the goal of the harmful to juveniles test.

Traditionally, the federal government has not regulated extensively to protect children from inappropriate exposure to pornography because it is primarily a matter of local concern. With the rise of global, international computer networks, however, it has become clear that Congress has a more extensive role to play in protecting children. The Grassley initiative responds to this changed environment by ''filing in the gaps'' created by new technology.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement from the Family Research Council and the bill be printed in the RECORD.

It has the coauthorship of Senators DOLE, COATS, MCCONNELL, SHELBY, and NICKLES.

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

S. 892

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Protection of Children From Computer Pornography Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. TRANSMISSION BY COMPUTER OF INDECENT MATERIAL TO MINORS.

(a) OFFENSES.—Section 1464 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading by striking ''**Broadcasting obscene language**'' and inserting ''**Utterance of indecent or profane language by radio communication; transmission to minor of indecent material from remote computer facility, electronic communications service, or electronic bulletin board service**'';

(2) by striking ''Whoever'' and inserting ''(a) UTTERANCE OF INDECENT OR PROFANE LANGUAGE BY RADIO COMMUNICATION.—A person who''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) TRANSMISSION TO MINOR OF INDECENT MATERIAL FROM REMOTE COMPUTER FACILITY, ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE, OR ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD SERVICE PROVIDER.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection—

''(A) the term 'remote computer facility' means a facility that—

''(i) provides to the public computer storage or processing services by means of an electronic communications system; and

''(ii) permits a computer user to transfer electronic or digital material from the facility to another computer:

''(B) the term 'electronic communications service' means any wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo optical, or photoelectronic system for the transmission of electronic communications, and any computer facility or related electronic equipment for the electronic storage of such communications, that permits a computer user to transfer electronic or digital material from the service to another computer; and

''(C) the term 'electronic bulletin board service' means a computer system, regardless of whether operated for commercial purposes, that exists primarily to provide remote or on-site users with digital images, or that exists primarily to permit remote or on-site users to participate in or create on-line discussion groups or conferences.

''(2) TRANSMISSION BY REMOTE COMPUTERS FACILITY OPERATOR, ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDER, OR ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD SERVICE PROVIDER.—A remote computer facility operator, electronic communications service provider, electronic bulletin board service provider who, with knowledge of the character of the material, knowingly—

''(A) transmits or offers or attempts to transmit from the remote computer facility, electronic communications service, or electronic bulletin board service provider a communication that contains indecent material to a person under 18 years of age; or

''(B) causes or allows to be transmitted from the remote computer facility, electronic communications service, or electronic bulletin board a communication that contains indecent material to a person under 18 years of age or offers or attempts to do so,

shall be fined in accordance with this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

''(3) PERMITTING ACCESS TO TRANSMIT INDECENT MATERIAL TO A MINOR.—Any remote computer facility operator, electronic communications service provider, or electronic bulletin board service provider who willfully permits a person to use a remote computing service, electronic communications service, or electronic bulletin board service that is under the control of that remote computer facility operator, electronic communications service provider, or electronic bulletin board service provider, to knowingly or recklessly transmit indecent material from another remote computing service, electronic communications service, or electronic bulletin board service, to a person under 18 years of age, shall be fined not more than $10,000, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The item for section 1464 in the chapter analysis for chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''1464. Utterance of indecent or profane language by radio communication; transmission to minor of indecent material from remote computer facility.''.

FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL,
Washington, DC, June 7, 1995.

STATEMENT OF LEGAL DIRECTOR FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL

Pursuant to your request, the Family Research Council has reviewed the constitutionality of the ''Protection of Children from Computer Pornography Act of 1995.'' It is our opinion that the Act is fully consistent with the Supreme Court's indecency precedents.

Before providing more extensive analysis, it is prudent that I state my qualifications to render this opinion. I have practiced in the area of pornography law and have participated in extensive litigation before the Supreme Court, federal courts of appeal, and state courts on pornography-related controversies. I am thus very familiar with the manner in which courts have treated statutes aimed at regulating pornographic materials.

The seminal cases applicable to the Act are *FCC* v. *Pacifica*, 438 U.S. 726 (1978) and *Sable Communications, Inc.* v. *FCC*, 492 U.S. 115 (1989). Taken together, these cases clearly and unambiguously establish the principle that society may prohibit the transmission of indecent material to children. As the Act only attempts to do that, in my view it presents no serious constitutional concerns.

Please contact me if I can be of further assistance.

CATHLEEN A. CLEAVER, ESQ.,
Director of Legal Policy.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 893. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for charitable contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

THE CHOICE IN WELFARE TAX CREDIT ACT OF 1995

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, today I am introducing the choice in welfare tax credit bill.

The goal of our welfare reforms should be to continue to focus antipoverty efforts not just to the States but to local, private charities as well. With the choice in welfare tax credit, taxpayers would be allowed a 100 percent tax credit up to $100 per wage earner each year for contributions to charities engaged in antipoverty efforts. This would go a long way toward transferring antipoverty efforts from the inefficient and ineffective Federal Government to nonprofit charities who are more efficient and have a much better sense for what their local population needs.

I have faith in the ability of people living in the communities to know what works best and to provide prompt, temporary assistance to those who need it most. The emphasis here is on temporary. Private charities view antipoverty assistance not as a right or a way of life but as a tool by which to change behavior and encourage personal responsibility for one's own life.

I want to give the people that pay the bills and provide the services in the local community a much larger role in how poverty relief efforts are structured. This bill would also empower taxpayers to have some direct influence on how their tax dollars are spent. In fact, it will expand the number of people donating to charities. Currently, about 28 percent of taxpayers take the tax deduction for charitable contributions. This bill will allow all taxpayers, whether they itemize or not, to receive a credit for contributing. Inspiring more taxpayers to contribute to local charities will make people more aware of antipoverty efforts in their community, and may inspire them to volunteer their time as well.

So I want to encourage my colleagues to take a close look at this bill, and lend their support to an idea that truly returns power to the individual taxpayer and the community in which they live.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 893

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

SECTION 1. CREDIT FOR CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CERTAIN PRIVATE CHARITIES PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to nonrefundable personal credits) is amended by inserting after section 22 the following new section:

''SEC. 23. CREDIT FOR CERTAIN CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the qualified charitable contributions which are paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

''(b) LIMITATION.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) for the taxable year shall not exceed $100 ($200 in the case of a joint return).

''(c) QUALIFIED CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified charitable contribution' means any charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c)) made in cash to a qualified charity but only if the amount of each such contribution, and the recipient thereof, are identified on the return for the taxable year during which such contribution is made.

''(d) QUALIFIED CHARITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified charity' means, with respect to the taxpayer, any organization described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from tax under section 501(a)—

''(A) which is certified by the Secretary as meeting the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3),

''(B) which is organized under the laws of the United States or of any State in which the organization is qualified to operate, and

''(C) which is required, or elects to be treated as being required, to file returns under section 6033.

''(2) CHARITY MUST PRIMARILY ASSIST THE POOR.—An organization meets the requirements of this paragraph only if the predominant activity of such organization is the provision of services to individuals whose annual incomes generally do not exceed 150 percent of the official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget).

''(3) MINIMUM EXPENDITURE REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An organization meets the requirements of this paragraph only if the Secretary reasonably expects that the

annual exempt purpose expenditures of such organization will not be less than 70 percent of the annual aggregate expenditures of such organization.

''(B) EXEMPT PURPOSE EXPENDITURE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'exempt purpose expenditure' means any expenditure to carry out the activity referred to in paragraph (2).

''(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—Such term shall not include—

''(I) any administrative expense,

''(II) any expense for the purpose of influencing legislation (as defined in section 4911(d)),

''(III) any expense primarily for the purpose of fundraising, and

''(IV) any expense for litigation on behalf of any individual referred to in paragraph (2).

''(e) TIME WHEN CONTRIBUTIONS DEEMED MADE.—For purposes of this section, at the election of the taxpayer, a contribution which is made not later than the time prescribed by law for filing the return for the taxable year (not including extensions thereof) shall be treated as made on the last day of such taxable year.

''(f) COORDINATION WITH DEDUCTION FOR CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—

''(1) CREDIT IN LIEU OF DEDUCTION.—The credit provided by subsection (a) for any qualified charitable contribution shall be in lieu of any deduction otherwise allowable under this chapter for such contribution.

''(2) ELECTION TO HAVE SECTION NOT APPLY.—A taxpayer may elect for any taxable year to have this section not apply.''

(b) QUALIFIED CHARITIES REQUIRED TO PROVIDE COPIES OF ANNUAL RETURN.—Subsection (e) of section 6104 of such Code (relating to public inspection of certain annual returns and applications for exemption) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) CHARITIES RECEIVING CREDITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE COPIES OF ANNUAL RETURN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Every qualified charity (as defined in section 23(d)) shall, upon request of an individual made at an office where such organization's annual return filed under section 6033 is required under paragraph (1) to be available for inspection, provide a copy of such return to such individual without charge other than a reasonable fee for any reproduction and mailing costs. If the request is made in person, such copies shall be provided immediately and, if made other than in person, shall be provided within 30 days.

''(B) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply only during the 3-year period beginning on the filing date (as defined in paragraph (1)(D) of the return requested).''

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 22 the following new item:

''Sec. 23. Credit for certain charitable contributions.''

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contributions made after the 90th day after the date of the enactment of this Act in taxable years ending after such date.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF CERTAIN CHANGES MADE IN THE EARNED INCOME CREDIT.

(a) REPEAL OF CREDIT FOR INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT CHILDREN.—Subparagraph (A) of section 32(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining eligible individual) is amended to read as follows:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible individual' means any individual who has a qualifying child for the taxable year.''

(b) REPEAL OF INCREASES IN AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—

(1) Subsection (b) of section 32 of such Code is amended to read as follows:

''(b) PERCENTAGES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The credit percentage and the phaseout percentage shall be determined as follows:

''In the case of an eligible individual with:	The credit percentage is:	The phaseout percentage is:
1 qualifying child	34	15.98
2 or more qualifying children	36	20.22

''(2) AMOUNTS.—The earned income amount and the phaseout amount shall be determined as follows:

''In the case of an eligible individual with:	The earned income amount is:	The phaseout amount is:
1 qualifying child	$6,000	$11,000
2 or more qualifying children	$8,425	$11,000.''

(2) Paragraph (1) of section 32(i) of such Code is amended by striking ''subsection (b)(2)(A)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(2)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1995, except that adjustments shall be made under section 32(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to the section 32(b)(2) of such Code (as amended by this section) for such taxable years.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 91, a bill to delay enforcement of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 until such time as Congress appropriates funds to implement such Act.

S. 234

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 234, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to exempt a State from certain penalties for failing to meet requirements relating to motorcycle helmet laws if the State has in effect a motorcycle safety program, and to delay the effective date of certain penalties for States that fail to meet certain requirements for motorcycle safety laws, and for other purposes.

S. 426

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] were added as cosponsors of S. 426, a bill to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

S. 581

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 581, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to repeal those provisions of Federal law that require employees to pay union dues or fees as a condition of employment, and for other purposes.

S. 603

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 603, a bill to nullify an Executive order that prohibits Federal contracts with companies that hire permanent replacements for striking employees, and for other purposes.

S. 735

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 735, a bill to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 768

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 768, a bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to reauthorize the act, and for other purposes.

S. 773

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] were added as cosponsors of S. 773, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for improvements in the process of approving and using animal drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 838

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNEL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 838, a bill to provide for additional radio broadcasting to Iran by the United States.

S. 874

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 874, a bill to provide for the minting and circulation of $1 coins, and for other purposes.

S. SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, a concurrent resolution supporting a resolution to the longstanding dispute regarding Cyprus.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE COMPREHENSIVE TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 1995

HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 1252

Mr. HATCH proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1199 proposed by Mr. DOLE to the bill (S. 735) to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes; as follows: