who may live in the middle of our great Nation or the middle of Russia or the middle of India or the middle of China may say, what has that got to do with me? All of our food cycle chain and all of our wealth eventually is created from the sea.

So I am going to suggest in the future, if I have anything to do with it, with the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], that we extend not only beyond the 200 miles, I mean brought within the 200 miles, to be beyond the 200 miles, internationally trying to come to grips with, are the seas healthy, are the species healthy, have we done something wrong, have the death curtains been eliminated, what should we be doing, not impinging upon people's rights but how do we prevail in maintaining a healthy sea.

Mr. Speaker, again, in closing, I can suggest that those who have worked with me over the years on these issues, the ocean, I deeply appreciate their friendship and especially their dedication. The staffs that have been working with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] are exceptionally good. We will continue to overview and to watch the great oceans that surround our shores.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that today we will send S. 39, the Sustainable Fisheries Act, to the President. The bill before us is the result of a long process—it was almost a year ago that the House passed H.R. 39, the basis for the bill we're debating today. H.R. 39 was carefully crafted to limit over-fishing, rebuild depleted stocks of fish, reduce bycatch and protect our marine resources.

Of particular concern to me is the bycatch issue—when sea turtles, red snapper, and other nontargeted species get caught and die in fishing nets. During consideration of the Magnuson reauthorization bill, the House adopted an amendment I offered to address this issue.

It is clear that the delicate balance between protecting our marine resources and encouraging industry has been maintained in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is slightly different than the House-passed bill, but on the whole, it is a responsible step forward and an environmentally sound bill. Reauthorization of the Magnuson Act is long overdue. I strongly urge my colleagues to support passage of S. 39.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank my colleague from Alaska, the chairman of the committee, for his work on this bill. As the representative of a coastal district, I appreciate the difficulties and complexities you faced in crafting legislation in the face of such diverse and complicated fishing interests.

As you know, the reauthorization of the Magnuson Act is crucial to continuing the sound management of our Nation's fishery resources. Responsible fishing practices are necessary for protecting our nation's essential fishery habitat.

Last October, the House completed work on the Magnuson Act. The bill we sent the other body was a good bill that went a long way to restore the health of our fisheries.

However, it was not until last week that the Senate completed work on this bill and sent it to the House for final consideration. Obviously with only a few days left in the session, our options are limited and the opportunity to amend it is nonexistent. This has left me and many of my colleagues with a difficult choice. Either pass the bill in its current form, as watered down as it is, or send it back to the Senate where it would surely die. With reservations I will support this bill, in the hope that when we return to Congress next year, further improvements can be made.

I first want to point out that the Senate failed to adequately address the interests of small coastal fishing communities in the version delivered to the House.

Second, while the House addressed the windfall profit aspect associated with ITQS, the Senate bill falls silent. In addition, the Senate bill does not prohibit the development of ITQS through the moratorium period and does not prohibit ITQS from being placed in perpetuity.

Third, limited access schemes included in the bill may require permit holders to register their permits with a lien registry and pay a fee every time the permit is transferred.

I am concerned regarding provisions in the bill that may give the Secretary of Commerce the ability to impose a limited access plan, including ITQS, at his discretion, on any fishery that is not currently managed by a regional fishery management plan.

My last point is of special concern to many of my constituents. The Senate bill obscures the fishing community language by including the home ports of the distant water, corporately held, factory trawlers under the definition of ''community-based fleets.'' The House bill gives consideration of local, community-based fleets and protects the interests of the historic, generation after generation family fishermen.

As I stated previously, while I have very real concerns and reservations regarding this bill, I will vote for final passage to further the process of protecting our Nation's fisheries.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KINGSTON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 39.

The question was taken.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 39, the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXTENDING AUTHORITY FOR THE MARSHAL AND POLICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4164) to provide for the extension of certain authority for the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4164

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 9(c) of the Act entitled ''An Act relating to the policing of the building and grounds of the Supreme Court of the United States'', approved August 18, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 13n(c)) is amended by striking ''1996'' and inserting ''2000''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] and the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the consideration of the House H.R. 4164, a bill to extend the authority for the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police to provide security to Justices, court employees, and official visitors beyond the Court's buildings and grounds. It is crucial that we take favorable action on this legislation before adjourning this Congress, since authority to provide this protection is slated to expire on December 29, 1996.

The authority for the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police to provide security beyond court grounds appears at 40 U.S.C. 13n(a)(2), and was first established by Congress in 1982. Congress has periodically extended that authority—in the past 14 years, there has not been an interruption of the Supreme Court police's authority to provide such protection. Congress originally provided that the authority would terminate in December 1985, and extensions have been provided ever since. In 1985, authority was extended through December 26, 1990; in 1990, it was extended through December 29, 1993; and in 1993, it was extended through December 29, 1996.

Chief Justice Rehnquist has written to me requesting that Congress extend this authority permanently. As the

Chief Justice correctly pointed out to me in his letter, ''As security concerns have not diminished, it is essential that the off-grounds authority of the Supreme Court police be continued without interruption.'' The Supreme Court informs me that threats of violence against the Justices and the Court have increased since 1982, as has violence in the Washington metropolitan area. Accordingly, I support a permanent extension of this authority to provide for the safety of the Justices, court employees, and official visitors.

Given the late date in the Congress, however, and the fact that we must pass an extension before December 29, 1996, the bill we are considering today would provide for only a 4-year extension, until December 29, 2000. My colleague in the Senate, Senator HATCH, has introduced a similar, stopgap bill, which will allow for the orderly continuation of Supreme Court security measures until the time that we can consider a permanent authorization. Yesterday, the Senate approved that bill.

This provision is without significant cost, but provides great benefits to those on the highest court in the land and those working with them. According to the Supreme Court, from 1993 through 1995, there were only 25 requests for Supreme Court police protection beyond the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, at a toal cost of $2,997. I am also informed that off-grounds protection of the Justices within the D.C. area is provided without substantial additional cost, since it is part of the officers' regularly scheduled duties along with tasks on court grounds.

I encourage my colleagues to support this much-needed extension so as to preserve the security of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will be brief because the gentleman from Illinois has clearly outlined what this is. This is basically housekeeping and it must be done. I wish we did not ever have to worry about policing for the Supreme Court or for anything else, but that is a wish that, obviously, is absolutely ridiculous when we look at the real world. If we do not do this, we are in real trouble.

Yes, we probably need to do the permanent one as soon as possible because this constantly rolling it over every few years does not make sense either.

The gentleman from Illinois has explained this. We have no objection over here.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to pay tribute to my friend, the gentlewoman from Colorado, PAT SCHROEDER. This may be our last clash on the floor. We have had several over the past 22 years anyway, and they have all been civil. They have been fervent but they have been civil.

The gentlewoman makes a great contribution to this body, and she will be missed by this Member. I wish her Godspeed in her future endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4164.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 2100) to provide for the extension of certain authority for the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have no objection but I would like an explanation.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that the bill is the identical bill with the one we just passed in the House. It is the Senate version.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2100

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.

Section 9(c) of the Act entitled ''An Act relating to the policing of the building and grounds of the Supreme Court of the United States'', approved August 18, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 13n(c)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''1996'' and inserting ''2000''.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 4164) was laid on the table.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT OF 1996

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4194) to reauthorize alternative means of dispute resolution in the Federal administrative process, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4194

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 ''Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO DEFINITIONS.

Section 571 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking '', in lieu of an adjudication as defined in section 551(7) of this title,'';

(B) by striking ''settlement negotiations,''; and

(C) by striking ''and arbitration'' and inserting ''arbitration, and use of ombuds''; and

(2) in paragraph (8)—

(A) in subparagraph (B) by striking ''decision,'' and inserting ''decision;''; and

(B) by striking the matter following subparagraph (B).

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO CONFIDENTIALITY PROVISIONS.

(a) LIMITATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY APPLICATION TO COMMUNICATION.—Subsections (a) and (b) of section 574 of title 5, United States Code, are each amended in the matter before paragraph (1) by striking ''any information concerning''.

(b) DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMUNICATION.—Section 574(b)(7) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(7) except for dispute resolution communications generated by the neutral, the dispute resolution communication was provided to or was available to all parties to the dispute resolution proceeding.''.

(c) ALTERNATIVE CONFIDENTIALITY PROCEDURES.—Section 574(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(d)''; and

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

''(2) To qualify for the exemption established under subsection (j), an alternative confidential procedure under this subsection may not provide for less disclosure than the confidential procedures otherwise provided under this section.''.

(d) EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE BY STATUTE.—Section 574 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by amending subsection (j) to read as follows:

''(j) A dispute resolution communication which is between a neutral and a party and which may not be disclosed under this section shall also be exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(3).''.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENT TO REFLECT THE CLOSURE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE.

(a) PROMOTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS.—Section 3(a)(1) of the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (5 U.S.C. 571 note; Public Law 101–552; 104 Stat. 2736) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) consult with the agency designated by, or the interagency committee designated or established by, the President under section 573 of title 5, United States Code, to facilitate and encourage agency use of alternative dispute resolution under subchapter IV of chapter 5 of such title; and''.

(b) COMPILATION OF INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 582 of title 5, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 582.