

SEC. 302. REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 370 OF THE CONSOLIDATED FARM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT.

If the Secretary of Agriculture has not issued final or interim final regulations to ensure compliance with the provisions of section 370(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008e) on or before September 30, 1995, the Secretary shall not make any loan, loan advance, or grant for rural development purposes under any provision of such Act or any loan, loan advance, or grant under any provision of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 until such regulations are issued.

SEC. 303. ADMINISTRATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end therefore the following new section:

“SEC. 372. ADMINISTRATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in administering all rural development programs and activities, other than rural development programs relating to rural businesses and industry development, the Secretary shall give priority, in the awarding of all loans and grants (including, but not limited to, grants and loans provided under Title V of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936), to rural development projects that are included in a local, regional, or State-wide development plan and the Secretary shall give the highest priority to public bodies and nonprofit entities that operate on a nonprofit basis.”

SEC. 304. EQUAL ACCESS TO FEDERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS.

Section 502 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950aa-1) is amended—

(a) in paragraph (1) of subsection (b)—
(1) in the first sentence, by striking out “Borrowers under this Act” and inserting in lieu thereof “Borrowers under this Act and all nonprofit entities”; and

(2) by striking out the second sentence.
(b) in section (b), by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

“(4) PREFERENCE FOR NONPROFIT ENTITIES.—In reviewing applications for assistance, the Secretary shall give the highest priority to those applications and preapplications submitted by nonprofit entities that operate on a nonprofit basis.”; and
(c) in subsection (e), by striking out the second sentence.

SEC. 305. ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE PROGRAMS.

Section 2322 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 1926-1) is repealed.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 158

At the request of Mr. BREAU, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 158, a bill to provide for the energy security of the Nation through encouraging the production of domestic oil and gas resources in deep water on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 256

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 256, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish procedures for determining the status of certain missing members of the Armed Forces and certain civilians, and for other purposes.

S. 494

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 494, a bill to balance the Federal budget by fiscal year 2002 through the establishment of Federal spending limits.

S. 650

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 650, a bill to increase the amount of credit available to fuel local, regional, and national economic growth by reducing the regulatory burden imposed upon financial institutions, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the names of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 3, a concurrent resolution relative to Taiwan and the United Nations.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION SALE ACT TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE AMENDMENT ACT OF 1995

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 1078

Mr. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 395) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Energy to sell the Alaska Power Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike the text of Title II and insert the following text:

TITLE II

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This Title may be cited as “Trans-Alaska Pipeline Amendment Act of 1995”.

SEC. 202. TAPS ACT AMENDMENTS.

Section 203 of the Act entitled the “Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act,” as amended (43 U.S.C. 1652), is amended by inserting the following new subsection (f):

(f) EXPORTS OF ALASKAN NORTH SLOPE OIL.—

(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) through (6), of this subsection and notwithstanding any other provision of law (including any regulation), any oil transported by pipeline over right-of-way granted pursuant to this section may be exported after October 31, 1995 unless the President finds that exportation of this oil is not in the national interest. In evaluating whether the proposed exportation is in the national interest, the President—

(A) shall determine whether the proposed exportation would diminish the total quantity or quality of petroleum available to the United States; and

(B) shall conduct and complete an appropriate environmental review of the proposed exportation, including consideration of appropriate measures to mitigate any potential adverse effect on the environment, within four months after the date of enactment of this subsection.

The President shall make his national interest determination within five months after the date of enactment of this subsection or 30 days after completion of the environmental review, whichever is earlier. The President may make his determination subject to such terms and conditions (other than a volume limitation) as are necessary or appropriate to ensure that the exportation is consistent with the national interest.

(2) Except in the case of oil exported to a country pursuant to a bilateral international oil supply agreement entered into by the United States with the country before June 25, 1979, or to a country pursuant to the International Emergency Oil Sharing Plan of the International Energy Agency, any oil transported by pipeline over right-of-way granted pursuant to this section, shall, when exported, be transported by a vessel documented under the laws of the United States and owned by a citizen of the United States (as determined in accordance with section 2 of the Shipping Act, 1916 (46 U.S.C. App. 802)).

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall restrict the authority of the President under the Constitution, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), or the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) to prohibit exportation of the oil.

(4) The Secretary of Commerce shall issue any rules necessary for implementation of the President’s national interest determination within 30 days of the date of such determination by the President. The Secretary of Commerce shall consult with the Secretary of Energy in administering the provisions of this subsection.

(5) If the Secretary of Commerce finds that anticompetitive activity by a person exporting crude oil under authority of this subsection has caused sustained material crude oil supply shortages or sustained crude oil prices significantly above world market levels and further finds that these supply shortages or price increases have caused sustained material adverse employment effects in the United States, the Secretary of Commerce may recommend to the President appropriate action against such person, which may include modification of the authorization to export crude oil.

(6) Administrative action with respect to an authorization under this subsection is not subject to sections 551 and 553 through 559 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 203. ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 103(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6212(f)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“In the first quarter report for each new calendar year, the President shall indicate whether independent refiners in Petroleum Administration for Defense District V have been unable to secure adequate supplies of crude oil as a result of exports of Alaskan North Slope crude oil in the prior calendar year and shall make such recommendations to the Congress as may be appropriate.”

SEC. 204. GAO REPORT.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of energy production in California and Alaska and the effects of Alaskan North Slope crude oil exports, if any, on consumers, independent refiners, and shipbuilding and ship repair yards on the West Coast. The Comptroller General shall commence this review four years after the date of enactment of this Act and, within one year after commencing the review, shall provide a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Senate and the Committee on Resources in the House of Representatives. The report shall contain a

statement of the principal findings of the review and such recommendations for consideration by the Congress as may be appropriate.

SEC. 205. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendments made by it shall take effect on the date of enactment.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce to the information of the Senate and the public two time changes with respect to hearings which have previously been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

First, the hearing scheduled on Thursday, May 25, before the full committee regarding S. 638, the Insular Development Act of 1995, will begin at 9:30 a.m. instead of 2 p.m., as previously scheduled.

Second, the hearing scheduled on Thursday, May 25, before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management regarding property line disputes with the Nez Perce Indian Reservation in Idaho will begin at 2 p.m. instead of 9:30 a.m., as previously scheduled.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Trade of the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet on Monday, May 15, beginning at 2 p.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on the Caribbean basin initiative.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL AND READINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittees on Personnel and Readiness of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, May 15, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony regarding Department of Defense military family housing issues in review of S. 727, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996, and the future years defense program.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL
SERVICE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, May 15, 1995, to review Federal pension reform.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IRANIAN NUCLEAR PLANS

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on an interview that appeared in the New York Times, on Sunday, May 14, 1995, entitled, "Iran Says It Plans 10 Nuclear Plants But No Atom Arms."

I must say that the interview is quite candid in as much as we have the Director of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, Reza Amrollahi, stating that his nation intends to build as many as 10 nuclear reactors throughout the country. What we have is an Iranian official publicly stating the number of reactors Iran wants to build, as well as confirming that Iran is buying two more Chinese reactors, in addition to the Russian reactors they intend to purchase. This is remarkable and scary.

Mr. President, this interview only confirms what I have been saying all along. The terrorist regime in Iran is bent on aggression and will not stop. It is bad enough that they are abusing the human rights of the Iranian people and hijacking their rich history, but they are sacrificing the Iranian people's welfare in return for a headlong drive for nuclear armament. This is all very unfortunate for the abused Iranian people and dangerous for the world. I hope that Iranians remember what their corrupt government did to them.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the above-mentioned article be printed in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, May 14, 1995]

IRAN SAYS IT PLANS 10 NUCLEAR PLANTS BUT
NO ATOM ARMS
(By Elaine Sciolino)

TEHERAN, IRAN, May 13—Iran's top nuclear official said today that his country intended to build about 10 nuclear power plants in the next two decades, but denied charges by the United States that Iran is trying to develop nuclear weapons.

The official, Reza Amrollahi, also said that last year he signed a formal contract with China for two nuclear power reactors and that Chinese experts had completed a feasibility study and had begun to draw up blueprints and engineering reports for a site in southern Iran.

Iran has already made a "down payment" for the project, which will cost \$800 million to \$900 million and involve training by Chinese experts, said Mr. Amrollahi, director of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization.

Although the United States has doubted that China is capable of building the reactors on its own because the original model included parts from Germany and Japan, Mr. Amrollahi said the Chinese now believed that they had successfully duplicated the technology.

The United States has led a global campaign to prevent Iran from receiving any nuclear technology because of its suspected weapons program. Mr. Amrollahi's statements suggest that the agreement with China is much further along than was previously known, and that Iran is planning a vast long-range nuclear energy program. They seem certain to strengthen the conviction both within the Clinton Administration and Congress that Iran is determined to become a nuclear power.

In addition to its oil reserves Iran has the second largest natural gas reserves in the world, and natural gas is much cheaper to develop than nuclear energy. That makes American officials suspicious that Iran wants nuclear power as part of a weapons program.

In a clear attempt to answer charges that Iran is developing nuclear weapons, Mr. Amrollahi made his remarks in a two-and-a-half-hour interview at his agency's new six-story building. It is part of a sprawling complex in central Teheran that includes a small nuclear research reactor built for Iran by the United States in the late 1960's, when the monarchy was in power and the relationship with Washington was close. Officials offered a brief tour of the complex, including a visit to two radio isotope laboratories for medical research, although they did not allow a tour of the reactor.

"In case we get enough money, in case we have enough trained people, we have a plan to take 20 years to get 20 percent of our energy from nuclear," Mr. Amrollahi said. Asked whether that could mean about 10 reactors, he said, "Something like that."

If Russia completes two reactor projects in Iran, and China builds two, it would mean that the Iranian Government intends to build six more throughout the country.

At the summit meeting in Moscow this week, President Clinton tried without success to persuade President Boris N. Yeltsin to abandon an ambitious nuclear energy project with Iran, arguing that its Islamic Government had embarked on a crash nuclear weapons program and that even peaceful nuclear cooperation was dangerous. Secretary of State Warren Christopher was similarly rebuffed when he made the same point to China's Foreign Minister, Qian Qichen, in New York last month.

Mr. Amrollahi reiterated that Iran had already invested \$6 billion in the project—which is subject to international inspection and safeguards—and wanted to finish it. He said the contract with Moscow consists of a \$780 million deal in which Russia will complete one of two reactors that a German firm was building at the southern port city of Bushehr before the project was halted after the 1979 revolution. If that project goes well, Russia will finish the second reactor.

The United States opposes the project in part because it will give Iran access to expertise, technology and training it would not otherwise have.

Mr. Amrollahi said that 150 Russian nuclear experts were already working at the site and that 500 would eventually be based there; a much smaller number of Iranians will be trained in Russia on how to operate the plant, he added. "Training people is part of that nuclear power plan," he said. "I don't know why they make such a hot fudge of it."

Mr. Amrollahi denied reports that Iran had negotiated—or even discussed—a plan to buy a gas centrifuge from Russia that could have rapidly enriched uranium to bomb-grade quality. "This was a diplomatically made cake," he said of reports from Washington about the existence of a separate, albeit tentative agreement with Russia.

Russia has agreed to supply the enriched uranium needed to operate the plant it will finish, he said. Asked whether Iran was pursuing a program to enrich uranium, at first he said, "Not now," but added quickly: "No. Not forever. Not. No. Not at all."

Asked why Iran simply doesn't use natural gas for fuel, Mr. Amrollahi said, "natural gas is one of the best fuels, and many countries at the moment need it. So we think it is better to sell it." Like many of Iran's nuclear specialists, Mr. Amrollahi has been educated and trained in the West. He holds a master's degree in electrical engineering from the