1613, which I introduced in the Senate earlier this year.

The purpose of this legislation is to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide greater flexibility to schools to meet the dietary guidelines for Americans contained in Public Law 103–448, the Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994. This bill does not postpone or reduce in any way the statutory requirement that schools have to meet these dietary guidelines.

The National School Lunch Program currently operates in over 92,000 schools and serves approximately 26 million children each day. In my State of Mississippi approximately 7 out of 10 children participate in the School Lunch Program.

The Secretary should take measures to ensure accountability, but should ensure those measures do not reduce the flexibility in this bill. It is not the intent of this bill for the Secretary to require school food authorities to provide detailed information about recipes, menus, nutrients, or nutrient analyses in order to receive approval to use a menu-planning method other than the three prescribed by USDA. Limitations on staff time and resources could make it extremely difficult for many school food authorities to provide such information. Schools that desire to use the 1994–95 food-based meal policies are entitled to do so under this legislation without preapproval. This legislation will also allow schools to consider local and regional preferences when preparing meals.

This bill has received wide support from school representatives at both the local and national level and from the administration. Earlier this week the other body passed this bill by unanimous consent. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise in support of H.R. 2066, which is identical to S. 1613, a bill which I cosponsored. The purpose of this legislation is to provide commonsense flexibility to schools in meeting the statutory requirement of serving meals that meet the dietary guidelines for Americans under the school lunch and breakfast programs.

The dietary guidelines for Americans were first issued jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services in 1980, and have been revised several times since to reflect developments in scientific opinion. They present reasonable suggestions for how healthy Americans should eat to help them stay healthy. Congress has required that the school lunch and breakfast programs meet standards outlined in the dietary guidelines beginning with the 1996–97 school year.

Local school food service personnel have been working hard to improve the nutritional quality of school meals so that the dietary guidelines would be met. Good progress has been underway in virtually all schools, and many schools have met the dietary guidelines for a number of years using the existing food-based meal pattern. Unfortunately, recent regulatory efforts by the Department of Agriculture seem to have been undertaken with such good-intentioned zeal that local school food service personnel found themselves being micromanaged from Washington. Mr. President, there are relatively few things that work out well when mandated in detail from Washington and then implemented without reasonable discretion across the country. In school lunches and breakfasts, that is a recipe for disaster.

This legislation makes crystal clear that the regulations, policies, and guidelines in effect in 1994–95 school year are to be available to schools as one of the reasonable means of meeting the dietary guidelines. This legislation reaches beyond the regulations to the informal policy guidance documents. For example, the Department of Agriculture has issued a new policy regarding bread serving sizes that could have been issued under the 1994–95 food plan regulations, but was not. This new policy specifies, among other things, various sizes for muffins that must be served to meet the new policy. The sizes depend on the ingredients, and in some cases, the size of muffins would have to double. This legislation provides that the previous bread policy is available to schools in serving a food-based menu plan. This legislation is not to be construed as permitting new mandates or overly-clever interpretations in informal policy statements with the effect of defeating flexibility for local schools. This is just the sort of micromanagement from Washington our schools do not need.

Mr. President, I know and appreciate the work of school food service personnel. They work day in and day out to provide the best possible meals for the children of their school. Often, they are preparing meals for their own children. The Department of Agriculture should not again lose sight of that commitment by local school personnel. Instead of detailed mandates that prove to be unworkable, USDA should strive to work with the local food service personnel who feed our children each school day.

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

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

The bill (H.R. 2066) was deemed read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM ACT OF 1996

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 334, S. 1005.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1005) to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to improve the process of constructing, altering, purchasing, and acquiring public buildings, and for other purposes.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Public Buildings Reform Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. SITE SELECTION.

Section 5 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 604) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) CONSIDERATION OF COSTS.—In selecting a site for a project to construct, alter, or acquire a public building, or to lease office or any other type of space, under this Act, the Administrator shall consider the impact of the selection of a particular site on the cost and space efficiency of the project.''.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 606) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the last sentence;

(B) in the first sentence, by striking ''In order'' and inserting the following:

''(2) PREREQUISITES TO OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—

''(B) APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, AND ACQUISITION.—In order'';

(C) in the second sentence, by striking ''No'' and inserting the following:

''(ii) LEASE.—No'';

(D) in the third sentence, by striking ''No'' and inserting the following:

''(iii) ALTERATION.—No'';

(E) by striking ''SEC. 7. (a)'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 7. SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF PROPOSED PROJECTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) PUBLIC BUILDINGS PLAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the President submits to Congress the budget of the United States Government under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a public buildings plan (referred to in this subsection as the 'triennial plan') for the first 3 fiscal years that begin after the date of submission. The triennial plan shall specify such projects for which approval is required under paragraph (2)(B) relating to the construction, alteration, or acquisition of public buildings, or the lease of office or any other type of space, as the Administrator determines are necessary to carry out the duties of the Administrator under this Act or any other law.

''(B) CONTENTS.—The triennial plan shall include—

''(i) a 5-year strategic management plan for capital assets under the control of the Administrator that—

''(I) provides for accommodating the office space and other public building needs of the Federal Government; and

''(II) is based on procurement mechanisms that allow the Administrator to take advantage

of fluctuations in market forces affecting building construction and availability;

''(ii) a list—

''(I) in order of priority, of each construction or acquisition (excluding lease) project described in subparagraph (A) for which an authorization of appropriations is—

''(aa) requested for the first of the 3 fiscal years of the triennial plan referred to in subparagraph (A) (referred to in this paragraph as the 'first year');

''(bb) expected to be requested for the second of the 3 fiscal years of the triennial plan referred to in subparagraph (A) (referred to in this paragraph as the 'second year'); or

''(cc) expected to be requested for the third of the 3 fiscal years of the triennial plan referred to in subparagraph (A) (referred to in this paragraph as the 'third year'); and

''(II) that includes a description of each such project and the number of square feet of space planned for each such project;

''(iii) a list of each lease or lease renewal described in subparagraph (A) for which an authorization of appropriations is—

''(I) requested for the first year; or

''(II) expected to be requested for the second year or third year;

''(iv) a list, in order of priority, of each planned repair or alteration project described in subparagraph (A) for which an authorization of appropriations is—

''(I) requested for the first year; or

''(II) expected to be requested for the second year or third year;

''(v) an explanation of the basis for each order of priority specified under clauses (ii) and (iv);

''(vi) the estimated annual and total cost of each project requested in the triennial plan;

''(vii) a list of each public building planned to be wholly vacated, to be exchanged for other property, or to be disposed of during the period covered by the triennial plan; and

''(viii) requests for authorizations of appropriations necessary to carry out projects listed in the triennial plan for the first year.

''(C) PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION IN PLAN.—

''(i) FIRST YEAR.—In the case of a project for which the Administrator has requested an authorization of appropriations for the first year, information required to be included in the triennial plan under subparagraph (B) shall be presented in the form of a prospectus that meets the requirements of paragraph (2)(C).

''(ii) SECOND YEAR AND THIRD YEAR.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a project for which the Administrator expects to request an authorization of appropriations for the second year or third year, information required to be included in the triennial plan under subparagraph (B) shall be presented in the form of a project description.

''(II) GOOD FAITH ESTIMATES.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—Each reference to cost, price, or any other dollar amount contained in a project description referred to in subclause (I) shall be considered to be a good faith estimate by the Administrator.

''(bb) EFFECT.—A good faith estimate referred to in item (aa) shall not bind the Administrator with respect to a request for appropriation of funds for a fiscal year other than a fiscal year for which an authorization of appropriations for the project is requested in the triennial plan.

''(cc) EXPLANATION OF DEVIATION FROM ESTIMATE.—If the request for an authorization of appropriations contained in the prospectus for a project submitted under paragraph (2)(C) is different from a good faith estimate for the project referred to in item (aa), the prospectus shall include an explanation of the difference.

''(D) REINCLUSION OF PROJECTS IN PLANS.—If a project included in a triennial plan is not approved in accordance with this subsection, or if funds are not made available to carry out a project, the Administrator may include the project in a subsequent triennial plan submitted under this subsection.'';

(F) in paragraph (2) (as designated by subparagraph (B))—

(i) by inserting after ''(2) PREREQUISITES TO OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—'' the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may not obligate funds that are made available for any project for which approval is required under subparagraph (B) unless—

''(i) the project was included in the triennial plan for the fiscal year; and

''(ii) a prospectus for the project was submitted to Congress and approved in accordance with this paragraph.''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) PROSPECTUSES.—For the purpose of obtaining approval of a proposed project described in the triennial plan, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a prospectus for the project that includes—

''(i) a brief description of the public building to be constructed, altered, or acquired, or the space to be leased, under this Act;

''(ii) the location of the building to be constructed, altered, or acquired, or the space to be leased, and an estimate of the maximum cost, based on the predominant local office space measurement system (as determined by the Administrator), to the United States of the construction, alteration, or acquisition of the building, or lease of the space;

''(iii) in the case of a project for the construction of a courthouse or other public building consisting solely of general purpose office space, the cost benchmark for the project determined under subsection (d); and

''(iv) in the case of a project relating to a courthouse—

''(I) as of the date of submission of the prospectus, the number of—

''(aa) Federal judges for whom the project is to be carried out; and

''(bb) courtrooms available for the judges;

''(II) the projected number of Federal judges and courtrooms to be accommodated by the project at the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date;

''(III) a justification for the projection under subclause (II) (including a specification of the number of authorized positions, and the number of judges in senior status, to be accommodated);

''(IV) the year in which the courthouse in use as of the date of submission of the prospectus reached maximum capacity by housing only courts and court-related agencies;

''(V) the level of security risk at the courthouse in use as of the date of submission of the prospectus, as determined by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; and

''(VI) the termination date of any lease, in effect as of the date of submission of the prospectus, of space to carry out a court-related activity that will be affected by the project.''; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—

''(A) OVERRIDING INTEREST.—If the Administrator, in consultation with the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, determines that an overriding interest requires emergency authority to construct, alter, or acquire a public building, or lease office or storage space, and that the authority cannot be obtained in a timely manner through the triennial planning process required under paragraph (1), the Administrator may submit a written request for the authority to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives. The Administrator may carry out the project for which authority was requested under the preceding sentence if the project is approved in the manner described in paragraph (2)(B).

''(B) DECLARED EMERGENCIES.—

''(i) LEASE AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Administrator may enter into an emergency lease during any period of emergency declared by the President pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) or any other law, or declared by any Federal agency pursuant to any applicable law, except that no such emergency lease shall be for a period of more than 5 years.

''(ii) REPORTING.—As part of each triennial plan, the Administrator shall describe any emergency lease for which a prospectus is required under paragraph (2) that was entered into by the Administrator under clause (i) during the preceding fiscal year.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) The'' and inserting the following:

''(b) INCREASES IN COSTS OF PROJECTS.—

''(1) INCREASE OF 10 PERCENT OR LESS.—The''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) GREATER INCREASES.—If the Administrator increases the estimated maximum cost of a project in an amount greater than the increase authorized by paragraph (1), the Administrator shall, not later than 30 days after the date of the increase, notify the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives of the amount of, and reasons for, the increase.'';

(3) in subsection (c), by striking ''(c) In the case'' and inserting the following:

''(c) RESCISSION OF APPROVAL.—In the case''; and

(4) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) DEVELOPMENT OF COST BENCHMARKS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop standard cost benchmarks for projects for the construction of courthouses, and other public buildings consisting solely of general purpose office space, for which a prospectus is required under subsection (a)(2). The benchmarks shall consist of the appropriate cost per square foot for low-rise, mid-rise, and high-rise projects subject to the various factors determined under paragraph (2).

''(2) FACTORS.—In developing the benchmarks, the Administrator shall consider such factors as geographic location (including the necessary extent of seismic structural supports), the tenant agency, and necessary parking facilities, and such other factors as the Administrator considers appropriate.''.

(b) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 11 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 610) is amended—

(1) by striking ''SEC. 11. (a) Upon'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 11. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

''(a) REPORTS ON UNCOMPLETED PROJECTS.—Upon''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) The Administrator'' and inserting the following:

''(b) BUILDING PROJECT SURVEYS AND REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator'';

(B) in the second sentence of paragraph (1) (as so designated), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and shall specify whether the project is included in a 5-year strategic capital asset management plan required under section 7(a)(1)(B)(i) or a prioritized list required under section 7(a)(1)(B)''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) INCLUSION OF REQUESTED BUILDING PROJECTS IN TRIENNIAL PLAN.—The Administrator may include a prospectus for the funding of a public building project for which a report is submitted under paragraph (1) in a triennial public buildings plan required under section 7(a)(1).''.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 7 of the Act (40 U.S.C. 606) is amended by striking ''Committee on Public

Works and Transportation'' each place it appears and inserting ''Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure''.

(2) Section 11(b)(1) of the Act (as amended by subsection (b)(2)) is further amended by striking ''Committee on Public Works and Transportation'' and inserting ''Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure''.

SEC. 4. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSET MANAGEMENT.

Section 12 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 611) is amended—

(1) by striking ''SEC. 12. (a) The Administrator'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 12. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSET MANAGEMENT.

''(a) DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator'';

(2) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REPOSITORY FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.—The Administrator shall use the results of the continuing investigation and survey required under paragraph (1) to establish a central repository for the asset management information of the Federal Government.'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) In carrying'' and inserting the following:

''(b) COOPERATION AMONG FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

''(1) BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—In carrying'';

(B) by striking ''Each Federal'' and inserting the following:

''(2) BY THE AGENCIES.—Each Federal''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) IDENTIFICATION AND DISPOSITION OF UNNEEDED REAL PROPERTY.—

''(A) IDENTIFICATION.—Each Federal agency shall—

''(i) identify real property that is or will become unneeded, obsolete, or underutilized during the 5-year period beginning on the date of the identification; and

''(ii) annually report the information on the real property described in clause (i) to the Administrator.

''(B) DISPOSITION.—The Administrator shall analyze more cost-effective uses for the real property identified under subparagraph (A) and make recommendations to the Federal agency concerning the more cost-effective uses.'';

(4) in subsection (c), by striking ''(c) Whenever'' and inserting the following:

''(c) IDENTIFICATION OF BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC, ARCHITECTURAL, AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.—Whenever''; and

(5) in subsection (d), by striking ''(d) The Administrator'' and inserting the following:

''(d) REGARD TO COMPARATIVE URGENCY OF NEED.—The Administrator''.

SEC. 5. ADDRESSING LONG-TERM GOVERNMENT HOUSING NEEDS.

(a) REPORT ON LONG-TERM HOUSING NEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and the end of each 2-year period thereafter, the head of each Federal agency (as defined in section 13(3) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 612(3))) shall review and report to the Administrator of General Services (referred to in this Act as the ''Administrator'') on the long-term housing needs of the agency. The Administrator shall consolidate the agency reports and submit a consolidated report to Congress.

(2) ASSISTANCE AND UNIFORM STANDARDS.—The Administrator shall—

(A) assist each agency in carrying out the review required under paragraph (1); and

(B) prepare uniform standards for housing needs for—

(i) executive agencies (as defined in section 13(4) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 612(4))); and

(ii) establishments in the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(b) REDUCTION IN AGGREGATE OFFICE AND STORAGE SPACE.—By the end of the third fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal agencies referred to in subsection (a)(1) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, collectively reduce by not less than 10 percent the aggregate office and storage space used by the agencies (regardless of whether the space is leased or owned) on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. DESIGN GUIDES AND STANDARDS FOR COURT ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall submit a report to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives that specifies the characteristics of court accommodations that are essential to the provision of due process of law and the safe, fair, and efficient administration of justice by the Federal court system.

(b) DESIGN GUIDES AND STANDARDS.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and after notice and opportunity for comment, shall develop design guides and standards for Federal court accommodations based on the report submitted under subsection (a). In developing the design guides and standards, the Administrator shall consider space efficiency and the appropriate standards for furnishings.

(2) USE.—Notwithstanding section 462 of title 28, United States Code, the design guides and standards developed under paragraph (1) shall be used in the design of court accommodations.

SEC. 7. DESIGN OF FEDERAL COURTHOUSES.

The Act entitled ''An Act establishing a Commission on Fine Arts'', approved May 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 371, chapter 243; 40 U.S.C. 104), is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: ''It shall be the duty of the commission, not later than 60 days after submission of a conceptual design to the commission for a Federal courthouse at any place in the United States, to provide advice on the design, including an evaluation of the ability of the design to express the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the American Government appropriately and within the accepted standards of courthouse design.''.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today the Senate is considering my bill, the Public Buildings Reform Act. Let me start by expressing my thanks to the Chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, Senator Chafee, and the Chairman of the relevant Subcommittee, Senator Warner, for their support of this bill.

Mr. President, the Public Buildings Reform Act will go a long way to helping Congress make wise decisions on public buildings construction. It will help Congress achieve some discipline with respect to the cost of new federal buildings and courthouses. Specifically, the bill will bring some sanity to the courthouse construction program.

I have been working on the courthouse construction program for quite some time. And the more I have learned about the program, the more concerned I have become. It is very important that we reform the courthouse construction program and this bill will do that.

Why? Because the budget requests for new courthouses get larger and larger each year. Let me give examples from the last five years of budget requests—in FY 1993, the courthouse construction program request was $132 million or 22 percent of the GSA budget request; in FY 1994, the courthouse construction program request was $566 million or 76 percent of GSA's budget request; in FY 1995, courthouse requests were $419 million or 87 percent; in FY 1996, courthouse requests were $639 million or 63 percent and this year, FY 1997, courthouse requests are $632 million or 88 percent.

Mr. President, this is a lot of money. And we need to spend it wisely and only on those courthouse projects that are truly needed.

The Public Buildings Reform Act will help us do just that. It accomplishes two major goals—prioritization of courthouse projects; and gaining control of the Courthouse construction Design Guide.

Let me briefly summarize the major provisions of the bill.

First, the bill will require the General Services Administration (GSA) each year to submit a three-year plan to Congress. This triennial plan will prioritize courthouse and non-courthouse projects.

The first year of the three-year plan will contain the projects requested for authorization or appropriation. The second and third years of the three-year plan will be informational lists of projects expected to be requested in the future. Each year, the projects must be listed in a priority order.

All of this information will help Congress determine which projects are truly necessary—which is more important than ever as we work to balance the federal budget. As part of the three-year plan, GSA must also submit a five-year strategic capital asset management plan—which is a long-term plan of projects.

GAO has stated that the lack of long-term planning has created a situation where ''absent this information, Congress has little practical choice but to consider projects individually. And since there is no articulated rationale or justification in a long-term strategic context for GSA's proposed projects, other projects can seem just as defensible.''

Now I must tell the Senate that this year, the Administrative Office of the Courts has heard our calls for a prioritized list of courthouses. And they submitted a list of projects to the Environment and Public Works Committee. This is a good step and I commend the Courts. But this bill will take us the next logical step and give Congress a preview of impending projects.

In addition to the priority list, the bill will require GSA to submit additional information to the Environment and Public Works Committee to justify project requests. For courthouse projects, this will include the projected number of judges to be housed in the new courthouse; the year when the current courthouse met or will meet its maximum capacity; the level of security risk at the current courthouse;

and the expiration date of any current leases housing the courts. This information will enable the Environment and Public Works Committee and the Congress to do a better job in assessing the need for new courthouses.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the bill will solve what I see as a major problem with the courthouse construction program. That is, the standards for courthouse design seem to be ever changing. And, of course, the changes always seem to lead to more expensive projects, not cheaper ones.

To fix that problem, this bill will require GSA, along with the Courts, to rewrite the courthouse construction Design Guide and develop fair, responsible standards for courthouse construction. GSA then will be in charge of making sure that all courthouses constructed in this country do not deviate from the standards contained in the Design Guide.

Why should this be done? One reason was cited by the GSA Inspector General in a report issued on September 27, 1995. The report said the ''Courts Design Guide is a document which provides specifications, requirements, and standards for constructing and outfitting courthouses. It has evolved over the years and has produced larger, more grandly appointed courtrooms and chambers. As a result, costs related to implementing the design standards written by and interpreted by the Courts have escalated. The language and requirements in the Courts Design Guide help explain some of the perceived excesses in new courthouse projects.''

This does not mean courthouses will be drab—they will continue to be appropriate to the dignity of the Courts. But they will not be palaces. It means that we will have an effective checks and balances on the design of courthouses.

Mr. President, it is important for judges to understand that this is not their money. It is the taxpayers money. And the taxpayers demand and deserve to know that their tax dollars are not being thrown away on extravagances like marble floors and brass doorknobs.

In Montana, our judges do not have palatial courthouses. In fact, many of our judges are not even housed in a federally-owned courthouse—they are in leased space. But they are able to provide due process of the law without these extras.

As Congress looks to make deep cuts in many important social and domestic programs, it is only fair that we make sure that tax dollars are not needlessly wasted in the construction of federal buildings.

Again, Mr. President, I thank Senators CHAFEE and WARNER for their support of this bill.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, today the Senate will consider S. 1005, the Public Building Reform Act of 1996. This legislation, which will improve the way we construct, acquire and lease public buildings, was introduced on June 29, 1995. It is cosponsored by Senators Warner and Baucus, the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The full committee approved S. 1005, with amendments, on December 19, 1995.

Before I go on, Mr. President, I would like to recognize the efforts of Senator BAUCUS and Senator WARNER. They have worked together over the last year on the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee to shape this important and necessary set of reforms.

As I will discuss further in my remarks today, the issue of Federal building and courthouse construction has received a tremendous amount of critical commentary in the media and here on Capitol Hill. I believe that S. 1005 responds to the important problems in a thoughtful and measured way.

Over the last three to four years, we have witnessed an endless stream of General Accounting Office (GAO) reports, newspaper stories and congressional investigations citing excessive General Services Administration (GSA) spending for Federal building projects.

These reports and investigations have discussed management failures at GSA, insufficient project prioritization, the inclusion of unneeded and ''luxurious'' facility features, and inappropriate congressional influence upon the selection of projects as causes for wasteful and excessive spending. The courthouse construction projects, in particular, have been a source of great controversy.

Members of the Committee on Environment and Public Works have worked hard over the last three years, in particular to reform the public buildings process and to achieve significant taxpayer savings. Some here might recall that in the fiscal year 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, the Congress called for a 30 percent reduction in new construction funding at GSA over seven years.

Last year, in the first year of the seven-year period, we achieved that budget goal, The Committee cut a number of new construction projects and authorized less than 70 percent of the $1.022 billion requested by the administration. The Committee has recently received and is reviewing the administration's fiscal year 1997 budget request. Like last year, we will be looking to authorize an overall funding level that is significantly below the levels authorized in previous years.

While thorough review of the annual project requests must and will continue, there is also the need for fundamental reform of the process by which these new construction projects are identified, designed, submitted to the Congress, authorized and finally approved for funding. We believe that the reforms contained in S. 1005 will: improve the quality of the projects submitted for congressional approval; improve and enhance congressional oversight; and ultimately, save the taxpayers millions of dollars.

The bill addresses four major issues. The first issue is priority-setting. As I stated previously, the fiscal year 1996 Budget Resolution called for a 30 percent reduction in GSA construction funding over seven years.

To achieve this target in a reasonable fashion, we must be aware of what GSA and its tenant agencies consider to be the top priorities. S. 1005 requires a clear prioritization of all GSA projects submitted to the Congress for approval. With regard to courthouse projects, I might note that the Judiciary and GSA have already begun to comply with this important requirement.

Next is the issue of long-range planning. The idea here is to know, in advance, what projects are likely to be requested in future years. Our experience has been that too many worthwhile projects—which have gone through all of the steps—get bumped out of GSA's annual request to accommodate other projects which are politically driven.

This legislation requires GSA to submit to Congress—as part of its annual authorization requests—a list of the projects it intends to request for the subsequent two years. This way, the Congress will be able to identify and plainly judge the merit of projects which might have been ''hurried through the process.''

The third major issue addressed by the bill is the need for specific information on project requests. If GSA is to establish project rankings or ''priorities'' under this bill, they must do so after following a sensible set of criteria. When did the project reach its maximum space capacity? Are there time-sensitive lease circumstances associated with the project request?

In the case of courthouse projects; how many judgeships are authorized and what is the appropriate number of courtrooms? Or, what is the security situation? The bill requires that all of this essential information be included in the prospectuses sent to Congress.

Again, with respect to courthouses, this legislation addresses the issue of design standards. While the Congress cannot and should not dictate the exact parameters of courtroom ceiling heights and judges' chambers—I am convinced that we need a consistent set of guidelines or standards. The bill before us establishes a partnership between GSA and the Judiciary on design guidelines. It is my hope that these two entities can work together to establish design guidelines which will put an end to the controversy that has followed some of these projects.

In closing, Mr. President, let me say that I am glad to be a part of this reform effort and wish to again commend Senators BAUCUS and WARNER for their leadership. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this sensible reform measure.

AMENDMENT NO. 3983

(Purpose: To make a technical correction.)

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator BAUCUS and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST], for Mr. BAUCUS, proposes an amendment numbered 3983.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 21, line 3, strike ''1995'' and insert ''1996''.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the committee amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be deemed read the third time, and passed, the title be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 3983) was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1005), as amended, was deemed read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1005

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 ''Public Buildings Reform Act of 1996''.

SEC. 2. SITE SELECTION.

Section 5 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 604) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) CONSIDERATION OF COSTS.—In selecting a site for a project to construct, alter, or acquire a public building, or to lease office or any other type of space, under this Act, the Administrator shall consider the impact of the selection of a particular site on the cost and space efficiency of the project.''.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 606) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking the last sentence;

(B) in the first sentence, by striking ''In order'' and inserting the following:

''(2) PREREQUISITES TO OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—

''(B) APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(i) CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, AND ACQUISITION.—In order'';

(C) in the second sentence, by striking ''No'' and inserting the following:

''(ii) LEASE.—No'';

(D) in the third sentence, by striking ''No'' and inserting the following:

''(iii) ALTERATION.—No'';

(E) by striking ''SEC. 7. (a)'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 7. SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF PROPOSED PROJECTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) PUBLIC BUILDINGS PLAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the President submits to Congress the budget of the United States Government under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a public buildings plan (referred to in this subsection as the 'triennial plan') for the first 3 fiscal years that begin after the date of submission. The triennial plan shall specify such projects for which approval is required under paragraph (2)(B) relating to the construction, alteration, or acquisition of public buildings, or the lease of office or any other type of space, as the Administrator determines are necessary to carry out the duties of the Administrator under this Act or any other law.

''(B) CONTENTS.—The triennial plan shall include—

''(i) a 5-year strategic management plan for capital assets under the control of the Administrator that—

''(I) provides for accommodating the office space and other public building needs of the Federal Government; and

''(II) is based on procurement mechanisms that allow the Administrator to take advantage of fluctuations in market forces affecting building construction and availability;

''(ii) a list—

''(I) in order of priority, of each construction or acquisition (excluding lease) project described in subparagraph (A) for which an authorization of appropriations is—

''(aa) requested for the first of the 3 fiscal years of the triennial plan referred to in subparagraph (A) (referred to in this paragraph as the 'first year');

''(bb) expected to be requested for the second of the 3 fiscal years of the triennial plan referred to in subparagraph (A) (referred to in this paragraph as the 'second year'); or

''(cc) expected to be requested for the third of the 3 fiscal years of the triennial plan referred to in subparagraph (A) (referred to in this paragraph as the 'third year'); and

''(II) that includes a description of each such project and the number of square feet of space planned for each such project;

''(iii) a list of each lease or lease renewal described in subparagraph (A) for which an authorization of appropriations is—

''(I) requested for the first year; or

''(II) expected to be requested for the second year or third year;

''(iv) a list, in order of priority, of each planned repair or alteration project described in subparagraph (A) for which an authorization of appropriations is—

''(I) requested for the first year; or

''(II) expected to be requested for the second year or third year;

''(v) an explanation of the basis for each order of priority specified under clauses (ii) and (iv);

''(vi) the estimated annual and total cost of each project requested in the triennial plan;

''(vii) a list of each public building planned to be wholly vacated, to be exchanged for other property, or to be disposed of during the period covered by the triennial plan; and

''(viii) requests for authorizations of appropriations necessary to carry out projects listed in the triennial plan for the first year.

''(C) PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION IN PLAN.—

''(i) FIRST YEAR.—In the case of a project for which the Administrator has requested an authorization of appropriations for the first year, information required to be included in the triennial plan under subparagraph (B) shall be presented in the form of a prospectus that meets the requirements of paragraph (2)(C).

''(ii) SECOND YEAR AND THIRD YEAR.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a project for which the Administrator expects to request an authorization of appropriations for the second year or third year, information required to be included in the triennial plan under subparagraph (B) shall be presented in the form of a project description.

''(II) GOOD FAITH ESTIMATES.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—Each reference to cost, price, or any other dollar amount contained in a project description referred to in subclause (I) shall be considered to be a good faith estimate by the Administrator.

''(bb) EFFECT.—A good faith estimate referred to in item (aa) shall not bind the Administrator with respect to a request for appropriation of funds for a fiscal year other than a fiscal year for which an authorization of appropriations for the project is requested in the triennial plan.

''(cc) EXPLANATION OF DEVIATION FROM ESTIMATE.—If the request for an authorization of appropriations contained in the prospectus for a project submitted under paragraph (2)(C) is different from a good faith estimate for the project referred to in item (aa), the prospectus shall include an explanation of the difference.

''(D) REINCLUSION OF PROJECTS IN PLANS.—If a project included in a triennial plan is not approved in accordance with this subsection, or if funds are not made available to carry out a project, the Administrator may include the project in a subsequent triennial plan submitted under this subsection.'';

(F) in paragraph (2) (as designated by subparagraph (B))—

(i) by inserting after ''(2) PREREQUISITES TO OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—'' the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may not obligate funds that are made available for any project for which approval is required under subparagraph (B) unless—

''(i) the project was included in the triennial plan for the fiscal year; and

''(ii) a prospectus for the project was submitted to Congress and approved in accordance with this paragraph.''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) PROSPECTUSES.—For the purpose of obtaining approval of a proposed project described in the triennial plan, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a prospectus for the project that includes—

''(i) a brief description of the public building to be constructed, altered, or acquired, or the space to be leased, under this Act;

''(ii) the location of the building to be constructed, altered, or acquired, or the space to be leased, and an estimate of the maximum cost, based on the predominant local office space measurement system (as determined by the Administrator), to the United States of the construction, alteration, or acquisition of the building, or lease of the space;

''(iii) in the case of a project for the construction of a courthouse or other public building consisting solely of general purpose office space, the cost benchmark for the project determined under subsection (d); and

''(iv) in the case of a project relating to a courthouse—

''(I) as of the date of submission of the prospectus, the number of—

''(aa) Federal judges for whom the project is to be carried out; and

''(bb) courtrooms available for the judges;

''(II) the projected number of Federal judges and courtrooms to be accommodated by the project at the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date;

''(III) a justification for the projection under subclause (II) (including a specification of the number of authorized positions, and the number of judges in senior status, to be accommodated);

''(IV) the year in which the courthouse in use as of the date of submission of the prospectus reached maximum capacity by housing only courts and court-related agencies;

''(V) the level of security risk at the courthouse in use as of the date of submission of the prospectus, as determined by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; and

''(VI) the termination date of any lease, in effect as of the date of submission of the prospectus, of space to carry out a court-related activity that will be affected by the project.''; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—

''(A) OVERRIDING INTEREST.—If the Administrator, in consultation with the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, determines that an overriding interest requires emergency authority to construct, alter, or acquire a public building, or lease office or storage space, and that the authority cannot be obtained in a timely manner through the triennial planning process required under paragraph (1), the Administrator may submit a written request for the authority to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives. The Administrator may carry out the project for which authority was requested under the preceding sentence if the project is approved in the manner described in paragraph (2)(B).

''(B) DECLARED EMERGENCIES.—

''(i) LEASE AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Administrator may enter into an emergency lease during any period of emergency declared by the President pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) or any other law, or declared by any Federal agency pursuant to any applicable law, except that no such emergency lease shall be for a period of more than 5 years.

''(ii) REPORTING.—As part of each triennial plan, the Administrator shall describe any emergency lease for which a prospectus is required under paragraph (2) that was entered into by the Administrator under clause (i) during the preceding fiscal year.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) The'' and inserting the following:

''(b) INCREASES IN COSTS OF PROJECTS.—

''(1) INCREASE OF 10 PERCENT OR LESS.—The''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) GREATER INCREASES.—If the Administrator increases the estimated maximum cost of a project in an amount greater than the increase authorized by paragraph (1), the Administrator shall, not later than 30 days after the date of the increase, notify the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives of the amount of, and reasons for, the increase.'';

(3) in subsection (c), by striking ''(c) In the case'' and inserting the following:

''(c) RESCISSION OF APPROVAL.—In the case''; and

(4) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) DEVELOPMENT OF COST BENCHMARKS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop standard cost benchmarks for projects for the construction of courthouses, and other public buildings consisting solely of general purpose office space, for which a prospectus is required under subsection (a)(2). The benchmarks shall consist of the appropriate cost per square foot for low-rise, mid-rise, and high-rise projects subject to the various factors determined under paragraph (2).

''(2) FACTORS.—In developing the benchmarks, the Administrator shall consider such factors as geographic location (including the necessary extent of seismic structural supports), the tenant agency, and necessary parking facilities, and such other factors as the Administrator considers appropriate.''.

(b) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 11 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 610) is amended—

(1) by striking ''SEC. 11. (a) Upon'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 11. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

''(a) REPORTS ON UNCOMPLETED PROJECTS.—Upon''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) The Administrator'' and inserting the following:

''(b) BUILDING PROJECT SURVEYS AND REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator'';

(B) in the second sentence of paragraph (1) (as so designated), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and shall specify whether the project is included in a 5-year strategic capital asset management plan required under section 7(a)(1)(B)(i) or a prioritized list required under section 7(a)(1)(B)''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) INCLUSION OF REQUESTED BUILDING PROJECTS IN TRIENNIAL PLAN.—The Administrator may include a prospectus for the funding of a public building project for which a report is submitted under paragraph (1) in a triennial public buildings plan required under section 7(a)(1).''.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 7 of the Act (40 U.S.C. 606) is amended by striking ''Committee on Public Works and Transportation'' each place it appears and inserting ''Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure''.

(2) Section 11(b)(1) of the Act (as amended by subsection (b)(2)) is further amended by striking ''Committee on Public Works and Transportation'' and inserting ''Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure''.

SEC. 4. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSET MANAGEMENT.

Section 12 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 611) is amended—

(1) by striking ''SEC. 12. (a) The Administrator'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 12. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSET MANAGEMENT.

''(a) DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator'';

(2) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(2) REPOSITORY FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.—The Administrator shall use the results of the continuing investigation and survey required under paragraph (1) to establish a central repository for the asset management information of the Federal Government.'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) In carrying'' and inserting the following:

''(b) COOPERATION AMONG FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

''(1) BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—In carrying'';

(B) by striking ''Each Federal'' and inserting the following:

''(2) BY THE AGENCIES.—Each Federal''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) IDENTIFICATION AND DISPOSITION OF UNNEEDED REAL PROPERTY.—

''(A) IDENTIFICATION.—Each Federal agency shall—

''(i) identify real property that is or will become unneeded, obsolete, or underutilized during the 5-year period beginning on the date of the identification; and

''(ii) annually report the information on the real property described in clause (i) to the Administrator.

''(B) DISPOSITION.—The Administrator shall analyze more cost-effective uses for the real property identified under subparagraph (A) and make recommendations to the Federal agency concerning the more cost-effective uses.'';

(4) in subsection (c), by striking ''(c) Whenever'' and inserting the following:

''(c) IDENTIFICATION OF BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC, ARCHITECTURAL, AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.—Whenever''; and

(5) in subsection (d), by striking ''(d) The Administrator'' and inserting the following:

''(d) REGARD TO COMPARATIVE URGENCY OF NEED.—The Administrator''.

SEC. 5. ADDRESSING LONG-TERM GOVERNMENT HOUSING NEEDS.

(a) REPORT ON LONG-TERM HOUSING NEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and the end of each 2-year period thereafter, the head of each Federal agency (as defined in section 13(3) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 612(3))) shall review and report to the Administrator of General Services (referred to in this Act as the ''Administrator'') on the long-term housing needs of the agency. The Administrator shall consolidate the agency reports and submit a consolidated report to Congress.

(2) ASSISTANCE AND UNIFORM STANDARDS.—The Administrator shall—

(A) assist each agency in carrying out the review required under paragraph (1); and

(B) prepare uniform standards for housing needs for—

(i) executive agencies (as defined in section 13(4) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 612(4))); and

(ii) establishments in the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(b) REDUCTION IN AGGREGATE OFFICE AND STORAGE SPACE.—By the end of the third fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal agencies referred to in subsection (a)(1) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, collectively reduce by not less than 10 percent the aggregate office and storage space used by the agencies (regardless of whether the space is leased or owned) on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. DESIGN GUIDES AND STANDARDS FOR COURT ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, shall submit a report to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives that specifies the characteristics of court accommodations that are essential to the provision of due process of law and the safe, fair, and efficient administration of justice by the Federal court system.

(b) DESIGN GUIDES AND STANDARDS.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and after notice and opportunity for comment, shall develop design guides and standards for Federal court accommodations based on the report submitted under subsection (a). In developing the design guides and standards, the Administrator shall consider space efficiency and the appropriate standards for furnishings.

(2) USE.—Notwithstanding section 462 of title 28, United States Code, the design guides and standards developed under paragraph (1) shall be used in the design of court accommodations.

SEC. 7. DESIGN OF FEDERAL COURTHOUSES.

The Act entitled ''An Act establishing a Commission on Fine Arts'', approved May 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 371, chapter 243; 40 U.S.C. 104), is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: ''It shall be the duty of the commission, not later than 60 days after submission of a conceptual design to the commission for a Federal courthouse at any place in the United States, to provide advice on the design, including an evaluation of the ability of the design to express the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the American Government appropriately and within the accepted standards of courthouse design.''.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1996

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Friday, May 17; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the Senate then resume consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 57, the budget resolution.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, tomorrow the Senate will resume consideration of the budget resolution. Senators are expected to offer amendments to the resolution on Friday and Monday. Any votes ordered on those amendments on those days will be ordered to occur on Tuesday.

Therefore, for the information of all Senators, no rollcall votes will occur on Friday or Monday. However, Senators are encouraged to offer their amendments prior to Tuesday, in that it is the intention of the leadership to complete action on the budget on Tuesday.

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(a), appoints the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], from the Committee on Appropriations, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy, vice the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID].

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment as under the previous order.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 11:18 p.m., adjourned until Friday, May 17, 1996, at 9:30 a.m..

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 16, 1996:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

J. RENÉ JOSEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS VICE J. PRESTON STROM, JR., RESIGNED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive Nominations Confirmed by the Senate May 16, 1996:

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING BRIAN H. BENEDICT, AND ENDING DANIEL K. ROBERTS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 20, 1996.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING MICHAEL G. COLANGELO, AND ENDING JOHN J. BARLETTANO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 20, 1996.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING RYAN C. BERRY, AND ENDING GERALD T. YAP, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 19, 1996.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING RALPH G. BENSON, AND ENDING JESSE L. THORNTON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 1, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WESLEY S. ASHTON, AND ENDING VALERIE E. HOLMES, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 25, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING ANDRE B. ABADIE, AND ENDING STEVEN PAUL ZYNDA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 26, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MARK H. LAUBER, WHICH NOMINATION WAS RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING JEFFERY DOOTSON, AND ENDING JON E. SCHIFF, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING DANIEL BOLAS, AND ENDING PAUL S. DARBY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING RICHARD R. ECKERT, AND ENDING ROBERT S. KNAPP, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING ERNEST R. ADKINS, AND ENDING JAMES C. ROBERTSON, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING RAYMOND A. CONSTABILE, AND ENDING NEIL W. AHLE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WILLIAM E. ACKERMAN, AND ENDING MYRNA E. ZAPATA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING MICHAEL C. ALBANO, AND ENDING RICHARD C. ZILMER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 20, 1996.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WILLIAM S. AITKEN, AND ENDING DOUGLAS P. YUROVICH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 20, 1996.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING JOEL H. BERRY, III, AND ENDING WAYNE R. STEELE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING CRAIG R. ABELE, AND ENDING PAUL E. ZAMBELLI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 9, 1996.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING CARLTON W. ADAMS, AND ENDING DONALD C. PROGRAIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 9, 1996.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING DAVID L. AAMODT, AND ENDING SCHON M. ZWAKMAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 15, 1996.