

anti-Semitic incidents actually had some good news: the 1,843 anti-Semitic incidents reported to the Anti-Defamation League in 1995 represented by a decrease of 223 incidents, or 11 percent, from the 1994 total of 2,066. This is the largest decline in 10 years. However, this good news is tempered by the seriousness of many of the incidents reported. For the fifth straight year in a row, acts of anti-Semitic harassment against individuals outnumber incidents of vandalism against institutions and other property.

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Projects and New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project report similar findings for 1995. There were fewer incidents of violence against homosexuals in 1995, but the incidents were more violent. There was an 8 percent drop in the number of incidents, but a 10 percent increase in the number of assaults and rapes.

We need to realize that the name-calling, the graffiti, the discrimination, and the threats and violence are all signs of a pervasive problem. The more informed we are about the scope and nature of our communities' problems with hate crimes, the better able we will be to develop effective prevention and prosecution strategies, as well as support structures for victims of these crimes.

I am pleased to join with Senator HATCH today to express our gratitude to our colleagues, the Attorney General, law enforcement and advocacy groups across the Nation who helped us to pass this important legislation and urge our friends in the House to move quickly to pass this as well.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed; that 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 bill (S. 1624) was deemed read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1624

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

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION.

The first section of the Hate Crime Statistics Act (28 U.S.C. 534 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “for the calendar year 1990 and each of the succeeding 4 calendar years” and inserting “for each calendar year”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “through fiscal year 1994”.

REAUTHORIZING THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1965 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1965) to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, 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.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I support Senate passage of H.R. 1965, a bill to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act [CZMA] through fiscal year 1999. H.R. 1965 is similar to section 205 of S. 1142, a bill that Senators PRESSLER, HOLLINGS, BURNS, BREAU, and I have sponsored to reauthorize the activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Our bill has been reported by the Senate Commerce Committee, but has not yet been brought before the full Senate.

The CZMA was enacted in 1972 to, among other things, provide grants to States as an incentive to develop Federally approved coastal zone management [CZM] plans. CZM plans are intended to help plan for development in, and protect, coastal areas. Twenty-four coastal States and five island territories now have Federally approved CZM plans. Alaska, which has over half the coastline of the United States, has had a CZM plan in place since 1979. Of the seven eligible coastal States and territories that do not yet have approved CZM plans, five—Georgia, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas and Indiana—are in the process of developing plans.

In fiscal year 1995 and fiscal year 1996, the States and territories with approved CZM plans received appropriations totalling \$45.5 million and \$46.2 million, respectively. H.R. 1965 authorizes appropriations through fiscal year 1999 with modest growth to these amounts, at roughly the same levels as S. 1142. The bill also reauthorizes grants for States to develop CZM plans, increasing the amounts that may be received, but ending the development grants program after October 1, 1999.

H.R. 1965 includes an amendment to prevent the Secretary of Commerce from delaying the issuance of permits. Section 307 of the CZMA requires federal activities—including private activities that require a Federal permit, and federal assistance to State and local governments—to be consistent with the State's CZM plan. Applicants for Federal permits—including permits to explore, develop or produce oil in areas leased under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act [OCSLA]—are required to certify that the activity is consistent with the State's CZM plan before the Federal permit can be issued. States must concur with the certification, but applicants may appeal the State's decision to the Secretary of Commerce. Section 8 of H.R. 1965 requires the Secretary to publish a notice when the record for any appeal has ended, and to make a decision on the appeal within 90 days—with a possible extension of 45 days. This would prevent the Secretary from simply refusing to make a decision on an appeal.

H.R. 1965 does not reauthorize funds for the Secretary of Commerce and Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to enforce the section of law passed in 1990 to require States with CZM plans to prepare “coastal nonpoint pollution control programs,” and also does not reauthorize grants to States to prepare those programs.

I encourage other Members of the Senate to support Senate passage of H.R. 1965.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise to voice my support for passage of H.R. 1965, a bill to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act [CZMA] for the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999. This language is similar to language contained in S. 1142, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration authorization bill, which the Commerce Committee reported favorably late last session.

In 1969, the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources—the Stratton Commission—recommended that:

A Coastal Zone Management Act be enacted which will provide policy objectives for the coastal zone and authorize federal grants-in-aid to facilitate the establishment of State Coastal Zone Authorities empowered to manage the coastal waters and adjacent land.

In response to this recommendation, Congress in 1972 enacted coastal zone management legislation to balance coastal development and preservation needs. To encourage State participation, the CZMA established a voluntary, two-stage, State assistance program. The first stage involves the award of section 305 grants to coastal States for development of coastal management programs meeting certain Federal requirements. State programs which were judged by the Secretary of Commerce to meet those requirements received Federal approval and became eligible for the second stage of grants. This second stage, under section 306, provides ongoing assistance for States to implement their federally approved coastal programs. All grants require equal matching funds from the State. Since passage of the CZMA, all 34 eligible State and territories have participated in the program to some degree. Of the original 34 participants, 29—24 States and five territories—currently have programs which have achieved federally approved status. Only five States are not actively participating in the program: Georgia, Texas, Indiana, Minnesota, and Ohio. Considering the 29 programs for which Federal approval has been attained, the national CZM network covers in excess of 93 percent of the Nation's marine and Great Lakes coastline.

The nature and structure of CZM programs vary widely from State to State. This diversity was intended by Congress. Some States, like North Carolina, passed comprehensive legislation as a framework for coastal management. Other States, like Oregon, used existing land use legislation as the

foundation for their federally approved programs. Finally, States like Florida and Massachusetts networked existing, single-purpose laws into a comprehensive umbrella for coastal management. The national program, therefore, is founded in the authorities and powers of the coastal States and local governments. Through the CZMA, these collective authorities are orchestrated to serve the "national interest in effective management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the coastal zone." This 24-year program is a success story of how the local, State, and Federal Government can work together for the benefit of all who enjoy and rely on our coastal resources. H.R. 1965 is a simple 3-year reauthorization of a program that works well.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that 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. 1965) was deemed read the third time and passed.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 1788

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I understand that S. 1788, introduced today by Senator FAIRCLOTH, is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1788) to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to repeal those provisions of Federal law that require employees to pay union dues or fees as a condition of employment, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and since there is no Member of the minority party present, I object to my own re-

quest on behalf of the minority Members.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1996

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:15 a.m., on Wednesday, May 22, further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of 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; I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate then proceed to vote on or in relation to the pending amendments to the budget resolution in the order in which the amendment was offered, that each rollcall after the first vote be limited to 10 minutes in length, and that there be 1 minute for debate equally divided prior to each vote for a brief explanation of each amendment; and I finally ask unanimous consent that any second-degree amendment, if offered, be limited to 1 minute of debate equally divided as well.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that with respect to the Chafee bipartisan amendment No. 4018, that there be 5 minutes of debate to be equally divided in the usual form.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, tomorrow morning at 9:15 a.m., the Senate will begin a series of rollcall votes

on or in relation to the amendments to the budget resolution. That series of votes is expected to continue throughout the day in an attempt to complete action on the budget early Wednesday evening. All Senators are asked to remain in or around the Senate Chamber during Wednesday's session in order to facilitate the numerous votes. As a reminder, all votes following the first will be limited to 10 minutes in length.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:15 A.M. TOMORROW

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

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:21 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, May 22, 1996, at 9:15 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 21, 1996:

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING U.S. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 3385, 3392 AND 12203(A):

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JEROME J. BERARD, 000-00-0000.
BRIG. GEN. JAMES W. EMERSON, 000-00-0000.
BRIG. GEN. RODNEY R. HANNULA, 000-00-0000.
BRIG. GEN. JAMES W. MACVAY, 000-00-0000.
BRIG. GEN. JAMES D. POLK, 000-00-0000.

To be brigadier general

COL. EARL L. ADAMS, 000-00-0000.
COL. H. STEVEN BLUM, 000-00-0000.
COL. HARRY B. BURCHSTEAD, JR., 000-00-0000.
COL. LARRY K. ECKLES, 000-00-0000.
COL. WILLIAM L. FREEMAN, 000-00-0000.
COL. GUS L. HARGETT, JR., 000-00-0000.
COL. ALLEN R. LEPPINK, 000-00-0000.
COL. JACOB LESTENKOPF, 000-00-0000.
COL. JOSEPH T. MURPHY, 000-00-0000.
COL. LARRY G. POWELL, 000-00-0000.
COL. ROGER C. SCHULTZ, 000-00-0000.
COL. MICHAEL L. SEELY, 000-00-0000.
COL. LARRY W. SHELLITO, 000-00-0000.
COL. GARY G. SIMMONS, 000-00-0000.
COL. NICHOLAS P. SIPE, 000-00-0000.
COL. GEORGE S. WALKER, 000-00-0000.
COL. LARRY WARE, 000-00-0000.
COL. JACKIE D. WOOD, 000-00-0000.