

“(B) makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or

“(C) makes or uses any false writing or document, knowing that the document contains any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry.

“(2) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall not apply to parties to a judicial proceeding or anyone seeking to become a party to a judicial proceeding, or their counsel, for statements, representations, or documents submitted by them to a judge in connection with the performance of an adjudicative function.

“(b) PENALTIES.—A person who violates this section shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.”.

### SEC. 3. CLARIFYING PROHIBITION ON OBSTRUCTING CONGRESS.

Section 1515 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(b) CORRUPTLY.—As used in section 1505, the term ‘corruptly’ means acting with an improper purpose, personally or by influencing another, including making a false or misleading statement, or withholding, concealing, altering, or destroying a document or other information.”.

### SEC. 4. ENFORCING SENATE SUBPOENA.

Section 1365(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence, by striking “Federal Government acting within his official capacity” and inserting “executive branch of the Federal Government acting within his or her official capacity, except that this section shall apply if the refusal to comply is based on the assertion of a personal privilege or objection and is not based on a governmental privilege or objection the assertion of which has been authorized by the executive branch of the Federal Government”.

### SEC. 5. COMPELLING TRUTHFUL TESTIMONY FROM IMMUNIZED WITNESS.

Section 6005 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “or ancillary to” after “any proceeding before”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by inserting “or ancillary to” after “a proceeding before” each place that term appears; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by adding a period at the end.

## NOTICES OF HEARINGS

### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 30, 1996, beginning at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a markup on S. 1983, to amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act to provide for Native Hawaiian organizations, and for other purposes. The markup will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the oversight hearing regarding the conditions that have made the national forests of the

Southwest susceptible to catastrophic fires and diseases scheduled for Tuesday, July 30, 1996, before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management will now begin at 10:30 a.m. instead of 9:30 a.m. as previously scheduled.

### SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on the propriety of a commercial lease issued by the Bureau of Land Management at Lake Havasu, AZ, including its consistency with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and Department of the Interior land use policies.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, August 1 at 9:00 a.m. in Room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those wishing to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Kelly Johnson or Jo Meuse at (202) 224-6730.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 25, 1996, to conduct an oversight hearing to review the General Accounting Office [GAO] report on the Federal Reserve System.

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

### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Thursday, July 25, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on S. 1726, the Promotion of Commerce On-Line in the digital Era [Pro-Code] Act of 1996.

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

### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 25, at 2:00 p.m.

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

### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask Unanimous Consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, July 25.

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

### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday July 25, 1996, at 10:00 a.m., to hold an executive business meeting.

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

### COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on Genetic Issues, during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 25, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.

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

### SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 25, 1996, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider S. 1699, a bill to establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico; and S. 1809, the Aleutian World War II National Historic Sites Act of 1996.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### CBO COST ESTIMATE—S. 901

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, on July 16, 1996, I filed Report 104-322 to accompany S. 901, to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992, that had been ordered favorably reported on June 19, 1996. At the time the Report was filed, the estimates by Congressional Budget Office were not available. The estimate is now available and concludes that enactment of S. 901 would “not affect direct spending or receipts”. I ask that a copy of the CBO estimate be printed in the RECORD.

The estimate follows:

### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 901.
2. Bill title: A bill to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of certain water reclamation and reuse projects and desalination research and development projects, and for other purposes.
3. Bill status: As reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on July 16, 1996.
4. Bill purpose: S. 901 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of

eleven water reclamation and reuse projects and two desalination research and development projects. The projects would be subject to the following conditions:

No funds could be appropriated until a feasibility study is completed and the Secretary has determined that the nonfederal project sponsor is financially capable of funding the nonfederal share of the project's costs;

The federal government could not pay more than 25 percent of the total cost of constructing the water reclamation and reuse projects or more than 50 percent of the cost of the desalination and research and development projects; and

The Secretary would not be authorized to provide funds for the operation and maintenance of any project.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government: Assuming the necessary appropriations, CBO estimates that enacting S. 901 would result in new discretionary spending totaling \$112 million for fiscal years 1997 through 2002. Additional spending of \$20 million would occur after 2002. Appropriations in fiscal year 1996 for water reclamation and reuse projects totaled \$20 million. Assuming appropriations of the needed amounts, the Bureau of Reclamation anticipates spending an average of \$30 million a year over the 1997-2007 period on projects that have already been authorized.

(By fiscal year, in millions of dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION							
Spending Under Current Law:							
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>a</sup> .....	20	30	30	30	30	30	30
Estimated Outlays .....	20	28	30	30	30	30	30
Proposed Changes:							
Estimated Authorization Level .....		12	31	22	27	13	10
Estimated Outlays .....		9	25	22	27	16	13
Spending Under S. 901:							
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>a</sup> .....	20	42	61	52	57	43	40
Estimated Outlays .....	20	37	55	52	57	46	43

<sup>a</sup> The 1996 level is the amount appropriated for that year.

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

6. Basis of estimate: For the purpose of this estimate, CBO assumes that funds will be appropriated for all projects authorized by this bill and that spending will occur at historical rates for similar water projects. Some of the projects authorized in this bill are still in the study or design phase and will not be ready to begin construction for a number of years. Estimates of annual budget authority needed to meet design and construction schedules were provided by the Bureau of Reclamation. In all cases, CBO adjusted the estimates to reflect the impact of inflation during the time between authorization, appropriation, and the beginning of construction.

7. Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.

8. Estimated impact of State, local, and tribal governments: S. 901 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-4). CBO estimates that state and local governments, as nonfederal project sponsors, would incur costs totaling about \$370 million over fiscal years 1997 through 2006 if they choose to participate in these projects. Further, nonfederal project sponsors would probably incur some additional costs for feasibility studies and would pay for the operation and maintenance of these projects. Participation in these projects would be voluntary on the part of these nonfederal entities.

This estimate is based on information provided by the Bureau of Reclamation. We assumed that nonfederal project sponsors would contribute 75 percent of the cost of water reclamation and reuse projects and 50 percent of the cost of desalination projects, as required by the bill.

9. Estimated impact on the private sector: This act would impose no new federal private-sector mandates as defined in Public Law 104-4.

10. Previous CBO estimate: On July 22, 1996, CBO prepared a cost estimate for H.R. 3660, a similar bill ordered reported by the House Committee on Resources. Differences in the estimated costs of the two bills reflect differences in the projects authorized and in the federal shares.

11. Estimate prepared by: Federal Cost Estimate: Gary Brown; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Marjorie Miller; Impact on the Private Sector: Amy Downs.

12. Estimate approved by: Robert A. Sunshine (for Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

### TOWARD A MORE LITERATE SOCIETY

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, five years ago today, the National Literacy Act of 1991 became law. In each chamber, legislation in support of literacy had received strong support from both sides of the aisle. In the Senate, our original measure passed in 1990 by a vote of 99-0. Literacy legislation was passed three times by the House. No issue is more important than basic literacy. No issue is less partisan. No issue is more compelling to our nation's ability to survive and flourish. The ability to read, write and speak in English, compute and solve problems is fundamental to functioning at home, on the job and in society. Literacy is an essential ingredient to ensure that each person realizes his or her full potential as a parent, a worker and a member of the community. A United States where every adult is literate is essential if our nation is to continue to compete in the global economy and be a responsible citizen of the world.

As important as literacy is for the nation, possessing basic literacy skills is also critical for the individual. The ability to read, do basic computations and think critically opens the door to endless possibilities and unleashes human potential. The lack of basic educational skills robs people of the opportunity to realize personal happiness and economic security. According to the National Institute for Literacy, which was established by the National Literacy Act, about half of the American workforce has reading and writing problems. This limits an individual's earnings and American productivity. Secretary of Education Richard Riley said it well: "Illiteracy is the ball and chain that ties people to poverty."

The images of illiteracy are powerful, the consequences are severe. How dangerous it is when someone cannot read instructions on a medicine bottle or a household appliance. How threatening it is when you cannot understand legal rights and responsibilities. How intimidating it must be when computing,

measuring or estimating is a mystery. How sad it is when a child's bedtime story must remain unread because a parent cannot decipher the symbols on the page. We have the power to change these disturbing situations. Literacy could be a part of the solution to many of our social problems.

It was in recognition of the significance and importance of literate citizenry, that the National Literacy Act became law. This legislation was designed to assist state and local programs to provide literacy skills to adult. It was the first national step toward reaching the goal that all Americans obtain the fundamental skills necessary to function effectively in their work and daily lives, and to strengthen and coordinate adult literacy programs across the nation.

The National Institute for Literacy (NIL) has already had many achievements including the establishment of the National Literacy Hotline and the National Adult Literacy and Learning Disabilities Center. The National Institute for Literacy manages the Literacy AmeriCorps program which has assisted families to improve their basic education skills. NIL has funded innovative state and local activities nationwide. The Institute also produces and disseminates timely information on adult education and family literacy practices.

Across the country, State Literacy Resource Centers (SLRC), authorized by the Act, meet a great need by fostering collaboration among literacy agencies and increasing local capacity to deliver literacy services. SLRCs have created linkages within the literacy community, but these linkages are threatened because of a lack of federal funds.

As our world becomes more complex, the need for literacy becomes greater and the skills needed continue to expand. Thanks to the National Literacy Act, our understanding of the magnitude of illiteracy has increased, and it is clear that sadly, there is still more to be done.

An immense need still exists. The most recent statistics available indicate that 80 percent of adults cannot synthesize information from complex material. More than 53 million Americans are unable to locate a single piece of information in a short text. More than 56 million Americans cannot do simple arithmetic. Millions of Americans are unable to locate, understand or use information from written materials; millions of Americans lack quantitative skills. That means they cannot complete a job application, or use a bus schedule, or complete a bank deposit slip.

Action is needed now if we are to achieve the national education goal: that by the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. I urge my colleagues to