

and my two—I want to say staffers, but they are my friends. That is the way I look at them, Sam Whitehorn and Tom Zoeller, and the others on the staff and those from other committees who have been working with us. We found an air of cooperation and camaraderie that has been unusual, I think. So I am very pleased with the cooperation we have had, and I thank my friends.

Mr. President, let me thank all Members, too, who have expressed an interest in this piece of legislation. As my colleagues are aware, last night, Senator McCAIN and I worked throughout the evening to fashion what we referred to here as a “managers’ amendment.” Those are amendments to be offered to the bill that we were able to work out and find agreement on. Rather than go through the long harangue of debate and running back and forth, our staffs worked together and our Senators cooperated. So we worked hard to fashion what we refer to and what was offered, what was adopted, as the “managers’ amendment.” Of course, the leadership in putting that together is given to Senator McCAIN for his extraordinary effort in putting this managers’ amendment together.

Within that amendment, we have tried to include provisions and language that are of concern to not only our Members but others, because when we pass legislation, we either help or hurt our constituents. We either make it better or worse. So we have to be careful, once we agree on it, of what it does for the safety, for the betterment of the economy, whatever it might be. Even though we may agree, it is for those beyond this Chamber for whom we are here to work.

Sometimes I don’t always vote the way I personally feel. I think it was Hamilton who said in referring to the Congress, “In these Halls, the people’s voice shall be heard by their immediate representative.” That is us, and we vote what we hear from our constituents. Sometimes it is not exactly the way we would want it, but you try to respond to those who are interested.

I think we have another interested group out there that we have not had before, and it is the so-called “C-SPAN junkies.” I read the other day where some tape C-SPAN and come home at night and watch us. I didn’t know we were that good. I thought maybe some of them just turned us off. But these are people who have watched us, listened to us, and have become informed.

I don’t know how many calls you get, but every once in a while, someone will call and say, “I heard you speak. I don’t agree with that. I think you ought to do this,” and it has been an interesting period in the institution of the Senate.

I want to express my gratitude and appreciation to all my colleagues for their willingness to work with us in drafting this piece of legislation. Because of that cooperation and assistance, I believe we will be able to move this bill forward quickly and complete action, hopefully, before September 30.

So we have some time. I assure my colleagues, as Senator McCAIN and I have assured each other, as soon as this bill is passed, we are going to work. We are not going to rest on our laurels and beat our chests. We passed a bill. We are not finished. We have a conference to go to. We have a final bill to complete. We have to have one that the administration will agree to. As Senator McCAIN said, we have worked with the administration. We have tried to work with all parties. I believe in the end we will have a piece of legislation that will be acceptable all around.

Mr. President, let me conclude by reiterating one particular issue, and that is the privatization of airports. I am aware that the House bill includes a provision which would establish a pilot project of six airports. Up front—I am not trying to kid anybody—I oppose those efforts because the definition of privatization allows the new airport owner to divert revenues off of the airport, to receive Federal grants, to collect Federally authorized PFC’s, allow major carriers to dictate who runs an airport, and gives general aviation no say—gives general aviation no say—in the privatization.

So in my mind, Mr. President, this form of privatization is a new form of corporate welfare—a new form of corporate welfare. Moreover, Mr. President, privatization is opposed by the airlines, by general aviation, and by the airports. I am not opposed to finding new and innovative solutions to financing our airports, but I do not believe that privatization is a means to achieve that end.

So having said that, Mr. President, I believe we are ready to go to third reading.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there further amendments? If not, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report calendar No. 588, H.R. 3539.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3539) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all after the enacting clause is stricken, and the text of S. 994 as passed by the Senate is inserted in lieu thereof.

The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. McCAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McCAIN] is recognized.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, again, I would like to thank my friend from Kentucky. I remember when I was a new Member of the Senate, he was kind enough, as chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee, to come to my State and have a hearing on the Grand Canyon and other issues. That has characterized our relationship now for more than 10 years.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that final passage occur on H.R. 3539, at 2 p.m. today, and that paragraph 4 of rule 12 be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 2 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

Mr. BENNETT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to continue for up to 15 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### A NATIONAL MONUMENT IN UTAH

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, something is going to happen today in the State of Arizona that will have great impact on the State of Utah. I would like to discuss that issue in somewhat greater detail than I have been able to do in the press. Unfortunately, we now live in a time where the press looks for the 7-second sound bite or the two-sentence summary to print in the newspaper, and the overall issue gets lost. So I appreciate the opportunity to lay out the whole circumstance of what has happened, and is happening, for the record.

Several weeks ago in the Washington Post there was a story about a leak out of the White House saying that the President was considering creating a national monument in the State of Utah, somewhere in the neighborhood of 2 million acres. That came as unexpected news to me and the other Members in the Utah delegation, and we raised the issue. “Oh, no,” we were assured, “nothing is really under consideration. These are just discussions that are taking place in the White House, and they probably should not have

been leaked. There shouldn't be any press discussion about it because nothing really is going to happen."

But the rumors persisted. The build-up continued to the point that our Governor decided to call Secretary Babbitt. I also called Secretary Babbitt and asked about this issue. Finally, last Saturday, Senator HATCH and I were invited to go to the Interior Department to meet with Secretary Babbitt and members of the White House staff to talk about this proposed national monument.

When we got there, having been told in advance that the Secretary was going to calm our fears and lay out a full statement of what was going on, I got a little startled when the Secretary began the presentation by saying, "We're here just to listen." And that was all. Well, Senator HATCH and I indicated that we were very concerned that something as significant as this was going to be done without any consultation with Congress, let alone Members of the Utah delegation. Congress as a whole, having historically played a significant role in the creation of national monuments, was being cut out.

"Well," said Secretary Babbitt, "I can tell you categorically, no decision has been made with respect to this." We said, "We read in the newspapers that the President is going to announce it on Wednesday, when he's in Arizona at the Grand Canyon." And Secretary Babbitt repeated, "I tell you categorically, no decision has been made."

When we met with the press afterward, they asked us, "What do you think will happen?" I am afraid I am cynical enough, Mr. President, and I said, "I believe the President will make the announcement on Wednesday." Senator HATCH—perhaps he is a little more trusting—said, "I can't believe that the President would do that, given the assurances we've just been given."

It is not just Republicans that are involved; the Democratic Congressman who represents the district in which this monument will be formed, uttered the same concern, expressed the same amazement on the fact that he had not been consulted, and came away from his interview with Secretary Babbitt saying "I have been assured there is nothing imminent going to happen."

So we had the Democratic Congressman saying, "nothing imminent." We had the senior Senator from Utah saying he was sure there would be no announcements. As I say, I was more cynical. I predicted that there would be an announcement. I went away from the meeting convinced that, in spite of the assurances we were given that no decision had been made, in fact we were on a track toward a certainty of an announcement on Wednesday—today.

We then went through the weekend. And at the beginning of the week, the news reports started to come in, from CNN and elsewhere, that the President

was going to announce the formation of a major national monument in Utah when he was at the Grand Canyon. "Oh, no," said the White House. "We deny these news reports. Anybody who says that is going to happen does not know what he is talking about. No decision has been made."

Once again, I continued to believe that the President was going to do it.

Today I received a phone call from Leon Panetta. He told me, to my great surprise, that today the President will announce the creation of a new national monument in the State of Utah in the neighborhood of 2 million acres. Among the other things Mr. Panetta told me was that there will be a 3-year period for the development of a management plan for this land. In that 3-year period, he said, all of the issues will be dealt with and sorted out.

That is, frankly, Mr. President, a "trust us" kind of statement on the part of the administration. "We are going to turn the process completely around. Instead of going through the development of the plan and then creating the monument, we will create the monument, and develop the plan after the fact," but "trust us, we will take care of all of your concerns." Given the history leading up to this announcement, Mr. President, it is fairly difficult for many people in Utah to trust the administration on this one.

That having been said, I want to take the balance of the time to talk about the misconceptions surrounding this entire circumstance. I cannot find a better place to summarize most of those misconceptions than today's New York Times. They have an editorial entitled "A New and Needed National Monument." Once again, Mr. President, the fact that this appears in the New York Times the day the President is making his announcement says to me that they knew far in advance of Leon Panetta's call to me that the President was going to do this, their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. Based on the New York Times editorial, there are several misconceptions about western land use which continue to perpetuate myths, at least in Manhattan, if not all of the Eastern States that are unfamiliar with the realities in the West.

The editorial starts out praising the President for placing an area off limits to development. Now, I am sure that to the people in the New York area, development means hotels, condominiums, and other commercial activities. But this land is already developed in many areas by western definition; that is, there are grazing activities going on in this land.

Mr. Panetta assured me that the grazing would be allowed to continue. There is hunting that goes on in this area. Mr. Panetta assured me that the hunting would be allowed to continue. There are State parks already in this land, which means tourism. Mr. Panetta assured me the State parks would be excluded from the designation

and tourism would be allowed to continue. Finally, there are thousands of people who live within the boundaries of this national monument. I assume they will be allowed to continue to live there under the same circumstances. We will not find out until we go through this 3-year process.

All these activities constitutes, in western terms, development, Mr. President, and I was assured by the Chief of Staff in the White House that that kind of development will be allowed to continue. So when the New York Times says the President is setting the area "off limits to development," the New York Times is at odds with the statement of the President's Chief of Staff.

It goes on to say:

The President's move is also virtually certain to block plans by a Dutch company, Andalex Resources, to develop a coal reserve twice the size of Manhattan that sits right in the middle of the wilderness area. The administration has tried to persuade the company to swap these lands for an equivalent amount of coal in less vulnerable parts of the State, but the company has said no.

Two items, Mr. President. No. 1, the suggestion that the coal reserve is right in the middle of the wilderness area—"wilderness," by definition in the law, means land where there is no evidence of the presence of humans and, very specifically, land where there are no roads. I have, myself, driven over the existing road to the mine site. You cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, say that an area where there is an existing, used road, constitutes wilderness. The mine site is not smack in the middle of the wilderness area. The mine site is miles away from the wilderness area.

Second, the New York Times says the administration has tried to persuade the company to swap out for lands of equal value. That is a very interesting statement to make in the newspaper. Here are some of the facts, if you take the Bruce Babbitt method of appraisal of value.

The market value of the coal in this area is \$1.2 trillion. There are some who say, why, that is an inflated figure. You cannot expect to get that much out. They are right. But that is the way Bruce Babbitt appraises minerals in the ground when he wants to make press release statements about how valuable a developing gold mine is. So we will use the Bruce Babbitt method of appraisal here and say we have 1.2 trillion dollars' worth of coal. I do not know of any other coalfield in the State, or the Nation or the world that comes to \$1.2 trillion in projected value. How can they say "we are going to swap out equal value, but you, nasty coal company, are not willing to cooperate?" I would say to the administration, find me another coalfield with an estimated value of \$1.2 trillion before you start talking about swaps. The New York Times conveniently does not mention that when they talk about the swap.

The New York Times goes on to talk about the way the President has done

this. He is doing it under the Antiquities Act. He says that is what gives him the right to act without consulting Congress, and the New York Times obviously agrees. It says:

The Antiquities Act, inspired by the discovery of archaeological treasures in the Southwest at the turn of the century, has served as a useful mechanism for Presidents to preserve valuable public lands without congressional consent. The act has been invoked 66 times, and many of the Nation's most treasured sites, including the Grand Canyon, where Mr. Clinton will make his announcement, began as protected monuments and ended up as national parks by act of Congress.

All true. What they do not tell us, however, Mr. President—and, indeed, what they may not know—is that the Antiquities Act has never been used by a President since the passage of the two landmark land usage acts by Congress, NEPA and FLMPA. For the C-SPAN junkies, NEPA is the National Environment Policy Act; FLMPA, the Federal Land Management Policy Act. NEPA and FLMPA were Congress' attempt to bring order to the process. NEPA and FLMPA have clear procedures for moving ahead on a matter of this kind, and no President has ever ignored NEPA and FLMPA to create a national monument until now. Citing the precedence of Theodore Roosevelt and his use of the Antiquities Act, as the New York Times by implication does, does not excuse Mr. Clinton from violating appropriate processes.

Enough about the misconceptions in the editorial. There are other things that need to be brought to our attention that we should understand about this proposal. One thing I hope the editorial writers in the New York Times will realize, if they do not already, is that there is a great difference between a national monument and wilderness. Wilderness, as defined by the law, is a territory that is set aside because there is no evidence that human beings have ever been there.

Although there is clear evidence of human activity in most of this area, there are about 350,000 acres that qualify as wilderness, under the most strict definition of that term. The Utah delegation wanted to set aside those 350,000 acres as wilderness. We were prevented from doing so by a filibuster on this floor. We had enough votes to pass it, but we did not have enough votes to shut off debate.

Those 350,000 acres of pristine wilderness will now be included in the national monument. What does that mean? That means that tourists can go there; that means people can camp there; that means people can take mechanized vehicles there, because all of that is permitted at a national monument. It is not permitted in a wilderness area, but it is permitted in a national monument.

Ironically, when you create a national monument, you must, of necessity, create visitor centers. There are buildings within a national monument, which would not be allowed in a wilder-

ness area. You must pave the roads because the tourists don't go over Jeep trails. We have plenty of national monuments in Utah, with miles and miles of paved roads. Ironically, we are now going to see the road, which they are trying to stop the coal company from using, paved, so that tourist buses can go over it.

And then we must have concessions. If you have a 2 million acre area set apart for tourism, you have to have a place for them to relieve themselves, a place to refresh themselves. And you are going to see refreshment stands, hot dog stands; and you are going to maybe even see, in as in the big national parks, hotels, cafeterias, and movie theaters—all set up to meet the demands of the tourists. Do you do this to protect the wilderness? I am not sure that the people who are applauding this set-aside as being a way to protect the wilderness understand that a national monument is not a road to wilderness. A national monument is a road to a national park, and a national park is a major tourist attraction with hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people coming to an area that is now completely desolate. This is what the New York Times thinks is a really good way to protect the wilderness and the pristine nature of this land.

Going on to further misconceptions, one thing that the folks in Manhattan have probably never heard of, because it is unheard of in the East, is something we in the West call school trust lands. When the Western States were created, the Congress, in addition to holding most of the land in Federal ownership, created a series of alternate sections every so often along the land. Almost thrown across the face of the land like smallpox eruptions, these sections would be owned by the State and held in trust for the value of the school children in that State. There are over 200,000 acres of school trust lands in the area that the President will set apart as a national monument. Oh, we are assured that the money that would come to the school children, if these lands were used for mineral development, will be made up some other way. If you go, again, to the Bruce Babbitt method of appraisal, at \$1.2 trillion, the amount the schoolchildren would get out of it would be on the billions of dollars. Are we prepared in this Congress to appropriate billions of dollars to make the Utah schoolchildren whole? Of course, we are not. And, of course, that number is too high. But whatever the appropriate number is, the President is asking us to trust him that Utah schoolchildren will be made whole. I can tell you how Utah's schoolchildren have reacted. In Kane County, the county where the majority of this monument will lie, the city of Kanab has, today, shut down in protest. The schoolchildren have been let out of school and they are walking the streets of Kanab wearing black armbands and carrying posters protesting the administration's decision. The

president of the Utah Education Association—a group not known for its Republican proclivities—has publicly said that the administration has committed “felonious assault on Utah schoolchildren” by the way they are approaching this.

That may come as news to the New York Times, who has never heard of school trust lands, but those are the reactions of the education leaders—not the Utah congressional delegation, not the Republican establishment—but the education leaders in the State of Utah.

So, Mr. President, I summarize this way. We have a proposal from the President to create a massive, new national monument in my State. Am I opposed to a new national monument in Utah? I can't be opposed in principle. A new national monument will indeed mean many tourists and great activity in my State. But we have been given this proposal after assurances that it was not going to happen, at a time when we were told it wasn't going to happen, with a presentation that we should now trust the administration to work out all of the details.

If, indeed, the whole thing is done in proper good faith, I believe we could end up with a national monument that makes sense in one area, wilderness that made sense in another area, and mineral activity that made sense, environmentally, in the third area.

The President's actions do not lead me to believe that that will be the result. On the contrary, the way he has proceeded leads me to believe that we are in for a protracted period of controversy and difficulty over this issue. I wish the President had followed the procedures laid down by the Congress in NEPA and FLMPA and had given us an orderly process to produce a worthwhile result. Instead, he has chosen a photo op that will undoubtedly be gorgeous. As we look at the evening news, we will see the President with the Grand Canyon in the background, with Vice President GORE standing at one side and Carol Browner at the other side, proclaiming his protection of the beauties of nature from the plunderers. Then when the photo op has passed and the television images have faded from our screen, the realities of what he has done will leave us with 3 years of hard slogging trying to sort this out and come up with the proper kind of result.

I don't wish to say that I do not trust the administration. They say, “Trust us in this circumstance,” but I conclude with the advice that was left by Ronald Reagan: “Trust but verify.”

I intend to do whatever I can through this process to see that the administration keeps its initial pledges of guaranteeing that existing rights will not be trampled, and that the schoolchildren of Utah will be taken care of. “Trust but verify” should become our watchword.

Mr. President, there is one other thing about the coal mine that people should understand and is not outlined in most of the press reports dealing

with this land. We have images of coal mining that are very, very hurtful. We see strip mines in Kentucky and West Virginia. We see smokestacks belching out black smoke and blaming it on coal. When the administration talks about stopping coal mining in this area, there is an immediate emotional reaction that this is a good thing to do. I have personally been to the proposed location of this mine. We are not talking about strip mining here, Mr. President, we are talking about mining below the surface of the ground. The only impact on the ground would be a mine opening smaller than one of the walls here on the side of the Senate—an opening just wide enough to bring out the trams carrying the coal, and that is it. With long-wall mining technology, you can go into the mine and produce the coal with no more impact on the surface than that.

Second, we are not talking about the kind of coal that comes out of West Virginia and Kentucky, a high-sulfur coal which when burned produces dramatic damage to the atmosphere. We are talking about the low-sulfur coal that the environmentalists are hoping we can find to burn in this country. We are talking about coal that will produce the right kind of environmental impact when it ultimately ends up in a furnace somewhere.

So, by saying we are going to stop the production of low-sulfur coal in Utah, people are in fact admitting they are going to increase or at least maintain the burning of high-sulfur coal that comes from elsewhere with the appropriate damage to the environment.

Finally, all of this talk about a Dutch company implies that you are going to see a giant come from overseas to somehow fasten itself on Utah and suck things out of Utah's ground. The company may indeed have its shareholders as citizens of a European country. I do not know exactly where they live. I do know the company has been a responsible, tax-paying, job-producing corporate citizen of the State of Utah for decades. It is already mining coal in an environmentally sensitive way in central Utah. It has demonstrated that it knows how to do it, minimizing any kind of environmental impact. If there ever was a company I would want to proceed with the development of these coal resources, it would be one with the experience and the track record of good corporate citizenship which this company has shown in the years it has operated in Utah. So it is true to say that their shareholders don't live in Utah or maybe in the United States. But that I find is irrelevant when one recognizes what they have done for our State and how important the economic activity that they have generated for our State has been.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### FEDERAL AVIATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I would like for a moment to comment on the pending legislation, the FAA Reauthorization Act, to add a few words in support of comments made by Senator WYDEN earlier regarding the train whistle amendment.

I am particularly gratified at the activity of the managers in accepting the language of the train whistle amendment because I think it does represent a step in the right direction in calling for Federal-State cooperation, Federal-State partnership and engagement and involvement of local governments in the decisionmaking process.

Certainly, we are all concerned about safety, and safety is at the core of the legislative authority pertaining to the train whistle requirement. At the same time, our laws have to achieve a balance. We have to balance the various interests, particularly the interests of local communities in maintaining quality of life in those communities—areas like my own and those represented by Senator WYDEN. There are parts of my State, for example, in which you have the confluence of many different railroad lines, in particular in suburban communities, which may mean that, at the behest of safety, the communities lose whatever quality of life they have because you may have train whistles sounding every 5 minutes.

As you know, Mr. President, the Chicago area has been known historically as the transportation hub of the United States. So in the hub, when we have the confluence of many different rail lines, the train whistle issue cuts to the heart of our ability to balance the needs of communities, to maintain communities where people can live versus our national need for safety.

So I think the language of this amendment goes a long way in encouraging local input, in encouraging flexibility, and encouraging the kind of cooperation we need. The days of heavy-handed bureaucratic responses to these kinds of issues have to be over. We have to begin to explore ways in which we can maximize local input, at the same time recognizing our connection as a national community.

I believe the train whistle language does that, recognizes the overarching interests that bring us together, but it also provides local governments the capacity and ability to be heard without having to spend a lot of money for lawyers and hiring specialists and the like, that they can do it in a simplified and straightforward manner.

So I thank the managers of this legislation. I thank Senator WYDEN for his leadership in this area.

I yield the floor.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 2 p.m. having arrived, morning business is now concluded.

#### FEDERAL AVIATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

#### VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is on passage of H.R. 3539, as amended. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SNOWE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 293 Leg.]

#### YEAS—99

Abraham	Feinstein	Lott
Akaka	Ford	Lugar
Ashcroft	Frahm	Mack
Baucus	Frist	McCain
Bennett	Glenn	McConnell
Biden	Gorton	Mikulski
Bingaman	Graham	Moseley-Braun
Bond	Gramm	Moynihan
Boxer	Grams	Murkowski
Bradley	Grassley	Murray
Breaux	Gregg	Nickles
Brown	Harkin	Nunn
Bryan	Hatch	Pell
Bumpers	Hatfield	Pressler
Burns	Hefflin	Pryor
Byrd	Helms	Reid
Campbell	Hollings	Robb
Chafee	Hutchison	Roth
Coats	Inhofe	Santorum
Cochran	Inouye	Sarbanes
Cohen	Jeffords	Shelby
Conrad	Johnston	Simon
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Simpson
Craig	Kempthorne	Smith
D'Amato	Kennedy	Snowe
Daschle	Kerrey	Specter
DeWine	Kerry	Stevens
Dodd	Kohl	Thomas
Domenici	Kyl	Thompson
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Thurmond
Exon	Leahy	Warner
Faircloth	Levin	Wellstone
Feingold	Lieberman	Wyden

#### NOT VOTING—1

Rockefeller

The bill (H.R. 3539), as amended, was passed, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 3539) entitled "An Act to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE*.—This Act may be cited as the "Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Amendments to title 49, United States Code.