

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. FORD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 4

(Purpose: To prohibit the personal use of accrued frequent flyer miles by Members and employees of the Congress)

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

I will not debate this amendment, but I am going to ask the clerk to read the entire amendment. I think it explains it totally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD, proposes an amendment numbered 4.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC.—USE OF FREQUENT FLYER MILES.**

(a) LIMITATION OF THE USE OF TRAVEL AWARDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any rule, regulation, or other authority, any travel award that accrues by reason of official travel of a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives shall be considered the property of the Government and may not be converted to personal use.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term "travel award" means any frequent flyer, free, or discounted travel, or other travel benefit, whether awarded by coupon, membership, or otherwise; and

(2) the term "official travel" means travel engaged in the course of official business of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I thank the clerk.

Mr. President, the amendment I have sent to the desk relates to the use of frequent flier bonuses usually awarded by airlines. Both the Senate travel regulations and those applicable to executive branch travel require that any such benefits paid by an airline that are based on travel that was paid by taxpayer funds must be used for official purposes.

Senate travel regulations on this subject are as follows:

Discount coupons, frequent flyer mileage, or other evidence of reduced fares, obtained on official travel, shall be turned in to the office for which the travel was performed so that they may be utilized for future official travel. This regulation is predicated upon the general government policy that all promotional materials such as bonus flights, reduced-fare coupons, cash, merchandise, gifts, credits toward future free or reduced costs of services or goods, earned as a result of trips paid by appropriated funds are the property of the government and may not be retained by the traveler for personal use.

This amendment will require that all such benefits be used for official travel by the office that pays for the original travel. In this way, the Government rather than the individual traveler will receive the benefit.

The correctness of this policy is so obvious that I find it strange that an amendment, such as the one I now offer, should have to be considered. I can find no justification for a public official or elected Member of Congress to consider and use such a bonus for personal purposes. The value of any such bonus awarded to a traveler is included in the price of the ticket. Since the taxpayers have paid for that benefit when the travel is charged to the Government, it is only right that the taxpayer receive such a benefit.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I have indicated there will be no more votes this evening. This will be the pending amendment. We will be back on the bill at 9:30 tomorrow morning, and we will be on it throughout the day tomorrow and Monday, unless we can reach some agreement. I would be prepared to entertain an agreement that would let us proceed with the amendments and postpone votes until Tuesday a.m. and then move to the unfunded mandates legislation at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday. So we will be working on it. If we cannot reach an agreement, we will just finish this bill and proceed as we can on unfunded mandates.

Mr. GLENN. There will be votes tomorrow?

Mr. DOLE. There will be votes tomorrow, yes.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is noted.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for not more than 5 minutes each.

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

THE DECISION TO ABOLISH CAUCUSES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, the decision by the House Republican Conference to abolish legislative service organizations brings to an end the proud and productive history of the

Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus.

With regret that the caucus will not be able to play a role at this critical time of debate over the role of U.S. foreign policy in the post-cold-war world, the caucus will cost its doors in 1995. We are pursuing the possibility of establishing a new private entity to perform certain caucus roles, but at this time we plan to transfer caucus papers to the Legislative Archives Center of the National Archives. We also plan to transfer any unobligated caucus funds to the Treasury.

For 30 years this bipartisan caucus—formerly named Members of Congress for Peace through Law—has played a constructive role on issues of war and peace in our time: in the 1960's it opposed the war in Vietnam; in the 1970's and 1980's it championed efforts for nuclear arms control; in the 1980's it built a powerful congressional coalition seeking negotiated solutions to the wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua; and in the 1990's it sought to focus on the post-cold war problems of weapons proliferation and the need for a strengthened United Nations. Throughout, it has also worked to promote human rights and improve the economic situation of peoples in the developing world.

Its record in providing legislative services is also a proud one: during the 103d Congress alone, the caucus issued 150 legislative alerts and reports, over 30 special issue reports and fact sheets, and 3 in-depth comprehensive policy reports. It also hosted 10 meetings for Members or staff with outside experts. Claims by LSO opponents that LSO's are simply special interest groups with little legislative function are, certainly in this case, patently untrue.

Finally, throughout its history, the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus has upheld the strictest standards of financial accountability and has fully complied with LSO regulations and reporting.

On behalf of the 125 caucus members, I express our hope that in some way, even without a support staff to coordinate our efforts, will be able to continue the distinguished tradition of acting in a bipartisan and bicameral manner to pursue the goal of a more peaceful world.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor of the Congressional Accountability Act. I have cosponsored this legislation during the past several years because of my strong belief that what is fair is fair and what is right is right—whether it is in the halls of Congress or the factories, shops and offices throughout America.

Traditionally, Congress has exempted itself from fair labor practices, occupational safety and health, age discrimination and many other laws with which