

asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints Mr. KASICH, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. SHAW, Mr. TALENT, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FRANKS, of Connecticut, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. GOODLATY, Mr. SABO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FORD, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. STENHOLM, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BECERRA, Mrs. THURMAN, and Ms. WOOLSEY as the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 6968(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Speaker appoints Mr. Hale of Pennsylvania as a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 4:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 2337. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for increased taxpayer protections.

At 6:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1627. An act to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3235. An act to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics for 3 years, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1114) to authorize minors who are under the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and who are under 18 years of age to load materials into balers and compacters that meet appropriate American National Standards Institute design safety standards.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3814. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Government Affairs:

Franklin D. Raines, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 1989. A bill to authorize the construction and operation of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System in the State of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 1990. A bill to reauthorize appropriations for the Civil Rights Commission Act of 1983, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIDEN (by request):

S. 1991. A bill entitled the "Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1992. A bill to recognize the significance of the AIDS Memorial Grove, located in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, California, and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to designate the AIDS Memorial Grove as a national memorial; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 1989. A bill to authorize the construction and operation of the Fort Peck Reservation rural water system in the State of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### FORT PECK RESERVATION RURAL WATER SYSTEM ACT OF 1996

• Mr. BURNS. Madam President, today, I introduce a bill that will ensure the Assiniboine and Sioux people of the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana a safe and reliable water supply system. The Fort Peck Reservation is located in northeastern Montana. It is one of the largest reservations in the United States, and has a population of more than 10,000. The Fort Peck Reservation faces problems similar to all reservations in the country, that of remote rural areas. This reservation also suffers from a very high unemployment rate, 75 percent. Added to all this, the populations on the reservation suffer from high incident of heart disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes. A safe and reliable source of water is needed to both improve the health status of the residents and to encourage economic development and thereby self-sufficiency for this area.

This legislation would authorize a reservation-wide municipal, rural and industrial water system for the Fort Peck Reservation. It would provide a much needed boost to the future of the region and for economic development, and ultimately economic self-sufficiency for the entire area. My bill has the support of the residents of the reservation and the endorsement of the Tribal Council of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes.

The residents of the Fort Peck Reservation are now plagued with major

drinking water problems. In one of the communities, the sulfate levels in the water are four times the standard for safe drinking water. In four of the communities the iron levels are five times the standard. Sadly, some families were forced to abandon their homes as a result of substandard water quality. Basically, the present water supply system is inadequate and unreliable to supply a safe water supply to those people that live on the reservation.

Several of the local water systems have had occurrences of biological contamination in recent years. As a result, the Indian Health Service has been forced to issue several health alerts for drinking water. In many cases, residents of reservation communities are forced to purchase bottled water. Not a big deal to those who can afford it, but difficult to a population that has the unemployment rate found on the reservation. All this, despite the fact that within spitting distance is one of the largest man-made reservoirs in the United States, built on the Missouri River.

Agriculture continues to maintain the No. 1 position in terms of economic impact in Montana. In a rural area like the Fort Peck Reservation agriculture plays the key role in the economy, more so than in many areas of the State. The water system authorized by the legislation will not only provide a good source of drinking water, but also a water supply necessary to protect and preserve the livestock operations on the reservation. A major constraint on the growth of the livestock industry around Fort Peck has been the lack of adequate watering sites for cattle. This water supply system would provide the necessary water taps to fill watering tanks for livestock, which in normal times would boost the local economy of the region and the State. An additional benefit of this system would be more effective use of water for both water and soil conservation and rangeland management.

The future water needs of the reservation are expanding. Data show that the reservation population is growing, as many tribal members are returning to the reservation. It is clear that the people that live on the reservation, both tribal and nontribal members, are in desperate need of a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

The solution to this need for an adequate and safe water supply is a reservation-wide water pipeline that will deliver a safe and reliable source of water to the residents. In addition this water project will be constructed in size to allow communities off the reservation the future ability to tap into the system. A similar system for water distribution is currently in use on a reservation in South Dakota.

The people of the Fort Peck Reservation the State of Montana are only asking for one basic life necessity. Good, clean, safe drinking water. This is something that the more developed regions of the Nation take for granted,

but in rural America we still seek to develop.

I realize that this bill will be assigned a number and will not go much further than being referred to a committee. However, this issue needs to be placed upon the radar screens of Congress, so that in the coming years we can get this accomplished for the Fort Peck Reservation and the people of the State of Montana. ●

By Mr. BIDEN (by request):

S. 1991. A bill entitled the "Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE ANTI-GANG AND YOUTH VIOLENCE CONTROL ACT OF 1996

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996. This is the President's juvenile justice bill, and I am introducing it at his request.

Over the last several years, a consensus has been building in our Nation, and we are now in the unusual position of having the public and the experts in agreement that juvenile crime and violence is the most pressing problem facing America.

Moreover, we now have the statistics to back up the consensus: This past February, the U.S. Department of Justice released an update to its first national report on juvenile offenders and victims.

The numbers in this report, as well as those in the FBI's most recent uniform crime report, demonstrate what many have been warning of for the last several years—we are facing a devastating rise in juvenile violence and crime.

Between 1988 and 1994 the juvenile violent crime arrest rate has increased by more than 50 percent.

In 1994, there were more than 125,000 juvenile arrests for violent crime offenses and another 131,000 juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations.

A total of more than 2.2 million juveniles were arrested for crimes in 1994.

Between 1993 and 1994, while adult arrest rates remained virtually stable, the total number of juvenile arrests increased 11 percent.

Over this same period, the number of juvenile arrests for violent crime increased 6.5 percent.

Most frightening, the Justice Department study also forecast that, even if the overall crime rate stops growing, the rising number of juveniles will nonetheless produce a 22-percent rise in violent crime arrests.

And, should the violent crime rate continue to grow as it has between 1983 and 1992, the number of juveniles arrested for violent crimes will double by the year 2010 to more than 260,000 arrests.

The President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act includes important provisions to address these increases in chronic, violent offenders, including transferring the most serious offenders to adult court for prosecution,

increasing the range of sanctions available to the courts in sentencing a juvenile, increasing the length of time a juvenile can be incarcerated, and increasing the access courts have to a juvenile offender's prior record.

In my view, these provisions take an important first step toward beginning a needed dialog about a problem that is complicated and must be addressed over the long term. I hope that we can build on what the President has proposed, because we face a three-tiered challenge in reforming the juvenile justice system.

As juvenile violence grows, both in rate and intensity, it is, of course, important to reform the juvenile justice system to address the most violent young criminals. The current system was never designed to handle either the number of juveniles or the level of violence being perpetrated by a small number of juveniles. The President's bill focuses on this aspect of juvenile justice reform.

Just as critical—if not more so—if we are to effectively end the rise of juvenile crime rates is to focus on where this new breed of criminals is coming from and work to prevent future increases like the ones we have seen over the past decade.

Allow me to put some of the aforementioned statistics in context.

First, even with the increases in juvenile crime and violence, juveniles accounted for just 14 percent of all violent crimes and 25 percent of all property crimes in 1994.

Second, a small proportion of all children commit most of the violent juvenile crimes—less than one-half of 1 percent of all juveniles were arrested for a violent crime, and approximately 7 percent of youth who commit crime are violent offenders.

This last number is both heartening and frightening. On the one hand, it indicates that there is a small target population which demands our immediate attention, and that targeting this population could have significant results in lowering juvenile crime rates. As I noted, the President's bill addresses this need to crack down on this group.

On the other hand, the President's bill does not address the very real need to address the 95 percent of kids who are not yet committing serious crimes, but are on the crime path and will become part of this 5 percent if left unchecked.

In other words, we must do more to identify those offenders who will end up a part of that dangerous 5 percent and turn them around before they are too far down the road to violence.

Focusing attention only on the violent 5 percent misses the essential point that most kids in the juvenile justice system—95 percent of all juveniles arrested—are not violent. They are also often first-time offenders. These are the juveniles the system was originally designed to handle, and rightfully so, because these are the

children who can still be deterred from becoming life-long criminals if we provide juvenile courts with the appropriate prevention and intervention resources at this critical stage.

Today, in most States, a juvenile can commit multiple, nonviolent offenses before they get any real attention from the juvenile justice system. This must change. We must help these 95 percent of juvenile offenders at the time of their first misbehavior and keep them from becoming repeat or serious offenders. This means giving juvenile court judges the ability to impose a range of graduated sanctions designed to prevent additional criminal behavior.

Finally, we must realize that most children are not delinquent—94 percent of children in 1994 did not come before a judge—but these children are in danger of becoming delinquent due to the risk factors many of them face.

Any truly comprehensive juvenile justice plan must address not only those children already in the system, but it must also focus on those children who may enter the system if their needs are not addressed.

This task may sound like an impossible task, but it is not. We know what works and we can implement it. For example, we know that nearly 50 percent of all youth crime occurs during the hours after-school and before dinnertime, as these are the hours that 80 percent of America's children during these hours return to homes where no adults are present to provide supervision.

By providing "safe-havens" such as boys and girls clubs and police athletic leagues where children can go after school, we can remove children from the streets and keep them out of trouble.

In addition, we know that most juvenile offenders target other juveniles as their victims. By providing safe, supervised activities for children, we also achieve the goal of "target-hardening"—that is, we can reduce juvenile crime by removing potential victims from offender's paths.

Mr. President, as I have stated, although I generally support the efforts and initiatives of the President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act, it can only be one component of an overall juvenile justice initiative if it is to be successful. The President's bill does contain some important initiatives to deal with the most violent youth offenders. Among others, these provisions—which incorporate proposals made by me and other Members of Congress, include programs to initiate drug and gun courts in the juvenile system, to increase penalties for engaging children in drug trafficking, and for increasing controls on dangerous drugs such as Rohypnol and methamphetamine which are becoming increasingly popular among youth.

I commend the President on his efforts, and I urge the President and my colleagues to continue to address the

issues of juvenile justice by working with me to develop a comprehensive youth violence control and delinquency prevention plan.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1992. A bill to recognize the significance of the AIDS Memorial Grove, located in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, California, and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to designate the AIDS Memorial Grove as a national memorial; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE AIDS MEMORIAL GROVE ACT OF 1996

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the AIDS Memorial Grove Act of 1996.

This bill is identical to H.R. 3193 sponsored by Congresswoman PELOSI in the House.

The legislation recognizes the significance of the 15-acre AIDS Memorial Grove in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and directs the Secretary of Interior to designate the AIDS Memorial Grove as a national memorial.

The AIDS Memorial Grove is a place where people come together to grieve, find solace, support and hope. Since 1991, volunteers have been planting trees and maintaining this woodland area. Visitors come not only from San Francisco, but also from all across the United States.

In giving national recognition to the area, the legislation makes the AIDS Memorial Grove the Nation's first living memorial dedicated to the thousands of Americans who have died of AIDS and in support of individuals who are living with acquired immune deficiency syndrome and their families and friends.

No Federal funds would be required.

The AIDS Memorial Grove is, and will continue to be, a public/private partnership totally supported by private donations. The AIDS Memorial Grove board of directors already has signed a 99-year agreement with the City of San Francisco and the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department to maintain the grove in perpetuity.

The legislation is consistent with other bills creating areas affiliated with the National Park System. I urge my colleagues to join me in working for its enactment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1992

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "AIDS Memorial Grove Act of 1996".

#### SEC. 2. RECOGNITION AND DESIGNATION OF THE AIDS MEMORIAL GROVE AS NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

(a) RECOGNITION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AIDS MEMORIAL GROVE.—The Congress hereby recognizes the significance of the AIDS Memorial Grove, located in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, California, as a memorial—

(1) dedicated to individuals who have died as a result of acquired immune deficiency syndrome; and

(2) in support of individuals who are living with acquired immune deficiency syndrome and their loved ones and caregivers.

(b) DESIGNATION AS NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate the AIDS Memorial Grove as a national memorial.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 1646

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. FRAHM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1646, a bill to authorize and facilitate a program to enhance safety, training, research and development, and safety education in the propane gas industry for the benefit of propane consumers and the public, and for other purposes.

S. 1675

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1675, a bill to provide for the nationwide tracking of convicted sexual predators, and for other purposes.

S. 1743

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1743, a bill to provide temporary emergency livestock feed assistance for certain producers, and for other purposes.

S. 1857

At the request of Mr. GREGG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1857, a bill to establish a bipartisan commission on campaign practices and provide that its recommendations be given expedited consideration.

S. 1898

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1898, a bill to protect the genetic privacy of individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1954

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1954, a bill to establish a uniform and more efficient Federal process for protecting property owners' rights guaranteed by the fifth amendment.

S. 1957

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana

[Mr. BREAU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1957, a bill to amend chapter 59 of title 49, United States Code, relating to intermodal safe container transportation.

S. 1987

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1987, a bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit the use of Social Security and Medicare trust funds for certain expenditures relating to union representatives at the Social Security Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services.

AMENDMENT NO. 4974

At the request of Mr. LEAHY his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4974 proposed to H.R. 3603, a bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5017

At the request of Mr. BREAU, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5017 proposed to H.R. 3540, a bill making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5017 proposed to H.R. 3540, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 5018

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5018 proposed to H.R. 3540, a bill making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

COHEN (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 5019

Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BREAU, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. THOMAS) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 3540) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; as follows: