

very stringent, and we don't back off those requirements," he said.

If borrowers don't qualify, they are told immediately. Except for extremely large or complicated loans, the decision is made at the local bank, not in Bowling Green, Lester said. For those who qualify, Trans Financial tries to become their sole source of loans and other financial services.

#### BANKS ACQUIRED BY TRANS FINANCIAL

Main acquisitions of Trans Financial Bancorp:

Citizens Bank and Trust Co., Glasgow, 1985.  
First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Russellville, 1990.

Future Federal Savings Bank, branches in Glasgow and Tompkinsville, 1991.

First Federal Savings Bank of Tennessee, Tullahoma, Tenn., 1992.

Maury Federal Savings Bank, Columbia, Tenn., 1992.

Heritage Bank for Savings, five branches in middle Tennessee, 1992.

Dawson Springs Bancorp Inc., which owned Commercial Bank of Dawson and Kentucky State Bank in Scottsville, 1992.

Citizens Bank of Pikeville, 1993.●

#### VOTES DURING ABSENCE DUE TO ILLNESS

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, during the weeks of June 21 and June 28, I was absent from the Senate due to illness. I am grateful to the majority leader and the floor staff for announcing votes for me. However, I was unable to be announced for several votes on the omnibus budget reconciliation bill, and wish to state for the record now how I would have voted and I been present. On June 24, on rollcall vote No. 171, I would have voted "no"; on rollcall vote No. 174, I would have voted "yes"; on June 25, on rollcall vote No. 183, I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall vote No. 186, I would have voted "no"; on rollcall vote No. 188, I would have voted "no"; and on rollcall vote No. 189, I would have voted "yes."●

#### RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT

● Mr. MACK. Mr. President, today, I join 54 of my colleagues in cosponsoring the Religious Freedom Restoration Act [RFRA]. Passage of the act is of great importance to reestablishing the sanctity and value of religious freedom. RFRA will effectively overturn a troubling decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Employment Division versus Smith* (1990), a case that severely curtailed the free-exercise clause of the first amendment, by restoring the standard by which religious freedom claims should be resolved.

I endorse this legislation with some qualification, however. I am concerned about the act's impact on local, State, and Federal correctional facilities. Although this bill has the commendable goal of protecting religious freedom, I believe the act, as it currently stands, could upset the precarious balance between the rights of inmates and the security needs of our jails and prisons. Twenty-six State attorneys general, including Florida's, as well as the Gov-

ernor of Florida and our secretary of corrections, have all expressed concern over the act's effect of raising the legal standard prison administrators will be required to meet in instances where inmates assert entitlement to special treatment based on religious rights.

The current legal standard requires prison administrators to reasonably accommodate the free exercise rights of individual inmates, but allows a balance to be struck between such rights and institutional order. S. 578 will elevate the asserted individual inmate rights over the operational needs of prisons and thereby impose additional and unnecessary costs for incarcerating felons.

Florida citizens are already besieged by crime, and simply should not be required to shoulder a greater financial burden in order to accommodate such requests. Therefore, although I join now as a cosponsor, I also intend to support Senator REID's amendment, which merely exempts prisons from coverage under the act.●

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The GLENN. 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 EMPLOYEES LEAVE SHARING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1993

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 124, S. 1130, the Federal Employees Leave Sharing Amendments Act of 1993; that the bill be deemed read the third time, passed, the motion to reconsider laid upon the table; that any statements relative to this measure appear in the RECORD at the appropriate place.

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

So the bill (S. 1130) was deemed read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1130

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Leave Sharing Amendments Act of 1993".

#### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUATION OF LEAVE TRANSFER AND LEAVE BANK PROGRAMS.

Section 2 of the Federal Employees Leave Sharing Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-566; 102 Stat. 2844) is amended by striking out subsection (d).

#### SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF ADVANCED LEAVE AS AVAILABLE PAID LEAVE.

(a) LEAVE TRANSFER PROGRAM.—Section 6331(4) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period "(except such paid leave shall not include advanced leave)".

(b) LEAVE BANK PROGRAMS.—Section 6361(6) is amended by inserting before the period "(except such paid leave shall not include advanced leave)".

#### SEC. 4. ACCRUAL OF LEAVE.

Section 6337 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking out subsection (c); and  
(2) striking out subsection (b)(2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), any annual or sick leave accrued by an employee under this section shall be—

"(A) credited to the annual leave or sick leave account of such employee, as appropriate; and

"(B) available for use by such employee as provided under this subchapter.

"(3) If an employee's medical emergency terminates as described under section 6335(a)(3), no leave shall be credited to such employee under this section."

#### SEC. 5. EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN LEAVE BANK PROGRAMS AND LEAVE TRANSFER PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6373 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

§ 6373. Employee participation in leave bank programs and leave transfer programs

"(a) An agency may—

"(1) establish a leave bank program under the provisions of this chapter and a leave transfer program under the provisions of subchapter III; and

"(2) provide for an employee of such agency to participate in either or both such programs.

"(b) The Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations to include procedures to carry out this subchapter when a leave contributor and a leave recipient are participants in different programs under this subchapter."

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by amending the item relating to section 6373 to read as follows:

"6373. Employee participation in leave bank programs and leave transfer programs."

#### SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to leave accrued or accumulated before, on, and after such date.

#### MEASURE TO BE REFERRED TO ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE—S. 1216

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reports S. 1216, a bill to resolve the 107th meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian and Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribes, the bill then be referred to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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