

However, a win-win proposal for all D.C. metropolitan residents is possible. It will create high-paying job opportunities for high-school graduates through improved skill training. It will provide the needed repairs to the D.C. school infrastructure. It will provide funds to improve schools and other area training institutions.

A recent report issued by the Greater Washington Board of Trade indicates that there are approximately 50,000 high-paying jobs requiring information technology skills in the Washington metropolitan area. These jobs pay on average \$40,000 a year. By filling these jobs the Board of Trade estimates an additional \$3.5 billion annually would be injected into the economy of what we call 'the golden crescent'—the Washington metropolitan region that stretches from Annapolis, Maryland to Winchester, Virginia.

But actually, this labor market shortage is a national problem. There are an estimated 190,000 information technology jobs going begging in the Nation for lack of skilled workers. Congress is presently trying to pass legislation to revamp our workforce training laws. We have at this time a prime opportunity to solve the D.C. metropolitan problem and provide a national model to help correct the serious national skill training deficiencies. I am introducing legislation today to accomplish this "win-win" structure.

If the Washington metropolitan area were to become a model for the rest of the country we could jump start the rest of the country in solving this serious national problem. And this could be done with no additional Federal cost. But, of course, there is a hitch.

My plan would require a 3-percent non-resident income tax on D.C. commuter wages. But remember, it would cost the commuters nothing because of laws requiring mutual offsetting tax credits. There would be an offset against the State income taxes of Maryland and Virginia. This would allow the commuter dollars to stay within the metropolitan region instead of going to Richmond and Annapolis with the hope of it coming back.

One percent of this new revenue would be used to repair the D.C. school infrastructure. Bonds could then be amortized for the \$2 billion needed. The other two percent would fund a trust overseen by metro-area school and business leaders to provide funding for regional skill training.

Benefits to the regional economy should more than offset any losses to the States. It is hard to argue against growing the local Maryland and Virginia metro-area economies by \$3.5 billion a year. This and future gains would more than offset the 1 percent going solely to D.C.

And finally, this bill results in hundreds of millions of dollars in savings to the Federal Government; hundreds of millions of dollars of help to the suburbs surrounding the capital; the repair of the D.C. school system and the

overall improvement of the regional school system; and potential revenue gains to Maryland and Virginia. Most importantly, it would make the congressional and administration plans sensible instead of senseless. We must not miss this opportunity.

By Mr. D'AMATO (by request):

S. 1071. A bill to facilitate the effective and efficient management of the homeless assistance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, including the merger of such programs into one performance fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

THE HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE AND
MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1997

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, I introduce the Homelessness Assistance and Management Reform Act of 1997 at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 89

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 89, a bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals and their family members on the basis of genetic information, or a request for genetic services.

S. 484

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 484, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a pediatric research initiative.

S. 755

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 755, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the provisions of chapter 76 of that title (relating to missing persons) as in effect before the amendments made by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 and to make other improvements to that chapter.

S. 1067

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1067, a bill to prohibit United States military assistance and arms transfers to foreign governments that are undemocratic, do not adequately protect human rights, are engaged in acts of armed aggression, or are not fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 12

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON], the Senator from

New York [Mr. D'AMATO], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 12, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the collection of data on ancestry in the decennial census.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 39, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the German Government should expand and simplify its reparations system, provide reparations to Holocaust survivors in Eastern and Central Europe, and set up a fund to help cover the medical expenses of Holocaust survivors.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
43—URGING THE U.S.
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE TO
PURSUE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT
PROVISIONS WITH THE WTO

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. KERREY) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 43

Whereas the North American Free Trade Agreement (in this resolution, referred to as "the NAFTA") was intended to reduce trade barriers between Canada, Mexico and the United States;

Whereas the NAFTA represented an opportunity for corn farmers and refiners to increase exports of highly competitive United States corn and corn products;

Whereas Corn is the number one U.S. cash crop with a value of \$25,000,000,000;

Whereas U.S. corn refiners are highly efficient, provide over 10,000 non-farm jobs, and add over \$2,000,000 of value to the U.S. corn crop;

Whereas the Government of Mexico has initiated an antidumping investigation into imports of high fructose corn syrup from the United States which may violate the antidumping standards of the World Trade Organization;

Whereas On June 25, 1997, the Government of Mexico published a Preliminary Determination imposing very high antidumping duties on imports of United States high fructose corn syrup;

Whereas there has been concern that Mexico's initiation of the antidumping investigation was motivated by political pressure from the Mexican sugar industry rather than the merits of Mexico's antidumping law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of Mexico should review carefully whether it properly initiated this antidumping investigation in conformity with the standards set forth in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Antidumping, and should terminate this investigation immediately;

(2) if the United States Trade Representative considers that Mexico initiated this antidumping investigation in violation of World Trade Organization standards, and if the Government of Mexico does not terminate the antidumping investigation, then the United States Trade Representative should