Transportation, the Secretary of Commerce, and representatives from interested private sector entities, States, and local governments shall—

Reset the matter appearing on page 91, beginning with line 24 through line 22 on page 92, 2 ems closer to the left margin.

On page 91, line 24, strike "(E)" and insert "(I)".

On page 92, line 4, strike "(F)" and insert "(G)".

On page 92, beginning in line 6, strike "subsection (D)" and insert "subsection (c)(2)(D)".

On page 92, line 12, strike "(ii)" and insert "(i)".

On page 92, line 13, strike "(iii)" and insert "(ii)".

On page 92, line 15, strike "(iii)" and insert "(i)".

On page 92, line 17, strike "(iv)" and insert "(ii)".

On page 92, line 18, strike "(A)" and insert "(A)(i)".

On page 92, beginning in line 21, strike "launched in the United States...national level," and insert "national ranges in the United States viable and competitive."

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on Friday, July 31, 1998 at 9:00 a.m. in SR-328A. The purpose of this meeting will be to review pending nominations to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Saturday, July 30, 1998. The purpose of this meeting will be to examine a recent concept release by CFTC on over-the-counter derivatives and related legislation proposed by the Treasury Department, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the SEC.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 30, 1998, to conduct a mark-up of S. 1405, the "Financial Regulatory Relief and Economic Efficiency Act of 1997".

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a hearing to receive testimony from Romulo L. Diaz, Jr., nominated by the President to be an Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resource Management of the Environmental Protection Agency, Thursday, July 30, 1998, at 10:00 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406).

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Thursday, July 30, 1998 at 9:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold an executive business meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 30, 1998, at 9:30 a.m. in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 30, 1998 at 1:00 p.m. in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building to hold a hearing on: "Judicial Nominations."

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 30, 1998 at 2:15 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR, WETLANDS, PRIVATE PROPERTY, AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety be granted permission to conduct an oversight hearing on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Thursday, July 30, 1998, at 9:00 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406).

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HARNESSING AMERICAN IDEALS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I submit an article to be printed in the Record. I thought it would be beneficial for my colleagues to learn about the success that the AmeriCorps program has had among my constituents in Illinois. These are only a few stories about the positive impact that the program has had on people who live in often under served communities in the Chicago area.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, July 3, 1998]

HARNESSING AMERICAN IDEALS

By [Michael Gillis]

In Uptown, they teach Asian English and help them adjust to life in the United States.

In Ford Heights, they help low-income parents become better teachers of their own children.

In neighborhoods throughout the Chicago area, they teach adults how to read, tutor students after school, counsel battered women, teach first aid and help communities right themselves.

Four years after President Clinton's AmeriCorps project was launched amid a flurry of publicity, its workers are toiling away in relative obscurity. While some still criticize the program for its cost, supporters say it is changing the city in small, but important, ways.

"We never say we're going to change a community in a year," said Craig Huffman, executive director of City Year Chicago, which employed about 50 AmeriCorps workers last year and this week received funding to hire about 55 workers starting in the fall.

"But far too many people use the excuse that problems are insurmountable. ... You have to think about solving a problem, even when everyone else is saying it can't be solved."

AmeriCorps workers say they're more than worth the money they're paid.

"I realized the impact that one person can have in a lot of lives," said Lisa Nova, 23, of Flossmoor, who taught CPR and first aid to thousands of Chicago public school students in the last year as one of the 13 AmeriCorps workers for the American Red Cross of Greater Chicago.

That's the kind of idealism Clinton sought to harness when he proposed the AmeriCorps program during his 1992 presidential campaign. Lawmakers passed Clinton's pet project in 1993, and Clinton signed the bill using the pens Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy used to create the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Peace Corps.

Under the program, which is run by a public-private partnership called the Corporation for Public Service, $4,725 to apply toward college tuition or student loans by completing a year of community...
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service work. They also earn living allowances of about $7,400 a year and health care and child day care benefits.

About 90,000 people have served in the program since it started in 1993. More than $1.7 billion has been spent on or committed to the program so far, including $400 million set aside for education awards.

This year has about 500 Americorps workers. About 450 are expected next year.

According to the Corporation for National Service, Americorps workers last year tutored more than 500,000 youth, mentored 95,000 more, created 3,100 safety patrols, built or repaired 2,000 homes, placed 32,000 homeless people in permanent housing and recruited more than 300,000 volunteers.

Many Republicans, including House Speaker Newt Gingrich (Ga.), oppose the national service program. Gingrich told Newsweek magazine in 1995 that he was “totally, unequivocally opposed to national service. ’’

In a June 1995 letter to President Clinton, Gingrich told the president, “I’m not doing this for the money. I’m doing it to help the community.”

Becky Nieves, 21, of Hanover Park, an Americorps worker for City Year who helped run an after-school program on gardening and environment, said she learned how much she meant to her students at the end of the year. “When it’s over and you say your goodbyes, and the kids tell you what they think that’s when you know you’ve made a difference,” she said.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CBO COST ESTIMATE ON S. 1283

Mr. D’AMATO, Mr. President, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs reported S. 1283, the “Little Rock Nine Congressional Gold Medal Act” on Friday, July 23, 1998.

The Committee report, S. 105-245, was filed on Friday, July 10, 1998.

The Congressional Budget Office cost estimate required by Senate Rule XXVI, section 11(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Impoundment and Control Act, was not included in the Committee Report. Instead, the Committee indicated the Congressional Budget Office cost estimate would be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD when it became available.

Mr. President, I ask that the full statement and cover letter from the Congressional Budget Office regarding S. 1283 be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,

HON. ALFONSE M. D’AMATO,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1283, an act to award congressional gold medals to the “Little Rock Nine” to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the integration of the Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is John R. Righter.

Sincerely,
JUNE E. O’NEILL, Director.

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

S. 1283–An act to award congressional gold medals to the “Little Rock Nine” on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the integration of the Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

S. 1283 would authorize the President to present gold medals to J ear Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Pattillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and J efferson Thomas, re-

ferred to as the “Little Rock Nine,” on behalf of the Congress. To help recover the costs of the gold medals, the legislation would authorize the U.S. Mint to strike and sell bronze duplicates of the medals at a price that covers production costs for both the medals and the duplicates.

Based on the costs of the gold medals produced by the Mint, CBO estimates that authorizing the gold medals would increase direct spending from the U.S. Mint Public En-

venience Fund by about $65 million in fiscal year 1999, largely to cover the cost of the gold for each medal. The Mint could recoup some of those costs by selling bronze duplicates of the public, however, based on the cost of duplicates in previous cases, we expect that the proceeds from the duplicates would not cover the cost of the medals.

In addition to authorizing the gold medals, the legislation would allow the Mint to con-
tinue selling coins commemorating Jackie Robinson through the end of this calendar year. CBO estimates that extending the time by which the Mint can sell these coins would increase collections to the Mint by about $1 million over fiscal years 1998 and 1999. (The Mint’s authority to sell the coins expired on July 1.) According to the Mint, it has close to 60,000 coins in its inventory. If the Mint were to sell all of its inventory, it would generate between $3 million and $5 million in additional collections, net of sur-

charges that must be paid to the Mint. The Mint would sell far less than the amount of its inventory, however, because the coins were available already for purchase by the public. CBO expects that the Mint would sell far less than the amount of its inventory, however, because the coins were available already for purchase by the public. CBO expects that the Mint would sell far less than the amount of its inventory, however, because the Mint can retain and spend the additional collections on other commercial activities. CBO estimates that the provision would have no net budgetary impact over time.

S. 1283 would affect direct spending, so pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. S. 1283 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Un-

fund Mandates Reform Act and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

The CBO staff contact is John R. Righter. This estimate was approved by Paul N. Van de Ven, Acting Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE

EQUITABLE COMPENSATION ACT OF 1998

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support as a co-
sponsor of S. 1905, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act of 1998. This important issue is the highest priority for the Cheyenne River Sioux tribe and will have a positive and lasting impact on the Cheyenne River reservation community and the entire State of South Dakota. I have worked closely with the Indian Affairs Committee to ensure that this legislation protects the future interests of tribal members, and I am pleased that the bill reported by the Committee reflects these concerns. I am committed to seeing that the bill receives strong Senate support, and look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that the bill moves forward for approval by the full Senate.