

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 "(1)".

On page 92, line 5, strike "(F)" and insert "(2)".

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

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

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

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

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

On page 92, line 18, strike "clauses (i) through (iii);" and insert "subparagraphs (A) through (C);"

On page 92, line 19, strike "(G)" and insert "(3)".

On page 92, beginning in line 21, strike "launch sites in the United States cost-competitive on an international 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 allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, 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 Com-

mittee 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 Resources Management of the Environmental Protection Agency, and J. Charles Fox, nominated by the President to be an Assistant Administrator for Water of the Environmental Protection Agency, Thursday, July 30, 1998, 2:00 p.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 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Committee on Governmental Affairs to meet on Thursday, July 30, 1998, at 10:00 a.m. for a hearing on Observations on the Census Dress Rehearsal and Implications for Census 2000.

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 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.

SUBCOMMITTEE 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.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Communications of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 30, 1998, at 9:30 a.m. on international satellite reform.

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 this 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 immigrants 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 Novak, 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, students earn \$4,725 to apply toward college tuition or student loans by completing a year of community

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, Illinois 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 rehabilitated 5,600 homes, placed 32,000 homeless people in permanent housing and recruited more than 300,000 volunteers.

Many Republicans, including House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), oppose the national service program. Gingrich told Newsweek magazine in 1995 that he was "totally, unequivocally opposed to national service. . . . It is coerced volunteerism. It's a gimmick."

Critics also question whether the program is worth the expense, but officials at the corporation say they try to fund programs that get the most bang for the buck. The program uses strict standards to ensure funded programs produce results that can be measured—say, the number of children tutored or the number of homes rehabilitated.

And they argue that the program represents a way for Washington to help communities help themselves—an argument tailor-made for Republicans who advocate decentralizing government.

"Right now there is a consensus in Washington that Washington cannot solve every problem and that we have to look at ways to strengthen local communities so they can take on the needs that are specific to their communities," said Tara Murphy, the director of public affairs for the corporation. "That's exactly what this program does." Two-thirds of the funds go straight to state commissions, made up of members appointed by the governors, she said. Those commissions decide which agencies get the money, and the agencies recruit and deploy the workers, she said.

Agencies that were awarded grants this week to hire Americorps workers don't question whether the program is worth the expense.

"It's definitely worth it," said Pat Clay, the director of the program at the Aunt Martha's Youth Services Center of Park Forest, where 10 Americorps workers teach low-income parents how to instruct their preschool children.

"To see the smile on a child's face, to hear a parent say, 'My child tested very well in a preschool screening test'—that makes it worthwhile. You are investing in a child's future for life.

Aunt Martha's hires its Americorps workers from the communities the program serves—in this case, Ford Heights and Chicago Heights.

The Uptown-based Asian Human Services agency, which will hire about 14 workers to aid Asian refugees and immigrants this year, does the same.

Ralph Hardy, the director of programs at Asian Human Services, said he believes the program is inspiring Americorps workers to a career in public service.

"The outcome of the program will be best seen down the road, say 10 or 15 years from now, after a whole generation has gone through it," he said. "We've seen it here—we have workers who will go into some sort of community-based career."

That's what Trina Poole, 25, plans to do. Poole, one of six Americorps workers at Family Rescue, a community service agency

in South Shore for victims of domestic violence, answers the agency's crisis line and helps arrange services for callers.

A victim of domestic violence herself, Poole said she hopes to be hired for a permanent position to continue providing to women and children the services she never received.

"It's a healing process for me to help as many women as possible," she said. "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 good-byes, and the kids tell you what they learned, that's when you know you've made a difference," she said.♦

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, June 26, 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 available at the time of filing and, therefore, 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,
Washington, DC, July 23, 1998.

Hon. ALFONSE M. D'AMATO,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing,
and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Wash-
ington, DC.

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" on the occasion of 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 Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Pattillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson 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 recent medals produced by the Mint, CBO estimates that authorizing the gold medals would increase direct spending from the U.S. Mint Public Enterprise Fund by about \$65,000 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 to the public; however, based on the sales 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 continue 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 80,000 coins in its inventory. If the Mint were to sell all of its remaining inventory, it would generate between \$3 million and \$5 million in additional collections, net of surcharges that must be paid to the Jackie Robinson Foundation, a nonprofit organization. That range depends on whether the Mint would sell some or all of the coins in bulk at a discounted price. Based on the sales of previous commemorative coin programs and 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 remaining inventory. In any event, 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 Unfunded 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 Water, 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 extremely 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 insure 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 receive strong Senate support, and look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that the bill moves forward for approval by the full Senate.