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 renovated 2,000 homes, placed 2,000 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."

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"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 Neville, 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.

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 24, 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:


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" 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 J ohn R. Righter. Sincerely, J UNE 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 Jearn Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls Lani er, Melba Patillo 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 copious duplicates of the medals at a price that covers production costs for both the medals and the duplicates. Based on the costs of previous medal programs 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 $5 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 to the public, however, based on the selling 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 Jack 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 inventory, it would generate between $3 million and $5 million in additional collections, net of surcharges that must be paid to the U.S. Mint 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 inventory. 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.
The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act would establish a trust fund within the Department of the Treasury for the development of certain tribal infrastructure projects for the Cheyenne River Tribe as compared to those lost to the tribe during several public works projects. The trust fund would be capitalized from a small percentage of hydropower revenues and would be capped at $290 million. Independent research has concluded that the economic loss to the tribe justifies such a compensation fund. The tribe would then receive the interest from the fund to be used according to a development plan based on legislation previously passed by Congress, and prepared in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

This type of funding mechanism has seen unanimous support in the Congress though recent passage of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund Act as well as the Crow Creek legislation passed last Congress. Precedent for these infrastructure development trust funds capitalized through hydro-power revenue was established with the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation Equitable Compensation Act of 1992, which set up a recovery fund financed entirely from a percentage of Pick-Sloan power revenues to compensate the tribes for lands lost to Pick-Sloan.

I believe it is important for the Senate to understand the historic context of this proposed compensation. As you may know, the Flood Control Act of 1944 created five massive earth-filled dams along the Missouri River. Known as the Pick-Sloan Plan, this public works project has since provided much-needed flood control, irrigation, and hydro-power for communities along the Missouri.

Four of the Pick-Sloan dams are located in South Dakota and the impacts of the project have proven indispensable to the people of my State.

Unfortunately, construction of the Big Bend and Fort Randall dams was severely detrimental to economic and agricultural development for several of South Dakota’s tribes, including Cheyenne River. Over 100,000 acres of the tribe’s most fertile and productive land, the basis for the tribal economy, were inundated, forcing the relocation of roughly 30 percent of the tribe’s population and reducing their economic capacity.

The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act of 1998 will enable the Cheyenne River Tribe to address and improve their infrastructure, and will provide the needed resources for further economic development within the Cheyenne River reservation community. However, the damage caused by the Pick-Sloan projects touched every aspect of the tribe’s life in South Dakota, on and off reservation. The economic development goal targeted in this approach is a pressing issue for surrounding communities off reservation as well, because every effort toward healthy local economies in rural South Dakota resonates throughout the State.

I urge you to take time to hear the real story of the PTO project. The clear fact is that consolidation of PTO space will result in wasteful use of funds and prevents PTO from modernizing services for its customers.

The material follows.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE’S LEASE PROCUREMENT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to set the record straight about the Patent and Trademark Office’s lease procurement for a new or remodeled facility and to express my concern about the project’s purchase.

The facts are as follows:

- The Consolidated project will save the PTO at least $72 million. Whether the project proceeds or the PTO must purchase current leased, unconsolidated locations, the PTO will spend approximately $1.3 billion in lease costs over the next 20 years to house the agency. Delaying consolidation will prevent PTO from passing this $72 million in savings on to its fee-paying customers.

- Senate Bill already caps build-out costs. The Senate Appropriations Bill (S. 2260) would permit on or before 2200, as appropriated, would cap interior office build-out at $36.69 per square foot, the Government-wide standard rate. Moreover, these costs are included in the current rate.

- PTO’s projected moving costs are reasonable. All moving costs were taken into account in computing the $72 million in savings available to PTO from passing this $72 million in savings on to its fee-paying customers.

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