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# Congressional Record

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# Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, ultimate Ruler of this world, Lord of all nations and the One to whom all leaders are accountable for the realms of responsibility entrusted to them by You, we return to the work of this Senate in the midst of an international crisis. Like Senates before us in history, we face soul-sized issues with profound humanitarian implications. Bless the Senators as they seek to determine the extent of our Nation's further involvement in finding a solution to the seemingly insolvable problems caused by the bloody civil war in Kosovo. O Dear God, we come to You for guidance and then for the strength and fortitude to act with courage. You are Lord of Serbs and Kosovars, and the nations of NATO. Intervene to bring an end to the merciless persecution, the suffering of homeless refugees, the hate-motivated slaughter of people. Cleanse from Slobodan Milosevic's heart the evil practice of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. And since the United States now is so strategically involved in this crisis, show the Senators and the administration the way to finish the work that has been begun in a just a righteous way that brings peace to that troubled part of the world. In Your all-powerful name. Amen.

## RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. HAGEL. I thank the Chair.

## SCHEDULE

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, this morning the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 2 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each. Following morning business, the Senate may consider any legislative or executive items cleared for action. The leader has announced that there will be no rollcall votes during today's session. So any votes ordered today will be postponed to occur on Tuesday at a time to be determined by the two leaders. It is hoped that the conferees on the budget resolution will be able to complete their work early this week so the Senate may begin consideration of the budget conference report and have a final vote by Thursday.

## MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 2 p.m.

## MEASURES PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 754 and S. 755

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I understand there are now two bills at the desk due for their second readings.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 754) to designate the Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the ''Terry Sanford Federal Building''.

A bill (S. 755) to extend the period for compliance with certain ethical standards for Federal prosecutors.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I will object to further consideration of these measures at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. HAGEL. I thank my colleagues, Mr. President, for their attention. Since there are no other Senators in the Chamber, I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGEL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. THURMOND pertaining to the introduction of S. 763 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SESSIONS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

## PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Anthony Blaylock and Shannon Hamm be granted the privilege of the floor for the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

## KOSOVO

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, as the Senate reconvenes from a 2-week Easter recess, I am sure a number of my colleagues will be coming to the floor to discuss the challenges and the difficulties and the circumstances that exist now with respect to the action being taken in Kosovo. I am one of those who voted to support airstrikes in Kosovo. We voted to give the President the authority to commit U.S. troops and airplanes to conduct airstrikes only, along with our NATO allies, to respond to the ethnic cleansing

● This ''bullet'' symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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and the genocide that has been occurring in Kosovo.

I believe it is in our national interest to respond in these circumstances when we see genocide being committed. When we see ethnic cleansing on the scale as has been committed in Kosovo, we have a responsibility as a community of nations to respond to it, to try to help and to save the lives of those poor, innocent people who are being repressed and in a good many cases murdered, and certainly in hundreds of thousands of cases removed from their homeland, by a tyrant, by someone who does not respect international law. Over 630,000 refugees have been forced from their homes in Kosovo, 25,000 of them loaded on trains in scenes that are reminiscent of the late stages in World War II, sending of the folks to the death camps in the Second World War. Reports of mass executions, burned villages, rapes and robberies—all of this is rampant.

I supported the airstrikes as part of a NATO response to stop this ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. The United States is doing this as a part of NATO, but the United States shoulders the bulk of the burden of the airstrikes in that region. There are 400 U.S. war planes, 400 U.S. aircraft involved in this operation, and about 200 aircraft from the allied nations. During the first week of the war, the United States flew about 90 percent of the sorties. In other words, 90 percent of the pilots and about 90 percent of the airplanes during the first week of that war were U.S. planes and pilots.

I expect we will have briefings this week about the consequences of the airstrikes that have been launched. We have seen substantial television coverage. There has been a great deal of news analysis of all of this, and I think probably everyone here in the Senate is concerned and nervous about what is happening. There is discussion now about whether ground troops ultimately will be needed in that region in order to complete the mission of NATO. I do not know the answer to that, but I do feel very strongly that the introduction of U.S. forces on the ground in the Balkans could be a very, very significant mistake.

The NATO allies, it seems to me, the NATO countries, particularly the European countries, have a greater responsibility, especially in their neighborhood, in their area of the world, to do what is necessary to make the commitment if ground troops are necessary to support this effort. We do not know the consequences of NATO action. We know the consequences of taking no action. That would be the continuation and perhaps the finality of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, perhaps the murder of tens of thousands of additional people, certainly the displacement of hundreds of thousands and more from Kosovo to refugee camps and to other places in the world.

That is unacceptable. None of us want 5 and 10 years from now to look back and say, ''What shame has been wrought upon this world with this ethnic cleansing and this genocide that we did nothing about it.'' That is the reason I think this country and the NATO allies decided we will not allow this to stand; we must take action. So we took action with airstrikes, and those airstrikes continue.

The next decision, I think, will be, Will there be ground troops needed? I will just say, speaking for myself, I am very concerned about the introduction of U.S. ground forces in the Balkans. I believe very strongly that the NATO countries, particularly the European countries, must bear a greater responsibility of that burden. If ground troops are needed for intervention in the Balkans, then I believe that the European countries ought to commit under NATO those ground troops. But I would be very concerned about a decision to commit U.S. ground troops in the Balkans.

Those of us in leadership on the Republican and Democratic side, both in the Senate and in the House, have been invited to meet with President Clinton tomorrow at the White House late in the morning. We will be discussing this issue, I suspect, in greater detail: What have the airstrikes accomplished? What is the mission? How does that mission now continue toward some kind of conclusion, and what might we expect that conclusion to be?

I do not agree with my colleagues at all who say our mission must be to be successful; our mission must be to win with respect to the goals we have established in this area. But no one should mistake that this is a very difficult set of circumstances. We acted because we had to, but this remains a very difficult set of circumstances for this country and for the NATO allies.

It is my hope that very soon Mr. Milosevic will understand that he cannot continue, that this country and many of us in this body view him as a war criminal. I am one who believes he should be tried as a war criminal in front of an international tribunal. I know some are reluctant to do that because then they say you are negotiating ultimately with a war criminal if you negotiate an end to the hostilities.

The fact is, because genocide is being committed, we are persuaded to go in to stop it. By definition, when we began this process, we decided this person was a war criminal at the start. Why are we reluctant now, at anyplace along this process, to ask an international tribunal to brand him, try him in absentia, if necessary, as a war criminal?

There will be much more to discuss on the subject of Kosovo in the coming days. I will be interested, as well, in the views of my colleagues and interested in the meeting with President Clinton tomorrow with the joint leadership of the House and the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak on a different subject, the subject of family farming and agriculture, for another 8 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

## FAMILY FARMING AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me, as we turn towards the agenda before the Senate, from now perhaps until the Fourth of July, to understand that we face an urgent situation in rural America. Family farmers today, in my State and your State, if you represent the farm belt, went to the bank and were told that their investments, all of their 20 or 30 years invested in their farm are gone. They will not be able to plant the ground and raise a crop this year because they are out of money.

I want to read a letter I received from a woman. I talked to her by phone this morning. I was so struck by it, because she represents so well the dilemma and the urgency that we face in family farming.

This is a woman named, Susan Jorgenson, who is from North Dakota. Her husband died last August. She said that he had diabetes. She writes:

> . . . what I really feel caused his death was trying to make a living as a farmer.
>
> I had an auction last week to sell the [farm] machinery, so that I can pay off some of the debt that [we] incurred after 26 years of farming. I have a 17 yr. old son who would not help me prepare for this auction and did not get out of bed the day of the [auction] sale, because he is so heartbroken that he can not continue [to farm] this land.
>
> My husband was an excellent manager and fully educated.
>
> He had a masters degree.
>
> He chose to farm rather than to live in Phoenix where he had a job with Motorola [early on], because he wanted to raise his children in a place with clean air, no crime and good schools. He worked very hard, physically and emotionally to make this farm work and its failure was . . . no fault of his own.

What do we say to families who live on America's farms when prices collapse for the product they produce? And when they take a truckload of grain to the elevator, that elevator operator says, ''Well, the grain market for this grain you produced has no value''? The farmer who worked to plant and harvest the crops, risked the money to farm to get that grain to the elevator thinks, ''Gosh, that's a strange set of circumstances. I'm told my crop has no value, and yet much of the world goes to bed with an ache in their belly because they don't have enough to eat.''

People are starving in other parts of the world. We have images of old women climbing trees scavenging for leaves to eat because there is nothing else to eat. We had a report recently noting a country with a million to a million and a quarter people on the abyss of starvation, and our farmers are told their crops have no value.

The challenge for us in this Congress is to decide whether family farmers matter in our country.

I have a chart that shows all of those counties in America, shown in red, where they have lost more than 15 percent of their population. Largely, it shows in the center part of our country, the farm belt, that people have moved out. Our farm belt is being depopulated.

A century ago we had the Homestead Act to persuade people to come out and begin farming. If you moved out there, the Federal Government gave you 160 acres of land. You were a homesteader; you farmed the land. And we populated the farm belt.

Now look at what has happened: The farm belt is being depopulated for a good number of reasons, the most important of which, in my judgment, is we have a farm program that does not work. The farm program says, ''You're on your own. When market prices collapse, we're not going to provide decent support prices.''

We need to reconnect with decent price supports. We need a Fair Price Plan for Family Farmers, and we need it soon. This Congress has a responsibility, in my judgment, between now and the July 4 recess, to address this urgent situation on America's family farms and to say to family farmers, ''You matter, the products you produce make a difference, they have value, and this country stands behind what you represent in our country.''

We need to do a number of things. We need to pass a better Farm Bill, as I said, a Fair Price Plan. We need meat labeling that will help our ranchers. Let people know what they are eating and where it came from. We need price reporting. Let's see fair prices and full price reporting on livestock prices. Let's break up some of the monopolies that exist in the slaughterhouses. Eighty-seven percent of America's fat steers go to four slaughterhouses to be slaughtered. What that means is, you pass that monopoly pricing back on family farmers. They are the ones who are already losing money.

Isn't it interesting that every firm in this country who touches what a farmer produces, whether it is a steak or a bushel of wheat or a bushel of corn, is making money. The railroads are making record profits hauling it. The cereal manufacturers are making record profits crisping and puffing it, putting it into a box and selling it as cereal. The folks that slaughter the beef, the pork, the poultry, and the sheep are making record profits. It is the farmer who rises to do the chores, to plant the ground, to harvest the crops, who is going broke because they are told their commodities have no value.

That is a bankrupt approach for this economy. The economy, if it rewards hard work and the production of things people in this world need, will do well. But we decided that the all-star economic producers in America, the American family farmers, don't matter and we passed a farm bill that says, you're on your own; you deal with the marketplace and we don't care what the marketplace looks like. The farm bill is stacked against you, it favors monopolistic businesses, it presses its heavy boot upon you and you can't do anything about it. That is tough luck because it says we don't need you anymore, we don't need family farmers, all we need are giant agribusinesses. If that is the position that is taken in this country, this country will have taken a giant step backwards.

So I am saying that in the coming 2 or 3 months we must recognize the urgency of the situation on the family farm. Farmer after farmer after farmer in State after State are going broke, through no fault of their own. This young boy, who could not bear to attend the auction sale at his own farm, because it broke his heart not to be able to farm that land that his dad and his granddad and great-granddad farmed, this boy ought to hear from this Congress that we stand ready to help, that we care about preserving families on America's farms, that the decentralization of food production, a network of family farms dotting this country's prairies, strengthens America, that producing food that a hungry world needs is something that is an asset in this country, not a liability.

So I hope in the next 2 to 3 months those who care about family farmers will join those of us who come from the farm belt to pass aggressive, good, strong legislation dealing with concentration, monopolies, price reporting, meat labeling, and a decent price support—all of those issues and more—that will finally say to family farmers, you have a decent opportunity to make a living on America's family farms.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. But before I do, I thank my colleague from Maine for waiting patiently.

Ms. COLLINS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to proceed for up to 15 minutes.

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

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of S. 765 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

## THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business Friday, April 9, 1999, the Federal debt stood at $5,661,252,699,346.90 (Five trillion, six hundred sixty-one billion, two hundred fifty-two million, six hundred ninety-nine thousand, three hundred forty-six dollars and ninety cents).

One year ago, April 9, 1998, the Federal debt stood at $5,542,953,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred forty-two billion, nine hundred fifty-three million).

Fifteen years ago, April 9, 1984, the Federal debt stood at $1,486,873,000,000 (One trillion, four hundred eighty-six billion, eight hundred seventy-three million).

Twenty-five years ago, April 9, 1974, the Federal debt stood at $472,761,000,000 (Four hundred seventy-two billion, seven hundred sixty-one million) which reflects a debt increase of more than $5 trillion—$5,188,491,699,346.90 (Five trillion, one hundred eighty-eight billion, four hundred ninety-one million, six hundred ninety-nine thousand, three hundred forty-six dollars and ninety cents) during the past 25 years.

## TRIBUTE TO KYLE MANGINI

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I welcome this opportunity to pay tribute to an extraordinary young man from Blandford, Massachusetts. Kyle Mangini is a 13-year-old Boy Scout who, while on vacation with his family, saved his 16-year-old cousin, Santiago Garcia, from drowning.

Santiago was swimming and suddenly began to drown, sinking to the bottom of the pool. Kyle saw his cousin and immediately realized that he was in great danger. He leaped into the pool and pulled his older, much larger cousin out of the water.

Kyle's quick reaction saved precious seconds and probably saved Santiago's life. Santiago was successfully resuscitated by an emergency medical technician. It was Kyle's lifesaving training as a Boy Scout that prepared him for the emergency. Had it not been for Kyle's brave and timely rescue, his cousin Santiago could have suffered serious brain damage or death.

Kyle Mangini is a credit to the Boy Scouts and a true profile in courage for the State of Massachusetts. It is an honor to pay tribute to him today, and I ask unanimous consent that an article on his action be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Country Journal, Apr. 1, 1999]

QUICK-THINKING BLANDFORD BOY SCOUT SAVES COUSIN'S LIFE

(By Mary Kronholm)

Not every vacation is an adventure, nor is every vacation fraught with life-threatening incidents. But vacations are supposed to have happy endings.

Kyle Mangini was enjoying the last day of his Christmas vacation with his father, Dan Mangini, on Nevis, an island in the West Indies. His cousin, Santiago Garcia from Manchester, Conn. was with him.

The boys had become accustomed to visiting the beach and pool at the next door resort, Nesbit Plantation, and went for a final

swim. As usual, the boys tested themselves to see how long they could hold their breath under water. Kyle, 13 years old, told Santiago he was going to get his towel and suggested a breather. When Kyle returned from the family spot on the beach, about five yards away, he saw that Santiago was still at the game, and underwater.

A poolside bystander made the observation to Kyle that his friend was now pretending to be an underwater crab.

As Kyle watched, Santiago turned over, still at the bottom of the pool, in five feet of water. ''His arm was twitching and his mouth was open,'' said Kyle, who realized at that moment that something was terribly wrong.

''I jumped in, swam to the bottom, put my arm under his and pulled him to the top,'' he said.

As Kyle brought Santiago to the side of the pool, bystanders helped pull him out. Someone went to call for an ambulance, while others asked if anyone knew CPR. While Kyle does know how to administer CPR, an Emergency Medical Technician was staying at the resort, and stepped in to help.

According to Dan, the wait for the ambulance was about a half-an-hour. ''The ambulance went to the wrong place and had to be redirected,'' he said.

''As the EMT performed CPR, Santiago was convulsing, and it was necessary, to hold his body down,'' said Dan. Kyle said that initially there was no pulse, but as soon as the CPR started, Santiago began breathing again. It was several hours later, accompanied by much medication, that the boy's body relaxed, and it was several more hours before anyone knew what shape Santiago was in.

''No one knows just exactly how long Santiago was under water,'' said Dan, who said the doctors at the Nevis Hospital were most concerned about possible brain damage.

''We went to visit him that evening, but the next morning, he had no recollection of our visit,'' said Dan.

On successive visits to the hospital, Kyle asked questions of Santiago, assuring, from his answers, that all was well.

Santiago was in the hospital for five days. His aunt, Maria, Kyle's stepmother, stayed with him throughout the days to help with feeding and necessary exercises, essential to restore lung capacity and breathing.

Kyle said that a doctor at the hospital told him that if he had gone to get help instead of pulling Santiago out himself, the boy would not have survived, as his lungs would have been completely filled with water.

As it was, according to Dan, it was almost 24 hours before anyone knew what the prognosis was going to be. Santiago has since been seen by his own physician and a neurologist, and been given a clean bill of health.

Mary Mangini, Kyle's mother, is proud of her son because just as Kyle was so quick to react to the situation, he is quite a bit lighter than his cousin.

Santiago, at 16 years old, weighs 180 pounds, and is about five feet 9 inches. ''He's very big,'' said Kyle, who weighs 85 pounds and measures five feet tall.

Kyle attributes his ability to act quickly to his knowledge of lifesaving acquired as part of his merit badge work while taking lifesaving at the Moses Boy Scout Camp in Russell.

''. . . and that's how I knew what to do,'' Kyle said.

Kyle's scout leader, David Olzewski, said that Kyle has been participating in the scouting program since he was Cub Scout age, about nine-years-old. ''He's a good kid, and one of the oldest scouts in the troop,'' he said, adding that Kyle is the troop guide.

This is not Kyle's first successful rescue. A few years ago, he and neighbor John Mulligan came upon a Herrick Road neighbor, Harold Wyman, who had fallen in his icy walkway and was not able to get up. Kyle reacted in the same, quick, responsive manner, by sending John to the telephone and dialing 911, while he found blankets for Mr. Wyman, and comforted him until help arrived.

Kyle is an eighth grade student at Gateway Regional Middle School and next year will attend Pioneer Valley School of Performing Arts, in Hadley, a charter school. He plays the guitar and enjoys acting and was most recently seen as Will Scarlett in the middle school production of the musical, Robin Hood.

## MILLENNIUM DIGITAL COMMERCE ACT—S. 761

Statements on the bill, S. 761, introduced on March 25, 1999, did not appear in the RECORD. The material follows:

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. BURNS):

S. 761. A bill to regulate interstate commerce by electronic means by permitting and encouraging the continued expansion of electronic commerce through the operation of free market forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

### MILLENNIUM DIGITAL COMMERCE ACT

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Millennium Digital Commerce Act, a bill to promote the use of electronic authentication technologies and enhance the Internet's capacity to serve as a business tool. I am joined in introducing this bill by Senator JOHN MCCAIN, the chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, Senator RON WYDEN, and Senator CONRAD BURNS. This legislation builds on the Government Paperwork Elimination Act, a bill I sponsored to promote the use of electronic signatures by the Federal Government, which was signed into law by the President as part of the Omnibus Appropriations Act.

The Internet has experienced almost exponential growth since its inception. Where once the Internet was a medium limited to the sharing of ideas between scientists and educators, it is now a tool which allows every person with a computer to access more information than is contained in any single library, communicate with friends for a fraction of the cost of phone service, or purchase goods from retailers located all over the world. Electronic commerce is clearly booming. But in order to realize its full potential, we must enact Federal and State legislation to enable, enhance, and protect the next generation of Internet usage.

The Internet is poised to serve as an efficient new tool for companies to transact business as never before. The development of electronic signature technologies now allow organizations to enter into contractual arrangements without ever having to drive across town or fly thousands of miles to personally meet with a client or potential business partner. The Internet is prepared to go far beyond the ability to buy a book or order apparel on-line. It is ready to lead a revolution in the execution of business transactions which may involve thousands or millions of dollars in products or services; transactions so important they require that both parties enter into a legally binding contract.

This capability is provided by the development of secure electronic authentication methods and technologies. These technologies permit an individual to positively identify the person with whom they are transacting business and to ensure that information being shared by the parties has not been tampered with or modified without the knowledge of both parties. While such technologies are seeing limited use today, the growth of the application has out-paced government's ability to appropriately modify the legal framework governing the use of electronic signatures and other authentication methods.

Mr. President, the Millennium Digital Commerce Act is designed to promote the use of electronic signatures in business transactions and contracts. At present, the greatest barrier to such transactions is the lack of a consistent and predictable national framework of rules governing the use of electronic signatures. Over forty States have enacted electronic authentication laws, and no two laws are the same. This inconsistency deters businesses from fully utilizing electronic signature technologies for contracts and other business transactions. The differences in our State laws create uncertainty about the effectiveness or legality of an electronic contract signed with an electronic signature. Of course, certainty is the basis for commerce, and contracts provide that certainty. Parties enter into contracts understanding that they will be bound by the terms of the agreement. However, the fear is that a business located in a State with different electronic authentication rules may be able to escape contractual obligations agreed to through electronic signatures. This legal uncertainty limits the potential of electronic commerce, and, thus, our nation's economic growth.

The needs for uniformity in electronic authentication rules is not only recognized by the business community,

but by the States as well. For the past two years, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law, an organization comprised of e-commerce experts form the States, has been working to develop a uniform system for the use of electronic signatures for all fifty States. Their product, the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, or UETA, is in the final stages of review and the drafters expect to have the Act completed by October. Assuming the UETA is finished as scheduled, and I believe it will be, it will then fall on each State legislature to enact the legislation and establish the uniformity necessary for the interstate use of electronic signatures.

But agreement on the final language of the UETA proposal is not the same as enactment. Uniformity will not occur until all fifty States actually enact the UETA. Because some State legislatures are not in session next year and other States have more pressing legislative items, it could take three to four years for forty-five or fifty States to enact the UETA. With the rapid State of development in the high-technology sector, four years is an eternity.

The Digital Millennium Commerce Act is an interim measure to provide relief until the States adopt the provisions of the UETA. It will provide companies the baseline they need until a national baseline governing the use of electronic authentication exists at the State level.

First, the legislation provides that the electronic records produced in the execution of a digital contract shall not be denied legal effect solely because they are electronic in nature. This provision assures that a company will be able to rely on an electronic contract and that another party will not be able to escape their contractual obligations simply because the contract was entered into the Internet or any other computer network. By granting such certainty, this bill will reduce the likelihood of dissatisfied parties attempting to escape electronic contractual agreements and transactions.

Mr. President, let me stress that this Federal preemption of State law is designed to be an interim measure. It provides relief until the States enact uniform standards which are consistent with those contained in the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act and this legislation. Simply put, once States enact the UETA or other legislation governing the use of electronic signatures which is consistent to the UETA, the Federal preemption is lifted.

I consider myself a Federalist. I believe strongly in States rights and view with great caution proposals which call for the preemption of State law. After considerable study, it is my option that the need for a national baseline for the use of electronic signatures justifies a temporary, Federal action until such time as the States can enact a uniform standard.

Second, the bill grants parties to a transaction the freedom to determine the technologies and business methods to be used in the execution of an electronic contract. In essence, this assures that the Federal baseline will extend to the various aspects of State law governing authentication including such matters as registration and certification requirements, liability allocations, maintenance of revocation lists, payment of fees and other legal and regulatory concerns.

Third, this legislation sets forth the principles for the international use of electronic signatures. In the last year, U.S. negotiators have been meeting with the European Commissioners to discuss electronic signatures in international commerce. In these negotiations, the U.S. Department of Commerce and the States Department have worked in support of an open system governing the use of authentication technologies. Some European nations oppose this concept. For example, Germany insists that electronic transactions involving a German company must utilize a German electronic signature application. I applaud the Administration for their steadfast opposition to that approach. In an effort to bolster and strengthen the U.S. position in these international negotiations, this legislation lays out a serious of principles to govern the use of electronic signatures in international transactions. These principles included the following:

One, paper-based obstacles to electronic transactions must be eliminated.

Two, parties to an electronic transaction should choose the electronic authentication technology.

Third, parties to a transaction should have the opportunity to prove in court that their authentication approach and transactions are valid.

Fourth, the international approach to electronic signatures should take a nondiscriminatory approach to electronic signature. This will allow the free market—not a government—to determine the type of authentication technologies used in international commerce.

Mr. President, these principles will bolster the U.S. convention that the Departments of State and Commerce are advocating abroad, and, hopefully, increase the likelihood of an open, market-based international framework to electronic commerce.

Finally, the bill directs the Department of Commerce and Office of Management and Budget to report on Federal laws and regulations that might pose barriers to e-commerce and report back to Congress on the impact of such provisions and provide suggestions for reform.

Mr. President, as with any legislation seeking to affect both Federal and State law, drafting this bill has been a challenging balancing act. During the drafting process, my office has received invaluable support from the Technology Division of the State of Massachusetts. Governor Paul Cellucci's staff have provided indispensable counsel on existing State law governing the use of electronic signatures and the manner in which Federal law can bolster or hamstring State contract law. Of course, the business and technology sectors have also been crucial in helping to craft this bill. Representatives from the Information Technology Association of America, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Microsoft, Hewlett-Packard and the National Association of Manufacturers have each lent their time and expertise to this effort. I appreciate their contributions and look forward to continuing this effort to ensure that we develop the best approach possible to promote use of electronic signatures in business transactions.

I urge my colleagues to support the Millennium Digital Commerce Act. Mr. President, I ask that the text of this legislation be placed in the RECORD.

The fill follows:

S. 761

*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 ''Millennium Digital Commerce Act''.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The growth of electronic commerce and electronic government transactions represent a powerful force for economic growth, consumer choice, improved civic participation and wealth creation.

(2) The promotion of growth in private sector electronic commerce through federal legislation is in the national interest because that market is globally important to the United States.

(3) A consistent legal foundation, across multiple jurisdictions, for electronic commerce will promote the growth of such transaction, and that such a foundation should be based upon a simple, technology neutral, non-regulatory, and market-based approach.

(4) The nation and the worked stand at the beginning of a large scale transition to an information society which will require innovative legal and policy approaches, and therefore, States can serve the national interest by continuing their proven role as laboratories of innovation for quickly evolving areas of public policy, provided that States also adopt a consistent, reasonable national baseline to eliminate obsolete barriers to electronic commerce such as undue paper and pen requirements, and further, that any such innovation should not unduly burden inter-jurisdictional commerce.

(5) To the extent State laws or regulations do not currently provide a consistent, reasonable national baseline or in fact create an undue burden to interstate commerce in the important burgeoning area of electronic commerce, the national interest is best served by Federal preemption to the extent necessary to provide such consistent national baseline and eliminate said burden, but that absent such lack of a consistent, reasonable national baseline or such undue burdens, the best legal system for electronic commerce will result from continuing experimentation by individual jurisdictions.

(6) With due regard to the fundamental need for a consistent national baseline, each jurisdiction that enacts such laws should have the right to determine the need for any exceptions to protect consumers and maintain consistency with existing related bodies of law within a particular jurisdiction.

(7) Industry has developed several electronic signature technologies for use in electronic transactions, and the public policies of the United States should serve to promote a dynamic marketplace within which these technologies can compete. Consistent with this Act, States should permit the use and development of any authentication technologies that are appropriate as practicable as between private parties and in use with State agencies.

**SEC. 3. PURPOSE.**

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to permit and encourage the continued exepansion of electronic commerce through the operation of free market forces rather than proscriptive governmental mandates and regulations;

(2) to promote public confidence in the validity, integrity and reliability of electronic commerce and online government under Federal law;

(3) to facilitate and promote electronic commerce by clarifying the legal status of electronic records and electronic signatures in the context of writing and signing requirements imposed by law;

(4) to facilitate the ability of private parties engaged in interstate transactions to agree among themselves on the terms and conditions on which they use and accept electronic signatures and electronic records; and

(5) to promote the development of a consistent national legal infrastructure necessary to support of electronic commerce at the Federal and state levels within existing areas of jurisdiction.

**SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) ELECTRONIC.—The term ''electronic'' means of or relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

(2) ELECTRONIC RECORD.—The term ''electronic record'' means a record created, stored, generated, received, or communicated by electronic means.

(3) ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE.—The term ''electronic signature'' means a signature in electronic form, attached to or logically associated with an electronic record.

(4) GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY.—The term ''governmental agency'' means an executive, legislative, or judicial agency, department, board, commission, authority, institution, or instrumentaility of the Federal government or of a State or of any country, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state.

(5) RECORD.—The term ''record'' means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(6) SIGN.—The term ''sign'' means to execute or adopt a signature.

(7) SIGNATURE.—The term ''signature'' means any symbol, sound, or process executed or adopted by a person or entiry, with intent to authenticate or accept a record.

(8) TRANSACTION.—The term ''transaction'' means an action or set of actions occurring between 2 or more persons relating to the conduct of commerce.

**SEC. 5. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE USE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the extent practicable, the Federal Government shall observe the following principles in an international context to enable commercial electronic transaction:

(1) Remove paper-based obstacles to electronic transactions by adopting relevant principles from the Model Law on Electronic Commerce adopted in 1996 by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

(2) Permit parties to a transaction to determine the appropriate authentication technologies and implementation models for their transactions, with assurance that those technologies and implementation models will be recognized and enforced.

(3) Permit parties to a transaction to have the opportunity to prove in court or other proceedings that their authentication approaches and their transactions are valid.

(4) Take a nondiscriminatory approach to electronic signatures and authentication methods from other jurisdictions.

**SEC. 6. INTERSTATE CONTRACT CERTAINTY.**

(a) INTERSTATE COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS.—A contract relating to an interstate transaction shall not be denied legal effect solely because an electronic signature or electronic record was used in its formation.

(b) METHODS.—Notwithstanding any rule of law that specifies one or more acceptable or required technologies or business models, including legal or other procedures, necessary to create, use, receive, validate, or invalidate electronic signatures or electronic records, the parties to an interstate transaction may establish by contract, electronically or otherwise, such technologies or business models, including legal or other procedures, to create, use, receive, validate, or invalidate electronic signatures and electronic records.

(c) NOT PREEMPT STATE LAW.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preempt the law of a State that enacts legislation governing electronic transactions that is consistent with subsections (a) and (b). A State that enacts, or has in effect, uniform electronic transactions legislation substantially as reported to State legislatures by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law shall be deemed to have satisfied this criterion, provided such legislation as enacted is not inconsistent with subsections (a) and (b).

(d) INTENT.—The intent of a person to execute or adopt an electronic signature shall be determined from the context and surrounding circumstances, which may include accepted commercial practices.

**SEC. 7. STUDY OF LEGAL AND REGULATORY BARRIERS TO ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.**

(a) BARRIERS.—Each Federal agency shall, not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, provide a report to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of Commerce identifying any provision of law administered by such agency, or any regulations issued by such agency and in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, that may impose a barrier to electronic transactions, or otherwise to the conduct of commerce online or be electronic means. Such barriers include, but are not limited to, barriers imposed by a law or regulation directly or indirectly requiring that signatures, or records of transactions, be accomplished or retained in other than electronic form. In its report, each agency shall identify the barriers among those identified whose removal would require legislative action, and shall indicate agency to plans to undertake regulatory action to remove such barriers among those identified as are caused by regulations issued by the agency.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall, within 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and after the consultation required by subsection (c) of this section, report to the Congress concerning—

(1) legislation needed to remove any existing barriers to electronic transactions or otherwise to the conduct of commerce online or by electronic means; and

(2) actions being taken by the Executive Branch and individual Federal agencies to remove such barriers as are caused by agency regulations or policies.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report required by this section, the Secretary of Commerce shall consult with the General Services Administration, the National Archives and Records Administration, and the Attorney General concerning matters involving the authenticity of records, their storage and retention, and their usability for law enforcement purposes.

(d) INCLUDE FINDINGS IF NO RECOMMENDATIONS.—If the report required by this section omits recommendations for actions needed to fully remove identified barriers to electronic transactions or to online or electronic commerce, it shall include a finding or findings, including substantial reasons therefor, that such removal is impracticable or would be inconsistent with the implementation or enforcement of applicable laws.●

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

## MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Secretary of the Senate, on March 31, 1999, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 193. An act to designate a portion of the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

H.R. 171. An act to authorize appropriations for the Coastal Heritage Trail Route in New Jersey, and for other purposes.

H.R. 705. An act to make technical corrections with respect to the monthly reports submitted by the Postmaster General on official mail of the House of Representatives.

H.R. 1212. An act to protect producers of agricultural commodities who applied for a Crop Revenue Coverage PLUS supplemental endorsement for the 1999 crop year.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the enrolled bills were signed on March 31, 1999, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

## MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S. 754. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the ''Terry Sanford Federal Building.''

S. 755. A bill to extend the period for compliance with certain ethical standards for Federal prosecutors.

## ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on March 26, 1999, he had presented to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bill:

S. 643. An act to authorize the Airport Improvement Program for 2 months, and for other purposes.

## EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–2382. A communication from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report on voting practices at the United Nations for 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2383. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the texts of international agreements other than treaties entered into the United States (99–32 to 99–35) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2384. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled ''The Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2385. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, certification of a proposed export license relative to technical assistance agreements with Russia involving Proton rocket satellite launch services (DTC–39–98); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2386. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on minorities in the Foreign Service Officer Corps; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2387. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on the Airborne Laser program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2388. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on the establishment of an appeals process for TRICARE Claimcheck denials; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2389. A communication from the Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); TRICARE Prime Enrollment Procedures'' (RIN0720–AA48) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2390. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Single Process Initiative'' (Case 97–D014) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2391. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Purchase Through Other Agencies'' (Case 98–D311) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2392. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Employment Prohibition on Persons Convicted of Fraud or Other Defense-Contract-Related Felonies'' (Case 97–D020) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2393. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2394. A communication from the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2395. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Authority's report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2396. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase from People who are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of additions to the Committee's Procurement List dated March 17, 1999; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2397. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 13–23, ''Apostolic Church of Washington, D.C., Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Temporary Act of 1999''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2398. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 13–22, ''Real Property Tax Reassessment and Cold Weather Eviction Temporary Amendment Act of 1999''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2399. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on the State of Fair Housing in America; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2400. A communication from the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Office of Thrift Supervision's 1999 compensation plan; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2401. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Flood Insurance Program; Insurance coverage and Rates'' (RIN3067–AC96) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2402. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (44 CFR 67) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2403. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (FEMA Docket No. 7281) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2404. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (64 FR 11386) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2405. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (64FR 11384) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2406. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (64FR 11382) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2407. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (64FR 11380) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2408. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (64FR 7505) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2409. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''List of Communities Eligible for the Sale of Flood Insurance'' (Docket FEMA–7708) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2410. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Taxation of Fringe Benefits'' (Rev. Rul. 99–12) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2411. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Weighted Average Interest Rate Update'' (Notice 99–15) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2412. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Electronic Funds Transfer—Temporary Waiver of Failure to Deposit Penalty for Certain Taxpayers'' (Notice 99–12) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2413. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Examination of Returns and

Claims for Refund, Credit, or Abatement; Determination of Correct Tax Liability'' (Rev. Proc. 99–20) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2414. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rulings and Determination Letters'' (Rev. Proc. 99–22) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2415. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Change in Accounting Method for Deferred Compensation'' (Notice 99–16) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2416. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Notice of Certain Transfers to Foreign Partnerships and Foreign Corporations'' (RIN1545–AV70) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2417. A communication from the Director of the National Institute on Aging, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Institute's report of a rule entitled ''Progress Report on Alzheimer's Disease, 1998''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2418. A communication from the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Over-The-Counter Human Drugs; Labeling Requirements; Final Rule'' (RIN0910–AA79) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2419. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Labeling; Nutrient Content Claims; Definition of Term: Healthy; Extension of Partial Stay'' (Docket No. 96P–0500 and 91N–384H) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2420. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Labeling; Serving Sizes; Reference Amount for Baking Powder, Baking Soda, and Pectin'' (Docket No. 94P–0240) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2421. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology'' (CFDA No. 84.342) received on March 24, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2422. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, National Senior Service Corps, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Foster Grandparent Program'' (RIN3045–AA18) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2423. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, National Senior Service Corps, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Senior Companion Program'' (RIN3045–AA17) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2424. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, National Senior Service Corps, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Retired and Senior Volunteer Program'' (RIN3045–AA19) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2425. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report entitled ''Combined Thirty-Ninth through Forty-Third Quarterly Reports to Congress on the status of Exxon and Stripper Well Oil Overcharge Funds'' (April 1, 1997 through June 30, 1998); to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2426. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, notice of the Department of Energy's intent to begin shipping non-mixed transuranic waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant on March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2427. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation regarding appropriations pertaining to California Bay Delta Environmental Enhancement; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2428. A communication from the Director of the Office of Insular Affairs, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report entitled ''Impact of the Compacts of Free Association on the United States Territories and Commonwealths and on the State of Hawaii''; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2429. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Chief Financial Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Department of Energy Accounting Handbook''; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2430. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Criteria and Procedures for DOE Contractor Employee Protection Program; Department of Energy Acquisition Regulations'' (RIN1901–AA78) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2431. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Acquisition Regulation; Department of Energy Management and Operating Contracts and Other Designated Contracts'' (RIN1991–AB32) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2432. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pennsylvania Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program; Pennsylvania Regulatory Program'' (SPATS No. PA–121–FOR) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2433. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Quinclorac; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL6069–5) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2434. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fenbuconazole; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6069–4) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2435. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Azoxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6066–4) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2436. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Arsanilic acid [(4-aminophenyl) arsonic acid]; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance''(FRL6069–7) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2437. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding changes to the Utah State Air Quality Implementation plan with respect to definitions of ''Sole Source of Heat'' and ''Emissions Standards'' (FRL6314–8) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2438. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District and South Coast Air quality Management District'' (FRL6307–1) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2439. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL6313–4) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2440. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; South Coast Air Quality Management District'' (FRL6309–9) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2441. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Oxides of Nitrogen for the State of New Jersey'' (FRL6313–9) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2442. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Environmental Protection Agency; Underground Injection Control Program Revision; Aquifer Exemption Determination for Portions of the Lance

Formation Aquifer in Wyoming'' (FRL6316–4) received on March 23, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2443. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Performance Plan for fiscal year 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2444. A communication from the Acting Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designation of Contracts for Notification to the Government of Actual or Potential Labor Disputes'' received on March 24, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2445. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan'' (I.D. 010899B) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2446. A communication from the Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Amendment 56 to the Fishery Management Plan for Goundfish of the Gulf of Alaska and Amendment 56 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Goundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area'' (I.D. 101498C) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2447. A communication from the Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish Managed Under the Individual Fishing Quota Program'' (I.D. 030999C) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2448. A communication from the Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Fishery Cooperatives'' (I.D. 031599A) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2449. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Catching Pacific Cod for Processing by the Inshore Component in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 030999B) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2450. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Catching Pacific Cod for Processing by the Inshore Component in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 031199A) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2451. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure'' (I.D. 031299A) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2452. A communication from the Chief of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulated Navigation Area: Navigable Waters Within the First Coast Guard District'' (Docket 01–98–151) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2453. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Refugio, Texas'' (Docket 98–165) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2454. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Long Beach and Shallotte, North Carolina'' (Docket 98–149) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2455. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: West Tisbury, Massachusetts'' (Docket 98–235) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2456. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Manhattan, Montana'' (Docket No. 98–233) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2457. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Fort Dodge, IA'' (Docket 98–ACE–61) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2458. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Fort Dodge, IA'' (Docket 98–ACE–61) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2459. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Colombus, NE'' (Docket 98–ACE–62) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2460. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Allied Signal Avionics, Inc. Models GNS–X1s and GNS–X1 Flight Management System'' (Docket 97–CE–07–AD) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2461. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS–332C, L, and L1, and L2 Helicopters'' (Docket 98–SW–01–AD) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2462. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation, Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS–365N, N1, and N2 Helicopters'' (Docket 97–SW–64–AD) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2463. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments'' (Docket 29487) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2464. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of the Gulf of Mexico High Offshore Airspace Area'' (Docket 97–ASW–24) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2465. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments'' (Docket 29488) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2466. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amend Controlling and Using Agencies for Restricted Area R–2908, Pensacola, FL'' (Docket 98–ASO–19) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2467. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class D Airspace and Modification of Class E Airspace; Bozeman, MT'' (Docket 98–ANM–19) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2468. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Change of Using Agency for Prohibited Area P–56, District of Columbia'' (Docket 98–AWA–4) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2469. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Alliance, NE'' (Docket 98–ACE–54) received on March

22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2470. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Class E Airspace, Revision of Class D Airspace; Torrance, CA'' (Docket 98–AWP–34) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2471. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Existence of Airworthiness Design Standards for Acceptance Under the Primary Category Rule'' received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2472. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglass Model DC–9 and DC–9–80 Series Airplanes, Model MD–88 Airplanes, and C–9 (Military) Series Airplanes'' (Docket 96–NM–203–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2473. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC–12 and PC–12/45 Airplanes'' (Docket 99–CE–03–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2474. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation (Sikorsky) Model S–76C Helicopters'' (Docket 99–SW–22–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2475. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328–100 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–198–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2476. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB–145 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 99–NM–33–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2477. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 97–NM–296–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2478. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; McDonnel Douglas Model DC–9–80 Series Airplanes and Model MD–88 Airplanes'' (Docket 97–NM–929–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2479. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; CFM International CF56–5 Series Turbofan Engines'' (Docket 98–ANE–56–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2480. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747–400, –400D, and –400F Series Airplanes'' (Docket 96–NM–171–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2481. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. Models PA–31, PA–31–300, PA–31–325, and PA–31P–350 Airplanes'' (Docket 97–CE–152–AD) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2482. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Avions Pierre Robin Model R2160 Airplanes'' (Docket 98–CE–78–AD) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2483. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. (Agusta) Model A109E helicopters'' (Docket 99–SW–10–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2484. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace HP137 Mk1, Jetstream Series 200, and Jetstream Models 3101 and 3201 Airplanes'' (Docket 98–CE–92–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2485. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace HP137 Mk1, Jetstream Series 200, and Jetstream Models 3101 and 3201 Airplanes'' (Docket 98–CE–102–AD) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2486. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals dated March 1, 1999; transmitted jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2487. A communication from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a violation of the Antideficiency Act by Air Force personnel at the 149th Fighter Wing, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, during fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–2488. A communication from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a violation of the Antideficiency Act by Air Force personnel at the 66 Civil Engineering Squadron, Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, during fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–2489. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a deliberate violation of the Antideficiency Act by the Comptroller/Director, Resource Management Division, Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida, during fiscal years 1994 and 1995; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–2490. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the adoption of a legally binding instrument establishing the International Dolphin Conservation Program; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2491. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Buxton, North Carolina'' (Docket 98–144) received on March 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2492. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Rio Grande City, Texas'' (Docket 98–186) received on March 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2493. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Malvern and Bryant, Arkansas'' (Docket 98–53) received on March 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2494. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Belzoni and Tehula, Mississippi'' (Docket 97–243) received on March 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2495. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: New Martinsville, West Virginia'' (Docket 97–129) received on March 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2496. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Pauls Valley and Healdton, Oklahoma'' (Docket 98–75) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2497. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Knox City, Texas'' (Docket 98–236) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2498. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Augusta, Wisconsin'' (Docket 98–234) received on March 22, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2499. A communication from the Acting Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''NASA Internal Programmatic Approval Documentation'' received on March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2500. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Central Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands'' (I.D. 030399B) received on March 10, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2501. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure'' (I.D. 030399B) received on March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2502. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shallow-water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 031999A) received on March 26, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2503. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Western Pacific Crustacean Fisheries; 1999 Harvest Guideline'' (I.D. 022599B) received on March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2504. A communication from the Chief Counsel of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Anchorage, Alaska, Terminal Area'' (Docket 29029) received on March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2505. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Williams International, L.L.C. FJ44–1A Turbofan Engines'' (Docket 98–ANE–36–AD) received on March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2506. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's annual report under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act for 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2507. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Transition Rule for Ohio Investment Advisers'' (RIN3235–AH60) received on March 26, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2508. A communication from the Assistant to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Availability of Funds and Collection of Checks'' (Docket R–1027) received on March 24, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2509. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Entity List: Addition of Russian Entities; and Revisions to Certain Indian and Pakistani Entities'' (RIN0694–AB60) received on March 26, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2510. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Removal of Commercial Communications Satellites and Related Items from the Department of Commerce's Commerce Control List for Retransfer to the Department of State's United States Munitions List'' (RIN 0694–AB84) received on March 26, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2511. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law in the report of a rule entitled ''Section 8 Certificate and Voucher Program Conforming Rule: Technical Correction'' (RIN2577–AB63) received on March 18, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2512. A communication from the Acting Regulations Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Benefits for Spouses, Mothers, Fathers, and Children'' (RIN0960–AD83) received on March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2513. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Last-in, First-out Inventories'' (Rev. Rul. 99–19) received on March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2514. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclacation and Enforcement, Department of Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''North Dakota Regulatory Program'' (Docket ND–035–FOR) received on March 11, 1999; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Recoucese.

EC–2515. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri'' (FRL6315–9) received on March 26, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2516. A communication from the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to List the Flat Woods Salamander as a Threatened Species'' (RIN 1018–AE38) received on March 26, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2517. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy, transmitting, pursuant to the Department's annual report of waivers granted to aviators who fail to meet operational flying duty requirements for fiscal 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2518. A communication from the Secretary of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on the program for the development and demonstration of technologies for the demilitarization and disposal of conventional munitions, rockets, and explosives; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2519. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals dated March 22, 1999; transmitted jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Energy and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2520. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that the Farm Services Agency, Salaries and Expenses Appropriation has been apportioned on a deficiency basis; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–2521. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporations annual report for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.

EC–2522. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Notice of Final Funding Priorities for Fiscal Years 1999–2000 for Certain Centers'' received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.

EC–2523. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, report under the Federal Vacancies Reform Act regarding Department of Agriculture vacancies in the positions of Assistant Secretary for Administration and Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2524. A communication from the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loan Grant Program'' (RIN0572–AB31) received on March 30, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2525. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table Grapes (European or Viniterous Type; Grape Standards'' (Docket FV–98–302) received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2526. A communication from the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Organization; Disclosure to Shareholders; FCS Board Compensation Limits'' (RIN 3052–AB79) received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2527. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Brucellosis. Procedures for Retaining Class Free State Status'' (Docket 98–060–2) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2528. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed credit guarantee to support the sale of various capital goods and services to Bariven S.A., Caracas, Venezuela; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2529. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2530. A communication from the Principal Deputy to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on a ''Plan for Improved Demilitarization of Excess and Surplus Defense Property''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2531. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Department's plan for the inventory management of in-transit items; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2532. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's interim report on the methods of selection of members of the Armed Forces to serve on courts-martial; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2533. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled ''The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2534. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2535. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2536. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of additions to and deletions from the Committee's Procurement List dated March 25, 1999; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2537. A communication from the Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Bonneville Power Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's annual report for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2538. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Small Business Subcontracting Program'' (RIN3090–AG96) received on March 26, 1999; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2539. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's report on a new milage reimbursement rate for Federal employees who use privately owned automobiles while on official business; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2540. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's annual report for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2541. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bank's annual report under the Chief Financial Officers Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2542. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2543. A communication from the Vice President of the Federal Financing Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bank's annual report under the Chief Financial Officers Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2544. A communication from the Director of Financial Management, Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 1998 annual report of the Comptrollers' General Retirement System; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2545. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, South Coast Air Quality Management District, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, and Kern County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL6235–8) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2546. A communication from the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that funding for the emergency declared on January 8, 1999, regarding record snow in the State of Illinois will exceed 5 million dollars; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2547. A communication from the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that funding for the emergency declared on January 27, 1999, regarding record snow in the State of Michigan will exceed 5 million dollars; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2548. A communication from the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the notice that funding for the emergency declared on January 15, 1999, regarding record snow in the State of Indiana will exceed 5 million dollars; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2549. A communication from the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that funding for the emergency declared on September 28, 1998 regarding the impact of Hurricane Georges on the State of Alabama will exceed 5 million dollars; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2550. A communication from the Assistant Commissioner (Examination), Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Coordinated Issue; All Industries, Health Insurance Deductibility for Self-Employed Individuals'' (UIL 162.35–02) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2551. A communication from the Assistant Commissioner (Examination), Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Coordinated Issue; All Industries; Retroactive Adoption of an Accident and Health Plan'' (UIL 105.06–05) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2552. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Addition of Brazil to the List of Nations Entitled to Reciprocal Exemption from the Payment of Special Tonnage Taxes'' (T.D. 99–32) received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2553. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Warehouse Withdrawals; Aircraft Fuel Supplies; Pipeline Transportation of Merchandise in Bond'' (T.D. 99–33) received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2554. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for calendar year 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2555. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Accident Investigation'' (DOE O 225.1A) received on March 1, 1999; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2556. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the President's decision to send certain U.S. forces to Macedonia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2557. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Strategic Concept of NATO; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2558. A communication from the Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting, pursuant to law, a draft proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for U.S. international broadcasting, and to amend the United States International Broadcasting Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2559. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, certification of a proposed license for the export of certain radar systems to the Government of Norway (DTC 63–99); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2560. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the initiation of danger pay for USG civilian employees serving in Eritrea; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2561. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report under the Support for East European Democracy Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2562. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the Department's intent to obligate funds for additional Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund activities; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2563. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendments to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations; Control of Commercial Communications Satellites on the United States Munitions List'' received on March 17, 1999; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2564. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report of the Maritime Administration for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2565. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's annual report for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2566. A communication from the Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish by Vessels Using Non-Pelagic Trawl Gear in the Red King Crab Savings Subarea'' (I.D. 021299B) received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2567. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Deep-water Species Fishery by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 032399C) received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2568. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Amendment 7 to the Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan'' (I.D. 110998F) received on March 30, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2569. A communication from the Procurement Executive, Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Commerce Acquisition Regulation; Agency Protest Procedures'' (RIN0605–AA15) received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2570. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rule Concerning Disclosures Regarding Energy Consumption and Water use of Certain Home Appliances and Other Products Required Under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act ('Appliance Labeling Rule')'' received on March 31, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2571. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''1998 Biennial Regulatory Review—Review of International Common Carrier Regulations'' (Docket 98–118) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2572. A communication from the Chief Counsel of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Territory and Airspace of Serbia-Montenegro'' (RIN2120–AG78) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2573. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pilot Responsibility for Compliance With Air Traffic Control Clearances and Instructions'' received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2574. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments'' (Docket 29502) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2575. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments'' (Docket 29501) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2576. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Restricted Area R–5704 Hermistaon, OR'' (Docket 98–AMN–23) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2577. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Bryan, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–68) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2578. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Jet Route J–42'' (Docket 97–AEA–29) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2579. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Toledo, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–71) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2580. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Adrian, MI'' (Docket 98–AGL–66) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2581. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Steubenville, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–65) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2582. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Shelbyville, IN'' (Docket 98–AGL–80) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2583. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Maquoketa, IA'' (Docket 98–ACE–50) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2584. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Burlington, IA'' (Docket 98–ACE–56) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2585. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Belle Plaine, IA'' (Docket 98–ACE–51) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2586. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Napoleon, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–72) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2587. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Tiffin, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–70) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2588. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Lima, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–69) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2589. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Kelleys Island, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–74) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2590. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled

''Modification of Class E Airspace; Grand Rapids, MI'' (Docket 98–AGL–77) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2591. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Port Clinton, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–73) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2592. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Defiance, OH'' (Docket 98–AGL–67) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2593. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Glencoe, NM'' (Docket 98–AGL–76) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2594. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Washington, IA'' (Docket 99–ACE–18) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2595. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Change in Using Agency for Restricted Areas, FL'' (Docket 98–ASO–21) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2596. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; SOCATA—Group Aerospatial Model TBM 700 Airplanes'' (Docket 99–CE–AD) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2597. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Industrie Aeronautiche e Meccaniche Model Piaggio P–180 Airplanes'' (Docket 98–CE–CE–97–AD) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2598. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA.315B Helicopters'' (Docket 98–SW–57–AD) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2599. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Jetstream Model 3201 Airplanes'' (Docket 98–CE–91–AD) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2600. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; DR.Ing.h.c.F Porsche Aktiengesellschaft (Porsche) 3200N01, N02, and N03 Reciprocating Engines'' (Docket 99–ANE–09–AD) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2601. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model L–1011–385 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 96–NM–256–AD) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2602. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA330J Helicopters'' (Docket 97–SW–42–AD) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2603. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 99–NM–39–AD) received on March 29, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2604. A communication from the Associate Managing Director for Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Pauls Valley and Wynnewood, Oklahoma'' (Docket 98–140) received on March 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2605. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report concerning developments in Kosovo and the region, particularly Macedonia and Albania; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2606. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report concerning the decision to deploy additional United States forces to Albania; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of March 25, 1999, the following reports of committees were submitted on March 26, 1999:

By Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 148: A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance in the conservation of neotropical migratory birds (Rept. No. 106–36).

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 331: A bill to amend the Social Security Act to expand the availability of health care coverage for working individuals with disabilities, to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide such individuals with meaningful opportunities to work, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106–37).

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 380: A bill to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act (Rept. No. 106–38).

By Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 574: A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make corrections to a map relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System (Rept. No. 106–39).

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments:

S. Res. 26: A resolution relating to Taiwan's Participation in the World Health Organization.

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 461: A bill to assure that innocent users and businesses gain access to solutions to the year 2000 problem-related failures through fostering an incentive to settle year 2000 lawsuits that may disrupt significant sectors of the American economy.

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment:

S. Con. Res. 17: A concurrent resolution concerning the 20th Anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 763. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 764. A bill to amend section 1951 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the Hobbs Act), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 765. A bill to ensure the efficient allocation of telephone numbers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ROBB, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 766. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to revise the requirements for procurement of products of Federal Prison Industries to meet needs of Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 767. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 2-month extension for the due date for filing a tax return for any member of a uniformed service on a tour of duty outside the United States for a period which includes the normal due date for such filing; read the first time.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 763. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SBP BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today, as our Armed Forces are engaged in operations over Yugoslavia, I am introducing legislation that corrects a long-standing injustice to the widows of our military retirees. My bill would immediately increase for survivors over the age 62 the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan annuity from 35 percent to 40 percent of the Survivor Benefit Plan-covered uniform services retired pay. The bill would provide a further increase to 45 percent of covered retired pay as of October 1, 2004.

Mr. President, I expect every member of the Senate has received mail from military spouses expressing dismay that they would not be receiving the 55 percent of their husband's retirement pay as advertised in the Survivor Benefit Plan literature provided by the military. The reason that they do not receive the 55 percent of retired pay is that current law mandates that at age 62 this amount be reduced either by the amount of the Survivors Social Security benefit or to 35 percent of the SBP. This law is especially irksome to those retirees who joined the plan when it was first offered in 1972. These service members were never informed of the age-62 reduction until they had made an irrevocable decision to participate. Many retirees and their spouses, as the constituent mail attests, believed their premium payments would guarantee 55 percent of retired pay for the life of the survivor. It is not hard to imagine the shock and financial disadvantage these men and women who so loyally served the Nation in troubled spots throughout the world undergo when they learn of the annuity reduction.

Mr. President, uniformed services retirees pay too much for the available SBP benefit both, compared to what we promised and what we offer other federal retirees. When the Survivor Benefit Plan was enacted in 1972, the Congress intended that the government would pay 40 percent of the cost to parallel the government subsidy of the Federal civilian survivor benefit plan. That was short-lived. Over time, the government's cost sharing has declined to about 26 percent. In other words, the retiree's premiums now cover 74 percent of expected long-term program costs versus the intended 60 percent. Contrast this with the federal civilian SBP, which has a 42 percent subsidy for those personnel under the Federal Employees Retirement System and a 50 percent subsidy for those under the Civil Service Retirement System. Further, Federal civilian survivors receive 50 percent of retired pay with no offset at age 62. Although Federal civilian premiums are 10 percent retired pay compared to 6.5 percent for military retirees, the difference in the percent of contribution is offset by the fact that our service personnel retire at a much younger age than the civil servant and, therefore pay premiums much longer than the federal civilian retiree.

Mr. President, two years ago, with the significant support from the Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I was successful in gaining approval from the Congress in enacting the Survivor Benefit Plan benefits for the so-called Forgotten Widows. This is the second step toward correcting the Survivors Benefit Plan and providing the surviving spouses of our military personnel earned and paid for benefits. I urge that the Senate act promptly on this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 763

*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 ''SBP Benefits Improvement Act of 1999''.

**SEC. 2. COMPUTATION OF SURVIVOR BENEFITS.**

(a) INCREASED BASIC ANNUITY.—(1) Subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) of section 1451 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''35 percent of the base amount.'' and inserting ''the product of the base amount and the percent applicable for the month. The percent applicable for a month is 35 percent for months beginning on or before the date of the enactment of the SBP Benefits Improvement Act of 1999, 40 percent for months beginning after such date and before October 2004, and 45 percent for months beginning after September 2004.''.

(2) Subsection (a)(2)(B)(i)(I) of such section is amended by striking ''35 percent'' and inserting ''the percent specified under subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) as being applicable for the month''.

(3) Subsection (c)(1)(B)(i) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking ''35 percent'' and inserting ''the applicable percent''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: ''The percent applicable for a month under the preceding sentence is the percent specified under subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) as being applicable for the month.''.

(4) The heading for subsection (d)(2)(A) of such section is amended to read as follows: ''COMPUTATION OF ANNUITY.—''.

(b) ADJUSTED SUPPLEMENTAL ANNUITY.—Section 1457(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''5, 10, 15, or 20 percent'' and inserting ''the applicable percent''; and

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following: ''The percent used for the computation shall be an even multiple of 5 percent and, whatever the percent specified in the election, may not exceed 20 percent for months beginning on or before the date of the enactment of the SBP Benefits Improvement Act of 1999, 15 percent for months beginning after that date and before October 2004, and 10 percent for months beginning after September 2004.''.

(c) RECOMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.—(1) Effective on the first day of each month referred to in paragraph (2)—

(A) each annuity under section 1450 of title 10, United States Code, that commenced before that month, is computed under a provision of section 1451 of that title amended by subsection (a), and is payable for that month shall be recomputed so as to be equal to the amount that would be in effect if the percent applicable for that month under that provision, as so amended, had been used for the initial computation of the annuity; and

(B) each supplemental survivor annuity under section 1457 of such title that commenced before that month and is payable for that month shall be recomputed so as to be equal to the amount that would be in effect if the percent applicable for that month under that section, as amended by this section, had been used for the initial computation of the supplemental survivor annuity.

(2) The requirements for recomputation of annuities under paragraph (1) apply with respect to the following months:

(A) The first month that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) October 2004.

(d) RECOMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY REDUCTIONS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL SURVIVOR ANNUITIES.—The Secretary of Defense shall take such actions as are necessitated by the amendments made by subsection (b) and the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(B) to ensure that the reductions in retired pay under section 1460 of title 10, United States Code, are adjusted to achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (b) of that section.

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By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 764. A bill to amend section 1951 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the Hobbs Act), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE FREEDOM FROM UNION VIOLENCE ACT, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1999

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today, I am introducing legislation to close a long-standing loophole in our Nation's labor laws. The purpose of the bill is to make clear that violence conducted in the course of a strike is illegal under the Federal extortion law, the Hobbs Act. I am pleased to have Senator HATCH, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, join me once again in introducing this important measure.

Violence has no place in our society. As I have said many times before, I would, if it were in my power to do so, put an absolute stop, without any compromise, to the disruption of commerce in this country by intimidation and violence, whatever its source.

Unfortunately, corrupt union officials have often been the source of such violence. Encouraged by their special Federal exemption from prosecution, corrupt union officials have routinely used intimidation and violence over the years to achieve their goals. Since 1975, the Institute for Labor Relations Research has documented over 9,000 reported incidents of union violence in America.

Let me make clear that I agree that the Federal government should not get involved in minor, isolated physical altercations and vandalism that are bound to occur during a labor dispute when emotions are charged and tempers flare. Action such as this is not significant to commerce. However, when union violence moves beyond this and becomes a pattern of violent conduct or of coordinated violent activity,

the Federal government should be empowered to act. State and local governments sometimes fail to provide an effective remedy, whether because of a lack of will, a lack of resources, or an inability to focus on the interstate nature of the conduct. It is during these times that Federal involvement is needed to help control and stop the violence.

Let me also note that this legislation has never been an effort to involve the Federal government in a matter that traditionally has been reserved for the states. Labor relations are regulated on a national basis, and labor management policies are national policies. There is no reason to keep the Federal Government out of serious labor violence that is intended to achieve labor objectives. Indeed, the Congress intended for the Hobbs Act to apply to the conduct we are addressing in this legislation today. The decision to keep the Federal government out was not made by the Congress. Rather, it was made by the Supreme Court in the United States versus Enmons decision in 1973, when the Supreme Court found that the Hobbs Act did not apply to a lawful strike, as long as the purpose of the strike was to achieve ''legitimate labor objectives,'' such as higher wages. Such an exception does not exist in the words of the statute. The Court could only create this loophole through a strained interpretation of the statute and a selective reading of its legislative history. In his dissent, Justice Douglas aptly criticized the majority for, ''achieving by interpretation what those who were opposed to the Hobbs Act were unable to get Congress to do.''

More specifically, the Enmons decision involved the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Act which is intended to prohibit extortion by labor unions. It provides that: ''Whoever in any way . . . obstructs, delays, or affects commerce in the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires to do so or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property . . .'' commits a criminal act. This language clearly outlaws extortion by labor unions. It outlaws violence by labor unions.

Although this language is very clear, the Supreme Court in Enmons created an exemption to the law which says that as long as a labor union commits extortion and violence in furtherance of legitimate collective-bargaining objectives, no violation of the act will be found. Simply put, the Court held that if the ends are permissible, the means to that end, no matter how horrible or reprehensible, will not result in violation of the act.

Let me discuss the Enmons case. In that case, the defendants were indicted for firing high-powered rifles at property, causing extensive damage to the property owned by a utility company—all done in an effort to obtain higher wages and other benefits from the company for striking employees. The indictment was, however, dismissed by the district court on the theory that the Hobbs Act did not prohibit the use of violence in obtaining legitimate union objectives. On appeal, the Supreme Court affirmed.

The Supreme Court held that the Hobbs Act does not proscribe violence committed during a lawful strike for the purpose of achieving legitimate collective-bargaining objectives, like higher wages. By its focus upon the motives and objectives of the property claimant who uses violence or force to achieve his or her goals, the Enmons decision has had several unfortunate results. It has deprived the Federal Government of the ability to punish significant acts of extortionate violence when they occur in a labor management context. Although other Federal statutes prohibit the use of specific devices or the use of channels of commerce in accomplishing the underlying act of extortionate violence, only the Hobbs Act proscribes a localized act of extortionate violence whose economic effect is to disrupt the channels of commerce. Other Federal statutes are not adequate to address the full effect of the Enmons decision.

The Enmons decision affords parties to labor-management disputes an exemption from the statute's broad proscription against violence which is not available to any other group in society. This bill would make it clear that the Hobbs Act punishes the actual or threatened use of force and violence which is calculated to obtain property without regard to whether the extortionist has a colorable claim to such property, and without regard to his or her status as a labor representative, businessman, or private citizen.

In short, the Enmons decision is an unfortunate example of judicial activism, of a court interpreting a statute to reach the policy result the court favors rather than the one the legislature intended. This is a problem that has concerned many of us in the Senate for many years. We have held numerous hearings on this matter in the Judiciary Committee since the Enmons decision. Our most recent hearing was in the last Congress after the UPS strike.

It is time we closed the loophole on union violence in America. It is my hope that this year we will be successful.

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By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 765. A bill to ensure the efficient allocation of telephone numbers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

AREA CODE CONSERVATION ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator TORRICELLI and myself, I am pleased to introduce today the Area Code Conservation Act. This legislation is designed to spare American businesses and households the expense and inconvenience of unnecessary changes in their area codes.

Mr. President, our current system for allocating numbers to local telephone companies is woefully inefficient. It leads to the exhaustion of an area code long before all the telephone numbers covered by that code are actually in use. My legislation will take steps to stop this wasteful practice and to bring some measure of sanity to our system of allocating telephone numbers.

When area codes were first introduced in 1947, 86 area codes covered all of North America. During the three-year period beginning on January 1, 1998, it is estimated that we will add 90 new area codes in the United States alone. In short, Mr. President, in only three years, we will add more codes than were originally required to cover the entire continent. And there does not seem to be an end in sight.

To the extent that additional area codes are needed to bring new telecommunications services to existing users or existing services to new users, they are a price we must pay. To the extent they are the result of inefficient practices, however, they are a price we must avoid. Unfortunately, the latter is far too frequently the case, as I shall explain.

The problem addressed by my legislation stems from a very simple fact. When a new carrier wishes to provide competitive telephone service in a community, it must obtain at least one central office code. Because it contains its own unique three-digit prefix within an area code, each central office code—and herein lies the crux of the problem—includes 10,000 telephone numbers. Thus, even if a telephone carrier expects to serve only five hundred customers in the community, it will exhaust 10,000 phone numbers in the process. And the ultimate effect of this occurring on a repeated basis is to exhaust all of the numbers in the area code, thereby requiring that a new area code be created.

Let me illustrate this further. Let's assume that a town of 12,000 households, each with one telephone line, is served by a single telephone carrier. The carrier will be able to meet the demand with only two central office codes and still have about 8,000 numbers for new customers. Assume further that three new competitors enter the market, which would be a welcome development and one that the 1996 Telecommunications Act was enacted to promote. Since central office codes are not shared by carriers, each new competitor would need its own code consisting of 10,000 telephone numbers. As you can see when you do the math, we would go from exhausting 20,000 numbers to exhausting 50,000 numbers to serve our town of just 12,000 households.

My own home state of Maine dramatically reflects the problem inherent in the current system. With a population of about 1.2 million people, we have 5.7 million unused telephone numbers out of the roughly 8 million usable

numbers in our area code 207. However, more than 3 million of the unused numbers are within central office codes that have already been assigned, making them unavailable for other carriers. Thus, despite the fact that more than 70% of the telephone numbers in the 207 area code are not in use, Maine has been notified by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator that it will be forced to create a new area code by the Spring of the year 2000.

As one Maine commentator noted, even if every moose in Maine had a telephone number, we would still have plenty of numbers left over. Yet, we are told we will soon need another area code, something that probably make as much sense to our moose as to our people.

Mr. President, this paradigm of inefficiency in the midst of America's telecommunications revolution might almost be amusing were it not for the fact that it causes real hardships for many small businesses. With its great beauty, the Maine coast relies heavily on tourism for its economic health. We have heard from businesspeople throughout our coastal communities—a gallery owner in Rockport, an innkeeper in Bar Harbor, and a schooner captain in Rockland—who are among those who are rightly concerned about the cost of updating brochures, business cards, and other promotional literature, all of which will be necessitated by having a new area code. And as the innkeeper also told my office, it takes as long as 2 years to revise some guide books, the biggest source of information for many of his guests. Changing the area code could therefore lead to a significant loss of business and unneeded expenses for these small businesses.

Along with the economic cost, new area codes create tremendous disruption and confusion for consumers. With geographically split area codes, States, counties, and cities are split apart, creating new territorial boundaries that only serve to divide citizens. With overlay area codes, even more confusion can result. Just imagine having to dial up a different area code in order to order a pizza from a delivery service just down the street.

The legislation I am introducing today will resolve these problems and bring common sense to the process of allocating telephone numbers. The Area Code Conservation Act will set a date certain by which the Federal Communications Commission must develop a plan for the efficient allocation of telephone numbers. Consistent with the provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the plan must include measures to ensure that telephone numbers will be portable when customers change carriers and that unassigned numbers in a central office code will not be the exclusive property of a single carrier.

The Area Code Conservation Act would also give decision-making authority to the States, where officials know the best policies to promote competition while minimizing costs and confusion to businesses and consumers. Specifically, the Act would authorize State public utility commissions to implement area code conservation measures while the FCC is developing its plan and, I would hope, before a new area code is needlessly forced on the State. These conservation measures could include minimum fill rates for central office codes, mandatory 1,000-block pooling, individual number pooling, and interim unassigned number porting.

The legislation would also allow State commissions to require the return of unused or underused central office codes to the numbering administrator.

In developing this legislation, I received valuable assistance and technical advice from the Maine Public Utilities Commission. I have every confidence in the ability of the Maine PUC and, indeed, State commissions throughout this country to develop the best policy in this area.

The people of Maine welcome technological change and accept that it may come with a price. They are prepared to pay for innovation and progress, but they object—indeed, they should object—when they are asked to pay for inefficiency. When one looks behind its technical subject matter, this bill is about nothing more complicated than stopping a form of government waste. Such waste should not be tolerated by Members of this body, whether they come from States like Maine with a single area code or from States with cities already divided into different area codes.

I urge my colleagues to support my efforts to bring an end to this inefficiency and the unnecessary cost and inconvenience it will impose on our citizens, particularly our small businesses.

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By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ROBB, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 766. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to revise the requirements for procurement of products of Federal Prison Industries to meet needs of Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES COMPETITION IN CONTRACTING ACT

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce, with Senators ABRAHAM, ROBB, HELMS, and FEINGOLD, the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act. This bill, if enacted, would eliminate the requirement for Federal agencies to purchase products made by Federal Prison Industries and require FPI to compete commercially for Federal contracts. It would implement a key recommendation of the Vice President's National Performance Review, which concluded that we should ''Take away the Federal Prison Industries' status as a mandatory source of federal supplies and require it to compete commercially for Federal agencies' business.'' Most importantly, it would ensure that the taxpayers get the best possible value for their federal procurement dollars.

Mr. President, Federal Prison Industries has repeatedly claimed that it provides a quality product at a price that is competitive with current market prices. Indeed, the Federal Prison Industries statute requires them to do so. That statute states, and I quote, that FPI may provide to Federal agencies products that ''meet their requirements'' at prices that do not ''exceed current market prices.''

Indeed, FPI would appear to have a significant advantage in any head-to-head competition, since FPI pays inmates less than $2 an hour, far below the minimum wage and a small fraction of the wage paid to most private sector workers in competing industries.

The taxpayers also provide a direct subsidy to Federal Prison Industries products by picking up the cost of feeding, clothing, and housing the inmates who provide the labor. There is no reason why we should provide an indirect subsidy as well, by requiring Federal agencies to purchase products from FPI even when they are more expensive and of a lower quality than competing commercial items.

Yet, FPI remains unwilling to compete with the private sector, or even to permit Federal agencies to compare their products and prices with those available in the private sector. Indeed, FPI recently published a proposed rule which would expressly prohibit Federal agencies from conducting market research, as they would ordinarily do, to determine whether the price and quality of FPI products is comparable to what is available in the commercial marketplace. Instead, federal agencies are required to contact FPI, which will act as the sole arbiter of whether the product meets the agency's requirements. The proposed rule states:

> A contracting activity should not solicit bids, proposals, quotations, or otherwise test the market for the purpose of seeking alternative sources to FPI. . . . the contracting officer or activity should contact FPI, and FPI will determine . . . whether an agency's requirement can be met by FPI.

The reason for FPI's position is obvious: it is much easier to gain market share by fiat than it is to compete for business. Under FPI's current interpretation of the law, it need not offer the best product at the best price; it is sufficient for it to offer an adequate product at an adequate price, and insist upon its right to make the sale. Indeed, FPI currently advertises that it offers federal agencies ''ease in purchasing'' through ''a procurement with no bidding necessary.''

The result of the FPI's status as a mandatory source is not unlike the result of other sole-source contracting: the taxpayers frequently pay too much

and receive an inferior product for their money. When FPI sets its prices, it does not even attempt to match the best price available in the commercial sector; instead, it claims to have charged a ''market price'' whenever it can show that at least some vendors in the private sector charges as high a price. As GAO reported in August 1998, ''The only limit the law imposes on FPI's price is that it may not exceed the upper end of the current market price range.''

Yet, FPI appears to have had difficulty providing even this minimal protection for the taxpayer. GAO compared FPI prices for 20 representative products to private vendors' catalog or actual prices for the same or comparable products and found that for 4 of these products, FPI's price was higher than the price offered by any private vendor. Moreover, for five of the remaining products, FPI's price was at the ''high end of the range'' of prices offered by private vendors—ranking sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth of the ten vendors reviewed, respectively. In other words, for almost half of the FPI products reviewed, the FPI approach appeared to be to charge the highest price possible, rather than the lowest price possible, to the Federal customer.

One example of FPI overpricing was presented in a December 19, 1997 letter that I received from a frustrated vendor. The vendor stated:

> If the Air Force would purchase a completed unit as described in UNICOR's solicitation directly from a . . . . manufacturer we estimate the cost will be approximately $6,500.00. UNICOR is going to purchase a kit for $9,259.00 and add their assembly and administrative costs to the unit. If UNICOR only adds $1500.00 to the total cost of the unit, it will cost the Air Force $10,759.00. This is 66 percent higher than the current market price. If the Air Force purchases 8,000 units over the next five years it will cost the taxpayers an additional $34,072,000.00 over what it would cost if they dealt directly with a manufacturer.

A second frustrated vendor reported a similar experience to me. The vendor's letter stated:

> [FPI] bid on this item and simply because [FPI] did, I was told that the award had to be given to [FPI]. [FPI] won the bid at $45 per unit. My company bid $22 per unit. The way I see it, the government just overspent my tax dollars to the tune of $1,978. The total amount of my bid was less than that. Do you seriously believe that this type of procurement is cost-effective?
>
> I lost business, and my tax dollars were misused because of unfair procurement practices mandated by federal regulations. This is a prime example, and I am certain not the only one, of how the procurement system is being misused and small businesses in this country are being excluded from competition, with the full support of federal regulations and the seeming approval of Congress. It is far past the time to curtail this 'company' known as Federal prison Industries and require them to be competitive for the benefit of all taxpayers.

This kind of overpricing has a real and dramatic impact on the ability of the Department of Defense to purchase the products that they need to provide for the national defense and for the welfare of our men and women in uniform. For example, the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy testified before the House National Security Committee on July 30, 1996, and the FPI monopoly on government furniture contracts has undermined the Navy's ability to improve living conditions for its sailors. Master Chief Petty Officer John Hagan stated, and I quote:

> Speaking frankly, the [FPI] product is inferior, costs more, and takes longer to procure. [FPI] has, in my opinion, exploited their special status instead of making changes which would make them more efficient and competitive. The Navy and other Services need your support to change the law and have FPI compete with [private sector] furniture manufacturers [under GSA contracts]. Without this change, we will not be serving Sailors or taxpayers in the most effective and efficient way.

Mr. President, I do not consider my self to be an enemy of Federal Prison Industries. I am a strong supporter of the idea of putting federal inmates to work. I understand that a strong prison work program not only reduces inmate idleness and prison disruption, but can also help build a work ethic, provide job skills, and enable prisoners to return to product society upon their release.

However, I believe that a prison work program must be conducted in a manner that is sensitive to the need not to unfairly eliminate the jobs of hard-working citizens who have not committed crimes. FPI will be able to achieve this result only if it diversifies its product lines and avoids the temptation to build its workforce by continuing to displace private sector jobs in its traditional lines of work. For this reason, I have been working since 1990 to try to help Federal Prison Industries to identify new markets that it can expand into without displacing private sector jobs.

Mr. President, avoiding competition is the easy way out, but it isn't the right way for FPI, it isn't the right way for the private sector workers whose jobs FPI is taking, and it isn't the right way for the taxpayer, who will continue to pay more and get less as a result of the mandatory preference for FPI goods. We need to have jobs for prisoners, but can no longer afford to allow FPI to designate whose jobs it will take, and when it will take them. Competition will be better for FPI, better for the taxpayer, and better for working men and women around the country.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 13

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 13, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional tax incentives for education.

S. 30

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 30, a bill to provide contercyclical income loss protection to offset extreme losses resulting from severe economic and weather-related events, and for other purposes.

S. 59

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 59, a bill to provide Government-wide accounting of regulatory costs and benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 162

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 162, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to change the determination of the 50,000-barrel refinery limitation on oil depletion deduction from a daily basis to an annual average daily basis.

S. 218

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 218, a bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for equitable duty treatment for certain wool used in making suits.

S. 250

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 250, a bill to establish ethical standards for Federal prosecutors, and for other purposes.

S. 296

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 296, a bill to provide for continuation of the Federal research investment in a fiscally sustainable way, and for other purposes.

S. 322

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 322, a bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to add the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed.

S. 385

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 385, a bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to further improve the safety and health of working environments, and for other purposes.

S. 443

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 443, A bill to regulate the sale of firearms at gun shows.

S. 459

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 459, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the State ceiling on private activity bonds.

At the request of Mr. ROBB, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 459, supra.

S. 484

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 484, a bill to provide for the granting of refugee status in the United States to nationals of certain foreign countries in which American Vietnam War POW/MIAs or American Korean War POW/MIAs may be present, if those nationals assist in the return to the United States of those POW/MIAs alive.

S. 531

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. 531, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation.

S. 542

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) and the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) were added as cosponsors of S. 542, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the deduction for computer donations to schools and allow a tax credit for donated computers.

S. 566

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 566, a bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to exempt agricultural commodities, livestock, and value-added products from unilateral economic sanctions, to prepare for future bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations affecting United States agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. 579

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 579, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to target assistance to support the economic and political independence of the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia.

S. 595

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) were added as cosponsors of S. 595, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a graduated response to shrinking domestic oil and gas production and surging foreign oil imports, and for other purposes.

S. 620

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 620, a bill to grant a Federal charter to Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated, and for other purposes.

S. 660

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 660, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the medicare program of medical nutrition therapy services furnished by registered dietitians and nutrition professionals.

S. 675

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 675, a bill to increase market transparency in agricultural markets domestically and abroad.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. KYL, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 692, a bill to prohibit Internet gambling, and for other purposes.

S. 693

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 693, a bill to assist in the enhancement of the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

S. 731

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 731, A bill to provide for substantial reductions in the price of prescription drugs for medicare beneficiaries.

S. 755

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 755, a bill to extend the period for compliance with certain ethical standards for Federal prosecutors.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 17

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, a concurrent resolution concerning the 20th Anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 22

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 22, a resolution commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives serving as law enforcement officers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 26

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 26, a resolution relating to Taiwan's Participation in the World Health Organization.

SENATE RESOLUTION 34

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 34, a resolution designating the week beginning April 30, 1999, as ''National Youth Fitness Week.''

SENATE RESOLUTION 54

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 54, a resolution condemning the escalating violence, the gross violation of human rights and attacks against civilians, and the attempt to overthrow a democratically elected government in Sierra Leone.

AMENDMENT NO. 157

At the request of Mr. SPECTER the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 157 proposed to S. Con. Res. 20, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the

United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED ON MARCH 25, 1999

### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN CUBA

#### GRAHAM (AND MACK) AMENDMENT NO. 245

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. MACK) proposed an amendment to the resolution (S. Res. 57) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in Cuba; as follows:

On page 2, strike lines 9 and 10 and insert: ''Whereas such abuses violate internationally accepted norms of conduct enshrined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights''.

### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

#### HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 246

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

In the matter proposed to be inserted by Amendment Number 167, strike the matter proposed to be inserted, and insert the following:

**SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REAUTHORIZING STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) as of December, 1998, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program had awarded grants for the hiring or redeployment to the Nation's streets of more than 92,000 police officers and sheriffs' deputies;

(2) according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the United States Department of Justice, the Nation's violent crime rate declined almost 7 percent during 1997, and has fallen more than 21 percent since 1993;

(3) enhanced community policing, state enactment of truth in sentencing laws requiring violent criminals to serve at least 85 percent of their sentences, and increased reliance on new crime detection and crime solving technology have significantly contributed to this decline in the violent crime rate;

(4) the policies and priorities of recent Congresses and the Nation's governors have provided significant increases in law enforcement funding and have enacted legislative initiatives that have given federal and state prosecutors and judges the tools to detect, prosecute, and punish violent criminals;

(5) foremost among these federal funding initiatives have been the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grant program, and the Juvenile Offender Accountability Incentive Block Grant program, which have distributed nearly $5.7 billion in funding to State and local governments since fiscal year 1996; and

(6) The President's FY 2000 budget provides zero funding for each of the three crucial programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program, the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants Program, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, and the Byrne Memorial Grant program should be reauthorized; and

(2) the COPS Program should be reauthorized and improved in order to provide continued federal funding for the hiring, deployment, and retention of community law enforcement officers, to provide greater flexibility to state and local authorities to purchase capital equipment, and to provide greater incentives to state and local law enforcement to invest in zero tolerance and crime tracking strategies used successfully in New York City and elsewhere.

#### COLLINS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 247

Mr. DOMENICI (for Ms. COLLINS for herself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. REED, Mr. DODD, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

Amend section 315 to read as follows:

**SEC. 315. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON NEED-BASED STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) public investment in higher education yields a return of several dollars for each dollar invested;

(2) higher education promotes economic opportunity for individuals, as recipients of bachelor's degrees earn an average of 75 percent per year more than those with high school diplomas and experience half as much unemployment as high school graduates;

(3) higher education promotes social opportunity, as increased education is correlated with reduced criminal activity, lessened reliance on public assistance, and increased civic participation;

(4) a more educated workforce will be essential for continued economic competitiveness in an age where the amount of information available to society will double in a matter of days rather than months or years;

(5) access to a college education has become a hallmark of American society, and is vital to upholding our belief in equality of opportunity;

(6) for a generation, the Federal Pell Grant has served as an established and effective means of providing access to higher education for students with financial need;

(7) over the past decade, Pell Grant awards have failed to keep pace with inflation, eroding their value and threatening access to higher education for the nation's neediest students;

(8) grant aid as a portion of all students financial aid has fallen significantly over the past 5 years;

(9) the nation's neediest students are now borrowing approximately as much as its wealthiest students to finance higher education; and

(10) the percentage of freshmen attending public and private 4-year institutions from families below national median income has fallen since 1981.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that within the discretionary allocation provided to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate for function 500—

(1) the maximum amount of Federal Pell Grants should be increased by $400;

(2) funding for the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants Program should be increased by $65,000,000;

(3) funding for the Federal capital contributions under the Federal Perkins Loan Program should be increased by $35,000,000;

(4) funding for the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program should be increased by $50,000,000;

(5) funding for the Federal Work-Study Program should be increased by $64,000,000;

(6) funding for the Federal TRIO Programs should be increased by $100,000,000.

### MICROLOAN PROGRAM TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

#### KERRY AMENDMENT NO. 248

Mr. ENZI (for Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 440) to make technical corrections to the Microloan Program; as follows:

On page 2, strikes lines 7 through 20, and insert the following:

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) ALLOCATION.—

''(i) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, of the total amount of new loan funds made available for award under this subsection in each fiscal year, the Administration shall make available for award in each State (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) an amount equal to the sum of—

''(I) the lesser of—

''(aa) $800,000; or

''(bb) 1/55 of the total amount of new loan funds made available for award under this subsection for that fiscal year; and

''(II) any additional amount, as determined by the Administration.

''(ii) REDISTRIBUTION.—If, at the beginning of the third quarter of a fiscal year, the Administration determines that any portion of the amount made available to carry out this subsection is unlikely to be made available under clause (i) during that fiscal year, the Administration may make that portion available for award in any 1 or more States (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) without regard to clause (i).''; and

### AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE PROGRAM

#### THOMPSON AMENDMENT NO. 249

Mr. ENZI (for Mr. THOMPSON) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 98) to amend chapter 443 of title 49, United States Code, to extend the aviation war risk insurance program; as follows:

Strike section 2.

Amend the title so as to read: ''An Act to amend chapter 443 of title 49, United States Code, to extend the aviation war risk insurance program.''.

## CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, NM, TO SAN JUAN COLLEGE

### DOMENICI (AND BINGAMAN) AMENDMENT NO. 250

Mr. ENZI (for Mr. DOMENICI for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 293) to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and to convey certain lands in San Juan County, NM, to San Juan College; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. OLD JICARILLA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.**

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Not later than one year after the date of completion of the survey referred to in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to San Juan College, in Farmington, New Mexico, subject to the terms, conditions, and reservations under subsection (c), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (including any improvements on the land) not to exceed 20 acres known as the ''Old Jicarilla Site'' located in San Juan County, New Mexico (T29N; R5W; portions of sections 29 and 30).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and the President of San Juan College. The cost of the survey shall be borne by San Juan College.

(c) TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND RESERVATIONS.—

(1) Notwithstanding exceptions for application under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869(c)), consideration for the conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be—

(A) an amount that is consistent with the Bureau of Land Management special pricing program for Governmental entities under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act; and

(B) an agreement between the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and San Juan College indemnifying the Government of the United States from all liability of the Government that arises from the property.

(2) The lands conveyed by this Act shall be used for educational and recreational purposes. If such lands cease to be used for such purposes, at the option of the United States, such lands will revert to the United States.

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture shall identify any reservations of rights-of-way for ingress, egress, and utilities as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(4) The conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(d) LAND WITHDRAWALS.—Public Land Order 3443, only insofar as it pertains to lands described in subsection (a) and (b) above, shall be revoked simultaneous with the conveyance of the property under subsection (a).

## PERKINS COUNTY RURAL WATER SYSTEM ACT OF 1999

### DASCHLE (AND JOHNSON) AMENDMENT NO. 251

Mr. ENZI (for Mr. DASCHLE for himself and Mr. JOHNSON) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 243) to authorize the construction of the Perkins County Rural Water System and authorize financial assistance to the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, in the planning and construction of the water supply system, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the ''Perkins County Rural Water System Act of 1999''.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) in 1977, the North Dakota State Legislature authorized and directed the State Water Commission to conduct the Southwest Area Water Supply Study, which included water service to a portion of Perkins County, South Dakota;

(2) amendments made by the Garrison Diversion Unit Reformulation Act of 1986 (Public Law 101–294) authorized the Southwest Pipeline project as an eligible project for Federal cost share participation; and

(3) the Perkins County Rural Water System has continued to be recognized by the State of North Dakota, the Southwest Water Authority, the North Dakota Water Commission, the Department of the Interior, and Congress as a component of the Southwest Pipeline Project.

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) CORPORATION.—The term ''Corporation'' means the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., a nonprofit corporation established and operated under the laws of the State of South Dakota substantially in accordance with the feasibility study.

(2) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—The term ''feasibility study'' means the study entitled ''Feasibility Study for Rural Water System for Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc.'', as amended in March 1995.

(3) PROJECT CONSTRUCTION BUDGET.—The term ''project construction budget'' means the description of the total amount of funds that are needed for the construction of the water supply system, as described in the feasibility study.

(4) PUMPING AND INCIDENTAL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The term ''pumping and incidental operational requirements'' means all power requirements that are incidental to the operation of the water supply system by the Corporation.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(6) WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.—The term ''water supply system'' means intake facilities, pumping stations, water treatment facilities, cooling facilities, reservoirs, and pipelines operated by the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., to the point of delivery of water to each entity that distributes water at retail to individual users.

**SEC. 4. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants to the Corporation for the Federal share of the costs of—

(1) the planning and construction of the water supply system; and

(2) repairs to existing public water distribution systems to ensure conservation of the resources and to make the systems functional under the new water supply system.

(b) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.—The Secretary shall not obligate funds for the construction of the water supply system until—

(1) the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) are met with respect to the water supply system; and

(2) a final engineering report and a plan for a water conservation program have been prepared and submitted to Congress for a period of not less than 90 days before the commencement of construction of the system.

**SEC. 5. MITIGATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE LOSSES.**

Mitigation of fish and wildlife losses incurred as a result of the construction and operation of the water supply system shall be on an acre-for-acre basis, based on ecological equivalency, concurrent with project construction, as provided in the feasibility study.

**SEC. 6. USE OF PICK-SLOAN POWER.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—From power designated for future irrigation and drainage pumping for the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program, the Western Area Power Administration shall make available the capacity and energy required to meet the pumping and incidental operational requirements of the water supply system during the period beginning May 1 and ending October 31 of each year.

(b) CONDITIONS.—The capacity and energy described in subsection (a) shall be made available on the following conditions:

(1) The Corporation shall be operated on a not-for-profit basis.

(2) The Corporation may contract to purchase its entire electric service requirements for the water supply system, including the capacity and energy made available under subsection (a), from a qualified preference power supplier that itself purchases power from the Western Area Power Administration.

(3) The rate schedule applicable to the capacity and energy made available under subsection (a) shall be the firm power rate schedule of the Pick-Sloan Eastern Division of the Western Area Power Administration in effect when the power is delivered by the Administration.

(4) It shall be agreed by contract among—

(A) the Western Area Power Administration;

(B) the power supplier with which the Corporation contracts under paragraph (2);

(C) the power supplier of the entity described in subparagraph (B); and

(D) the Corporation;

that in the case of the capacity and energy made available under subsection (a), the benefit of the rate schedule described in paragraph (3) shall be passed through to the Corporation, except that the power supplier of the Corporation shall not be precluded from including, in the charges of the supplier to the water system for the electric service, the other usual and customary charges of the supplier.

**SEC. 7. FEDERAL SHARE.**

The Federal share under section 4 shall be 75 percent of—

(1) the amount allocated in the total project construction budget for the planning and construction of the water supply system under section 4; and

(2) such sums as are necessary to defray increases in development costs reflected in appropriate engineering cost indices after March 1, 1995.

**SEC. 8. NON-FEDERAL SHARE.**

The non-Federal share under section 4 shall be 25 percent of—

(1) the amount allocated in the total project construction budget for the planning and construction of the water supply system under section 4; and

(2) such sums as are necessary to defray increases in development costs reflected in appropriate engineering cost indices after March 1, 1995.

**SEC. 9. CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—At the request of the Corporation, the Secretary may provide the

Corporation assistance in overseeing matters relating to construction of the water supply system.

(b) PROJECT OVERSIGHT ADMINISTRATION.—The amount of funds used by the Secretary for planning and construction of the water supply system may not exceed an amount equal to 3 percent of the amount provided in the total project construction budget for the portion of the project to be constructed in Perkins County, South Dakota.

**SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(1) $15,000,000 for the planning and construction of the water supply system under section 4; and

(2) such sums as are necessary to defray increases in development costs reflected in appropriate engineering cost indices after March 1, 1995.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Monday, April 12, 1999, at 3 p.m. in open and closed session, to receive testimony on alleged Chinese espionage at Department of Energy laboratories.

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

### COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate for a hearing entitled, ''Buried Alive: Small Business Consumed By Tax Filing Burdens.'' The hearing will begin at 1 p.m. on Monday, April 12, 1999, in room 428A Russell Senate Office Building.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### TRIBUTE TO RALPH BOLING

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Ralph Boling for his service to the state of Kentucky and the people of Hancock County. Ralph recently completed a special five-year term as Hancock County's Judge/Executive, during which he led the county through a remarkable period of growth and progress.

Before beginning his political career, Ralph was a farmer and businessman in Hancock County, working as an oil field driller, farmer, Hancock County Road Foreman and as the Hawesville Water Superintendent. His work outside of public service gave him the advantage of having first-hand knowledge of the struggles of working families, and shaped his desire to make a difference in the Hawesville community.

Following in his father's footsteps, Ralph's first endeavor in politics was a run for Hancock County Sheriff. He ran successfully in 1969, and again in 1977, serving two terms as Sheriff. In the final months of his second term, President Ronald Reagan appointed Ralph as a United States Marshal for the Western district of Kentucky. He excelled as a U.S. Marshal and received a second appointment under President Reagan and a third appointment under President George Bush. During his 12 years of service, Ralph received two of the highly distinguished ''Awards for Excellent Performance.''

While Ralph was honored to work in the Marshal's service, and loved his work under both President Reagan and President Bush's administrations, after his third term he decided it was time to exclusively serve the people of Hancock County. Ralph ran for Hancock County Judge/Executive and was elected to serve a special five-year term. Ralph always had the best interest of the county at heart, and encouraged the fiscal court to work together as a team despite political differences.

During his term as Judge/Executive, Ralph made great strides for Hancock County. He successfully led the effort to close the county landfill and was instrumental in assuring the construction of a new Emergency Services Building. The county also built a new fire station, and purchased additional fire trucks and police cruisers for increased public safety.

One of Ralph's achievements as Judge/Executive was his successful effort to build and repair many county roads. During Ralph's last two years as Judge, the fiscal court spent $2 million on Hancock roads, and obtained state funding to pave roads to Commonwealth Aluminum and Willamette and build bridges on Indian Hill and Goernig Road. He also helped establish the Hancock County Career Center. Ralph envisioned a bright future for Hancock County's workers and businesses, and he believed this center would be to the long-term benefit of the county.

Ralph's term as Judge/Executive has ended, but Hancock County will feel the effects of his accomplishments for years to come. His motto was ''Together we can make a difference,'' and he has certainly proven this to be true. Ralph worked together with local law enforcement, state government, the U.S. Marshal's service and the Fiscal Court to make tremendous differences in people's lives. My colleagues and I thank you, Ralph, for your many years of service to Hancock County, the State of Kentucky and the United States.●

### TRIBUTE TO RUBY COHEN

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay special tribute to a unique and wonderful person who graced the State of Connecticut and who recently passed away at the age of 87, Mr. Rubin H. ''Ruby'' Cohen.

Ruby hailed from Colchester, Connecticut. He accomplished a great many things during his exceptional life. The son of Jewish immigrants, Ruby made his mark at an early age. At 15 years old, after quitting school, Ruby went to work at a local hot dog stand called Harry's Place in Colchester. Then at the age of 18, with $300 borrowed from relatives, Ruby Cohen purchased Harry's Place, which eventually became a popular stopping point for travelers making their way between Connecticut and the Rhode Island beaches in the summer.

Soon, Governors, State Legislators, and politicians were stopping in for a bite to eat. It is at Harry's Place that my father, Thomas Dodd, came to meet and befriend Ruby Cohen. My father deeply valued this very special man who was always honest with his opinions and supportive throughout their many years of friendship.

However, politicians did not go to Harry's Place simply to enjoy a hot dog, but to rub elbows with one of Connecticut's most influential lawmakers. Unassuming in his presence, Ruby Cohen was, in fact, considered a powerful political insider. He began his political career in 1942 when he was first elected to the state House of Representatives. His popularity with the voters of Colchester earned him 14 more terms in office during which he became the first Democrat in 85 years to become the House Chairman of the Appropriations committee, a position he held for 12 years.

It was during his tenure as Chairman that Ruby Cohen distinguished himself as a legislator and also aided a cultural renaissance in my hometown of East Haddam. Back in 1959, The Goodspeed Opera House, which sits quietly on the Connecticut River just a short distance from my home, was a dilapidated state-operated garage in dire need of repairs. When Ruby Cohen was approached by one of his colleagues in the House who expressed a desire to renovate the structure, Ruby seized an opportunity to enhance a community. He drafted a bill appropriating $10,000 for the repair of the building's roof, successfully beginning the creation of the Opera House. Today, the Goodspeed Opera House is a nationally renowned theater with a reputation for excellence in the arts. We have Ruby Cohen to thank for recognizing the value and importance of the arts within a community and for providing this quiet Connecticut town with an artistic outlet.

Ruby will also be remembered for his commitment to preserving Connecticut's open spaces well before it became an issue of national importance. He played an integral role in the establishment of one of Connecticut's better-known refuges, Gay City State Park in Hebron. He spearheaded the restoration of the Comstock Bridge in East Hampton. Also on his list of accomplishments is the preservation of the Gelston House, a historic hotel which stands next to the Goodspeed Opera House.

Mr. President, Ruby Cohen was an honest man from meager beginnings

who went on to establish a reputation in Connecticut as a respected lawmaker and friend. His death is a difficult loss for those who relied on his political wisdom and personal support. Even with his passing, we all may be comforted in the thought that his spirit and memory may be found in so many ways throughout a state he held so dear. He is survived by his two sons, David and Max, three daughters, Susan, Margaret, and Mary Ann, nine grandchildren, and one great-granddaughter. I offer my heartfelt condolences to each of them.●

## TRIBUTE TO PAUL SLATER OF LONDONDERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Paul Slater of Londonderry, New Hampshire for his outstanding volunteerism and for being selected to serve as President of the Londonderry Lions Club for the next year.

Paul Began his volunteer work with the Londonderry Lions Club in September 1995. His unwavering commitment to the organization, its mission, and its activism within the community propelled hi to the club's Board of Directors during the summer of 1996. Today, Paul serves as both the Treasurer and Secretary of the Londonderry Lions Club.

Dedicated to social and humanitarian causes, Lions Club International is the world's largest service organization. With its primary focus on the needs of the blind and visually impaired, the mission of Lions Club International also extends to the needs of each chapter's respective communities. In addition to advancing the club's mission by organizing yearly yard sales and fundraising dinners, Paul continuously works towards the betterment of his community and state.

Every year since his induction as a member of the Londonderry Lions Club, Paul has helped organize and distribute Christmas and Thanksgiving baskets to those who are less fortunate in the Town of Londonderry. His biggest contribution to the organization and the people of New Hampshire, however, has been through his tireless effort towards improving Lions Camp Pride. Camp Pride, located in New Durham, New Hampshire, is a summer camp for children and adults with mild through profound special needs. In cooperation with the Londonderry Police and Fire Departments, Paul has been instrumental in insuring that the proceeds from the annual Police-Fire softball game are contributed to Lions Camp Pride.

Having served as an honorary member of the Lions Camp Pride Board, I recognize the importance and the value of Paul's work and I would like to thank him for his commitment to Lions Camp Pride.

Furthermore, Paul has continuously exhibited his unselfish dedication to the community as the Chairman of the Londonderry Lions Club High School Scholarship Committee. As a strong believer in education and equal opportunity, Paul has worked hard to insure that students with financial hardship who work hard and strive for academic excellence can still pursue college and technical educations.

Mr. President, Paul Slater has devoted his time and his heart to serving the Londonderry Lions Club, the Town of Londonderry, and the people of New Hampshire. It is people like Paul that make New Hampshire a special place to live, and it is an honor to represent him in the United States Senate.●

## LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MOOT COURT VICTORY

● Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Loyola University, New Orleans Law School's Moot Court team for their performance in the American University Burton D. Wechsler First Amendment Competition. The competition is designed to showcase the dedication and talent of law school students from across the country, and the Loyola students displayed a great deal of both in their victorious efforts.

Moot Court Competitions are an opportunity for law school students to demonstrate their talents as advocates in an appellate court setting. They tackle a difficult legal problem in a written brief and then are subject to the grueling ordeal of probing and questioning by a panel of appellate court judges. The Burton Wechsler First Amendment Competition asked competitors to argue the complex question of the use of languages other than English while conducting government business. I am proud to say that our team from Loyola University took this challenge and used it as an opportunity to excel.

The team of Steven Griffith, Gaven Dall Kammer, Christopher Alfieri, Elisia Shofstahl, and faculty advisor, Prof, Mitch Crusto, took overall first place honors in the competition. Loyola defeated five highly-regarded opponents on their way to the title. Other honors garnered by the Loyola team included first place ''Best Brief'' and the ''Runner-Up Best Oralist'' award, won by Elisia Shofstahl. Loyola's fine performance in this prestigious national competition represents the very best in effort and education.

The team's impressive victory is a testament to the hard work and inherent skill of Loyola's fine law students. Such effort and success is worthy of our admiration and praise. Again, I congratulate the members of Loyola's Moot Court Team on their victory at American University's First Amendment Competition, and wish them the best of luck in their future competitions and careers.●

## TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA BARR

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding Vermonter, Patricia Barr, of North Bennington, Vermont. Pat's commitment to improving the health status of Vermonters and all Americans, serves as a model to us all. She is a stunning example of how one person can have a positive effect on many others.

Over the course of her life, she has been an advocate and strategic planner for breast cancer research and ethical issues. Pat has tirelessly championed these causes and for that, we are forever grateful.

Pat has served on the national Breast Cancer Coalition Board, and currently serves as President of the Breast Cancer Network, which she founded in 1993. Her devotion to health, medical and ethical issues has landed her numerous other roles and responsibilities, including positions on the Center for Disease Control's Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection and Control Advisory Committee, the Human Genome Project's Task Force on Genetic Testing, and the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) Breast Cancer Progress Review Group. She has also served on NCI's Cancer Genetics Working Group, and the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer's Biological Resources Working Group Subcommittee on Ethical Issues. In these and in other capacities, Pat has made numerous presentations in Vermont, throughout the Nation, and even outside of the country, regarding ethical and cancer issues.

Through word and action, Pat has touched, and improved, the lives of many individuals. Of all those who have crossed my path over the years, few individuals have such a distinguished and proven track record of commitment to breast cancer and related issues. By helping to educate, promote and advocate for change through newsletters, grant programs, support groups, projects such as the Ladies First Program, and lobbying public officials, Pat's involvement helped blaze the trail for success.

We have been well served by Pat and look forward to her continued leadership. Vermonters, and all Americans, owe her a debt of gratitude for her passionate, steadfast work on these vitally important issues.●

## MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 767

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I understand that S. 767, which was introduced earlier by Senator COVERDELL, is at the desk, and I ask that it be read for the first time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 767) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 2-month extension for the due date for filing a tax return for any member of a uniformed service on a tour of duty outside the United States for a period which includes the normal due date for such filing.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

## EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: Nos. 25 and 26. I finally ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating to the nominations appear in the RECORD, that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Thomas Lee Strickland, of Colorado, to be United States Attorney for the District of Colorado for the term of four years.

Carl Schnee, of Delaware, to be United States Attorney for the District of Delaware for the term of four years.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

## CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF A PALESTINIAN STATE

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 44, House Concurrent Resolution 24.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 24) expressing congressional opposition to the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and urging the President to assert clearly United States opposition to such a unilateral declaration of statehood.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 24) was agreed to.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

## 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, which was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 17) concerning the 20th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. VOINOVICH. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the amendment to the preamble be agreed to, and the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution appear in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 17), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 172

Whereas April 10, 1999, will mark the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Taiwan Relations Act, codifying in public law the basis for continued commercial, cultural, and other relations between the United States and democratic Republic of China on Taiwan;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act was advanced by Congress and supported by the executive branch as a critical tool to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the United States and Taiwan;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act has been instrumental in maintaining peace, security, and stability in the Taiwan Strait since its enactment in 1979;

Whereas, when the Taiwan Relations Act was enacted, it reaffirmed that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China is based upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means;

Whereas officials of the People's Republic of China refuse to renounce the use of force against Taiwan;

Whereas the defense modernization and weapons procurement efforts by the People's Republic of China, as documented in the February 1, 1999, report by the Secretary of Defense on ''The Security Situation in the Taiwan Strait'', could threaten cross-strait and East Asian stability and United States interests in the East Asia region;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act provides explicit guarantees that the United States will make available defense articles and defense services in such quantities as may be necessary for Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act requires timely reviews by United States military authorities of Taiwan's defense needs in connection with recommendations to the President and Congress;

Whereas Congress and the President are committed by section 3(b) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3302(b)) to determine the nature and quantity of what Taiwan's legitimate needs are for its self-defense;

Whereas Taiwan routinely makes informal requests for defense articles and defense services to United States Government officials, which are discouraged or declined informally by United States Government personnel;

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to reject any attempt to curb the provision by the United States of defense articles and defense services legitimately needed for Taiwan's self-defense;

Whereas it is the current executive branch policy to limit most high-level dialog regarding regional stability with Taiwan senior military officials;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act sets forth the policy to promote extensive commercial relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, and that policy is advanced by membership in the World Trade Organization;

Whereas Taiwan completed its bilateral market access negotiations with the United States on February 20, 1998, and all countries which asked to negotiate bilateral agreements with Taiwan have concluded those agreements, although Canada has reopened negotiations on certain products;

Whereas the human rights provisions in the Taiwan Relations Act helped stimulate the democratization of Taiwan;

Whereas Taiwan today is a full-fledged, multiparty democracy that fully respects human rights and civil liberties and, as such, serves as a successful model of democratic reform for the People's Republic of China;

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to promote extensive cultural relations between the United States and Taiwan, ties that should be further encouraged and expanded;

Whereas any attempt to determine Taiwan's future by other than peaceful means, including boycotts or embargoes, would be considered as a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific and of grave concern to the United States;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act established the American Institute in Taiwan to carry out the programs, transactions, and other relations of the United States with respect to Taiwan; and

Whereas the American Institute in Taiwan has played a successful role in sustaining and enhancing United States relations with Taiwan: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the United States should reaffirm its commitment to the Taiwan Relations Act and the specific guarantees of provision of legitimate defense articles to Taiwan contained therein;

(2) the Congress has grave concerns over China's growing arsenal of nuclear and conventionally armed ballistic missiles adjacent to Taiwan, and the effect that the buildup may have on stability in the Taiwan Strait, and United States government officials should continue to raise these concerns with officials of the People's Republic of China;

(3) the President should seek from the leaders of the People's Republic of China a public renunciation of any use of force, or threat to use force, against democratic Taiwan;

(4) the President should provide annually a report detailing the military balance on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, including the impact of procurement and modernization programs underway;

(5) the Secretary of Defense should make available to the appropriate committees of Congress the annual military requirements list submitted by Taiwan;

(6) it should be United States policy to encourage the participation of Taiwan in a high-level regional dialog on the best means of ensuring stability, peace, and freedom of the seas in East Asia; and

(7) it should be United States policy, in conformity with the spirit of section 4(d) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3303(d)), to publicly support Taiwan's admission to the World Trade Organization forthwith, on its own merits, and consistent with the bilateral market access agreement with the United States.

## TAIWAN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 26, which was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 26) relating to Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. VOINOVICH. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution appear in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 26), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

(The parts of the resolution intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the resolution intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. RES. 26

Whereas good health is a basic right for every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to help guarantee this right;

Whereas direct and unobstructed participation in international health cooperation forums and programs is therefore crucial, especially with today's greater potential for the cross-border spread of various infectious diseases such as AIDS and Hong Kong bird flu through increased trade and travel;

Whereas the World Health Organization (WHO) set forth in the first chapter of its charter the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people;

Whereas in 1977 the World Health Organization established ''Health for all by the year 2000'' as its overriding priority and reaffirmed that central vision with the initiation of its ''Health For All'' renewal process in 1995;

Whereas Taiwan's population of 21,000,000 people is larger than that of ¾ of the member states already in the World Health Organization and shares the noble goals of the organization;

Whereas Taiwan's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including one of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, and the plague, the first Asian nation to be rid of polio, and the first country in the world to provide children with free hepatitis B vaccinations;

Whereas prior to 1972 and its loss of membership in the World Health Organization, Taiwan sent specialists to serve in other member countries on countless health projects and its health experts held key positions in the organization, all to the benefit of the entire Pacific region;

Whereas the World Health Organization was unable to assist Taiwan with an outbreak of enterovirus 71 which killed 70 Taiwanese children and infected more than 1,100 Taiwanese children in 1998;

Whereas Taiwan is not allowed to participate in any WHO-organized forums and workshops concerning the latest technologies in the diagnosis, monitoring, and control of diseases;

Whereas in recent years both the Republic of China on Taiwan's Government and individual Taiwanese experts have expressed a willingness to assist financially or technically in WHO-supported international aid and health activities, but have ultimately been unable to render such assistance;

Whereas the World Health Organization allows observers to participate in the activities of the organization;

Whereas the United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review, declared its intention to support Taiwan's participation in appropriate international organizations; and

Whereas in light of all of the benefits that Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization could bring to the state of health not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and globally: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Taiwan and its 21,000,000 people should have appropriate and meaningful participation in the World Health Organization;

(2) the Secretary of State should report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by **[**April 1, 1999,**]** *April 20, 1999,* on the efforts of the Secretary to fulfill the commitment made in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review to more actively support Taiwan's membership in international organizations that accept non-states as members, and to look for ways to have Taiwan's voice heard in international organizations; and

(3) the Secretary of State shall report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by **[**April 1, 1999,**]** *April 20, 1999,* on what action the United States will take at the May 1999 World Health Organization meeting in Geneva to support Taiwan's meaningful participation.

## SAN JUAN COLLEGE LAND CONVEYANCE

The text of S. 293, a bill to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to convey certain lands in San Juan County, New Mexico, to San Juan College, as passed by the Senate on March 25, 1999, follows:

H. CON. RES. 68

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000.**

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2009 are hereby set forth.

**SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2009:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,435,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,456,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,532,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,584,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,651,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,684,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,733,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,802,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,867,500,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: −$9,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: −$52,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: −$30,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: −$50,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: −$59,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$106,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$138,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$153,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$178,200,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $1,426,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,456,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,487,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,558,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,611,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,665,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,697,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,752,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,813,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,874,400,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,435,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,455,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,532,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,583,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,638,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,666,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,715,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,781,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,841,300,000,000.

(4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $0.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $12,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $18,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $17,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $21,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $26,200,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $5,627,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,707,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $5,791,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $5,875,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $5,954,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $6,019,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $6,075,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $6,128,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $6,168,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $6,198,100,000,000.

**SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000

through 2009 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $288,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $276,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $303,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $285,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $308,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $291,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $318,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $303,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $327,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $313,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $328,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $316,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $329,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $315,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $330,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $313,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $332,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $317,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $333,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $318,000,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $11,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $10,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $9,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $11,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $13,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $13,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $13,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $13,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $14,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $14,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $12,100,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $18,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,800,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, −$700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$1,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$3,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, −$100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, −$300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, −$400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, −$500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, −$500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, −$200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, −$100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,100,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $22,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $22,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $22,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $22,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $23,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $23,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $23,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $23,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $23,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $24,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,700,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $14,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $13,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $11,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $11,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $12,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $12,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $10,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $10,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $10,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $10,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $10,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,200,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $9,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $10,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $13,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $12,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $12,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $12,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $8,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $12,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $8,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $13,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $8,800,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $51,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $45,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $51,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $50,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $52,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $52,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $52,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $52,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $52,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $52,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $52,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,100,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $7,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $5,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $5,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $7,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $5,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,300,000,000.
(10) Elementary and Secondary Education, and Vocational Education (501):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $24,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $24,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $25,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,900,000,000.
(11) Higher Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500, except for 501):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $43,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $41,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $41,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $42,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $43,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $43,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $44,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $45,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $46,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $46,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,500,000,000.
(12) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $156,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $153,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $164,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $173,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $173,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $184,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $185,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $197,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $198,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $212,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $212,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $228,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $228,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $246,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $245,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $265,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $285,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,900,000,000.
(13) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $208,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $208,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $222,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $222,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $230,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $230,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $250,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $250,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $268,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $268,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $295,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $295,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $306,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $306,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $337,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $337,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $365,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $365,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $394,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $394,200,000,000.
(14) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $244,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $248,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $250,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $262,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $267,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $277,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $276,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $286,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $286,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $298,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $298,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $304,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $305,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $310,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $311,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $323,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $325,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $334,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $335,700,000,000.
(15) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $16,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $18,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $18,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $19,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $21,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $22,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,200,000,000.
(16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $44,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $44,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $44,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $45,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $46,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $48,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $47,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $47,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $48,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $49,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,700,000,000.
(17) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $23,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $24,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $24,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $24,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $26,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $26,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $26,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $26,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $26,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $26,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,400,000,000.
(18) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $12,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $12,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $12,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,900,000,000.
(19) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $275,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $275,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $271,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $271,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $267,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $267,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $265,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $265,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $263,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $263,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $261,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $261,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $258,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $258,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $257,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $254,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $254,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $252,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $252,700,000,000.
(20) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$8,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$10,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$12,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,900,000,000.
(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$34,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$34,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$36,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$36,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$43,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$43,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$37,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$37,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$37,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$37,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$38,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$38,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$38,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$38,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$40,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$40,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$40,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$40,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$41,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$41,800,000,000.

**SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

Not later than September 30, 1999, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that the total level of revenues is not less than: $1,408,500,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 2000, $7,416,800,000,000 in revenues for fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and $16,155,700,000,000 in revenues for fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

**SEC. 5. SAFE DEPOSIT BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the social security trust funds are off-budget for purposes of the President's budget submission and the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) the social security trust funds have been running surpluses for 17 years;

(3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly finance the general operations of the Federal Government;

(4) in fiscal year 2000, the social security surplus will exceed $137 billion;

(5) for the first time, a concurrent resolution on the budget balances the Federal budget without counting social security surpluses; and

(6) the only way to ensure that social security surpluses are not diverted for other purposes is to balance the budget exclusive of such surpluses.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year. For purposes of this subsection, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In setting forth the deficit level pursuant to such section, that level shall not include any adjustments in aggregates that would be made pursuant to any reserve fund that provides for adjustments in allocations and aggregates for legislation that enhances retirement security or extends the solvency of the Medicare trust funds or makes such changes in the Medicare payment or benefit structure as are necessary.

(2) Paragraph (1) may be waived in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members voting.

(c) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) beginning with fiscal year 2000, legislation should be enacted to require any official statement issued by the Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Budget Office, or any other agency or instrumentality of the Government of surplus or deficit totals of the budget of the Government as submitted by the President or of the surplus or deficit totals of the congressional budget, and any description of, or reference to, such totals in any official publication or material issued by either of such offices or any other such agency or instrumentality, should exclude the outlays and receipts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act (including the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund) and the related provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(2) legislation should be considered to augment subsection (b) by—

(A) taking such steps as may be required to safeguard the social security surpluses, such as statutory changes equivalent to the reserve fund for retirement security and Medicare set forth in section 6; or

(B) otherwise establishing a statutory limit on debt held by the public and reducing such limit by the amounts of the social security surpluses.

**SEC. 6. RESERVE FUND FOR RETIREMENT SECURITY AND, AS NEEDED, MEDICARE.**

(a) RETIREMENT SECURITY.—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means of the House reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted that enhances retirement security, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

(1) increase the appropriate allocations for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and aggregates for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 of new budget authority and outlays by the amount of new budget authority provided by such measure (and outlays flowing therefrom) for such fiscal year for that purpose; and

(2) reduce the revenue aggregates for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 by the amount of the revenue loss resulting from that measure for such fiscal year for that purpose.

(b) MEDICARE PROGRAM.—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Commerce of the House reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted that extends the solvency or reforms the benefit or payment structure of the Medicare Program, including any measure in response to the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by the amounts provided in that bill for that purpose.

(c) LIMITATION.—(1) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may only make adjustments under subsection (a) or (b) if the

net outlay increase plus revenue reduction resulting from any measure referred to in those subsections (including any prior adjustments made for any other such measure) for fiscal year 2000, the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, or the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 is not greater than an amount equal to the projected social security surplus for such period, as set forth in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this concurrent resolution or, if published, the midsession review for fiscal year 2000 of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office. For purposes of the preceding sentence, revenue reductions shall be treated as a positive number.

(2) In the midsession review for fiscal year 2000, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, shall make an up-to-date estimate of the projected surpluses in the social security trust funds for fiscal year 2000, for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

(3) As used in this subsection, the term ''social security trust funds'' means the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

**SEC. 7. RESERVE FUND FOR PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, when the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides new budget authority for fiscal year 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, or 2004 for programs authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by an amount not to exceed the amount of new budget authority provided by that measure (and outlays flowing therefrom) for that purpose up to the maximum amount consistent with section 611(a) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411(a)(2)).

(b) ADJUSTMENTS.—The adjustments in outlays (and the corresponding amount of new budget authority) made under subsection (a) for any fiscal year may not exceed the amount by which an up-to-date projection of the on-budget surplus made by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office for that fiscal year exceeds the on-budget surplus for that fiscal year set forth in section 2(4) of this resolution.

(c) CBO PROJECTIONS.—Upon the request of the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall make an up-to-date estimate of the projected on-budget surplus for the applicable fiscal year.

**SEC. 8. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution for any measure shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

**SEC. 9. UPDATED CBO PROJECTIONS.**

Each calendar quarter the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall make an up-to-date estimate of receipts, outlays and surplus (on-budget and off-budget) for the current fiscal year.

**SEC. 10. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) persecution of individuals on the sole ground of their religious beliefs and practices occurs in countries around the world and affects millions of lives;

(2) such persecution violates international norms of human rights, including those established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Helsinki Accords, and the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

(3) such persecution is abhorrent to all Americans, and our very Nation was founded on the principle of the freedom to worship according to the dictates of our conscience; and

(4) in 1998 Congress unanimously passed, and President Clinton signed into law, the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, which established the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom to monitor facts and circumstances of violations of religious freedom and authorized $3,000,000 to carry out the functions of the Commission for each of fiscal years 1999 and 2000.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) this resolution assumes that $3,000,000 will be appropriated within function 150 for fiscal year 2000 for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom to carry out its duties; and

(2) the House Committee on Appropriations is strongly urged to appropriate such amount for the Commission.

**SEC. 11. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) strengthening America's public schools while respecting State and local control is critically important to the future of our children and our Nation;

(2) education is a local responsibility, a State priority, and a national concern;

(3) working with the Nation's governors, parents, teachers, and principals must take place in order to strengthen public schools and foster educational excellence;

(4) the consolidation of various Federal education programs will benefit our Nation's children, parents, and teachers by sending more dollars directly to the classroom; and

(5) our Nation's children deserve an educational system that will provide opportunities to excel.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the House should enact legislation that would consolidate thirty-one Federal K–12 education programs; and

(2) the Department of Education, the States, and local educational agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of Education is spent for our children in their classrooms.

**SEC. 12. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) 33 percent of all American households have no or negative financial assets and 60 percent of African-American households have no or negative financial assets;

(2) 46.9 percent of all children in America live in households with no financial assets, including 40 percent of caucasian children and 75 percent of African-American children;

(3) in order to provide low-income families with more tools for empowerment, incentives which encourage asset-building should be established;

(4) across the Nation numerous small public, private, and public-private asset-building initiatives (including individual development account programs) are demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers;

(5) the Government currently provides middle and upper income Americans with hundreds of billions of dollars in tax incentives for building assets; and

(6) the Government should utilize tax laws or other measures to provide low-income Americans with incentives to work and build assets in order to escape poverty permanently.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that any changes in tax law should include provisions which encourage low-income workers and their families to save for buying their first home, starting a business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.

**SEC. 13. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.**

(a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) 43.4 million Americans are currently without health insurance, and that this number is expected to rise to nearly 60 million people in the next 10 years;

(B) the cost of health insurance continues to rise, a key factor in increasing the number of uninsured; and

(C) there is a consensus that working Americans and their families and children will suffer from reduced access to health insurance.

(2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.—It is the sense of the Congress that access to affordable health care coverage for all Americans is a priority of the 106th Congress.

(b) PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICE FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 reformed Medicare home health care spending by instructing the Health Care Financing Administration to implement a prospective payment system and instituted an interim payment system to achieve savings;

(B) the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, reformed the interim payment system to increase reimbursements to low-cost providers, added $900 million in funding, and delayed the automatic 15 percent payment reduction for one year, to October 1, 2000; and

(C) patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient do not receive supplemental payments in the interim payment system but will receive special protection in the home health care prospective payment system.

(2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HOME HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) Congress recognizes the importance of home health care for seniors and disabled citizens;

(B) Congress and the Administration should work together to maintain quality care for patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient, including the sickest and frailest Medicare beneficiaries, while home health care agencies operate in the interim payment system; and

(C) Congress and the Administration should work together to avoid the implementation of the 15 percent reduction in the interim payment system and ensure timely implementation of the prospective payment system.

**SEC. 14. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICARE PAYMENT.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) a goal of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 was to expand options for Medicare beneficiaries under the new Medicare+Choice program;

(2) Medicare+Choice was intended to make these choices available to all Medicare beneficiaries; and unfortunately, during the first two years of the Medicare+Choice program the blended payment was not implemented, stifling health care options and continuing regional disparity among many counties across the United States; and

(3) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 also established the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare to develop legislative recommendations to address the long-term funding challenges facing Medicare.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that this resolution assumes that funding of the Medicare+Choice program is a priority for the House Committee on the Budget before financing new programs and benefits that may potentially add to the imbalance of payments and benefits in Fee-for-Service Medicare and Medicare+Choice.

**SEC. 15. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ASSESSMENT OF WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAMS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the House that, recognizing the need to maximize the benefit of the Welfare-to-Work Program, the Secretary of Labor should prepare a report on Welfare-to-Work Programs pursuant to section 403(a)(5) of the Social Security Act. This report should include information on the following—

(1) the extent to which the funds available under such section have been used (including the number of States that have not used any of such funds), the types of programs that have received such funds, the number of and characteristics of the recipients of assistance under such programs, the goals of such programs, the duration of such programs, the costs of such programs, any evidence of the effects of such programs on such recipients, and accounting of the total amount expended by the States from such funds, and the rate at which the Secretary expects such funds to be expended for each of the fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002;

(2) with regard to the unused funds allocated for Welfare-to-Work for each of fiscal years 1998 and 1999, identify areas of the Nation that have unmet needs for Welfare-to-Work initiatives; and

(3) identify possible Congressional action that may be taken to reprogram Welfare-to-Work funds from States that have not utilized previously allocated funds to places of unmet need, including those States that have rejected or otherwise not utilized prior funding.

(b) REPORT.—It is the sense of the House that, not later than January 1, 2000, the Secretary of Labor should submit to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, in writing, the report described in subsection (a).

**SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON PROVIDING HONOR GUARD SERVICES FOR VETERANS' FUNERALS.**

It is the sense of the Congress that all relevant congressional committees should make every effort to provide sufficient resources so that an Honor Guard, if requested, is available for veterans' funerals.

**SEC. 17. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON CHILD NUTRITION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) both Republicans and Democrats understand that an adequate diet and proper nutrition are essential to a child's general well-being;

(2) the lack of an adequate diet and proper nutrition may adversely affect a child's ability to perform up to his or her ability in school;

(3) the Government currently plays a role in funding school nutrition programs; and

(4) there is a bipartisan commitment to helping children learn.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Agriculture should examine our Nation's nutrition programs to determine if they can be improved, particularly with respect to services to low-income children.

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

The text of H. Con. Res. 68, a concurrent resolution setting for the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009, as passed by the Senate on March 25, 1999, follows:

S. 293

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

**SECTION 1. OLD JICARILLA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.**

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Not later than one year after the date of completion of the survey referred to in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to San Juan College, in Farmington, New Mexico, subject to the terms, conditions, and reservations under subsection (c), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (including any improvements on the land) not to exceed 20 acres known as the ''Old Jicarilla Site'' located in San Juan County, New Mexico (T29N; R5W; portions of sections 29 and 30).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and the President of San Juan College. The cost of the survey shall be borne by San Juan College.

(c) TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND RESERVATIONS.—

(1) Notwithstanding exceptions of application under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869(c)), consideration for the conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be—

(A) an amount that is consistent with the Bureau of Land Management special pricing program for Governmental entities under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act; and

(B) an agreement between the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and San Juan College indemnifying the Government of the United States from all liability of the Government that arises from the property.

(2) The lands conveyed by this Act shall be used for educational and recreational purposes. If such lands cease to be used for such purposes, at the option of the United States, such lands will revert to the United States.

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture shall identify any reservations of rights-of-way for ingress, egress, and utilities as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(4) The conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(d) LAND WITHDRAWALS.—Public Land Order 3443, only insofar as it pertains to lands described in subsections (a) and (b), shall be revoked simultaneous with the conveyance of the property under subsection (a).

## ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1999

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 11:30 on Tuesday, April 13. I further ask consent that on Tuesday immediately following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 12:30 p.m. under the following limitations:

Senator SESSIONS, 20 minutes; Senator LUGAR and Senator BAYH in control of a total of 20 minutes; Senator DODD and Senator LIEBERMAN in control of a total of 20 minutes.

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

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I further ask consent that the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 until 2:15 on Tuesday to allow the weekly party caucuses to meet.

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

## PROGRAM

Mr. VOINOVICH. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will reconvene tomorrow at 11:30 a.m. and begin a period of morning business. At 12:30 p.m. the Senate will recess until 2:15 to allow the weekly party caucuses to meet. When the Senate reconvenes at 2:15, it is the leader's intention to begin consideration of the bill introduced earlier today by Senator COVERDELL and others regarding a tax filing extension for certain members of the uniformed services. Therefore, Members should expect rollcall votes during Tuesday's session of the Senate.

## ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. VOINOVICH. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:21 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, April 13, 1999, at 11:30 a.m.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1999:

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

DELMOND J.H. WON, OF HAWAII, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2002. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DAVID L. GOLDWYN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS), VICE ROBERT WAYNE GEE.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

JOHN T. HANSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (PUBLIC AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS), VICE KATHY ELENA JURADO, RESIGNED.

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS OF THE AGENCIES INDICATED FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF THE CLASSES STATED, AND ALSO FOR THE OTHER APPOINTMENTS INDICATED HEREWITH:

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS TWO, CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JOHNNY E. BROWN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS THREE, CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TERESA J. HOWES, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHER P. RITTGERS, OF TEXAS

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS FOUR, CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CASEY E. BEAN, OF MARYLAND
RANDALL J. HAGER, OF VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THOMAS HARTWELL CARTER, OF NEW YORK
G. KATHLEEN HILL, OF TEXAS
HOWELL HOFFMAN HOWARD, III, OF WASHINGTON
PATRICIA ELLEN PERRIN, OF CALIFORNIA
SUSAN LONGINO REINERT, OF FLORIDA
ANN CODY WHITE, OF VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

MARK LAWRENCE WENIG, OF ALASKA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO BE CONSULAR OFFICERS AND/OR SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AS INDICATED:

CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DOUGLAS R. AUSTIN, OF VIRGINIA
MATEO MARTIN RAMIREZ AYALA, OF TEXAS
THESSALONIKA T. BENNY, OF WASHINGTON
CHRISTOPHER P. BUDAHL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WILLIAM T. CARPENTER, OF VIRGINIA
HARMONY ELIZABETH CATON, OF CONNECTICUT
JOHN F. CLIZBE, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES ANDREW COHEN, OF NEW YORK
CAROL ANNE COX, OF WASHINGTON
LOUIS JOHN CRISHOCK, OF VIRGINIA
JOAN MACKLEN CRISTINI, OF NEW YORK
ROBERT WELLS DREESEN, OF WASHINGTON
GREGORY G. GARRAMONE, OF MINNESOTA
ELSA PATRICIA GARZA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JOHN TAYLOR GODFREY, OF CALIFORNIA
JAMES BENJAMIN GREEN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DIANA J. HABERLACK, OF WASHINGTON
GARTH HANCOCK, OF VIRGINIA
JAYNE ALLISON HOWELL, OF TEXAS
VAL E. HUSTON, OF VIRGINIA
JULIE STANTON JAMIESON, OF VIRGINIA
KAREN M. JANSZEN, OF VIRGINIA
RICKEY L. JASPER, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS F. JOACHIM, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHER L. JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREA KABLE, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTINE MARIE KAGARISE, OF PENNSYLVANIA
KURT G. KESSLER, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL FRANKLIN KLEINE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
RUTH ANN KURZBAUER, OF UTAH
DAO M. LE, OF VIRGINIA
SANGMIN LEE, OF PENNSYLVANIA
CAITLIN A. LUND, OF VIRGINIA
DEEB B. MAALOUF, OF MARYLAND
TIMOTHY P. MEEHAN, OF VIRGINIA
KRISTINIA INDIRA MIDHA, OF ILLINOIS
JAMES R. MILLER, OF VIRGINIA
JENIFER H. MOORE, OF GEORGIA
STEPHEN FRANCIS MORRISSEY, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID W. NELSON, OF VIRGINIA
JILL ALANE NYSTROM, OF NORTH CAROLINA
LINDA S. O'DONOVAN, OF VIRGINIA
ANNE E. OHLRICH, OF TEXAS
DONI MARIE PHILLIPS, OF WYOMING
KATHRYN PONGONIS, OF KENTUCKY
TORYA M. POWELL, OF MARYLAND
CHRISTOPHER R. QUINLIVAN, OF WASHINGTON
KENNETH MICHAEL ROY, OF MICHIGAN
JAMES H. SCHAEFFER, OF VIRGINIA
WILLIAM E. SCHEIBNER, JR., OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN J. SCOTT, OF VIRGINIA
JUDSON DUNCAN FOREMA SCOTT, OF LOUISIANA
MICHAEL JOHN SEARS, OF CALIFORNIA
JEFFREY A. THIEL, OF VIRGINIA
JON C. TIGHE, OF VIRGINIA
CHLOE CHACONAS TRUSLOW, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SUSAN MARY TULLER, OF PENNSYLVANIA
ANDREW M. WARREN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MAURA B. WATSON, OF VIRGINIA
STEPHEN J. WEED, OF CALIFORNIA
MATTHEW A. WERNER, OF GEORGIA
REGINA I. WEST, OF VIRGINIA
J. BENEDICT WOLF, OF TEXAS
MEE JA YU, OF VIRGINIA

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive Nominations Confirmed by the Senate April 12, 1999:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THOMAS LEE STRICKLAND, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

CARL SCHNEE, OF DELAWARE, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.