

a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 20

At the request of Mr. McCAIN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 20, a joint resolution concerning the deployment of the United States Armed Forces to the Kosovo region in Yugoslavia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 22

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) 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 29

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 29, a resolution to designate the week of May 2, 1999, as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 34

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 34, a resolution designating the week beginning April 30, 1999, as "National Youth Fitness Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 59

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 59, a bill designating both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as "National Literacy Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 84—TO DESIGNATE THE MONTH OF MAY, 1999, AS NATIONAL ALPHA 1 AWARENESS MONTH

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. ROBB, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. HATCH, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MACK, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 84

Whereas alpha₁-antitrypsin deficiency (A1AD) is the most common lethal single gene defect in the United States;

Whereas A1AD, having been identified only since 1963, is as common as cystic fibrosis, but is neither well known, nor well understood by many physicians and is virtually unknown by the general public;

Whereas A1AD is seen as a liver disease in infants and young children, as a lung or liver disease in young adults, and may be misdiagnosed as asthma, chronic bronchitis or smoker's emphysema due to lack of knowledge or understanding about this disease;

Whereas A1AD is particularly devastating to families since it strikes during the peak earning and child rearing years;

Whereas 80,000 to 100,000 persons in the United States are affected by the disease while only 5 percent have been identified; and

Whereas liver and lung transplants are sought by many individuals suffering from A1AD, detection screenings, educational conferences and other scheduled events will help raise awareness for early identification and organ donation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of May 1999 as "National Alpha₁ Awareness Month"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President I rise today to submit a resolution to raise national awareness of Alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency. I am so pleased to be joined by 15 of my colleagues. Our resolution officially declares May 1999 as "National Alpha 1 Awareness Month."

Alpha-1 is a genetic condition that can cause severe early onset emphysema, liver disease in both children and adults, or more rarely, a skin condition called panniculitis. In infants, Alpha-1 causes neonatal cirrhosis of the liver, which is sometimes fatal. In adults, Alpha-1 can lead to pulmonary emphysema and or cirrhosis of the liver. This disease normally strikes young adults in their 30s and 40s.

Alpha-1 was first identified in 1963 and is the most common lethal single gene defect in the United States. It is as common as cystic fibrosis but it is neither well known, nor well understood by many physicians, and is virtually unknown to the American public.

An estimated 5,000 people have been diagnosed with Alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency in the United States and statistical estimates indicate that there should be 80,000 to 100,000 people total in this country. In fact, one in 37 people are Alpha-1 carriers of this genetic defect. A simple blood test can detect Alpha-1 antitrypsin levels and let people know if they are carriers or have this genetic defect. In fact, in 1998, the Maine chapter of the Alpha-1 National Association Support Group screened 105 people for the genetic defect and found 15 carriers.

Alpha-one antitrypsin deficiency can be a devastating disease. Symptoms of Alpha-1 are similar to those of other respiratory diseases, and often Alpha-1 emphysema is accompanied by asthma, bronchitis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The most common indicators of Alpha-1 include worsening shortness of breath, a chronic cough and abnormal liver test results.

The good news is that many Alphas can stay healthy into old age, especially if they never smoke, avoid pollution, lung irritants, and do not suffer from frequent lung infections. The bad news is that there are many Alphas who are misdiagnosed for years, and this misdiagnosis can cause additional irreversible lung damage.

By declaring May, 1999 as "National Alpha 1 Awareness Month" we hope bring the problem of Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency to the attention to the Senate. I urge my colleagues who have not yet joined us on this important issue to add their name to the public call for increased national awareness of this genetic condition.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85—SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE PEOPLE OF INDONESIA IN ACHIEVING A TRANSITION TO GENUINE DEMOCRACY

Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. REED, Mr. HELMS, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 85

Whereas Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, has the world's largest Muslim population, and has developed friendly relations with the United States;

Whereas a stable and democratic Indonesia is important to overall security in Southeast Asia;

Whereas President Suharto resigned on May 21, 1998, in accordance with Indonesia's constitutional processes;

Whereas incidents of ethnic and religious violence have become more prevalent in the months following President Suharto's resignation and threaten to undermine Indonesia's delicate political balance;

Whereas President Habibie has indicated his willingness to consider granting independence to East Timor, if the people of East Timor reject a plan for greater autonomy within Indonesia;

Whereas Indonesia is pursuing a transition to genuine democracy, establishing a new governmental structure, and developing a new political order;

Whereas President Habibie signed several bills governing elections, political parties, and the structure of legislative bodies into law on February 1, 1999; and

Whereas free, fair, and transparent elections to the House of Representatives of Indonesia (DPR), now scheduled for June 7, 1999, will help the people of Indonesia continue their democratic transition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the Indonesian people in their efforts to carry out the provisions of the new election laws and hold democratic elections as scheduled;

(2) calls upon the Government of Indonesia to take all steps necessary to ensure that the elections scheduled for June 7, 1999, are free, fair, and transparent;

(3) urges all political, military, and ethnic leaders to refrain from all violence and work toward a peaceful political campaign period;

(4) calls upon all Indonesian leaders, political party members, military personnel, and the general public to respect and uphold the results of all elections held in a free and fair manner;

(5) urges all candidates for political office to address the ethnic and religious tensions in Indonesia that have surfaced since President Suharto's resignation and incorporate possible solutions into their election platforms; and

(6) calls upon the Government of Indonesia and all prospective officeholders to work with the people of East Timor to achieve an equitable and realistic solution to the question of East Timor's future political status.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today together with Senators THOMAS, REED, HELMS, WELLSTONE, COVERDELL, and KERRY, to submit a resolution on Indonesia's upcoming Parliamentary elections. These are both exciting and troubling times in Indonesia. The elections scheduled for June 7th could be the beginning of a new, democratic Indonesia. At the same time, though, we receive almost daily reports of increased social unrest and a bleak economic future.

While inflation and interest rates have fallen, the Indonesian economy remains unstable. Recent clashes between Muslims and Christians in Ambon remind us that Indonesia's ethnic tensions could overwhelm the country at any minute. The status of East Timor is an ongoing issue for the people of Indonesia, although President Habibie has vowed to come to resolution by the end of the year. Depending upon the outcome of the vote on autonomy, the Parliament elected in June could have a direct influence on East Timor's future.

The upcoming June elections are a critical benchmark for Indonesia's efforts to pursue democratic reform. A freely elected Parliament will further distance Indonesia from its past and help instill a democratic culture. If these elections are proven to be free, fair and transparent, Indonesia will be well on its way to having a government with popular legitimacy.

I applaud the Administration's efforts to ensure that the elections on June 7th are open and transparent. U.S. support for a fair election process will send a strong message to the participants. The pledge of \$30 million to help Indonesia realize its goal of free and fair elections demonstrates an understanding of how important June 7th is, not only in Indonesia, but in Southeast Asia as a whole. While Indonesia's new election laws provide for monitors at the national, provincial and district levels, we must ensure that monitors are properly trained and educated. We must move quickly to maximize the interim period before the elections and encourage other nations to actively support our efforts to promote a free and fair process.

Producing transparent and legitimate election results is a responsibility that cannot be overlooked. However, we must look forward at the same time. The economic and social problems Indonesia is currently facing will be with the country past the election, and they need continued attention from this Congress and the Administration. The country's future will be uncertain if the pressing issues of today are ignored.

For this reason, I have introduced a resolution that supports Indonesia's efforts to hold free and fair elections. It calls upon all political, military and ethnic leaders to refrain from violence and work toward a peaceful campaign period. In addition, it urges all candidates to address some of these social

problems and incorporate possible solutions into their election platforms. This Congress can have a positive impact on democracy in Indonesia by helping to keep its future leaders focused on achieving long term social and economic stability.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED ON
APRIL 23, 1999

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF EMERGENCIES AS A PART OF THE BUDGET PROCESS

LOTT AMENDMENTS NOS. 256-264

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LOTT submitted nine amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 557) a bill to provide guidance for the designation of emergencies as a part of the budget process; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 256

At the end of the instructions add the following:

with an amendment as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following:

TITLE II—SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS PRESERVATION AND DEBT REDUCTION ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Social Security Surplus Preservation and Debt Reduction Act".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the \$69,246,000,000 unified budget surplus achieved in fiscal year 1998 was entirely due to surpluses generated by the social security trust funds and the cumulative unified budget surpluses projected for subsequent fiscal years are primarily due to surpluses generated by the social security trust funds;

(2) Congress and the President should balance the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds;

(3) according to the Congressional Budget Office, balancing the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds will reduce the debt held by the public by a total of \$1,723,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2009; and

(4) social security surpluses should be used for social security reform or to reduce the debt held by the public and should not be spent on other programs.

SEC. 203. PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS.

(a) PROTECTION BY CONGRESS.—

(1) REAFFIRMATION OF SUPPORT.—Congress reaffirms its support for the provisions of section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 that provides that the receipts and disbursements of the social security trust funds shall not be counted for the purposes of the budget submitted by the President, the congressional budget, or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(2) PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.—If there are sufficient balances in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, the Secretary of Treasury shall give priority to the payment of social security benefits required to be paid by law.

(b) POINTS OF ORDER.—Section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) SOCIAL SECURITY POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that violates section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

"(k) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would—

"(1) increase the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; or

"(2) provide additional borrowing authority that would result in the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 being exceeded.

"(l) SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS PROTECTION POINT OF ORDER.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that sets forth a deficit in any fiscal year.

"(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if—

"(A) the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is suspended; or

"(B) the deficit for a fiscal year results solely from the enactment of—

"(i) social security reform legislation, as defined in section 253A(e)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; or

"(ii) provisions of legislation that are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985."

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsections (c)(1) and (d)(2) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are amended by striking "305(b)(2)," and inserting "301(k), 301(l), 305(b)(2), 318,".

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 318 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as added by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) EXCEPTION FOR DEFENSE SPENDING.—Subsection (b) shall not apply against an emergency designation for a provision making discretionary appropriations in the defense category."

SEC. 204. DEDICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES TO REDUCTION IN THE DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974.—The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended—

(1) in section 3, by adding at the end the following:

"(11)(A) The term 'debt held by the public' means the outstanding face amount of all debt obligations issued by the United States Government that are held by outside investors, including individuals, corporations, State or local governments, foreign governments, and the Federal Reserve System.

"(B) For the purpose of this paragraph, the term 'face amount', for any month, of any debt obligation issued on a discount basis that is not redeemable before maturity at the option of the holder of the obligation is an amount equal to the sum of—

"(i) the original issue price of the obligation; plus

"(ii) the portion of the discount on the obligation attributable to periods before the beginning of such month.

"(12) The term 'social security surplus' means the amount for a fiscal year that receipts exceed outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.";