

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

ANNIVERSARY OF SUBMISSION OF COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY TO SENATE FOR RATIFICATION

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, as many of my colleagues know, September 23rd was the 2-year anniversary of submission of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the US Senate for ratification.

Both Republican and Democratic presidents over the span of 4 decades have worked to enhance our national security by negotiating limits on nuclear testing. Progress has been slow and halting, but the inescapable logic of improving security by banning nuclear tests has prevailed. The successful negotiation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, signed by 152 countries, was the culmination of these decades of effort on the part of the United States. Ratification and entry into force of this treaty is in our best interest and in the best interest of nuclear non-proliferation and international stability.

Mr. President, I have urged the Committee on Foreign Relations to hold hearings on this treaty. I know the Chairman has concerns about the treaty. I hope he will air them in a forum that will allow discussion of his concerns and those of other Members of the Committee. And I urge the Majority Leader to bring this treaty to the Senate floor. Time is of the essence on this matter. America has been the world leader on this issue and was the primary architect of this treaty. We have an obligation to take up this treaty in the Senate, to educate ourselves on its provisions and to debate the merits of its ratification. The eyes of the world are on our actions as the 44 countries who have ratified the treaty prepare to meet on October 6th in Vienna, Austria, to discuss implementation of the treaty. I would vastly prefer that the United States were sitting as a party at that meeting. But at a minimum, we should use this opportunity to make progress on the treaty here in the Senate.

We have an obligation to future generations to improve the national security of our nation. It would be irresponsible of us to let slip out of our grasp a very important tool in the fight against nuclear proliferation.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, September 24, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,638,915,059,997.81 (Five trillion, six hundred thirty-eight billion, nine hundred fifteen million, fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred ninety-seven dollars and eighty-one cents).

One year ago, September 24, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,523,268,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred twenty-

three billion, two hundred sixty-eight million).

Fifteen years ago, September 24, 1984, the Federal debt stood at \$1,566,734,000,000 (One trillion, five hundred sixty-six billion, seven hundred thirty-four million).

Twenty-five years ago, September 24, 1974, the Federal debt stood at \$480,939,000,000 (Four hundred eighty billion, nine hundred thirty-nine million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,157,976,059,997.81 (Five trillion, one hundred fifty-seven billion, nine hundred seventy-six million, fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred ninety-seven dollars and eighty-one cents) during the past 25 years.

THE VA/HUD APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I wish to express my support for the amendment offered last Friday by Senator KERRY to fund 50,000 new Section 8 vouchers. Had the Senate voted on this amendment, I would have voted in favor of it. I am pleased that Senator MIKULSKI and others have committed to work on this issue in conference.

The Kerry amendment is particularly important to my home state in light of the current affordable housing crisis in California. Eleven of the twenty-five least affordable metropolitan areas are located in California. The homeownership rate is 47th among the 50 states. More than one-third of homeowners and one-half of renters pay more than thirty percent of their income for housing in California. On average, it takes more than three years to receive a Section 8 voucher in California. In Los Angeles, approximately 8,000 families are currently on the Section 8 waiting list and it can take as long as eight years to get a voucher. That is just too long for a family to wait for affordable housing.

It is clear that in California, and indeed throughout the country, there is a definite need for further housing assistance.

Section 8 housing assistance serves the poorest of the poor, persons with incomes averaging approximately \$7,500 per year. Last year, Congress made available almost 100,000 new Section 8 vouchers. No new vouchers had been made available in the past five years. That was an important first step—but it is time to do more. In my own state of California, almost 13,000 families would receive Section 8 assistance under the Kerry amendment.

Our economy is booming: unemployment is at historically low levels, nearly 18 million jobs have been created since 1993, and the inflation rate has averaged just 2.5 percent since 1993—the lowest rate since the Kennedy Administration.

In these economic good times, however, the gap between rich and poor continues to grow. We must continue to assure that everyone in this country has affordable housing.

I urge my colleagues on the conference committee to provide additional Section 8 vouchers to America's families in need of housing assistance.

Mr. President, I also want to talk about the provision in this bill that would eliminate HUD's Community Builder program.

Community Builders act as liaison between HUD and local governments and non-profit organizations. They help local authorities identify the programs in HUD that best serve the needs of their neighborhoods.

Many experts have affirmed that HUD is becoming the model of reinvention. I believe that HUD's Community Builder program has been a key component of HUD's reinvention efforts.

The Community Builder program is working. Ernst & Young's initial audit found that the Builders are knowledgeable about HUD programs, are making customer service more efficient, assisting communities, and using their expertise to make government work better. A similar survey by Andersen Consulting found that "Community Builders have had a positive effect on the ability of [HUD] customers . . . to conduct business."—and recommended an expansion of the Community Builder program to cover more communities. In addition, I have received numerous letters from elected officials and non-profit organizations throughout California expressing support for the Community Builder program.

Approximately twenty HUD offices would be forced to close if the Community Builder program were eliminated—including one in Fresno, California.

I ask that my colleagues on the conference committee work together to find funding for this important program.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, 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.)

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UNITA)—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 61

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.