of basic institutions against future shocks to come. Each of these responses comprises an infinite number of sub-components.

The Senate's passage of this bill is remarkable. But our work has just begun. According to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, Asia has reached a critical point in the development of the AIDS epidemic. Though India has a relatively low infection rate, it has more than four million cases and is now the nation with the largest number of HIV cases in the world. In Africa, the U.N. has predicted that half of all 15-year-olds in the African countries worst affected by AIDS will eventually die of the disease, even if the rates of infection drop substantially in the next few years. Sandra Thurman, the director of the Clinton administration's anti-AIDS effort, put it best: ''We are at the beginning of a pandemic, not the middle, not the end.''

On February 3, Mr. FEINGOLD and I introduced S. 2032, the Mother-to-Child HIV Prevention Act of 2000. This bill has been included in this assistance package and will authorize $25 million to bolster intervention programs, which include voluntary counseling and testing, antiretroviral drugs, replacement feeding, and other strategies.

At the beginning of this year, a score of bills were introduced by my colleagues in this body. Some proposals were more ambitious than others. No single proposal would have been a complete solution. Neither is the relief package before us. But each was an approach that did not require waiting for a cure. And each could make a difference. I hope this momentum will not face—but instead, grow internationally and exponentially—and that we will not become fatigued by this most formidable challenge.

## IN MEMORY OF SENATOR PAUL COVERDELL

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to my esteemed colleague, Paul Coverdell. I join with my colleagues in expressing sadness at his passing. He was a tremendous leader in the Senate and an asset for Georgians and the rest of the country. His years of exemplary public service have included the military, the Peace Corps, the Georgia statehouse, and finally the U.S. Senate. Senator Coverdell was an effective leader and demonstrated many times his unifying influence in the Senate.

On a personal level, he was an unpretentious man who had a quiet sense of humor and good mind for details. He was instrumental in helping me make the transition from the U.S. House to the Senate a couple of years ago, and provided insight and advice in everything from how to set up a Senate office to how to make time for my family. There is not a day that goes by that his influence in my Senate career has not been felt.

Paul was a friend and a model statesman. He spent a lifetime of service to his country. I will miss him dearly. I extend my prayers to his wife, Nancy, and the rest of his family.

## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE REPORT

SENATE REPORT NO. 106–373

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, at the time Senate Report No. 106–373 was filed, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. I ask unanimous consent that the report which is now available be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Senate.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE—SEPTEMBER 1, 2000

*S. 1612—Missouri River Basin, Middle Loup Division Facilities Conveyance Act*

*As reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on August 25, 2000*

SUMMARY

S. 1612 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities, lands, and rights to the Farwell Irrigation District, the Sargent Irrigation District, and the Loup Basin Reclamation District, in the state of Nebraska. Under the bill, these districts would pay the federal government about $2.8 million for the Sherman Reservoir, Milburn Diversion Dam, Arcadia Diversion Dam, related canals and lands, and other associated rights and interests currently owned by the United States.

Based on information from the Bureau of Reclamation, CBO estimates that enacting S. 1612 would result in net receipts of about $1.3 million over 2001–2005 period; $2.8 million in asset sale receipts, offset by $1.5 million of forgone offsetting receipts over that period.

Because enacting S. 1612 would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. CBO estimates a net pay-as-you-go cost of $1.5 million over the 2001–2005 period, reflecting the forgone offsetting receipts. The asset sale receipts would not count for pay-as-you-go purposes because the sales of assets under S. 1612 would result in a net financial cost (on a present value basis) to the federal government.

CBO estimates that implementing this bill would have no net effect on discretionary spending in 2001, but would result in a very small decrease in discretionary spending each year thereafter.

S. 1612 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). The conveyance provided for in this bill would be voluntary on the part of the districts, and all costs incurred by them as a result of the conveyance also would be voluntary.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1612 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

| | By fiscal year, in millions of dollars | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING | | | | | |
| Asset Sale Receipts: | | | | | |
| Estimated Budget Authority | −2.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated Outlays | −2.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forgone Offsetting Receipts: | | | | | |
| Estimated Budget Authority | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Estimated Outlays | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Net Changes: | | | | | |
| Estimated Budget Authority | −2.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Estimated Outlays | −2.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For the estimate, CBO assumes that S. 1612 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2001. We expect that the project would be conveyed to the districts in fiscal year 2001. The bill would require the water districts to pay about $2.8 million for the facilities that would be conveyed.

Currently, those districts have fixed repayment and water service contracts with the Bureau. Those contracts result in payments of about $300,000 a year through 2016 and about $130,000 a year over the remaining life of the contract (through 2042). Once the assets are conveyed to the districts, those repayments would no longer occur, and would result in a loss of offsetting receipts to the federal government. In addition, customers of the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) are scheduled to pay a total of $29 million to the government over the 2036–2042 period to assist with the repayment of the cost of these facilities. Enactment of S. 1612 would lead to a loss of these receipts as well.

S. 1612 would direct the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) to transfer $2.6 million of receipts from the sale of electricity at the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin project to the reclamation fund at the time of the transfer or as soon as certain conditions are met. That intergovernmental payment would represent the net present value of $29 million in payments that WAPA customers owe to the government under current law over the 2036–2042 period. The bill specifies that WAPA shall not increase the electricity rates to offset this payment; consequently, this provision would have no budgetary effect.

Based on information from the Bureau of Reclamation, CBO estimates that the agency currently spends less than $60,000 each year for expenses related to the projects to be conveyed under S. 1612. After the projects are conveyed, these expenses would no longer be incurred, resulting in a small savings to the government. However, in the year of the conveyance, CBO expects that the bureau would spend about the same amount to administer the conveyance, rsulting in not change in discretionary spending in 2001.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. Enactment of S. 1612 would result in the loss of offsetting receipts of $0.3 million annually over the 2001–2010 period, and additional amounts later. For the purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects in the current year, the budget year, and the succeeding four years are counted.

| | By fiscal year, in mIllions of dollars | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 010 |
| Changes in outlays | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Changes in receipts | Not applicable | | | | | | | | | | |

Under the Balanced Budget Act (BBA), proceeds from nonroutine asset sales (sales that are not authorized under current law) may be counted for pay-as-you-go purposes only if the sale would entail no financial cost to the government. Under BBA, ''financial cost to the government'' is defined in terms of the present value of all cash flows associated with an asset sale. CBO estimates that the sale of the Sherman Reservoir, Milburn Diversion Dam, Arcadia Diversion Dam, and all other associated rights and interests as specified in S. 1612 would result in a net cost to the federal government of about $0.4 million. Therefore, the proceeds of this sale would not be counted for pay-as-you-go purposes. The forgone offsetting receipts resulting from this asset sale—less than $500,000 annually—would be counted for purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 1612 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. The bill would require the districts to pay approximately $2.8 million to receive title to federal facilities, and would impose a number of other conditions. The conveyance would be voluntary on the part of the districts, however, and all costs incurred by them as a result would be voluntary. The bill would impose no costs on any other state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

This bill contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

PREVIOUS CBO ESTIMATE

On September 1, 2000, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 2984, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to convey to the Loup Basin Reclamation District, the Sargent River Irrigation District, and the Farwell Irrigation District, Nebraska, property comprising the assets of the Middle Loup Division of the Missouri River Basin Project, Nebraska, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Resources on June 21, 2000. These two pieces of legislation are similar and our costs estimates are the same.

Estimate Prepared by: Federal Costs: Lisa Cash Driskill (226–2860); Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Marjorie Miller (225–3220); and Impact on the Private Sector: Sarah Sitarek (226–2940).

Estimate Approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, at the time Senate Report No. 106–324 was filed, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. I ask unanimous consent that the report which is now available be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Senate.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE, JULY 24, 2000

*S. 2071—Electric Reliability 2000 Act*

*As passed by the Senate on June 30, 2000*

SUMMARY

S. 2071 would establish new standards and procedures for regulating the reliability of the nation's electricity transmission system. It would authorize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to adopt and enforce reliability standards that would apply to all users of bulk power, including federal agencies. The bill also would establish the terms and conditions under which those regulatory functions would be delegated to a private electric reliability organization (ERO) and its regional affiliates. Rule adopted by the ERO regarding reliability, governance, and funding would be subject to FERC approval, and would be enforceable by both the ERO and FERC.

S. 2071 would require membership in the ERO and the appropriate regional affiliate for any company that operates any part of the bulk power system in the United States. Finally, costs incurred by the ERO and its regional affiliates would have to be recovered by assessments that CBO assumes would ultimately be paid by electricity consumers.

In CBO's view, the cash flows of the ERO and its regional affiliates should appear in the federal budget because their regulatory, enforcement, and assessment authorities would stem from the exercise of the sovereign power of the federal government. We expect that it would take about one year for those cash flows to begin. Under S. 2071, CBO estimates that over the 2002–2005 period, direct spending would total $420 million and governmental receipts (revenues) would total $309 million, net of income and payroll tax offsets. Because the bill would affect direct spending and receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply.

In addition, we estimate that implementing this bill would cost $2 million annually, starting in 2002, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Those costs would be incurred by the government's three power marketing administrations (PMAs) that are funded by annual appropriations.

S. 2071 contains three mandates that would affect both intergovernmental and private-sector entities and an additional intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). While there is some uncertainty about how fees will be assessed, CBO estimates that the costs of those mandates would begin in 2002 but would not exceed the thresholds established in UMRA. (The thresholds are $55 million for intergovernmental mandates and $109 million for private-sector mandates in 2000, and are adjusted annually for inflation).

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 2071 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 270 (energy).

| | By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING | | | | | | |
| Estimated Budget Authority | 0 | 0 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 108 |
| Estimated Outlays | 0 | 0 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 108 |
| CHANGES IN REVENUES | | | | | | |
| Estimated Revenues | 0 | 0 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 79 |
| SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION | | | | | | |
| PMA Spending Under Current Law: | | | | | | |
| Estimated Authorization Level [1] | 187 | 193 | 198 | 204 | 209 | 213 |
| Estimated Outlays | 214 | 206 | 198 | 201 | 206 | 210 |
| Proposed Changes:[2] | | | | | | |
| Estimated Authorization Level | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Estimated Outlays | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| PMA Spending Under S. 2071: | | | | | | |
| Estimated Authorization Level | 187 | 193 | 200 | 206 | 211 | 215 |
| Estimated Outlays | 214 | 206 | 200 | 203 | 208 | 212 |

[1] The 2000 level is the amount appropriated for that year. The 2001–2005 levels reflect anticipated inflation.

[2] The increase in PMA spending would be offset by increased collections, following PMA rate increases.

BASIS OF THE ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 2071 will be enacted by the beginning of fiscal year 2001 and that a private organization will be designated as the ERO by the beginning of fiscal year 2002. We also assume that the cash flows of the ERO and it's regional affiliates would appear on the federal budget because of the governmental nature of its activities and the degree of governmental control over the ERO.

*Direct spending*

CBO estimates that implementing S. 2071 would result in new direct spending by the ERO and its affiliates, and also would affect the net outlays and receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA).

Electric Reliability Organization. S. 2071 would direct the ERO and its affiliates to levy assessments to cover the cost of their activities. Such assessments would be classified as revenues (as explained below). Funds collected through such assessments could be spent without further appropriation. Hence, such outlays would be classified as direct spending.

Based on information from the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC), CBO estimates that the newly formed ERO and its regional affiliates would spend between $75 million and $150 million a year. For this estimate, CBO assumes that spending by the ERO and its regional affiliates would start at $100 million a year and increase by the rate of anticipated inflation. NERC and its regional councils currently spend about $45 million annually for voluntary measures related to reliability in the United States, all of which is covered by fees paid by most users of the bulk power system. According to NERC, spending by the new ERO and its affiliates would more than double because of the additional workload associated with implementing mandatory reliability standards, such as developing software, monitoring the transmission grid, auditing companies, and writing and enforcing standards. Costs also are expected to increase because of the additional building space needed to accommodate increases in staff.

Annual spending could exceed the $100-million level assumed in this estimate, especially if the regional affiliates used assessments to facilitate investments in facilities needed to implement the reliability standards. For this estimate, however, CBO assumes that infrastructure investments would made by the private sector without the involvement of the ERO or its affiliates.

Federal Power Agencies. CBO estimates that S. 2071 would increase direct spending by TVA and BPA by $2 million a year over the 2002–2005 period, but would eventually result in higher offsetting receipts once those federal agencies adjust their electricity prices to reflect any increase in fees charged by an ERO or its affiliates.

Requiring TVA and BPA to pay higher assessments should have no net effect on direct spending over time, but is likely to increase spending in the near term because of the timing of planned rate adjustments. Together, these two agencies currently pay a total of about $1 million to NERC and its regional affiliates. CBO assumes that, under this bill, the agencies would pay fees to the

ERO and its affiliates instead of NERC and that the net increase in assessments would be about $2 million a year, starting in 2002. Based on the agencies' current plans, we expect that these added expenses would not be reflected in TVA's or BPA's electricity prices until the next cycle of rate adjustments, which are expected to occur after 2005.

Repayments of amounts appropriated for ERO fees paid by the Western, Southwestern, and Southeastern PMAs should increase offsetting receipts relative to current law, but those changes are not included in this estimate because they would be contingent upon an increase in discretionary spending.

*Revenues*

The bill would affect revenues by authorizing the ERO to collect mandatory assessments from the electricity industry to pay for activities related to the bill and by authorizing the ERO and FERC to collect penalties for noncompliance with reliability standards.

Mandatory Assessments. S. 2071 would require the ERO and its regional affiliates to fund reasonable costs related to implementation or enforcement of reliability standards through assessments. CBO estimates that these organizations would collect about $100 million in 2002, and similar inflation-adjusted amounts in subsequent years. FERC would be required to review the costs and allocation of such assessments.

The amount of the assessments, however, do not represent the total change to government receipts that would occur as a result of the legislation. The assessments add to the costs of the electricity industry, which is expected to pass them forward to consumers in prices. But as long as the nation's total output (gross domestic product, or GDP) remains at the levels assumed in the budget resolution, consumers would have to absorb the additional costs by spending less on other goods and services in the economy. As less in spent in other sectors of the economy, the overall effect would be a reduction in the level of profits and wages paid relative to total GDP. Corporate and individual income taxes and payroll taxes would shrink accordingly. CBO estimates that the decline in income and payroll tax receipts would equal 25 percent of the total amount of the ERO assessments. Hence, the net impact on receipts to the government from this change would only be 75 percent of the amount.

Penalties. The bill would allow both the electric reliability organization and FERC to charge civil penalties for noncompliance with the new reliability standards. CBO expects that the ERO and its regional affiliates would retain and spend any penalties it collects and that any amounts collected would be classified as government receipts. CBO estimates that any increase in revenues resulting from these civil penalties would not be significant.

*Spending subject to appropriation*

The bill would impose new discretionary costs on FERC and three of the Department of Energy's power marketing administrations. The impact on FERC, however, would have no budgetary impact because it collects fees to offset its costs. CBO estimates that implementing S. 2071 would cost $2 million a year, starting in 2002, for payments by the PMAs to the ERO.

FERC. CBO expects that S. 2071 would increase FERC's workload because of the additional regulatory and oversight activities required by the bill. We also expect that FERC would adopt and enforce interim reliability standards before the ERO is established. Once the ERO is established, FERC would have to review all proposed rules and changes to the entity's governance and budget, and help enforce its actions on users of the bulk power system. Based on information from FERC, CBO estimates these new responsibilities would cost about $5 million per year. Because FERC recovers 100 percent of its costs through user fees, any change in its administrative costs would be offset by an equal change in the fees that the commission charges. Hence, we estimate that the provisions affecting FERC's workload would have no net budgetary impact. Because FERC's administrative costs are limited in annual appropriations, changes to FERC's budget under S. 2071 would not affect direct spending or receipts.

Federal Power Marketing Administrations. CBO expects that all of the federal power agencies would pay assessments levied by the ERO and its affiliates. For three of the PMAs—Western, Southwestern, and Southeastern—such payments would be funded by appropriations, but under current law those costs would have to be repaid by the PMAs' proceeds from the sale of electricity. Hence, such discretionary expenditures would be offset, over time, by an increase in offsetting receipts, which are classified as direct spending. Currently, the three PMAs are members of NERC, the industry organization that sets voluntary standards for reliability of the bulk power system, and its regional councils. Fees paid by the three PMAs to NERC and its regional councils currently total about $1 million a year. CBO expects that, under this bill, the PMAs would no longer pay those fees to NERC, but instead would pay new higher fees to the ERO and its regional affiliates. CBO estimates that implementing S. 2071 would increase the net cost of those fees by about $2 million a year, starting in 2002.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balance Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. CBO estimates that S. 2071 would affect both direct spending and receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. The estimated changes in outlays and governmental receipts that are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table. For the purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects in the current year, the budget year, and the succeeding four years are counted.

| | By fiscal year, in millions of dollars | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Changes in outlays | 0 | 0 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 110 | 114 | 116 | 118 |
| Changes in receipts | 0 | 0 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 81 | 82 | 84 | 85 | 87 |

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 2071 contains three mandates that affect both intergovernmental and private-sector entities and an additional intergovernmental mandate as defined in UMRA. CBO estimates that the costs of those mandates would be incurred beginning in 2002 but would not exceed the thresholds established in UMRA. (The thresholds are $55 million for intergovernmental mandates and $109 million for private-sector mandates in 2000, and are adjusted annually for inflation).

First, the bill would require all users of the bulk power system to abide by standards set by the ERO, or until the ERO is designated, by standards approved by FERC. The bill defines 'bulk power system user' as an entity that sells, purchases, or transmits electric energy over the bulk power system (i.e., the electric transmission grid); that owns, operates, or maintains facilities or control systems within that bulk power system; or that is a system operator. Users of the bulk power system include intergovernmental entities such as municipally owned utilities as well as private-sector entities such as utilities, nonutility generators, and marketers. Users who violate ERO standards would be subject to financial penalties.

Currently, reliability is promoted through NERC, a voluntary organization. According to the American Public Power Association (APA), Edison Electric Institute, and the Electric Power Supply Association, virtually all state and local government entities and private-sector users of the bulk power system included under the bill's definition of 'bulk power system user' voluntarily comply with NERC standards. For those entities, the mandate to comply with FERC or ERO standards would impose no significant additional costs in the short term relative to current practice because neither FERC nor the ERO is expected to significantly change current standards. In the future, market conditions may prompt the ERO to impose stricter standards to maintain reliability. In that case, costs for entities that could otherwise elect to disregard NERC standards could increase. CBO cannot predict how or when the ERO might change its standards.

Second, the bill would require each system operator (which NERC interprets to be a transmission owner or an independent controller of transmission) to become a member of the ERO and any regional affiliate to which the ERO delegates its authority. The mandate on the system operators to become a member of the ERO and its regional affiliate would impose no significant costs.

Third, the bill would direct the ERO and each regional affiliate to assess fees sufficient to cover the costs of implementing and enforcing ERO standards. Those fees would be considered a mandate under UMRA. According to NERC and the 10 current regional reliability councils, NERC and the regional councils collected approximately $45 million in 2000 from U.S. entities for reliability. (Their current budget, including Canadian utilities, is $48 million.) Based on information from NERC, CBO estimates that the newly formed ERO and its regional affiliates would spend anywhere from $75 million to $150 million a year. CBO estimates that the combined annual budget for the ERO and the new regional affiliates would be about $100 million in 2002 (and would grow with inflation), to cover the additional responsibilities created by the bill for compliance, monitoring, and enforcement. However, the bill does not specify who would pay these fees, only that the fees should take into account the relationship of costs to each region and reflect an equitable sharing of those costs among all electric energy consumers.

While there is some uncertainty about how fees would be assessed, the most likely scenario is that the ERO and its regional affiliates would assess fees only on its members. This is the current practice of NERC and the regional councils, and NERC expects that ERO would assess fees only on members under S. 2071. In that case, depending on how fees are allocated among members, CBO estimates that of the additional costs of the ERO and regional affiliates ($55 million each year), roughly 80 percent to 85 percent would be paid by entities in the private sector and another 10 percent to 14 percent would be paid by state and local government entities. (The remainder would be paid by federally owned entities.)

Finally, the bill would preempt the authority of any state to take action to ensue the safety, adequacy, and reliability of electric service if NERC determines that action to be inconsistent with ERO standards. To the extent that states currently have jurisdiction to regulate electric service, the preemption in S. 2071 would be a mandate under UMRA. Based on information from APA and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, CBO estimates that this preemption would impose no significant costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate Prepared by: Federal Costs: Lisa Cash Driskill and Kathleen Gramp; Federal Revenues: Mark Booth; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Victoria Heid Hall; and Impact on the Private Sector: Gail Cohen.

Estimate Approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis and G. Thomas Woodward, Assistant Director for Tax Analysis.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, at the time Senate Report No. 106–173 was filed, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. I ask unanimous consent that the report which is now available be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Senate.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, PAY-AS-YOU-GO ESTIMATE, JULY 14, 2000

*S. 986—Griffith Project Prepayment and Conveyance Act*

*As cleared by the Congress on July 10, 2000*

S. 986 would direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau), to convey the Robert B. Griffith Water Project to the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). The transfer would occur after the SNWA pays about $112 million to the Bureau to meet its outstanding obligations under an existing repayment contract with the federal government.

CBO estimates that enacting S. 986 would yield a net increase in asset sale receipts of $103 million in 2001, but that this near-term cash savings would be offset by the loss of other offsetting receipts over the 2002–2033 period.

CBO's estimate of the impact of S. 986 on direct spending is shown in the following table. The change in outlays resulting from this legislation would fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

| | By fiscal year, in millions of dollars | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Changes in outlays | 0 | −103 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Changes in receipts | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ | ........ |

Not applicable

Based on information from the SNWA and the Bureau, CBO expects that the authority will make the prepayment during fiscal year 2001, and that the formal project conveyance will be completed during fiscal year 2002.

S. 986 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell the Griffith Project to the SNWA for a one-time payment of about $121 million. The legislation would allow the sales price to be adjusted for any payments made after September 15, 1999, and before the project transfer is completed. According to the Bureau, the SNWA has made a payment of about $9 million during fiscal year 2000. Thus, CBO expects a payment of about $112 million to occur during fiscal year 2001 and estimates that those receipts would be offset by the loss of currently scheduled repayments of about $9 million a year between 2001 and 2022 and $6 million a year between 2023 and 2033.

Under the Balanced Budget Act, proceeds from nonroutine asset sales (sales that are not authorized under current law) may be counted for pay-as-you-go purposes only if the sale would entail no financial cost to the government. Based on information from the Bureau, CBO estimates that the sale proceeds would exceed the present value of the repayment stream currently projected to accrue from the Griffith Project; therefore, selling the project would result in a net savings for pay-as-you-go purposes.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Megan Carroll. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

## VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read the names of some of those who have lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

September 8, 1999:

Frederick Boone, 37, Baltimore, MD; Franklin Brown, 41, Seattle, WA; Rico Brown, 25, Baltimore, MD; Antonio Daniely, 24, Atlanta, GA; Anthony Harris, 17, Cincinnati, OH; Bruce A. Howard, 35, Madison, WI; Fred Miller, 76, St. Louis, MO; Victor Manuel Rios-Baheva, 35, Salt Lake City, UT; Robert Somerville, 21, Baltimore, MD; Robert Winder, Jr., 23, Baltimore, MD; Unidentified Male, 19, Norfolk, VA.

One of the gun violence victims I mentioned, 41-year-old Franklin Brown of Seattle, was shot and killed by a stranger who approached him in the street and started an argument. Franklin died from several gunshot wounds to his back.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

## THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, September 7, 2000, the Federal debt stood at $5,680,707,239,455.93, Five trillion, six hundred eighty billion, seven hundred seven million, two hundred thirty-nine thousand, four hundred fifty-five dollars and ninety-three cents.

One year ago, September 7, 1999, the Federal debt stood at $5,654,527,000,000, Five trillion, six hundred fifty-four billion, five hundred twenty-seven million.

Five years ago, September 7, 1995, the Federal debt stood at $4,968,652,000,000, Four trillion, nine hundred sixty-eight billion, six hundred fifty-two million.

Ten years ago, September 7, 1990, the Federal debt stood at $3,236,567,000,000, Three trillion, two hundred thirty-six billion, five hundred sixty-seven million, which reflects an increase of almost $2.5 trillion—$2,444,140,239,455.93, Two trillion, four hundred forty-four billion, one hundred forty million, two hundred thirty-nine thousand, four hundred fifty-five dollars and ninety-three cents, during the past 10 years.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## BACK TO SCHOOL

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, all over America, young people are back in schools. A record 53 million students are in our classrooms and teachers across the country are gearing up to prepare them for the new millennium. In many ways, teachers are doing what they always have at the start of a new school year—they are learning names, starting curriculums, passing out text books and coaching athletic teams. There is nothing highly unusual about recent new school years except that teachers are more concerned for their safety than they were in the past.

Over the last few years, the number of high profile school shootings—in Jonesboro, Arkansas, Littleton, Colorado, and Mt. Morris Township, Michigan—have changed Americans' perception of safety in school. On the last day of school in Lake Worth, Florida, a 13 year old boy allegedly shot and killed his language arts teacher with a .25-caliber handgun he brought to school.

Teachers in this country fear what may happen to them in the classroom and for good reason. Listen to this middle school teacher in Michigan, who participated in a study conducted by Dr. Ron Astor, an assistant professor of