

(2) it should be the policy of the United States to work with the international community, including the OAS, to assist democratic forces in Peru in restoring democracy to their country;

(3) the Government of Peru should establish a fully independent and credible election authority and should end all interference with freedom of speech and the media;

(4) the Government of Peru should fully implement the recently enacted law deactivating the SIN and the United States Government should oppose all elements of the Government of Peru that continue to subvert Peruvian democracy; and

(5) the United States Government should cooperate fully with any credible investigation of narcotics or arms trafficking by officials of the Government of Peru.

SENATE RESOLUTION 381—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 16, 2000, TO OCTOBER 20, 2000, AS “NATIONAL TEACH FOR AMERICA WEEK”

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 381

Whereas while the United States will need to hire over 2,000,000 new teachers over the next decade, Teach For America has proven itself an effective alternative means of recruiting gifted college graduates into the field of education;

Whereas in its decade of existence, Teach For America's 6,000 corps members have aided 1,000,000 low-income students at urban and rural sites across the United States;

Whereas Teach For America's popularity continues to skyrocket, with a record-breaking number of men and women applying to become corps members for the 2000-2001 school year;

Whereas over half of all Teach For America alumni continue to work within the field of education after their two years of service are complete;

Whereas Teach For America corps members leave their service committed to lifelong advocacy for low-income, underserved children;

Whereas over 100,000 schoolchildren are being taught by Teach For America corps members in 2000; and

Whereas October 16th through 20th will be Teach For America's fourth annual “Teach For America” week, during which government members, artists, historians, athletes, and other prominent community leaders will visit underserved classrooms served by Teach For America corps members: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Teach For America program, and its past and present participants, for its contribution to our Nation's public school system;

(2) designates the week beginning on October 16, 2000, and ending on October 20, 2000, as “National Teach For America Week”; and

(3) encourages Senators and all community leaders to participate in classroom visits to take place during the week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 382—RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING THE PERSONNEL OF THE 49TH ARMORED DIVISION OF THE TEXAS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION AND EFFORTS IN PROVIDING LEADERSHIP AND COMMAND AND CONTROL OF THE UNITED STATES SECTOR OF THE MULTINATIONAL STABILIZATION FORCE IN TUZLA, BOSNIA-HERZOGOVINA

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. WARNER) introduced the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 382

Whereas the personnel of the 49th Armored Division, Texas Army National Guard, provided command and control of Regular Army forces and an 11-nation multinational force in the American sector of Bosnia-Herzegovina from March 7, 2000, through October 4, 2000;

Whereas the presence of the soldiers of the 49th Armored Division prolonged nearly five years of peace among ethnic Serbs, Croats, and Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the historic deployment of elements of the 49th Armored Division marked the first time that the commander of an Army National Guard unit commanded Regular Army troops and multinational troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the deployment marked the first time since the Korean War that an Army National Guard division provided command and control of Regular Army forces participating in operations overseas;

Whereas a majority of the members of the 49th Armored Division who served in Bosnia-Herzegovina volunteered for the deployment that necessitated leaving their families and their civilian jobs for eight months in order to maintain peace and stability in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the soldiers of the 49th Armored Division were able to combine unique civilian occupational backgrounds and experience with their military skills to bring about unprecedented levels of reconstruction of destroyed homes and the resettlement of refugees;

Whereas the soldiers of the 49th Armored Division in the troubled Balkans achieved the highest level of safety demonstrated thus far in the performance of that mission, with division personnel compiling an impressive record of driving over 600,000 miles, conducting over 17,000 patrols and clearing 85 square miles of mine fields without serious injury or accident;

Whereas the 49th Armored Division's tour of duty in Bosnia-Herzegovina serves as a model for the integration of Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard forces in the performance of Army missions; and

Whereas the members of the 49th Armored Division involved in the mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina brought great credit upon themselves, the Army National Guard, the State of Texas, and the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the men and women of the 49th Armored Division of the Texas Army National Guard for their contributions to the unqualified success of the Multinational Stabilization Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the period of their deployment;

(2) recognizes that the efforts of the men and women of the 49th Armored Division contributed immeasurably to the success of

the peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina mission; and

(3) expresses deep gratitude for the sacrifices made by those men and women, their families, and their civilian employers in support of United States peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

GUAM OMNIBUS OPPORTUNITIES ACT

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 4334

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2462) to amend the Organic Act of Guam, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert:

“SECTION 1. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TO ACQUIRE EXCESS REAL PROPERTY IN GUAM.

“(a) TRANSFER OF EXCESS REAL PROPERTY.—(1) Excepts as provided in subsection (d), before screening excess real property located on Guam for further Federal utilization under section 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471, et seq.) (hereinafter the ‘Property Act’), the Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam that the property is available for transfer pursuant to this section.

“(2) If the Government of Guam, within 180 days after receiving notification under paragraph (1), notifies the Administrator that the Government of Guam intends to acquire the property under this section, the Administrator shall transfer such property in accordance with subsection (b). Otherwise, the property shall be screened for further Federal use and then, if there is no other Federal use, shall be disposed of in accordance with the Property Act.

“(b) CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER.—(1) Any transfer of excess real property to the Government of Guam may be without further consideration.

“(2) All transfers of excess real property to the Government of Guam shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, in the case of property reported excess by a military department, determines to be necessary to ensure that (A) the use of the property is compatible with continued military activities on Guam, (B) the use of the property is consistent with the environmental condition of the property; (C) access is available to the United States to conduct any additional environmental remediation or monitoring that may be required; (D) the property is used only for a public purpose and can not be converted to any other use; and (E) to the extent that facilities on the property have been occupied and used by another Federal agency for a minimum of two (2) years, that the transfer to the Government of Guam is subject to the terms and conditions for such use and occupancy.

“(3) All transfer of excess real property to the Government of Guam are subject to all otherwise applicable Federal laws, except section 2696 of title 10, United States Code or section 501 of Public Law 100-77 (42 U.S.C. 11411).

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

“(1) The term ‘Administrator’ means—

“(A) the Administrator of General Services; or

“(B) the head of any Federal agency with the authority to dispose of excess real property on Guam.

“(2) The term ‘base closure law’ means the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-526), the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), or similar base closure authority.

“(3) The term ‘excess real property’ means excess property (as that term is defined in section 3 of the Property Act) that is real property and was acquired by the United States prior to enactment of this section.

“(4) The term ‘Guam National Wildlife Refuge’ includes those lands within the refuge overlay under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, identified as DoD lands in figures 3, on page 74, and as submerged lands in figure 7, on page 78 of the ‘Final Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Guam National Wildlife Refuge, Territory of Guam, July 1993’ to the extent that the Federal Government holds title to such lands.

“(5) The term ‘public purpose’ means those public benefit purposes for which the United States may dispose of property pursuant to section 203 of the Property Act, as implemented by the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101-47) or the specific public benefit uses set forth in section 3(c) of the Guam Excess Lands Act (Public Law 103-339, 108 Stat. 3116), except that such definition shall not include the transfer of land to an individual or entity for private use other than on a non-discriminatory basis.

“(d) EXEMPTIONS.—Notwithstanding that such property may be excess real property, the provisions of this section shall not apply—

“(1) to real property on Guam that is declared excess by the Department of Defense for the purpose of transferring that property to the Coast Guard;

“(2) to real property on Guam that is located within the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, which shall be transferred according to the following procedure:

“(A) The Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam and the Fish and Wildlife Service that such property has been declared excess. The Government of Guam and the Fish and Wildlife Service shall have 180 days to engage in discussions toward and agreement providing for the future ownership and management of such real property.

“(B) If the parties reach an agreement under paragraph (A) within 180 days after notification of the declaration of excess, the real property shall be transferred and managed in accordance with such agreement: *Provided*, That such agreement shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the appropriate committees of the United States House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to such transfer and any such transfer shall be subject to the other provisions of this section.

“(C) If the parties do not reach an agreement under paragraph (A) within 180 days after notification of the declaration of excess, the Administrator shall provide a report to Congress on the status of the discussions, together with his recommendations on the likelihood of resolution of differences and the comments of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Government of Guam. If the subject property is under the jurisdiction of a military department, the military department may transfer administrative control over the property to the General Services Administration subject to any terms and conditions applicable to such property. In the event of such a transfer by a military department to the General Services Adminis-

tration, the Department of Interior shall be responsible for all reasonable costs associated with the custody, accountability and control of such property until final disposition.

“(D) If the parties come to agreement prior to congressional action, the real property shall be transferred and managed in accordance with such agreement: *Provided*, That such agreement shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the appropriate committees of the United States House of Representatives not less than 60 days prior to such transfer and any such transfer shall be subject to the other provisions of this section.

“(E) Absent an agreement on the future ownership and use of the property, such property may not be transferred to another federal agency or out of federal ownership except pursuant to an Act of Congress specifically identifying such property;

“(3) to real property described in the Guam Excess Lands Act (P.L. 103-339, 108 Stat. 3116) which shall be disposed of in accordance with such Act;

“(4) to real property on Guam that is declared excess as a result of a base closure law; or

“(5) to facilities on Guam declared excess by the managing Federal agency for the purpose of transferring the facility to a Federal agency that has occupied the facility for a minimum of two years when the facility is declared excess together with the minimum land or interest therein necessary to support the facility.

“(e) DUAL CLASSIFICATION PROPERTY.—If a parcel of real property on Guam that is declared excess as a result of a base closure law also falls within the boundary of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, such parcel of property shall be disposed of in accordance with the base closure law.

“(f) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.—The Administrator of General Services, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Interior, may issue such regulations as he deems necessary to carry out this section.

“SEC. 2. COMPACT IMPACT REPORTS.

“Paragraph 104(e)(2) of Public Law 99-239 (99 Stat. 1770, 1788) is amended by deleting ‘President shall report to the Congress with respect to the impact of the Compact on the United States territories and commonwealths and on the State of Hawaii.’ and inserting in lieu thereof, ‘Governor of any of the United States territories or commonwealths or the State of Hawaii may report to the Secretary of the Interior by February 1 of each year with respect to the impacts of the compacts of free association on the Governor’s respective jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior shall review and forward any such reports to the Congress with the comments of the Administration. The Secretary of the Interior shall, either directly or, subject to available technical assistance funds, through a grant to the affected jurisdiction, provide for a census of Micronesians at intervals no greater than five years from each decennial United States census using generally acceptable statistical methodologies for each of the impact jurisdictions where the Governor requests such assistance, except that the total expenditures to carry out this sentence may not exceed \$300,000 in any year.’

“SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS UNDER THE COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION.

“(a) The freely associated states of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau, respectively, and citizens thereof,

shall remain eligible for all Federal programs, grant assistance and services of the United States, to the extent that such programs, grant assistance and services are provided to states and local governments of the United States and residents of such states, for which a freely associated state or its citizens were eligible on October 1, 1999. This eligibility shall continue through the period of negotiations referred to in section 231 of the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, approved in Public Law 99-239, and during consideration by the Congress of legislation submitted by an Executive branch agency as a result of such negotiations.

“(b) Section 214(a) of the Housing Community Development Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 143a(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘or’ at the end of paragraph (5);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting ‘; or’; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) an alien who is lawfully resident in the United States and its territories and possessions under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (48 U.S.C. 1901 note) and Palau (48 U.S.C. 1931 note) while the applicable section is in effect: *Provided*, That, within Guam any such alien shall not be entitled to a preference in receiving assistance under this Act over any United States citizen or national resident therein who is otherwise eligible for such assistance.’”

KORCZAK ZIOLKOWSKI POSTAGE STAMP LEGISLATION

DASCHLE AMENDMENTS NOS. 4335-4337

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for Mr. DASCHLE) proposed three amendments to the bill (S.Res. 371) expressing the sense of the Senate that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued to honor sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski:

AMENDMENT No. 4335

Strike paragraphs (1) and (2) of the resolving clause and insert the following:

(1) the Senate recognizes—

(A) the admirable efforts of the late Korczak Ziolkowski in designing and creating the Crazy Horse Memorial;

(B) that the Crazy Horse Memorial represents all North American Indian tribes, and the noble goal of reconciliation between peoples; and

(C) that the creation of the Crazy Horse Memorial, from its inception, has been accomplished through private sources and without any Federal funding; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that the Citizens’ Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that a commemorative postage stamp be issued in honor of sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski and the Crazy Horse Memorial for the 20th anniversary of his death, October 20, 2002.

AMENDMENT No. 4336

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski was born in Boston, Massachusetts on September 6, 1908, the 31st anniversary of the death of Lakota Sioux leader Crazy Horse;

Whereas, although never trained in art or sculpture, Korczak Ziolkowski began a successful studio career in New England as a commissioned sculptor at age 24;

Whereas Korczak Ziolkowski's marble sculpture of composer and Polish leader Ignace Jan Paderewski won first prize at the 1939 New York World's Fair and prompted Lakota Indian Chiefs to invite Ziolkowski to carve a memorial for Native Americans;

Whereas in his invitation letter to Korczak Ziolkowski, Chief Henry Standing Bear wrote: "My fellow chiefs and I would like the white man to know that the red man has great heroes, too.";

Whereas in 1939, Korczak Ziolkowski assisted Gutzon Borglum in carving Mount Rushmore;

Whereas in 1941, Korczak Ziolkowski met with Chief Henry Standing Bear who taught Korczak more about the life of the brave Sioux leader Crazy Horse;

Whereas at the age of 34, Korczak Ziolkowski temporarily put his sculpting career aside when he volunteered for service in World War II, later landing on Omaha Beach;

Whereas after the war, Korczak Ziolkowski turned down other sculpting opportunities in order to accept the invitation of Chief Henry Standing Bear and dedicate the rest of his life to carving the Crazy Horse Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota;

Whereas on June 3, 1948, when work was begun on the Crazy Horse Memorial, Korczak Ziolkowski vowed that the memorial would be a nonprofit educational and cultural project, financed solely through private, nongovernmental sources, to honor the Native Americans of North America;

Whereas the Crazy Horse Memorial is a mountain carving-in-progress, and once completed it will be the largest sculpture in the world;

Whereas since his death on October 20, 1982, Korczak's wife Ruth, the Ziolkowski family, and the Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation have continued to work on the Memorial and to continue the dream of Korczak Ziolkowski and Chief Henry Standing Bear; and

Whereas on June 3, 1998, the Memorial entered its second half century of progress and heralded a new era of work on the mountain with the completion and dedication of the face of Crazy Horse: Now, therefore, be it

AMENDMENT NO. 4337

Amend the title so as to read: "Resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued to honor sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski and the Crazy Horse Memorial.".

MILITARY WORKING DOGS EUTHANIZATION TERMINATION LEGISLATION

ROBB AMENDMENT NO. 4338

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for Mr. ROBB) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 5314) to require the immediate termination of the Department of Defense practice of euthanizing military working dogs at the end of their useful working life and to facilitate the adoption of retired military working dogs by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of caring for these dogs; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. PROMOTION OF ADOPTION OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS.

(a) ADOPTION OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS.—Chapter 153 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2582. Military working dogs: transfer and adoption at end of useful working life

"(a) AVAILABILITY FOR ADOPTION.—The Secretary of Defense may make a military working dog of the Department of Defense available for adoption by a person or entity referred to in subsection (c) at the end of the dog's useful working life or when the dog is otherwise excess to the needs of the Department, unless the dog has been determined to be unsuitable for adoption under subsection (b).

"(b) SUITABILITY FOR ADOPTION.—The decision whether a particular military working dog is suitable or unsuitable for adoption under this section shall be made by the commander of the last unit to which the dog is assigned before being declared excess. The unit commander shall consider the recommendations of the unit's veterinarian in making the decision regarding a dog's adoptability.

"(c) AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS.—Military working dogs may be adopted under this section by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of humanely caring for these dogs.

"(d) CONSIDERATION.—The transfer of a military working dog under this section may be without charge to the recipient.

"(e) LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY FOR TRANSFERRED DOGS.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be subject to any suit, claim, demand or action, liability, judgment, cost, or other fee arising out of any claim for personal injury or property damage (including death, illness, or loss of or damage to property or other economic loss) that results from, or is in any manner predicated upon, the act or omission of a former military working dog transferred under this section, including any training provided to the dog while a military working dog.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be liable for any veterinary expense associated with a military working dog transferred under this section for a condition of the military working dog before transfer under this section, whether or not such condition is known at the time of transfer under this section.

"(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report specifying the number of military working dogs adopted under this section during the preceding year, the number of these dogs currently awaiting adoption, and the number of these dogs euthanized during the preceding year. With respect to each euthanized military working dog, the report shall contain an explanation of the reasons why the dog was euthanized rather than retained for adoption under this section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2582. Military working dogs: transfer and adoption at end of useful working life."

SMALL WATERSHED REHABILITATION ACT OF 1999

HARKIN AMENDMENT NO. 4339

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1762) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide cost share assistance for the rehabilitation of structural measures constructed as part of water resources projects previously funded by the Secretary under such Act or related laws; as follows:

On page 2, line 5, strike "1999" and insert "2000".

On page 8, lines 6 and 7, strike "no benefit-cost" and all that follows through "be required" and insert "a benefit-cost ratio greater than 1 shall not be required".

On page 8, line 20, after the period, insert the following: "In establishing a system of approving rehabilitation requests, the Secretary shall give requests made by eligible local organizations for decommissioning as the form of rehabilitation the same priority as requests made by eligible local organizations for other forms of rehabilitation."

On page 8, strike lines 21 through 25 and insert the following:

"(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to provide financial and technical assistance under this section—

"(1) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2001;

"(2) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002;

"(3) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

"(4) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and

"(5) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

On page 9, line 3, strike "2000 and 2001" and insert "2001 and 2002".

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1928a-1928d, as amended, appoints the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. L. CHAFEE) as a member of the Senate Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly during the Second Session of the 106th Congress, to be held in Berlin, Germany, November 17–22, 2000.

UNITED STATES MINT NUMISMATIC COIN CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5273, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5273) to clarify the intention of the Congress with regard to the authority of the United States Mint to produce numismatic coins, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the