

we will certainly give you ample notice ahead of time what the amendment will be.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I thought the idea behind this agreement we painstakingly entered into over a number of weeks of negotiations with the Senator from Arizona was that there would be an opportunity for lots of amendments. Now here we are on a Monday night, getting ready—the majority leader wants us to have a vote in the morning—I am hearing that the other side doesn't want to lay down an amendment.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, if my colleague will yield, we went through this discussion on the Domenici proposal. It may very well be that we will offer something that would accommodate what the Senator from New Mexico is proposing. If that could be worked out, that may be the next amendment. I think we might be able to do that. If we are unable to do that, obviously we will have another amendment to offer right away. I know the leader indicated that on tomorrow he would like to have a vote by 12:30. If we come in at 9:30, we will have an amendment to offer, and we will be right on the schedule that the leader laid out some days ago.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, just to respond to the last comment of Senator DODD, that is the point. We want to make sure, if you are going to take advantage of the opportunity to offer an amendment tonight, fine, or we will have one the first thing in the morning. But we had an agreement that we would do these by regular order of 3 hours. So hopefully you will either have one in the morning or we will be prepared to go with one on this side.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, since there seems to be so much interest in accommodating Senator DOMENICI, might it not be possible for everyone to agree that Senator DOMENICI's modified amendment would be the first one up in the morning?

Mr. DODD. I object to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I say to the majority leader and to my friend from Kentucky that the Senator from Connecticut has been busy.

I think the amendment—and we will be happy to discuss it in more detail with the Senator from Kentucky—will be offered by Senators CORZINE, KOHL, and TORRICELLI. It will probably deal with the same subject matter that was discussed all day today.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I think we have done some good work today. We had some good opening statements and considered an amendment. Obviously, the people involved could do a little work this evening.

We will be prepared. At 9:30 tomorrow, we will have an amendment, and we will be ready to vote on it by 12:30, before the respective conferences meet.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I had prepared to offer a unanimous consent that when we come in, at 9:45 in the morning the pending business would be the modified Domenici amendment.

If they are going to work on this tonight, we will be glad to work with you on that. But we have to keep this process going forward.

Just one thing on the substance. I think it is going to be a sad commentary if we don't address this issue of candidates being able to put unlimited amounts of money in their races without the opponents having some way to at least be competitive.

I hope the Senate will find a way to come together on this issue. I know it has the support of both sides of the aisle. It is going to be a bad start of getting to a proper conclusion to this legislation if we don't address this issue. I would encourage both sides to work on this overnight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine is recognized.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I voted to table Senator DOMENICI's amendment not because I was not sympathetic with the same. And I give him great credit for bringing up a real problem in our campaign finance system of very wealthy candidates being able to self-finance their races. That discourages a lot of otherwise very qualified people from even running for office in the first place.

I commend the Senator from New Mexico for bringing up an important issue. I did not support his amendment because I disagreed with some of the provisions in it. I believe, however, that the amendment he is likely to propose with Senator DEWINE is a far superior amendment.

I think it was very unfortunate that the Senator from New Mexico was not allowed unanimous consent to modify his amendment. That is very unusual. Members usually are allowed to modify their own amendments. I think it is very unfortunate that did not occur in this case. It does not bode well for the debate on this issue for us to start off like that.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I can certainly understand the frustration of some of our colleagues as we have attempted to work through the first day of what is an unusual unanimous consent agreement. We are used to a little more flexibility on amendments. I think when we entered into this unanimous consent agreement, our entire purpose was to ensure that we could move amendments along. That was the whole idea—that we would make sure that in the process of moving amendments along, we would accommodate Senators.

I hope that unanimous consent agreements, to demonstrate a little more practicality, could be agreed to in the future because I think we will actually accommodate rather than impede our

ability to take up and address this bill in a meaningful way.

In that regard, I ask unanimous consent that I or my designee be recognized tomorrow morning as debate on the legislation is again convened in order to offer an amendment.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Reserving the right to object.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield under his reservation, first of all, I appreciate what Senator DASCHLE had to say about allowing Senators to modify their own amendments. We need to continue to honor that practice.

Second, I don't see any problem with his request. If he does not act on his right, then we will be able to reclaim and move forward on our side. I don't see a problem with that under the circumstances.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, for the information of my colleagues, in consultation with our ranking member, I suggest that our amendment will deal with the millionaires amendment.

The Durbin approach I think is one with which many of us could be comfortable. I understand they are talking now about ways in which to address some of the differences between Senator DURBIN and Senator DOMENICI. But that will be the subject of an amendment we will offer at 9:30 in the morning.

I yield the floor.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

BANKRUPTCY REFORM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have a few clarifying comments regarding the bankruptcy reform bill which the Senate passed last week. During the debate on the small business provisions in S. 420, Senator KERRY erroneously characterized how the National Bankruptcy Review Commission voted on the small business changes that were contained in the bill. Senator KERRY maintained that the provisions were controversial and passed by a narrow 5-4 vote. This was not true. In fact, the National Bankruptcy Review Commission voted for these provisions by a vote of 8-1.

I also want to clarify another point in the bankruptcy legislation. Senator SCHUMER offered an amendment in committee and then on the floor that changed a provision in the bill that prohibited corporate entities in Chapter 11 from discharging fraud debts in bankruptcy. I opposed this amendment since I think that corporations should not be able to commit fraud and get away with it by filing for bankruptcy.

Nevertheless, to accommodate Senator SCHUMER, I reached this compromise which prohibits corporations from discharging fraud debts owed to Government entities or to plaintiffs under the False Claims Act. I want to make clear for the RECORD that I oppose letting corporations defraud private businesses and individuals, and then discharging those debts in bankruptcy. Hopefully, I will revisit this issue in the near future to make sure that corporate scam artists can't use bankruptcy as a safe haven.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank a number of staff members that were especially helpful in getting this important bill passed: Rene Augustine, Makan Delrahim, and Sharon Probst of Senator HATCH's staff; Ed Haden and Brad Harris of Senator SESSION's staff; Ed Pagano and Bruce Cohen of Senator LEAHY's staff; Jim Greene and Kristin Cabral of Senator BIDEN's staff; Jennifer Leach of Senator TORRICELLI's staff; and Rita Lari Jochum and Kolan Davis of my staff. I also want to acknowledge my former staffer John McMickle who worked on this bill for several years. In addition, I want to thank Laura Ayoud in the Office of Senate Legislative Counsel. This bill would not have passed if it were not for the hard work and tremendous efforts of all these staff members.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD three letters from former Bankruptcy Review Commissioners.

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

STEPHEN H. CASE,
New York, NY, March 7, 2001.

To: SENATOR GRASSLEY

Re: National Bankruptcy Commission—Small Business

1. I understand Senator Kerry today said on the Senate floor Bankruptcy Review Commission approved its small business provisions by a 5-4 vote.

2. I was the NBRC's Senior Advisor on that project.

3. I was present when the full Commission voted. I remember it very distinctly, because I had just broken my jaw and I had to participate with my mouth wired.

4. The vote was 8 to 1.
I hope the record can be corrected on this point.

S.H. CASE.

ADAMS AND REESE,
Mobile, AL, March 8, 2001.

Senator CHARLES GRASSLEY,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Re: Amendment by Senator Kerry of Massachusetts to Strike the Small Business Provisions in the Bankruptcy Reform Legislation

DEAR SENATOR GRASSLEY: Senator Kerry of Massachusetts has offered an amendment to strike entirely the provisions relating to small businesses in the bankruptcy legislation currently pending on the Senate floor.

When offering this amendment, Senator Kerry misstated the position of the National Bankruptcy Review Commission, of which I was a member.

The small business provisions, which are very similar to the provisions in the current legislation, were strongly endorsed by the

National Bankruptcy Review Commission. In fact, the vote in support of these provisions was 8 to 1 by the Commission. The adoption of these small business provisions are vitally important to the future wellbeing of the bankruptcy system.

I urge you to table the Kerry amendment.
Sincerely,

JEFFERY J. HARTLEY.

MARCH 8, 2001.

SENATOR CHARLES GRASSLEY.

Re: BRA 2001—Small Business Provisions

Pleased be advised that the National Bankruptcy Review Commission, of which I was a member, voted 8 to 1 in favor of the Commission's recommendation to enact the Small Business Provisions. There was very little dissent among the Commissioners; the vote was not 5 to 4, as has been reported. There was solid support for the recommendation and for the proposals.

Thank you,

JAMES I. SHEPARD,
Bankruptcy Tax Consultant.

45TH ANNIVERSARY OF TUNISIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the people of Tunisia on the 45th anniversary of their nation's independence. Throughout our long friendship, the United States and Tunisia have shared a mutual commitment to freedom, democracy, and the peaceful resolution of conflict. Indeed, Tunisia was one of the first countries to sign a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the new United States of America in 1797, and in turn, the U.S. was among the first to recognize Tunisia's independence from France in 1956. Our nations have worked together on many issues of importance over the years, including the ongoing efforts for a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Tunisia and its citizens have many successful endeavors to celebrate, particularly impressive strides in economic development and reform. Tunisia's high standards of living and education, and advancement of opportunities for girls and women, stand as testament to its achievements. I hope that the growth of political freedoms for all Tunisia's people will soon equal its economic success.

As we observe this important milestone in Tunisia's history, we look forward to continued cooperation and friendship between our Nations and our people for many years to come.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I extend my warmest congratulations to the people of Tunisia as they commemorate their country's 45th anniversary of independence. Tunisians have much to celebrate and be proud of, and their firm resolve to fulfill their responsibilities as a republic and to govern themselves with integrity is most admirable. Tunisia has managed, in a relatively short period of time, to make significant gains on the political, economic, and social fronts.

I salute President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali for his leadership in initiating and supporting several reforms that

paved the way for open government. I commend leaders from the public and private sectors for balancing the demands of economic development and social concerns. Finally, I wish to praise all the people of Tunisia for their peaceful participation in Tunisia's remarkable journey from colony to republic.

It is my hope that as Tunisians commemorate their country's 45 years of independence, they will also celebrate their ancient past and their unique cultural identity, which is an amalgam of Arab, Berber, African, and European influences. The country's long and rich history has made Tunisians a resilient and resourceful people, and I am confident that the future of the country will be bright and promising. I look forward to many more years of friendship and cooperation between Tunisia and the United States.

EXTENDING THE INTERNET TAX MORATORIUM

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I commend the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation for holding today's hearing, as it concerns a topic of great importance to the future development of the Internet—how to make sure that our Nation's tax policy keeps pace with rapid technological change.

The Internet Tax Freedom Act recognized that uniformity and common sense must be brought to taxation policy on the Internet. The act placed a 3-year year moratorium on State and local taxes that discriminate against online transactions. I strongly supported the bill and welcomed its passage by the Senate.

This hearing is particularly timely, as the moratorium on discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce expires on October 21. If the moratorium is not extended, our small businesses across the country face the burden of having to comply with the requirements of over 7,000 taxing jurisdictions.

I am more convinced than ever of the folly of imposing a devastating patchwork of taxes on Internet transactions. I agree with the recommendation of the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce that we should extend the moratorium. I would like to add my name as a cosponsor to the Wyden bill, the Internet Tax Non-discrimination Act, which will keep the Internet a "tax-free" zone until December 31, 2006 and will help foster the growth of electronic commerce.

Both consumers and businesses will benefit from a reasoned Internet tax policy. Growth will create more revenue and an expanding tax base for the future. The empowering aspects of the Internet for small business—low barriers to entry and an immediate global reach—must not be inhibited by a heavy-handed government approach to Internet taxation. Extending the moratorium on discriminatory taxes on