

The Crime Identification Technology Act is based on the recognition that technology is the key to the future of police work. We can no longer continue to ask law enforcement to fight increasingly mobile and sophisticated criminals with outmoded twentieth-century Technology.

The Crime Identification Technology Act will help state and local justice systems update and integrate their anti-crime technology systems and support their overburdened forensic crime laboratories. CITA authorizes \$250 million to states and local governments each year, for five years, for crime technology. This effort is fully funded in this appropriation bill.

State and local governments are at a crucial juncture in the development and integration of their criminal justice technology. This bill provides for system integration, permitting all components of the criminal justice system to share information and communicate more effectively, on a real-time basis.

This is one of the wisest investments we could possibly make. I would like to emphasize three reasons for this. First, crime technology, in itself, is crucial to making significant reductions in the crime rates in our communities. Second, we can use this opportunity to leverage the Federal Government's investments in national anti-crime systems that require state participation, such as the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System, the National Criminal Information Center 2000, and the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network. We have literally invested billions of dollars in national systems. That is a key reason why so many organizations have applauded the appropriators' support of anti-crime technology, including the International Association of Police Chiefs, National Governor's Association, National League of Cities, American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, and our states' information repository directors in the National Consortium of Justice & Information Statistics.

Third, but certainly not last, there is a tremendous need to consolidate the patchwork of Federal programs, which have funded specific areas of anti-crime technology to the exclusion of others. A recent GAO report identified more than \$1.2 billion in direct and indirect support to state and local governments; however, the absence of coordination and integration of both systems and funding means that if we continue the current system of disparate funding streams, there will never be enough money or integration. Too many existing Federal programs mandate specific technology spending, instead of allowing states the flexibility to meet their respective anti-crime technology needs within the type of

broad framework which the Crime Identification Technology Act. CITA offers a dedicated, coordinated stream of funding to help states develop and upgrade their anti-crime technology from the patchwork of existing programs, and utilize the technical assistance of agencies who have developed technological expertise. I believe that this will greatly increase accountability and efficiency.

The bottom line for me, based on my more than 25 years in law enforcement, is that fully employing our anti-crime technology today will help law enforcement solve more crime, more rapidly, and pursue increasingly sophisticated, mobile criminals.

Again, I want to thank Chairman GREGG, and Senator LEAHY and Senator HATCH for their strong support of the Crime Identification Technology Act and its appropriation. I would also like to extend my personal thanks to Senator GREGG's staff, particularly Jim Morhard and Eric Harnschteger for making the best of a very difficult funding situation.

I thank the Chair and I yield the floor.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today along with Senator SNOWE to voice my deep concerns regarding the substantial cut to the economic Development Administration's Fiscal Year 2000 budget. The FY 2000 Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill being considered by the Senate cuts EDA's budget by \$164.1 million—from \$392.4 million in FY 1999 to \$228.3 million for FY 2000. This represents a 42 percent cut. Clearly, this reduction will have a dramatic affect on the EDA's ability to serve distressed rural and urban communities in states like Arkansas, New Hampshire, Maine, Alaska, New Mexico, Kentucky, and Colorado.

My colleagues will remember that last November we passed the Economic Development Administration Reform Act of 1998. In response, the EDA has become a more efficient and effective agency by reducing regulations by 60 percent; they have trimmed the period of processing applications to 60 days; and they are now requiring applicants to demonstrate both eligibility and need at the time of application. I firmly believe that these achievements will only strengthen the EDA's history of providing critical assistance to distressed areas.

In its 34 years of service to Americans, the EDA has created 2.9 million private sector jobs; investing \$16.8 billion in distressed communities. Currently, every \$1 invested by the EDA generates \$3 in outside investment. With an administrative overhead of less than 8%, more Americans in economically distressed areas benefit from their tax dollars.

This is good news for my home state. As a rural state with many economi-

cally distressed communities, Arkansas relies heavily on the EDA and their invaluable services. Sam Spearman, who heads EDA in Arkansas, is a true servant and a great asset to my constituents. From the tornadoes that tore through northeast and central Arkansas this January, to the Levi-Strauss and Arrow Automotive closing in Morrilton, Arkansas, the EDA is helping communities stay alive. To help grow the economies in some depressed areas, the EDA has been assisting in planning and developing intermodal facilities in Marion and West Memphis.

My state was not immune to BRAC in the early 1990s. A Strategic Air Command bomber base in Blytheville and an Army training facility in Fort Smith were closed. As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I am happy to report to my colleagues that both communities are slowly recovering, but not without ongoing assistance from EDA.

Again, last November we passed legislation to restructure and reform the EDA. I believe that they have responded well to Congressional direction, however, reducing their funding by 42% greatly limits their ability to implement the changes we thought were necessary. I thank my colleagues and hope that they will support increasing funding to EDA in FY 2000.

#### CALLING OF THE BANKROLL

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I promised that from time to time when I participate in debates on legislation I would point out the role of special interest money in our legislative process, an effort I have entitled the Calling of the Bankroll. When I Call the Bankroll I will describe how much money the various interests lobbying on a particular bill have spent on campaign contributions to influence our decisions here in this chamber.

Of course I embarked on this effort with the hope of exposing the corruption of our current campaign finance system, and in particular how wealthy donors exploit the soft money loophole.

When I began this effort, I never worried that I would lack for opportunities to Call the Bankroll, and as I've demonstrated over the past few months, there are countless opportunities to Call the Bankroll about efforts to influence legislation before this body.

For example, so far I have talked about the contributions of special interests working to influence the debate over the Patients' Bill of Rights, I have discussed the contributions of the high tech industry and trial lawyers lobby during debate on the Y2K legislation, and I have pointed out the contributions of gun makers and gun control advocates during the juvenile justice debate, just to name a few.

And now we have before this body the Commerce, State, Justice appropriations bill.

During his state of the union address last January, the President called for the Justice Department to prepare a "litigation plan" against the tobacco companies to reclaim hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars spent through federal health-care programs such as Medicare to treat smoking-related illnesses.

But this bill does something quite different. The language in the committee report on the Commerce, State, Justice Bill attempts to grant immunity to the tobacco industry from any federal litigation. Instead of a litigation plan, this bill would create a protection plan for the tobacco companies.

I hope my colleagues in this body would agree that the Justice Department must be able to pursue litigation based on the law, and that we should do everything in our power to enable the department to enforce the law.

But the language currently in the committee report prevents the Justice Department from enforcing the law. So instead of a huge federal lawsuit, the tobacco industry will have immunity from federal litigation. It looks like the tobacco companies have really gotten what they wanted in this bill, Mr. President.

It's a fortunate turn of events for the tobacco companies, but based on the tobacco industry's track record of political donations and political clout, I can't say that it's surprising.

The nation's tobacco companies are some of the most generous political donors around today, Mr. President, including Philip Morris, which reigns as the largest single soft money donor of all time. During the 1997-1998 election cycle the tobacco companies, including Philip Morris, RJR Nabisco, Brown and Williamson, US Tobacco and the industry's lobbying arm, the Tobacco Institute, gave a combined \$5.5 million dollars in soft money to the parties, and another \$2.3 million in PAC money contributions to candidates.

I offer this information to my colleagues and to the public to paint a clearer picture of who is trying to influence the bill before us, and how they are using the campaign finance system—very successfully, I might add—to get what they want from this bill and this Congress.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1217, the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations Bill for 2000.

This bill provides new budget authority of \$34 billion and new outlays of \$23.1 billion to finance the programs of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, and the federal judiciary.

I congratulate the Chairman and Ranking Member for producing a bill that complies with the Subcommittee's 302(b) allocation. This is one of the

most difficult bills to manage with its varied programs and challenging allocation, but I think the bill meets most of the demands made of it while not exceeding its budget. So I commend my friend, the chairman, for his efforts and leadership.

When outlays from prior-year BA and other adjustments are taken into account, the bill totals \$34.1 billion in BA and \$34 billion in outlays. For general purpose activities as well as crime funding, the bill is at the Senate subcommittee's 302(b) allocation for both budget authority and outlays.

I ask members of the Senate to refrain from offering amendments which would cause the subcommittee to exceed its budget allocation and urge the speedy adoption of this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1217, COMMERCE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS, 2000—  
SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL  
(Fiscal year 2000, in millions of dollars)

	General purpose	Crime	Mandatory	Total
<b>Senate-Reported Bill:</b>				
Budget authority .....	29,460	4,150	523	34,133
Outlays .....	28,214	5,271	529	34,014
<b>Senate 302(b) allocation:</b>				
Budget authority .....	29,460	4,150	523	34,133
Outlays .....	28,214	5,271	529	34,014
<b>1999 level:</b>				
Budget authority .....	27,165	5,509	523	33,197
Outlays .....	26,364	4,369	529	31,262
<b>President's request:</b>				
Budget authority .....	32,347	4,216	523	37,086
Outlays .....	31,327	4,538	529	36,394
<b>House-passed bill:</b>				
Budget authority .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlays .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO:</b>				
<b>Senate 302(b) allocation:</b>				
Budget authority .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlays .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>1999 level:</b>				
Budget authority .....	2,295	(1,359)	.....	936
Outlays .....	1,850	902	.....	2,752
<b>President's request:</b>				
Budget authority .....	(2,887)	(66)	.....	(2,953)
Outlays .....	(3,113)	733	.....	(2,380)
<b>House-passed bill:</b>				
Budget authority .....	29,460	4,150	523	34,133
Outlays .....	28,214	5,271	529	34,014

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the bill will be read the third time and passed.

The bill S. 1217, as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. HOLLINGS. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. GREGG. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. GREGG. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators per-

mitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

THE MILLENNIUM DIGITAL  
COMMERCE ACT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I rise to address the need for prompt action on S. 761, the Millennium Digital Commerce Act. Senator ABRAHAM has crafted a solid legislative measure that will promote continued growth in electronic commerce.

The Millennium Digital Commerce Act has 11 cosponsors including Senators WYDEN, TORRICELLI, MCCAIN, BURNS, FRIST, GORTON, BROWNBACK, ALLARD, GRAMS, HAGEL, and myself.

Mr. President, on June 23, almost one month ago, the Senate Commerce Committee unanimously approved and ordered S. 761 reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. This substitute is widely supported by the States, industry, and the administration. In fact, on June 22, the day before the mark-up, the Commerce Department issued a formal letter of support for this bipartisan measure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the Administration's letter.

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

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
Washington, DC, June 22, 1999.

Hon. JOHN MCCAIN,  
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science,  
and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter conveys the views of the Department of Commerce on the substitute version of S. 761, the "Millennium Digital Signature Act," that we understand will be marked-up by the Senate Commerce Committee. A copy of the substitute that serves as the basis for these views is attached to this letter.

In July 1997 the Administration issued the Framework for Global Electronic Commerce, wherein President Clinton and Vice President Gore recognized the importance of developing a predictable, minimalist legal environment in order to promote electronic commerce. President Clinton directed Secretary Daley "to work with the private sector, State and local governments, and foreign governments to support the development, both domestically and internationally, of a uniform commercial legal framework that recognizes, facilitates, and enforces electronic transactions worldwide."

Since July 1997, we have been consulting with countries to encourage their adoption of an approach to electronic authentication that will assure parties that their transactions will be recognized and enforced globally. Under this approach, countries would: (1) eliminate paper-based legal barriers to electronic transactions by implementing the relevant provisions of the 1996 UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce; (2) reaffirm the rights of parties to determine for themselves the appropriate technological means of authenticating their transactions;