

criminals and juveniles to buy them. The suits seek damages for extra police and hospital costs resulting from gun violence, but more important, city officials say, they want to force the gun companies to accept greater regulation of the way they design, manufacture and distribute their products.

More cities are expected to file suit soon, and lawyers familiar with the issue say New York is close to becoming the first state to bring such a suit. "If New York comes into this, and there are more suits, at some point soon a critical mass will be reached where the costs alone of defending these suits are going to eat up the gun companies," said John Coale, a lawyer in Washington who is representing New Orleans and several other cities that have sued.

Mr. Coale, one of the Castano Group of lawyers who were active in suing the tobacco industry—the group is named for a friend of several of them who died of a tobacco-related disease—estimated that the cigarette companies had spent \$600 million a year defending themselves against the states. "The gun companies simply can't afford it," he said, since they are so much smaller and sales of guns have been flat or declining for a decade.

"So if you get too many cities and states suing," Mr. Coale said, "the manufacturers will go into bankruptcy protection. And the day that happens, the suits stop and it is lose-lose for everybody."

Davis Industries, of Chino, Calif., filed for bankruptcy reorganization in the Federal bankruptcy court in nearby Riverside on May 27, said Alan Stomel, a lawyer who represented creditors in the unrelated 1996 bankruptcy of Lorcin Engineering, another of the gun makers controlled by the same owners as Davis Industries and known as the Ring of Fire companies (because their locations form a ring around Los Angeles).

"Bankruptcy is a very useful negotiating tool," Mr. Stomel said, "and predictably the more suits that are filed, the more these gun companies are going to file for bankruptcy."

A spokesman for Davis Industries, who declined to give his name, confirmed that the company had filed for bankruptcy. "We do what we got to do" in response to the suits, the spokesman said. "I'm sure other companies will do the same thing."

Mr. Stomel said Davis Industries faced several problems: the municipal lawsuits, wrongful-death and personal-injury suits by individuals, a messy argument between the two owners, Jim and Gail Davis, who were recently divorced, and a bill that is expected to pass the California Legislature that would bar the manufacture of cheap handguns.

A lawyer for one of the cities suing the gun makers said bankruptcy "is going to be a huge pain" because it will require much more time and expense for the cities, limit the amount of damages they may collect and, perhaps most important, put the litigation in Federal bankruptcy court. Bankruptcy judges, the lawyer said, are more likely to act favorably to the gun companies than urban juries in state courts.

But Paul Januzzo, general counsel for Glock Inc., one of the largest handgun makers, said it was unlikely that the older, more established, mostly Eastern firearms companies would turn to bankruptcy.

"We are confident we can win the suits, if we have a number of companies litigating together," Mr. Januzzo said.

Lawsuits, he added, are nothing new to the industry. "It would be an unusual gun company that doesn't have a dozen lawsuits a year against it," he said. "This is America."

NAOMI REICE BUCHWALD, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to thank the Senate for its good judgment in confirming Judge Naomi Buchwald for Appointment to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

After working in private practice and in the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, Judge Buchwald became a Magistrate Judge in the Southern District. She has served with distinction in that position for nearly two decades. Her extensive experience in the court's rules and procedures will make her a splendid United States District Court Judge in the Southern District.

I thank the distinguished Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator HATCH, and the distinguished Ranking Member, Senator LEAHY; I also thank our leaders, Mr. LOTT and Mr. DASCHLE, and my colleague, Senator SCHUMER. Judge Buchwald's confirmation is a fine result for the State of New York and for the judiciary.

DAVID NORMAN HURD, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to thank the Senate for its fine judgment in confirming Judge David Hurd for Appointment to the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York. I thank Senator HATCH, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator LEAHY, the Ranking Member; I also thank Mr. LOTT, Mr. DASCHLE, and my colleague from New York, Senator SCHUMER. This is a great result for New York and for the judiciary.

A veteran and skilled private practitioner, who tried both civil and criminal cases for more than twenty-five years, Judge Hurd became a Magistrate Judge for the Northern District of New York in 1991. He has served with distinction for the past eight years in that position. His experience on the bench and in private practice before that has provided him with a complete familiarity with the practices and rules of the Northern District.

Judge Hurd will be a superb United States District Court Judge for the Northern District of New York.

THE LAKE PONCHARTRAIN BASIN RESTORATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor with my colleague from Louisiana, Senator Mary LANDRIEU, the Lake Ponchartrain

Basin Restoration Act of 1999, S. 1621. Our goal for this bill is clear and straightforward: to help with the ongoing restoration of the Lake Ponchartrain Basin.

As one of the largest estuarine systems in the nation and the largest one on the Gulf Coast, restoration of the basin merits federal assistance.

Pollution problems accumulated in the basin for years. The clean up of the watershed has been under way for about a decade, but more work remains to be done.

Spearheading the current restoration has been the Lake Ponchartrain Basin Foundation, created by the Louisiana Legislature in 1989. Since then, the Foundation has implemented 38 water quality, habitat and education programs and projects.

Coordination and cooperation have been hallmarks of the basin restoration initiative. The State of Louisiana, local governments and officials, citizens, businesses, universities and federal agencies all have contributed to it.

Three key basin-area institutions have allied themselves and have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to help facilitate the basin's restoration.

These organizations include the Lake Ponchartrain Basin Foundation; the Regional Planning Commission, consisting of Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemine, St. Bernard and St. Tammany Parishes; and the University of New Orleans.

The legislative initiative which Senator LANDRIEU and I have undertaken has been assembled through these organizations' leadership.

Is the basin better off today than it has been for many years? Are there obvious signs of improvement? Has the grassroots campaign of the past 10 years been successful?

In 1995, pelicans were spotted again and their numbers are on the increase. In 1998, a sea turtle appeared, as well as two manatees. Now there are four manatees. This year, dolphins have been seen for the first time in 40 years.

The pelicans, manatees, dolphins and a sea turtle confirm that the hard work and commitment of citizens, the state and the local governments have improved the basin. With these successes in hand, it is vital to the basin's 5,000 square-mile ecosystem that the restoration work continue as vigorously as it has to this point.

The bill which Senator LANDRIEU and I have introduced would authorize a federal Lake Ponchartrain Basin Restoration Program, to be housed at the Environmental Protection Agency. A key component of the bill would be the authorization of federal funds for the restoration program. As important, the bill would direct the Federal Government to coordinate the restoration with the State and local agencies and organizations.

To carry out the Federal restoration program, the EPA would be directed to establish the Lake Ponchartrain Executive Council. Council members would include the EPA, the State of Louisiana, the Regional Planning Commission, the University of New Orleans, and the Lake Ponchartrain Basin Foundation.

The EPA, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, the State and local authorities, would assist the Council with the preparation of a comprehensive, multi-use watershed management plan to restore and protect the basin.

Federal grant funds and technical assistance would be available through the EPA. Certain planning, research, monitoring and voluntary restoration projects would be eligible for funding. In accordance with the management plan, the voluntary restoration projects would address various waste, runoff, discharge and water quality problems to improve the basin's watershed.

Also to be authorized for continued priority funding would be the New Orleans Inflow and Infiltration Project.

Lake Ponchartrain, the basin's namesake, is located in its midst. The lake plays a vital environmental, economic and quality of life role for the 1.5 million people who live around it in 16 Louisiana parishes. A 630 square-mile body of water, the lake is a major beneficiary of the basin's restoration.

Other beneficiaries of the restoration program would be the many species of fish, birds, mammals, reptiles and plants which are found in the basin.

Federal assistance should be provided for a watershed program of this size and impact to assist with the cost of the voluntary restoration projects as well as planning, research, and monitoring projects.

I commend all those who have organized and implemented the current basin restoration program over the past decade. They have given so much of their time, energy and support to make the basin environmentally healthier today than it has been for many years. All of them deserve the highest tribute and recognition.

It is my privilege and honor to serve on behalf of citizens who recognize a serious problem and work cooperatively to solve it and also to introduce legislation which would help them continue such a major undertaking.

For these reasons, I have joined with Senator LANDRIEU in cosponsoring the Lake Ponchartrain Basin Restoration Act of 1999. I urge the Senate's prompt consideration of the bill and look forward to working with other Senators on behalf of its passage.

I thank the Chair.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednes-

day, September 22, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,636,049,287,069.79 (Five trillion, six hundred thirty-six billion, forty-nine million, two hundred eighty-seven thousand, sixty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents).

One year ago, September 22, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,515,819,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred fifteen billion, eight hundred nineteen million).

Five years ago, September 22, 1994, the Federal debt stood at \$4,666,417,000,000 (Four trillion, six hundred sixty-six billion, four hundred seventeen million).

Ten years ago, September 22, 1989, the Federal debt stood at \$2,844,377,000,000 (Two trillion, eight hundred forty-four billion, three hundred seventy-seven million) which reflects a doubling of the debt—an increase of almost \$3 trillion—\$2,791,672,287,069.79 (Two trillion, seven hundred ninety-one billion, six hundred seventy-two million, two hundred eighty-seven thousand, sixty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents) during the past 10 years.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 59

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

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 23, 1999.

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING STRATEGY FOR 1999—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 60

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

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of section 2(a) of Public Law 105-310 (18 U.S.C. 5341(a)(2)), I transmit herewith the National Money Laundering Strategy for 1999.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 23, 1999.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on September 23, 1999, he had presented to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bill:

S. 1059. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strength for such fiscal year for the Armed forces, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-5303. A communication from the Public Relations Assistant, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-5304. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule relative to administrative changes to the NASA Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, received September 21, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5305. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (121); Amdt. No. 1949 {9-14/9-16};" (RIN2120-AA65) (1999-0045), received September 16, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5306. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (65); Amdt. No. 1949 {9-11/9-13};" (RIN2120-AA65) (1999-0044), received September 13, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.