

are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

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 CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF THE NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES BEYOND APRIL 5, 2000—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 62

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 Armed Services.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 201(3) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (10 U.S.C. 7422)(c)(2), I am informing you of my decision to extend the period of production of the naval petroleum reserves for a period of 3 years from April 5, 2000, the expiration date of the currently authorized period of production.

Attached is a copy of the report investigating the necessity of continued production of the reserves as required by 10 U.S.C. 7422(c)(2)(B). In light of the findings contained in that report, I certify that continued production from the naval petroleum reserves is in the national interest.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 8, 1999.

MEASURE REFERRED

The following bill, previously received from the House of Representatives for the concurrence or the Senate, was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1907. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide enhanced protection for inventors and innovators, protect patent terms, reduce patent litigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was discharged from the Committee on Rules

and Administration and ordered placed on the calendar:

S. 1593. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1232. A bill to provide for the correction of retirement coverage errors under chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code (Rept. No. 106-178).

By Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 935. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to authorize research to promote the conversion of biomass into biobased industrial products, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-179).

By Mr. GRAMM, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1712. An original bill to provide authority to control exports, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-180).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 1710. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in conjunction with the minting of coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericson; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. BURNS):

S. 1711. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a deferral of tax on gain from the sale of telecommunications businesses in specific circumstances or a tax credit and other incentives to promote diversity of ownership in telecommunications businesses; to the Committee of Finance.

By Mr. GRAMM:

S. 1712. An original bill to provide authority to control exports, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; placed on the calendar.

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1713. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend for an additional 2 years the period for admission of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) of such Act, and to authorize appropriations for the refugee assistance program under chapter 2 of title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 1714. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow penalty-free distributions from qualified retirement plans of individuals residing in presidentially de-

clared disaster areas; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 1715. A bill to provide for an interim census of Americans residing aboard, and to require that such individuals be included in the 2010 decennial census; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. Res. 200. A resolution designating the week of February 14-20 as "National Biotechnology Week."; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 1710. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in conjunction with the minting of coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericson; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

LEIF ERICSON MILLENNIUM COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Leif Ericson Millennium Commemorative Coin Act along with my colleague Senator ROD GRAMS from Minnesota. This bipartisan legislation would authorize the U.S. Mint to issue a coin jointly with the Icelandic National Bank in commemoration of Leif Ericson and his voyage and exploration of North America. The famous Viking explorer is regarded as the first European to set foot on North American soil in the year 1000 AD. Next year marks the 1000th anniversary of Leif Ericson's Voyage of Discovery and this coin will commemorate this landmark event in North American history. This same legislation passed the House on July 19, 1999, and passed both the House and the Senate as amendments during the 105th Congress.

The Government of Iceland is an important North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally and this action would reiterate our strong relationship with and support for their nation. Iceland votes with the United States on virtually all United Nations and NATO issues and has formulated foreign policies parallel to ours. They also are cutting costs at our military base in Keflavik. Iceland has refrained from whaling, encouraged more U.S. trade and investment and initiated a partnership with the State of Alaska. The Government of Iceland has already approved a silver 1000 Kronor Icelandic coin to be produced by the U.S. Mint that will be packaged and issued simultaneously with the U.S. Leif Ericson

Commemorative Coin. We believe jointly issuing these coins will help further relations between our nations.

Mr. President, the United States Congress strengthened United States-Icelandic relations by presenting a Leif Ericson statue as a gift to Iceland in 1930 as a gesture of memorializing Ericson's Voyage of Discovery. In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson made October 9 "Leif Ericson Day" in commemoration of this famous Norwegian Viking explorer. The Leif Ericson Commemorative Coin in the year 2000 would commemorate the millennial anniversary of Ericson's voyage and would display our commitment to continuing this relationship for the coming millennium.

Mr. President, the Leif Ericson Millennium Commemorative Coin Act allows a simultaneous issuance of a commemorative U.S. silver dollar coin and a silver 1000 Kroner Icelandic coin. Both coins are to be produced in limited mintages, with U.S. Mint issuing a boxed set. Mint and surcharge proceeds from the coins will fund scholarships and student exchange programs between Iceland and United States. The U.S. Mint has read and approved the identical House version as meeting all the guidelines contained in the 1995 Congressional House Banking Committee Commemorative Coins Reforms Act, which protects the taxpayer from any costs. We feel such a coin is an important step in recognizing the important role Iceland has played in North American history. In the coming days, I will be talking to my colleagues in joining me in supporting this legislation. Mr. President, I ask for unanimous consent for a copy of this bill to be included in the RECORD.

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

S. 1710

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Leif Ericson Millennium Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 2. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) **\$1 SILVER COINS.**—In conjunction with the simultaneous minting and issuance of commemorative coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericson, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 500,000 \$1 coins, which shall—

- (1) weigh 26.73 grams;
- (2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and
- (3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) **LEGAL TENDER.**—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) **NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For purposes of section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 3. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary may obtain silver for minting coins under this Act from any available source, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) **DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericson.

(2) **DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.**—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

- (A) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (B) an inscription of the year "2000"; and
- (C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) **SELECTION.**—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

- (1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Leifur Eirikson Foundation and the Commission of Fine Arts; and
- (2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) **QUALITY OF COINS.**—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) **MINT FACILITY.**—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) **COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning January 1, 2000.

(d) **TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.**—No coins may be minted under this Act after December 31, 2000.

SEC. 6. SURCHARGES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—All sales of coins minted under this Act shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

(b) **DISTRIBUTION.**—All surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Leifur Eirikson Foundation for the purpose of funding student exchanges between students of the United States and students of Iceland.

(c) **AUDITS.**—The Leifur Eirikson Foundation shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received by the Foundation under subsection (b).

SEC. 7. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), no provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods and services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(b) **EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.**—Subsection (a) shall not relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority of this Act from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. BURNS):

S. 1711. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a deferral of tax on gain from the sale of telecommunications businesses in specific circumstances or a tax credit and other incentives to promote diversity of ownership in telecommunications businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS OWNERSHIP DIVERSITY ACT OF 1999

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will make sure that new entrants and small businesses will have the chance to enter and grow in today's megacorporation-dominated telecommunications marketplace. Together with my good friend and colleague, Communications Subcommittee Chairman CONRAD BURNS, I am pleased to bring forward for the Senate's consideration The Telecommunications Ownership Diversity Act of 1999.

Yesterday's Washington Post had it exactly right in reporting that, "the telecommunications world is being remade by technology, deregulation, and a relentless momentum toward greater and greater size." In the past week alone MCI/WorldComm and Sprint announced what could be the largest merger on record, the FCC approved a merger that will create the country's largest local telephone company, and it has pending before it many other major mergers, including those that would unite CBS with Viacom and Bell Atlantic with GTE.

Although this industry restructuring is unprecedented, it is not unexpected. Digital technology enables formerly-separate voice, video and data services to be offered in combination with each other. This "convergence" makes it possible for many more telecommunications companies to compete with each other. And so some telecommunications businesses sell parts of their companies in an effort to focus on specific markets, while others acquire new companies to expand into new markets.

This has opened the door for large companies to improve their business prospects. But what about new entrants and small businesses? Unfortunately, for them the story has been quite different.

Mr. President, no one needs to be told that any small business faces significant barriers in trying to enter the telecommunications industry. These barriers are even more formidable when the entrepreneur happens to be a woman or a member of a minority group, due to their historically more difficult job of obtaining needed financing. Therefore, in this current telecom industry mixer, small businesses, especially those owned by minorities or women, are often left without partners, watching as bigger, more established companies, get to dance.

That's not right, but there is an answer. The answer isn't to forbid mergers out-of-hand, or to retain hopelessly outdated FCC ownership restrictions, or to pursue constitutionally or economically doomed set-aside programs. The answer is to give established industry players economic incentives to

deal with new entrants and small businesses that counterbalance the incentives they have to deal with larger companies.

And that's what our bill does. The Telecommunications Ownership Diversity Act will promote entry into the telecommunications industry during this period of unprecedented restructuring by providing carefully-limited changes to the tax law. These changes to the tax law are an indispensable component of the solution. Under current law, smaller companies typically must purchase properties for cash, and cash transactions are fully taxable to the seller. So naturally sellers of telecommunications businesses prefer to sell for stock, which is tax-deferred, and which large companies have to offer.

The act will level the playing field for new entrants and small businesses by giving telecommunications business sellers a tax deferral when the property is bought for cash by a small business telecom company. The act will also encourage the entry of new players and the growth of existing small businesses by enabling the seller of a telecom business to claim the tax deferral or gain if it invests the proceeds of any sale of its business in purchasing an interest in an eligible small business.

In recognition of the convergence of telecommunications services and the growing importance of wireless and Internet-based services as an essential component of the telecommunications market, the telecommunications businesses eligible for this capital gains tax deferral are broadly defined to include not only broadcast and cable TV-type businesses, but also wireline and wireless telephone service providers and resellers, Internet service providers, information technology hardware and software companies, and video service providers.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to establish the eligibility criteria for small businesses and individuals to qualify, based on the characteristics of the different types of telecommunications businesses and on actual data from recent marketplace transactions. In setting these limits the Secretary is empowered to establish different qualifications for different classes of eligible purchasers, such as minorities and women, to the extent consistent with law. To eliminate the potential for abuse, the act would require the eligible purchaser to hold any property acquired for three years, during which time it could only be sold to an unrelated eligible purchaser. The General Accounting Office is required to thoroughly audit and report on the administration and effect of the act every two years.

Mr. President, I could say that, by utilizing tax deferral options in this way, we are sharing with smaller companies a portion of the investment ben-

efits our tax laws give to major telecom companies. That would be accurate, but the real need for this act is much more fundamental and much simpler than that. Hallmark developments in the telecommunications industry have been made by gifted individuals with small companies and unlimited vision. In this sense the telecommunications industry is a true microcosm of the American free-market system, in which the benefits produced by its entrepreneurs generate benefits that extend to all of us. It is therefore critically important that new entrants and small businesses have a chance to participate across the broad spectrum of industries that will make up the telecommunications industry in the Information Age. The act will help them do that, and Senator BURNS and I are proud to sponsor it and to work for its enactment.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1713. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend for an additional 2 years the period for admission of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) of such Act, and to authorize appropriations for the refugee assistance program under chapter 2 of title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S VISA AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE
AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. ABRAHAM. I rise to introduce a bill, the "S Visa and Refugee Assistance Authorization Act," to extend the authorization for two provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The bill is cosponsored by Senator KENNEDY and is supported by the administration and the House immigration subcommittee. The legislation simply would extend for an additional two years the authorization of "S" temporary visas, which are used to allow individuals to stay in the United States to assist in criminal investigations. A sense of the Congress on the need to use these visas in more alien smuggling cases is also included. The bill also would extend for three years the authorization of refugee assistance. Such assistance is provided to localities and community-based organizations to help refugees upon their arrival in the United States. My hope is that these noncontroversial provisions can be passed expeditiously. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1713

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "S Visa and Refugee Assistance Authorization Act".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

In light of the increasing problem of alien smuggling into the United States, it is the sense of the Congress that the Attorney General should use the provision of non-immigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in a greater number of alien smuggling investigations per year than has been done in the past.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ADMISSION OF "S" VISA NON-IMMIGRANTS.

Section 214(k)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(k)(2)) is amended by striking "5" and inserting "7".

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.

Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1524(a)) is amended by striking "1998 and 1999" and inserting "2000 through 2002".

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 1714. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow penalty free distribution from qualified retirement plans of individuals residing in presidentially declared disaster areas; to the Committee on Finance.

RETIREMENT PENALTY RELIEF FOR DISASTER
VICTIMS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow penalty-free distributions from qualified retirement programs of individuals residing in Presidential declared disaster areas.

I and so many of my colleagues have been visiting our States and working with our Governors and State legislators, city councilpersons and mayors particularly with regard to the devastation of floods we have seen as a consequence of the most recent hurricane.

I looked into the faces of these suffering people. And one of them—this was not my idea—one of them came to me with the simplest type of request. I thought it merited the attention of the Senate. I put it into this bill that I now introduce in the Senate.

Despite an individual's or family's best efforts to plan for the future, sometimes the unexpected strikes—hurricanes and natural disasters. When that happens, people need all the tools available to rebuild their lives, the lives of their families, and to become an integral part of those communities.

One community, Franklin, VA, which is in the central part of the State, in the old rural part of the State, dependent largely on agriculture, which has flat land—I say to my distinguished colleague, Senator HELMS, how badly his State was hit by the same storm—had 18 inches of rain in less than 2 hours. There is no large riverbed there or drainage ditches. And as a result, the water rose in this town up to the second level of the stores and the houses. It went into a railyard and toppled enormous freight cars, particularly tank cars with petroleum. And suddenly this whole community was awash in foul water of 8 to 10 to 12 feet some places in height. There was no

place for the water to run off, except gradually over this flat territory.

These people need to rebuild their lives and their homes. Families are faced with repairing and replacing damaged property and lost property. Many are forced to draw on savings, including their retirement accounts, to meet expenses. However, if they choose to tap upon their retirement plans or accounts, they are saddled with a 10-percent additional Federal tax for early distribution. That was put in the law for good reason—to deter people from going into these plans where they had some tax benefits. But let's stop to think: That may be the only recourse to financial salvation in the wake of an act of God Almighty.

They need help. Taxpayers coping with these disasters should not have to face the burden of a Federal tax penalty. This bill is very simple. It waives the 10 percent additional tax levied on early distributions from qualified retirement plans or retirement accounts for residents of federally declared disaster areas—that means the President of the United States has declared that county a disaster area—designated after July 31, 1999.

It is my intention that these distributions will be used for the repair or replacement of property destroyed or damaged by an unforeseen natural disaster or for emergency expenses arising from such a tragic event.

The taxpayer must be a resident of an area declared eligible. I point that out: a resident of an area eligible by the President for Federal disaster assistance, and the distribution must be taken within 1 year of the disaster declaration.

The current Tax Code waives the 10-percent penalty for distribution for certain medical expenses, health insurance premiums for the unemployed, higher education expenses, and the purchase of a first home. In my view, eliminating this additional tax for individuals and families suffering from the effects of unforeseen natural disasters makes plain common sense.

How grateful all of us are for our constituents coming to the great city of Washington, DC, and supplying us with ideas which probably are before us every day but somehow we overlook them.

Tropical Storm Dennis and Hurricane Floyd have had a devastating effect on my State. People in Southside and Tidewater, VA, are attempting to rebuild their lives and to recover some of what they lost. We should remove any disincentive, any roadblock that may hinder rebuilding and recovery.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 1715. A bill to provide for an interim census of Americans residing abroad, and to require that such individuals be included in the 2010 decennial census; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

CENSUS OF AMERICANS ABROAD ACT

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, millions of Americans live and work abroad. While living abroad, they continue to pay taxes and vote. They are Americans, and they want and deserve to be counted in the decennial Census. In order to achieve this important goal, we must plan and prepare.

The legislation introduced today directs the Secretary of Commerce to use existing authority to conduct a special census of Americans abroad in 2003 to determine how to include this population in the next decennial Census in 2010. While we wish that Americans abroad could be part of the 2000 Census, there unfortunately not the time or opportunity to do so. But it is vital that we act now to ensure that plans are in place for the future.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1715

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Census of Americans Abroad Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) an estimated 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 Americans live and work overseas while continuing to vote and pay taxes in the United States;

(2) Americans residing abroad help increase exports of American goods because they traditionally buy American, sell American, and create business opportunities for American companies and workers, thereby strengthening the United States economy, creating jobs in the United States, and extending United States influence around the globe;

(3) Americans residing abroad play a key role in advancing this Nation's interests by serving as economic, political, and cultural "ambassadors" of the United States; and

(4) the major business, civic, and community organizations representing Americans and companies of the United States abroad support the counting of all Americans residing abroad by the Bureau of the Census, and are prepared to assist the Bureau of the Census in this task.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Bureau of the Census should undertake a census of all Americans residing abroad in a special census, and that the necessary funding should be appropriated for this purpose;

(2) the Bureau of the Census should, after completing that special census, review the means by which Americans residing abroad may be included in the 2010 decennial census; and

(3) the Bureau of the Census should take appropriate measures to provide for the inclusion of Americans residing abroad in the 2010 decennial census and decennial censuses thereafter.

SEC. 3. COUNTING OF AMERICANS RESIDING ABROAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall—

(1) using any authorities available to the Secretary under section 182 or any other provision of title 13, United States Code, take a special census of all Americans residing abroad as of April 1, 2003 (in this Act referred to as the "special census");

(2) submit the final tabulations under the special census to the President and Congress within 9 months after the date specified in paragraph (1), broken down into all appropriate categories, including—

(A) Americans residing abroad affiliated with the Federal Government, and their dependents; and

(B) Americans residing abroad not affiliated with the Federal Government, and their dependents;

(3) not later than June 30, 2005, submit to the President and Congress a report containing any recommendations the Secretary may have with respect to the inclusion of Americans residing abroad in future decennial censuses, including—

(A) counting methodologies;

(B) the purposes for which any information could or should be used; and

(C) whether Americans residing abroad can be included in the 2010 decennial census for purposes of the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States and, if so, how that should be done; and

(4) take appropriate measures—

(A) to provide for the inclusion of Americans residing abroad in the 2010 decennial census and decennial censuses thereafter; and

(B) to make use of the information obtained from such censuses for such purposes as, and to the maximum extent that, the Secretary considers feasible and appropriate.

(b) INTERIM REPORT ON SPECIAL CENSUS.—Not later than June 30, 2002, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the committees of Congress having legislative jurisdiction over the census a report which shall include—

(1) a summary of how the plans and preparations for carrying out the special census are proceeding;

(2) a brief description or outline of how the tabulations in the special census are to be carried out; and

(3) information identifying any experts, consultants, interest groups, or other persons outside the Bureau of the Census who were consulted in connection with the special census.

(c) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION; PENALTIES.—The provisions of section 9 and chapter 7 of title 13, United States Code, shall apply with respect to the special census.

(d) LIMITED USE OF DATA.—The data obtained from the special census may not be used for any purpose not specifically provided for under this section.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 315

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 315, a bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to require the President to report to Congress on any selective embargo on agricultural commodities, to provide a termination date