

while maintaining an abundant, affordable, and safe food supply for the United States, ensuring urban pest control, and not unfairly providing competitive advantages to foreign food suppliers over domestic producers;

Whereas the amendments made by that Act require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop risk assessment methodologies that are based on reliable information and to undertake a massive review of all approved pesticide tolerances;

Whereas on August 4, 1997, the Administrator published a schedule for reassessment of more than 3,000 tolerances by August 3, 1999, that could include certain classes of products that are extensively used;

Whereas the sudden loss of uses and products could both economically cripple a host of agricultural commodities, including corn, soybeans, wheat, rice, cotton, and dozens of fruit and vegetable crops and create a public health threat to the urban environment from the unchecked infestation of insects; and

Whereas it is critical that the amendments made by that Act be implemented in a fair and equitable manner, and that the protections be implemented while maintaining an abundant, affordable, and safe food supply for the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Agriculture should ensure that the implementation of the amendments made by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-170; 110 Stat. 1489)—

(A) be based on sound science that protects public health;

(B) include transparent processes with full disclosure of decisions and be subject to peer and public review;

(C) provide for a reasonable transition for agriculture; and

(D) require consultation with the public and other agencies;

(2) the development of risk assessment methodologies, guidelines, and protocols for collection of data under the amendments made by that Act be based on sound science and not default assumptions in the absence of reliable data;

(3) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should devote sufficient resources to register new pesticide products and uses to provide effective substitutes for pesticides that may be considered high risk under the amendments made by that Act; and

(4) the Administrator should establish ongoing means for input regarding the implementation decisions of the Administrator with respect to that Act from producers, pesticide users, registrants, environmental and public health groups, consumers, State and local agencies, tribal governments, Members of Congress, and appropriate Federal agencies.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I submit a Senate Concurrent Resolution which addresses the controversy surrounding the Food Quality Protection Act. I am pleased to be joined today by my colleagues, Senators CONRAD, BROWNBACK, HUTCHISON, FRIST, GRAMM of Texas, LANDRIEU, and HUTCHINSON who are original cosponsors of the resolution.

The Food Quality Protection Act directs the EPA to base its tolerance re-

view decisions pertaining to pesticides on reliable data that is currently available. Or, the EPA can require the development of new data through the data call-in provisions of the Food Quality Protection Act.

In order to meet the review deadlines, the EPA is basing some critical decisions on assumptions, which are primarily EPA's preliminary findings. This could lead to needless and questionable product cancellations, and have a significant impact on the agricultural industry.

It is essential that the EPA's insect tolerance assessment process be based on sound scientific data. If the EPA's current approach to pesticide risk assessments is not modified, it is likely that many uses of crop protection products will be unjustifiably terminated. The sudden adoption of new restrictions of certain pesticide applications and products could needlessly cripple a host of agricultural commodities, including corn; soybeans; wheat; rice; cotton; and dozens of fruit and vegetable crops. It could also add a public health threat to the urban environment from mosquitos, cockroaches, and termites that might go unchecked. American farmers, ranchers, and consumers will feel the unnecessary and avoidable repercussions of the EPA's actions.

We all know pesticide use must be closely monitored and some pesticides need to be replaced. The protection of the environment must always be foremost in our minds. But, common sense and real science must be involved in this matter so that all parties will benefit. Certain pesticides that warrant replacement or removal must have suitable, affordable, and effective replacements. And, any changes must be made in a sufficient time frame to allow producers to learn the safe use of the new products as they transition away from old dated products.

Also, the current Food Quality Protection Act puts the United States at a distinct disadvantage in the global marketplace. Other countries do not have the same requirements that our producers have, but we still import and consume their products. We need to offer every advantage to our producers and safeguard consumers instead of providing other countries an upper hand in the world's agricultural market.

To address this issue, the resolution I introduce today expresses the sense and intent of Congress for the fair and equitable implementation of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. The resolution calls on the EPA Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture to use sound science to protect the public health while effectively administering the Food Quality Protection Act.

Some important organizations have endorsed my resolution, including the Colorado Farm Bureau and the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union.

We must modify the enforcement mechanisms in the Food Quality Protection Act to ensure the act is properly implemented, so that it can help, not hurt the people and our environment it was intended to protect. The resolution I submit today will help accomplish this goal, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

SENATE RESOLUTION 37—TO EXPRESS GRATITUDE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES AS PRESIDING OFFICER DURING THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 37

Whereas Article I, section 3, clause 6 of the Constitution of the United States provides that, when the President of the United States is tried on articles of impeachment, the Chief Justice of the United States shall preside over the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to Rule IV of the Rules of Procedure and Practice in the Senate When Sitting on Impeachment Trials, on January 6, 1999, the Senate notified William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, of the time and place fixed for consideration of the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, and requested him to attend;

Whereas, in the intervening days since January 7, 1999, Chief Justice Rehnquist has presided over the Senate, when sitting on the trial of the articles of impeachment, for long hours over many days;

Whereas Chief Justice Rehnquist, in presiding over the Senate, has exhibited extraordinary qualities of fairness, patience, equanimity, and wisdom;

Whereas, by his manner of presiding over the Senate, Chief Justice Rehnquist has contributed greatly to the Senate's conduct of fair, impartial, and dignified proceedings in the trial of the articles of impeachment;

Whereas the Senate and the Nation are indebted to Chief Justice Rehnquist for his distinguished and valued service in fulfilling his constitutional duty to preside over the Senate in the trial of the articles of impeachment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate expresses its profound gratitude to William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, for his distinguished service in presiding over the Senate, while sitting on the trial of the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall notify the Chief Justice of the United States of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 38—TO WAIVE THE STANDING RULE OF THE SENATE IN ORDER TO PERMIT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING SENATE COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD OF MARCH 1, 1999 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1999

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 38

Resolved, That, notwithstanding paragraph 9 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to report a continuing resolution authorizing Senate committee expenditures for the period March 1, 1999 through September 30, 1999.

SENATE RESOLUTION 39—COMMENDING JUNE ELLENOFF O'NEILL FOR HER SERVICE TO CONGRESS AND THE NATION

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 39

Whereas Dr. June Ellenoff O'Neill has served as the Director of the Congressional Budget Office since March of 1995;

Whereas she previously served in that office in its early years from 1976 to 1979 as the Chief of the Human Resources Cost Estimates Unit and has held numerous positions within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, within academia, and at respected private research institutions;

Whereas she has been recognized as a leader within the economics profession by her election as Vice President of the American Economics Association and has been published in numerous books, monographs, and articles addressing important issues of public policy and economics;

Whereas during her tenure as Director, an unprecedented period that saw budget deficits turning to surpluses, she has continued to encourage the highest standards of analytical excellence within the staff of the Congressional Budget Office while maintaining the independent and nonpartisan character of the organization;

Whereas she has improved and expanded Congress and the general public's access to the Congressional Budget Office's work product by establishing a web site for the organization;

Whereas she has actively promoted the importance of a budget process to a democratic society by participating in and encouraging her staff to participate in educational and foreign exchange programs;

Whereas she has performed her duties as Director with courage, grace, and intelligence; and

Whereas she has earned the respect and esteem of the United States Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States commends Dr. June Ellenoff O'Neill for her dedicated, faithful, and outstanding service to her country and to the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 40—COMMENDING JAMES L. BLUM FOR HIS SERVICE TO CONGRESS AND TO THE NATION

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 40

Whereas James L. Blum has served as the Deputy Director of the Congressional Budget Office since December of 1991;

Whereas he has served in that office since its creation in 1975: from 1975 to 1991 as the Assistant Director for Budget Analysis and in the post of Acting Director from December 1987 to March of 1989;

Whereas prior to his tenure at the Congressional Budget Office, he has held numerous positions within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government including the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Labor;

Whereas he is internationally recognized for his expertise in budget and finance;

Whereas he has instilled professionalism and integrity in generations of staff at the Congressional Budget Office by his personal conduct and leadership and has encouraged high standards of scholarship and clarity of presentation from them;

Whereas he was the 1990 recipient of the Roger W. Jones Award for Executive Leadership;

Whereas he has performed his various duties within the Congressional Budget Office with intelligence while displaying calm leadership;

Whereas he possesses irreplaceable institutional knowledge which has been indispensable to the effective functioning of the Congressional Budget Office extending over a period of almost 25 years; and

Whereas he has earned the respect and esteem of the United States Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States commends James L. Blum for his many years of dedicated, faithful, and outstanding service to his country and to the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 41—EXPRESSING THE GRATITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE FOR THE SERVICE OF FRANCIS L. BURK, JR., LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BYRD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DODD, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MACK, and Mr. BUNNING) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 41

Whereas Francis L. "Frank" Burk, Jr., the Legislative Counsel of the United States Senate, became an employee of the Senate on June 8, 1970, and since that date has ably and faithfully upheld the high standards and traditions of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the United States Senate for more than 28 years;

Whereas Frank Burk, from January 1, 1991, to December 31, 1998, served as the Legisla-

tive Counsel of the Senate and demonstrated great dedication, professionalism, and integrity in faithfully discharging the duties and responsibilities of his position;

Whereas Frank Burk for more than 25 years was the primary drafter in the Senate of virtually all legislation relating to banking, securities, housing, mass transit, and small business, and as Legislative Counsel participated in the drafting of legislation relating to the operations and rules of the Senate;

Whereas Frank Burk retired on December 31, 1998, after more than 30 years of Government service, including 2 years with the United States Army; and

Whereas Frank Burk has met the legislative drafting needs of the United States Senate with unfailing professionalism, skill, dedication, and good humor during his entire career: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate commends Francis L. Burk, Jr. for his more than 30 years of faithful and exemplary service to the United States Senate and the Nation, including 8 years as the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, and expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude for his long, faithful, and outstanding service.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Francis L. Burk, Jr.

SENATE RESOLUTION 42—RELATING TO THE RETIREMENT OF DAVID G. MARCOS

Mr. LOTT (for himself and for Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 42

Whereas, David G. Marcos became an employee of the United States Senate on August 16, 1960, and since that date has ably and faithfully upheld the highest standards and traditions of the staff of the United States Senate;

Whereas, David G. Marcos has faithfully served the United States Senate as Executive Clerk during the past 4 years;

Whereas, prior to that, David G. Marcos rendered exemplary service as the Assistant Executive Clerk, Keeper of the Stationery, Assistant Keeper of the Stationery and other positions of responsibility in offices of the United States Senate for 35 years;

Whereas, during this 39-year period, David G. Marcos has at all times discharged the duties and responsibilities of his office with extraordinary efficiency, aplomb, and devotion; and

Whereas, David G. Marcos' service to the United States Senate has been marked by his personal commitment to the highest standards of excellence and highest regard for the institution of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate commends David G. Marcos for his honorable service to his country and to the United States Senate, and wishes to express its deep appreciation and gratitude for his long, faithful, and outstanding service.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to David G. Marcos.