

thus a loss of these receipts would increase direct spending.

Sales of Land. S. 507 would direct the Corps to sell at fair market value land that was acquired for the Candy Lake Project in Osage County, Oklahoma. The land was acquired in the mid 1970s at a total cost of about \$2 million. Accounting for inflation, CBO estimates the current value of the land at about \$4 million. CBO anticipates that the lands could be sold in fiscal year 2000. Annual lease payments and other revenues accruing to the federal government from these lands are not significant.

CBO anticipates that sale proceeds would be counted for pay-as-you-go purposes. Under

the Balanced Budget Act, proceeds from non-routine asset sales (sales that are not authorized under current law) may be counted for pay-as-you-go scorekeeping only if the sale would entail no financial cost to the government.

S. 507 also would direct the Corps to transfer lands located in Clarkston, Washington, to the Port of Clarkston. The Port would not be required to pay for the lands as long as they are used for recreation purposes. The fair market value of the lands are estimated at slightly less than \$2 million. Based on information provided by the Corps, CBO anticipates that the lands would continue to be

used for recreation purposes after conveyance and that no consideration would be required. The Port currently leases the lands from the United States without cost.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. The net changes in outlays that are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table. (The bill would not affect governmental receipts.) For the purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects in the current year, the budget year, and the succeeding four years are counted.

	By fiscal years, in millions of dollars—										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Changes in outlays	0	-18	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Changes in receipts											
											Not applicable

Estimated impact act on State, local, and tribal governments: S. 507 contains no inter-governmental mandates as defined in UMRA. State and local governments that choose to participate in water resources development projects and programs carried out by the Corps would incur costs as described below. In addition, some state and local governments would benefit from provisions in this bill that would alter their obligations to make payments to the federal government and order transfers of land.

Authorizations of new projects

CBO estimates that nonfederal entities (primarily state and local governments) that choose to participate in the projects authorized by this bill would spend about \$1.3 billion during fiscal years 2000 through 2011 to help construct these projects. These estimates are based on information provided by the Corps. In addition to these costs, non-federal entities would pay for the operation and maintenance of many of the projects after they are constructed.

Changes in cost-sharing policies

S. 507 would make a number of changes to federal laws that specify the share of water resources project costs borne by state and local governments. Section 202 would increase the nonfederal share or recurring costs associated with new coastal shore protection projects from 35 percent to 50 percent. This change would not affect the construction of these projects. Some state and local governments would find it easier to satisfy matching requirements for specific projects as a result of provisions in S. 507 that would allow additional in-kind contributions or expand the range of expenditures counted towards the required match. Other provisions in the bill would expand the opportunities for state and local governments to participate in water resources projects.

S. 507 includes several provisions that would alter the repayment obligations of specific state and local governments, either by allowing the prepayment of amounts owed or by waiving amounts owed under current law.

New programs

S. 507 would authorize several new programs that would assist state and local governments. Specifically, the bill would authorize total appropriations of \$75 million for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for a program to reduce flood hazards and \$30 million for the same period for activities to protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat of the Missouri River and the middle Mississippi River.

State and local governments choosing to participate in these programs would have to provide 35 percent of the initial cost of any funded project and all the subsequent operation and maintenance costs. The bill also would authorize a program of technical assistance for the purpose of developing and evaluating measures to keep fish from entering irrigation systems. State and local participants in this program would be required to contribute 50 percent of the cost of such assistance.

State and local governments would benefit from a provision in S. 507 that would allow them to negotiate agreements with DOI to use sand, gravel, and shell resources from the outer continental shelf for eligible projects at no charge.

Conveyances

S. 507 would allow the state of Oklahoma and the Port of Clarkston, Washington, to take title to land and facilities now owned by the federal government. Both could be required to pay the costs necessary to complete these conveyances, should they choose to take the property. The conveyances would be voluntary on the part of these governments.

Estimated impact on the private sector: This bill contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: OCS receipts—Victoria Heid Hall. All other costs—Gary Brown. Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Majorie Miller.

Estimate approved by: Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

FIRST FAMILY PLEDGE CAMPAIGN

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today marks the completion of a year-long public education effort called the First Family Pledge Campaign to increase awareness of the need for organ donation and to increase the number of people willing to be organ donors.

The campaign has focused primarily on the need to discuss organ transplantation within the family. Open family discussion is essential to ensure that each person's commitment to become an organ donor is understood and honored by family members. As part of that campaign, my wife Vicky and I agreed to become organ donors, and to discuss the issue in our family.

The campaign for organ donation has been an excellent opportunity to recognize the success of organ transplantation in saving lives, and Congress should be proud that it has helped to support this achievement. Fourteen years ago, we created the National Organ Transplant Program. Our goal was to do all we can to see that organ failure is not a death sentence and make it possible for many more Americans to return to good health. We have had significant success. More than 20,000 Americans—men, women and children—now receive life-saving organ transplants each year. But more needs to be done.

Too many Americans die while waiting for organ transplantation. More than 60,000 Americans are waiting for organ transplantation. Every day, 55 of those people have an organ transplant. And every day, 10 others die because they did not have timely access to an organ. While there are differences of opinion about how an organ distribution system should be designed, it is clear that the overriding problem is a shortage in the availability of healthy organs.

In 1997, there were more than 9,000 organ donors. Nearly 4,000 of those donors were living relatives who were willing and eligible to give an organ—a kidney or part of a liver—to a family member in need. But transplantation of this type is not an option for many in need.

Each year, approximately 5,000 persons donate organs upon death. These acts of generosity are saving the lives of countless others. Transplantation of a cornea can restore sight. Transplantation of a kidney means life without dialysis. And transplantation of a heart, lung or liver means the difference between life and death. Studies show that more than 10,000 individuals each year could become organ donors after their death, and some estimates are as high as 15,000 each year.

The reasons that an individual does not become an organ donor vary. In some cases, the donation may conflict with religious or personal beliefs. But

in far too many cases, the reason is simply lack of awareness of the need, or misunderstanding of the process.

In building the national organ donation and transplantation system, we have taken great care to ensure that individuals and families are not coerced into decisions to donate their organs. We have a strong shared commitment to respect personal and religious beliefs. Congress has made it illegal for organs to be sold—another measure to ensure freedom of choice. The Secretary of HHS has proposed a rule to encourage donation by training hospital personnel to explain the process. This rule, which I support, specifies that only trained hospital personnel are permitted to approach families of potential organ donors. But the most effective measure to increase organ donation is open discussion, long before a time of crisis. Families need to explore their beliefs and opinions, make personal commitments, and have an opportunity to honor the beliefs and commitments of loved ones who die.

In closing, I commend the First Family Pledge Campaign for all it has done to encourage and support these important efforts. Congress must continue to pursue legislation and policies to assure that all Americans in need have access to life-saving transplantation. Adequate funding is essential to support these services. We need to be sure that the distribution system is fair and effective. And we need to continue our nationwide efforts to educate the public about the need for and value of organ donation.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:53 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hanrahan, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 46. An act to provide for a national medal for public safety officers who act with extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty.

H.R. 769. An act to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1143. An act to establish a program to provide assistance for programs of credit and other financial services for microenterprises in developing countries, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1189. An act to make technical corrections in title 17, United States Code, and other laws.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution congratulating the State of Qatar and its citizens for their commitment to democratic ideals and women's suffrage on the occasion of Qatar's historic elections of a central municipal council on March 8, 1999.

At 2:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the resolution (H. Con. Res. 68) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 46. An act to provide for a national medal for public safety officers who act with extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 769. An act to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1143. An act to establish a program to provide assistance for programs of credit and other financial services for microenterprises in developing countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 1189. An act to make technical corrections in title 17, United States Code, and other laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following concurrent resolution was read and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution congratulating the State of Qatar and its citizens for their commitment to democratic ideals and women's suffrage on the occasion of Qatar's historic elections of a central municipal council on March 8, 1999; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Diane Edith Watson, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federal States of Micronesia.

Nominee: Diane E. Watson.
Post: Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia.

Nominated: January 4, 1999.
The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

- Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
 1. Self: (see Attachment).
 2. Spouse: None.
 3. Children and Spouses Names: None.
 4. Parents Names: Dorothy Watson/None; William Allen Watson/"Deceased."
 5. Grandparents Names: Lyle and Belle O'Neal/"Deceased"; William and Edith Watson/"Deceased."

6. Brothers and Spouses Names: William Watson/None; Chatera Watson/None.

7. Sisters and Spouses Names: Barbara Coleman/None; Patsy Bradfield/None; David Bradfield/None.

8. Political Contributions:

State Senator Diane Watson Schedule of Political Contributions—1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998

Date and payee	Amount
1994:	
Kay Ciniceros	\$500
California Democratic Caucus	2,000
California Democratic Party	174
Legislative Black Caucus	500
California Democratic Party	400
Valerie Lynn Shaw	200
Friends of Gwen Moore	1,000
David Roberti	1,000
Cewaer	500
Senate Victory Campaign	300
Congressional Black Caucus	230
Dorothy Ehrhart Morrison	500
Democratic National Committee	200
Paulette Riley Irons	200
Margelo Farrand	500
Sandy Hester	200
Ralph Dills	1,000
Art Torres	1,000
Hollywood Womens Pac	250
Golden State Victory	300
Delaine Eastin	1,000
Total	10,954

1995:	
Legislative Black Caucus	500
State of California Moretti Funds	500
Friends of Paul Horcher	1,000
Friends of Lois Hill Hale	1,000
California Now	350
California Democratic Party	129
Democratic National Convention California Democratic Committee	300
Democratic National Committee	100
Lois Hill Hale	1,000
U.N. 50 Committee	125
Mary Landrieu	1,500
Willie Brown for Mayor	500
Barbara Lee for Senate	309
Congressional Black Women LDF	1,000
Barbara Lee for Senate	500
Dezzie Wood	500
California Democratic Victory Fund	300
Total	9,813

1996:	
California Democratic Party	300
California Democratic Party	150

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that she be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

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. KERRY (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr.