

sponsored the Sense of the Senate amendment on Pell grants, campus based aid and TRIO that was included in the final budget resolution.

As some of my colleagues may recall, in February I called for a \$400 increase in the maximum Pell grant. The importance of this program cannot be overstated—it is the cornerstone of our federal investment in need-based grant aid. It has helped millions of young people obtain a degree. The Pell grant has made a positive difference in the lives of individual students who received it and it had made a positive difference in the well being of our nation. Thanks to the Pell grant, more Americans have received a post secondary degree, the knowledge base of our nation has been expanded and the earnings base of our nation has increased.

Our resolution also calls on Congress and the President to boost funds for other programs that complement the Pell grant and provide needed supplementary aid to our nation's neediest students. The campus based programs are targeted to provide additional assistance to students who really need it the most. These funds often times make the difference for a student between making it through school or dropping out. Therefore, our efforts today in support of these programs are critical.

It is my hope that we will be able to work together, in a bi-partisan fashion, as we did during consideration of the Higher Education Act and pass this resolution. It is my hope that in adopting this resolution, it will bring us one step closer to adopting higher levels of funding for these important programs. In funding these programs at a higher level we will be making the dream of college a reality for so many young people. We will be helping motivated and engaged young people to achieve to the full level of their potential.

I urge my colleagues to join us in sponsoring this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 81—DESIGNATING THE YEAR OF 1999 AS “THE YEAR OF SAFE DRINKING WATER” AND COMMEMORATING THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 81

Whereas clean and safe drinking water is essential to every American;

Whereas the health, comfort, and standard of living of all people in this Nation depends upon a sufficient supply of safe drinking water;

Whereas behind every drop of clean water are the combined efforts of thousands of water plant operators, engineers, scientists, public and environmental advocacy groups, legislators, and regulatory officials;

Whereas public health protection took an historic leap when society began treating water to remove disease-causing organisms;

Whereas over 180,000 individual water systems in the United States serve over 250,000,000 Americans;

Whereas the Safe Drinking Water Act is one of the most significant legislative landmarks in 20th century public health protection;

Whereas the enactment of the Safe Drinking Water Act on December 16, 1974, enabled the United States to take great strides toward the protection of public health by treating and monitoring drinking water, protecting sources of drinking water, and providing consumers with more information regarding their drinking water;

Whereas Americans rightfully expect to drink the best water possible, and expect advances in the public health sciences, water treatment methods, and the identification of potential contaminants; and

Whereas the continued high quality of drinking water in this country depends upon advancing drinking water research, vigilantly monitoring current operations, increasing citizen understanding, investing in infrastructure, and protecting sources of drinking water: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the year of 1999 as “The Year of Safe Drinking Water”;

(2) commemorates the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Safe Drinking Water Act; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the year with appropriate programs that enhance public awareness of—

(A) drinking water issues;

(B) the advancements made by the United States in the quality of drinking water during the past 25 years; and

(C) the challenges that lie ahead in further protecting public health.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

BUDGET PROCESS EMERGENCIES DESIGNATION LEGISLATION

LOTT AMENDMENTS NOS. 256–258

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LOTT submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 557) to provide guidance for the designation of emergencies as a part of the budget process; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 256

At the end of the instructions add the following:

with an amendment as follows:
At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE II—SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS PRESERVATION AND DEBT REDUCTION ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Social Security Surplus Preservation and Debt Reduction Act”.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the \$69,246,000,000 unified budget surplus achieved in fiscal year 1998 was entirely due to surpluses generated by the social security trust funds and the cumulative unified bud-

et surpluses projected for subsequent fiscal years are primarily due to surpluses generated by the social security trust funds;

(2) Congress and the President should balance the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds;

(3) according to the Congressional Budget Office, balancing the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds will reduce the debt held by the public by a total of \$1,723,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2009; and

(4) social security surpluses should be used for social security reform or to reduce the debt held by the public and should not be spent on other programs.

SEC. 203. PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS.

(a) PROTECTION BY CONGRESS.—

(1) REAFFIRMATION OF SUPPORT.—Congress reaffirms its support for the provisions of section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 that provides that the receipts and disbursements of the social security trust funds shall not be counted for the purposes of the budget submitted by the President, the congressional budget, or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(2) PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.—If there are sufficient balances in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, the Secretary of Treasury shall give priority to the payment of social security benefits required to be paid by law.

(b) POINTS OF ORDER.—Section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) SOCIAL SECURITY POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that violates section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

“(k) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would—

“(1) increase the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; or

“(2) provide additional borrowing authority that would result in the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 being exceeded.

“(l) SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS PROTECTION POINT OF ORDER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that sets forth a deficit in any fiscal year.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if—

“(A) the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is suspended; or

“(B) the deficit for a fiscal year results solely from the enactment of—

“(i) social security reform legislation, as defined in section 253A(e)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; or

“(ii) provisions of legislation that are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.”.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsections (c)(1) and (d)(2) of section 904 of