

traveling public to finance state public improvements. Ultimately, frustration with delay and uneven costs helped contribute to the adoption of Commerce Clause powers to help facilitate interstate and foreign trade. Those same concerns hold true today, and I think that we in Congress must take a national perspective and promote interstate commerce.

I think that if one were to ask the citizens of the United States about tolls, they would ultimately conclude that Interstate tolls would reduce the efficiency of our Interstate highways, increase shipping costs, and make interstate travel more expensive and less convenient. Not to mention the safety problems associated with erecting toll booths and operating them to collect revenues.

Now, I recognize that tolls under certain circumstances may be a good idea, and my bill does not prevent states from tolling non-Interstate highways. My bill also does not affect tolls on highways where they are already in use, and states will continue to be able to rely on existing tolls for revenues. Furthermore, my bill recognizes that when funds must be found for a major Interstate bridge or tunnel project, states may have no other option but to use tolls to finance the project. They may continue to do so under my bill. I believe this is consistent with the original intent of authority granted for Interstate tolls. What my bill does is to prevent the proliferation of Interstate tolls, and restrict tolling authority for major bridges and tunnels.

Mr. President, this bill is essential if we are to continue to have an Interstate Highway System that is safe and facilitates the efficient movement of Interstate commerce and personal travel. I urge the support of my colleagues.

I ask unanimous consent that the full 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. 947

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 "Interstate Tolls Relief Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. INTERSTATE SYSTEM RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PILOT PROGRAM REPEALED.

Section 1215(b) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (112 Stat. 212-214) is repealed.

SEC. 3. TOLLS ON BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

Section 129(a)(1)(C) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking "toll-free bridge or tunnel," and inserting "toll-free major bridge or tunnel. For purposes of this section, a 'major bridge' is one that has a deck area which exceeds 125,000 square feet."

SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON USE OF TOLL REVENUES.

Section 129(a)(3) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking "first" in the first sentence and inserting "only"; and

(2) striking "If the State certifies annually that the tolled facility is being adequately maintained, the State may use any toll revenues in excess of amounts required under the preceding sentence for any purpose for which Federal funds may be obligated by a State under this title."

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 51

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 51, a bill to reauthorize the Federal programs to prevent violence against women, and for other purposes.

S. 296

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to provide for continuation of the Federal research investment in a fiscally sustainable way, and for other purposes.

S. 345

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 345, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to remove the limitation that permits interstate movement of live birds, for the purpose of fighting, to States in which animal fighting is lawful.

S. 391

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 391, a bill to provide for payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 434

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 434, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the method of payment of taxes on distilled spirits.

S. 443

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 443, a bill to regulate the sale of firearms at gun shows.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to improve the National Writing Project.

S. 534

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Massachu-

setts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 534, a bill to expand the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate the manufacture, distribution, and sale of firearms and ammunition, and to expand the jurisdiction of the Secretary to include firearm products and nonpowder firearms.

S. 595

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 595, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a graduated response to shrinking domestic oil and gas production and surging foreign oil imports, and for other purposes.

S. 625

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 625, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) were added as cosponsors of S. 632, a bill to provide assistance for poison prevention and to stabilize the funding of regional poison control centers.

S. 661

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 661, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.

S. 663

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 663, a bill to impose certain limitations on the receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste, to authorize State and local controls over the flow of municipal solid waste, and for other purposes.

S. 678

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 678, a bill to establish certain safeguards for the protection of purchasers in the sale of motor vehicles that are salvage or have been damaged, to require certain safeguards concerning the handling of salvage and nonrebuildable vehicles, to support the flow of important vehicle information to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, and for other purposes.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. KYL, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE),

the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) were added as cosponsors of S. 692, a bill to prohibit Internet gambling, and for other purposes.

S. 763

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 763, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, and for other purposes.

S. 796

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 796, a bill to provide for full parity with respect to health insurance coverage for certain severe biologically-based mental illnesses and to prohibit limits on the number of mental illness-related hospital days and outpatient visits that are covered for all mental illnesses.

S. 817

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 817, a bill to improve academic and social outcomes for students and reduce both juvenile crime and the risk that youth will become victims of crime by providing productive activities during after school hours.

S. 873

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 873, a bill to close the United States Army School of the Americas.

S. 906

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 906, a bill to establish a grant program to enable States to establish and maintain pilot drug testing and drug treatment programs for welfare recipients engaging in illegal drug use, and for other purposes.

S. 918

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 918, a bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to provide financial and business development assistance to military reservists' small business, and for other purposes.

S. 920

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 920, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Federal Maritime Commission for fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

S. 928

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr.

COVERDELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 928, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution to designate September 29, 1999, as "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 59

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 59, a resolution designating both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as "National Literacy Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 91—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT JIM THORPE SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS THE "ATHLETE OF THE CENTURY"

Mr. SANTORUM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 91

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT JIM THORPE SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS THE "ATHLETE OF THE CENTURY".

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) Jim Thorpe is the only athlete ever to excel as an amateur and a professional in 3 major sports—track and field, football, and baseball.

(2) Prior to the 1912 Olympic Games, Jim Thorpe won the pentathlon and the decathlon at the Amateur Athletic Union National Championship Trials in Boston, Massachusetts.

(3) Jim Thorpe represented the United States and the Sac and Fox Nation in the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden, where he won a gold medal in the pentathlon, became the first American athlete to win a gold medal in the decathlon, in which he set a world record, and became the only athlete in Olympic history to win both the pentathlon and the decathlon during the same year.

(4) The athletic feats of Jim Thorpe resulted in worldwide publicity that helped to ensure the viability of the Olympic Games.

(5) During his major league baseball career, Jim Thorpe played with the New York Giants, the Cincinnati Reds, and the Boston Braves, and ended the 1919 baseball season with a .327 batting average.

(6) Jim Thorpe established his amateur football record playing halfback, defender, punter, and place-kicker while he was a student at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, and was chosen as Walter Camp's First Team All-American Half-Back in 1911 and 1912.

(7) Jim Thorpe was a founding father of professional football, playing with the Canton Bulldogs, which was the team recognized as world champion in 1916, 1917, and 1919, the Cleveland Indians, the Oorang Indians, the

Rock Island Independent, the New York Giants, and the Chicago Cardinals.

(8) In 1920, Jim Thorpe was named the first president of the American Professional Football Association, now known as the National Football League.

(9) Jim Thorpe was voted America's Greatest All-Around Male Athlete and chosen as the greatest football player of the half-century in 1950 by an Associated Press poll of sportswriters.

(10) Jim Thorpe was named the Greatest American Football Player in History in a 1977 national poll conducted by Sport Magazine.

(11) Because of his outstanding achievements, Jim Thorpe was inducted into the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, the Professional Football Hall of Fame, the Helms Professional Football Hall of Fame, the National Indian Hall of Fame, the Pennsylvania Hall of Fame, and the Oklahoma Hall of Fame.

(12) The immeasurable sports achievements of Jim Thorpe have long been an inspiration to the youth in Pennsylvania and throughout the United States.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Jim Thorpe should be recognized as the "Athlete of the Century".

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution recognizing Jim Thorpe as the Athlete of the Century.

Born to an impoverished family on Sac-and-Fox Indian land, Jim Thorpe overcame adverse circumstances to excel as an amateur and as a professional in three sports; track and field, football and baseball. Thorpe, who was voted "Athlete of the First Half of the Century" by the Associated Press almost fifty years ago, is the only American athlete ever to excel at this level in three major sports.

As a student at Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, Thorpe proved his athletic ability early on. One anecdote recalls how the 5-foot-9½ inch, 144-pound Thorpe almost single-handedly overcame the entire Lafayette track team at a meeting in Easton, Pennsylvania, winning six events. Also while attending the Carlisle Indian School, Jim Thorpe established his amateur football record playing halfback, defender, punter, and place-kicker. In 1911, he was named an All American.

In 1912, he represented the United States and the Sac-and-Fox Nation in the Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden. To this day, Thorpe is the only athlete to win gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon. After his Olympic feats in Sweden, Thorpe returned to Carlisle's football team and was named an All-American again.

In 1913, Thorpe left amateur athletics and signed a \$5,000 contract to play baseball with the New York Giants. As an outfielder with the Giants, and later with the Cincinnati Reds and Boston Braves, his best season was his last one, when he batted .327 in 60 games for Boston.

In 1915, Thorpe agreed to play professional football for the Canton Bulldogs.