

154 (RM-9174; RM-9394)), received May 4, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3011. A communication from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the rule entitled "Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcasting Stations (Hamilton, Meridian and Marble Falls, Texas)" (MM Docket No. 97-174), received May 4, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3012. A communication from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the rule entitled "Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcasting Stations (Des Moines, Iowa and Bennington, Nebraska)" (MM Docket No. 98-187), received May 4, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3013. A communication from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the rule entitled "Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcasting Stations (Palestine and Frankston, TX)" (MM Docket No. 98-37; RM-9238), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3014. A communication from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcasting Stations (Wasilla, Anchorage and Sterling, Alaska)" (MM Docket No. 97-227 (RM-9159; RM-9229; RM-9230)) received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3015. A communication from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the rule entitled "Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcasting Stations (Condon, Oregon)" (MM Docket No. 97-173), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3016. A communication from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcasting Stations (Hawesville and Whitesville, Kentucky)" (MM Docket No. 98-2), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3017. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Agricultural Fair Practices Enforcement Authority Act of 1999"; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3018. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fees for Applications for Contract Market Designation, Audits of Leverage Transaction Merchants, and Reviews of the Rule Enforcement Programs of Contract Markets and Registered Futures Associations", received May 4, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3019. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing and Regulatory Programs,

Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Hazelnuts Grown in Oregon and Washington; Establishment of Final Free and Restricted Percentages for the 1998-99 Marketing Year—FV99-982-1 FIR", received April 30, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3020. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Olives Grown in California; Modification to Handler Membership on the California Olive Committee—FV99-932-2 FIR", received April 30, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3021. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Dried Prunes Produced in California; Undersized Regulation for the 1999-2000 Crop Year—FV99-993-2 FR", received May 5, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3022. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Melons Grown in South Texas; Change in Container Regulation—FV99-979-1 IFR", received May 5, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3023. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Cranberries Grown in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Long Island in the State of New York—Temporary Suspension of a Provision on Producer Continuance Referenda Under the Cranberry Marketing Order—FV99-929-1 IFR", received May 11, 1999; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-113. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to child labor; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 118

Whereas, many children in developing countries, or in countries that are in transition to a market economy, are employed in the export sector, especially plantations and the textile, garment, footwear, and sporting goods industries; and

Whereas, many of these child workers are subject to inhumane and hazardous working conditions, including slavery, debt bondage, child prostitution and sexual abuse and are usually badly paid, if at all; and

Whereas, the International Labor Organization has developed and tested a survey methodology which estimates that a total of 250 million children worldwide are working; half of these children between the ages of five and fourteen are working full time and at least one-third are performing dangerous work; and

Whereas, according to International Labor Organization statistics, 61 percent of all working children or nearly 153 million are found in Asia, 32 percent or 80 million are in Africa, and 7 percent or 17.5 million live in Latin America; and

Whereas, even though Asia has the largest total number of child workers, Africa has the highest proportion of its minors working—40 percent of the children between the ages of 5 and 14; and

Whereas, although poverty is the most important reason for child labor, followed by lack of schooling and illiteracy, oftentimes social traditions explain the persistence of child labor; and

Whereas, furthermore, because of different cultural and economic traditions among nations, there is not a generally accepted minimum age for work, and even the concept of "work" is defined or interpreted differently among countries; and

Whereas, for example, not all work done by children can be defined as child labor; in many societies, children who work along with their parents are viewed as learning to live in society; and apprenticeships are seen as part of a young person's education and preparation for a livelihood; and

Whereas, work by children clearly becomes child labor, however, if the work being performed is "harmful to [a child's] physical or mental health, safety, and development"; and

Whereas, several international organizations have made eradication of child labor a priority; and

Whereas, in 1989, the United Nations approved the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the most widely subscribed international convention in history, which includes general restrictions on child labor; and

Whereas, Article 32 of the Convention recognized "the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development"; and

Whereas, the International Labor Organization, has adopted a number of conventions restricting the work of minors, including Convention No. 138 (1973), entitled "Minimum Age for Admission to Employment," which sets the following minimum age requirements: age 15 or not less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling, if higher than 15, for admission to employment of work; and age 18 for hazardous work; and

Whereas, these age limits are written into the national legislation of countries that formally agree on the Minimum Age Convention; and

Whereas, despite these efforts, the problem of child labor persists; and

Whereas, more needs to be done to fight child labor, including a firm expression of political will at the highest level: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1999, That the President and the Congress of the United States are urged to:

(1) Enact laws to prohibit American companies from manufacturing goods using child labor or from purchasing goods from manufacturers in foreign countries that exploit child labor; and

(2) Promote the education of these child laborers who will be consequently unemployed; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of Hawaii's delegation to the Congress of the United States.

POM-114. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine relative to Social Security account numbers; to the Committee on Finance.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, as technology becomes more advanced, the privacy of the individual becomes increasingly difficult to protect; and

Whereas, Congress originally required social security account numbers for the proper administration of the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, Congress has provided that it is the policy of the United States for states and political subdivisions to use social security account numbers to establish identification for purposes of tax and welfare administration, motor vehicle registration and driver's licenses; and

Whereas, states, political subdivisions and private entities have increasingly required social security account numbers for purposes other than identification for tax and welfare administration, motor vehicle registration and drivers licenses; and

Whereas, the requirement to provide a social security account number for purposes other than receiving public assistance, paying social security taxes and receiving social security payments and refunds increase the potential for invasion of privacy; and

Whereas, the dissemination of an individual's social security number for other than very limited purposes increases the likelihood that the number will be misused or disclosed to unauthorized 3rd parties and threatens the privacy of the individual; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That We, your Memorialists, respectfully urge and request that the Congress of the United States enact legislation to limit the use of social security account numbers for only the purposes of receiving public assistance benefits, paying social security taxes and receiving social security payments and refunds; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this Memorial duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted to the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to each Member of the Maine Congressional Delegation.

POM-115. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia relative to George Washington's Birthday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 543

Whereas, from 1885 when President Chester Arthur signed a measure making George Washington's Birthday a federal holiday until 1968 when President Lyndon Johnson approved the Monday Holiday Law, the nation celebrated February 22 as the birthday of a great Virginian and the "father of his country"; and

Whereas, since 1968 when the observance was moved from February 22 to the third Monday in February, the holiday has increasingly, but inaccurately, come to be called "Presidents Day"; and

Whereas, in line with the common misperception that Congress changed the holiday from George Washington's Birthday to "Presidents Day," a misguided effort is under way to honor both Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Delano Roosevelt on this spurious "Presidents Day"; and

Whereas, both Lincoln and Roosevelt were indisputably great presidents, and it is not an insult to the memory of either of them to suggest that the George Washington's Birthday holiday should honor only George Washington; and

Whereas, it was George Washington who termed liberty mankind's "noblest cause"; it was George Washington of whom Jefferson wrote, "his name will triumph over time and will in future ages assume its just station among the most celebrated worthies of the world"; and it was George Washington whom Light Horse Harry Lee eulogized as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"; and

Whereas, at any time but especially in this 200th anniversary of George Washington's death at Mount Vernon, rendering George Washington's Birthday but another vague, generic Monday holiday is to dilute the memory of the nation's first and greatest leader, with no concomitant benefit to either President Lincoln or President Roosevelt; and

Whereas, it is entirely proper that the nation annually honor its first president, and the most effective manner of doing so is to retain George Washington's Birthday as a national holiday; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the house of delegates concurring, That the Congress of the United States be urged (i) to reemphasize to the American people that the third Monday in February is to be celebrated as a national holiday called George Washington's Birthday and (ii) to resist efforts to degrade George Washington's Birthday into an amorphous and ultimately meaningless "Presidents Day" holiday; and, be it

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Congressional Delegation of Virginia so that they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia.

POM-116. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia relative to federal impact aid relief for public schools; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 488

Whereas, federal impact aid, which was signed into law by President Harry S. Truman in 1950, was designed to directly reimburse public school districts for the loss of traditional revenue sources, such as property, sales, and personal income taxes, and vehicle license fees, because of exempt property due to federal presence or federal activity; and

Whereas, the Federal Impact Aid Program is currently funded at about 45 percent of the full funding; and

Whereas, Virginia, home to the Navy's Third Fleet and many other military installations, and personnel, is among the states most impacted by the presence of the military, federally impacted school divisions, schools operated by the United States Government, and several schools attended primarily by First Americans; and

Whereas, federally impacted school divisions in Virginia enroll children from a vari-

ety of categories of eligible students, including children who reside on Indian tribal lands, military dependent children residing both on base and off base, children residing in federally subsidized low-rent housing units, and children whose parents are civilian employees of the federal government; and

Whereas, federal funds received pursuant to the Federal Impact Aid Program are significantly less than the average cost to educate a child in Virginia, leaving a deficit that the state and localities must assume; and

Whereas, the local and state taxpayers in Virginia are subsidizing the educational services for federally connected children which should be an obligation of the federal government; and

Whereas, public schools make up the basic foundation of a healthy society and economy; and

Whereas, approximately 1,600 school districts throughout the United States educate about 1.4 million federally connected children; and

Whereas, Virginia and other federally impacted states should receive full funding for the educational services provided federally connected children; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the house of delegates concurring, That the Congress of the United States be urged to enact laws to provide federal impact aid relief for Virginia public schools and public schools throughout the United States; and, be it

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the President of the United States, and the Virginia Congressional Delegation so that they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly in this matter.

POM-117. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia relative to patient protection with respect to self-funded, employer-based health plans; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 487

Whereas, the McCarran-Ferguson Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1945, established a statutory framework whereby responsibility for regulating the insurance industry was left largely to the states; and

Whereas, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974 significantly altered this concept by creating a federal framework for regulating employer-based health, pension and welfare-benefit plans; and

Whereas, the provisions of ERISA prevent states from directly regulating most employer-based health plans that are not deemed to be "insurance" for purposes of federal laws; and

Whereas, available data suggests that self-funding of employer-based health plans is increasing at a significant rate, among both large and small businesses; and

Whereas, between 1989 and 1993, the General Accounting Office estimates that the number of self-funded plan enrollees increased by about six million; and

Whereas, approximately 40-50 percent of the employer-based health plans are presently self-funded by employers, who retain most or all of the financial risk for their respective health plans; and

Whereas, as self-funding of health plans has grown, states have lost regulatory oversight of this growing portion of the health insurance market; and

Whereas, the federal government has been slow to enact meaningful patient protections such as mechanisms for the recovery of benefits due plan participants, recovery of compensatory damages from the fiduciary caused by its failure to pay benefits due under the plan, enforcement of the plan-participant's rights under the terms of the plan, assurance of timely payment, and clarification of the plan-participant's rights to future benefits under the terms of the plan; and

Whereas, in the absence of federal patient protections, state-level action is needed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the house of delegates concurring, That the Congress of the United States be urged to either enact meaningful patient protections at the federal level with respect to employer self-funded plans or, in the absence of such federal action, amend the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974 to grant authority to all individual states to monitor and regulate self-funded, employer-based health plans; and, be it

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States of House Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, the Congressional Delegation of Virginia, and to the presiding officer of each house of each state's legislative body so that they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia in this matter.

POM-118. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to "Know Your Customer" banking regulations and policies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 30

Whereas, The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Office of Thrift Supervision have been considering a proposed rule known as the "Know Your Customer" regulation. Although currently withdrawn from formal consideration through the federal regulatory process, this proposed measure would require banks and savings institutions to develop and enforce programs to monitor banking transactions to identify those that may be connected to certain illegal activities; and

Whereas, The "Know Your Customer" concept is a response to concerns over activities such as money laundering, drug trafficking, tax evasions, and fraud. The regulation places an enormous burden of responsibility on banks, while ignoring the fact that provisions already exist to help deal with suspicious banking activities; and

Whereas, In addition to the proposed rule, which prompted overwhelming objections during the public comment period, federal banking officials already require banks to have "Know Your Customer" guidelines and procedures in place to identify suspicious activities. The Federal Reserve Bank's Secrecy Act compliance manual specifies this policy and directs bank examiners to look for compliance with this practice; and

Whereas, The "Know Your Customer" concept represents a serious threat to the privacy of law-abiding citizens. Giving the banks the duty of monitoring all banking transactions—without probable cause and appropriate search warrants—is a clear threat and likely violation of the Fourth

Amendment, which states, in part, the right of the people to be secure in their papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The "Know Your Customer" concept ignores constitutional protections of personal privacy; and

Whereas, There is legislation currently pending in Congress to prohibit "Know Your Customer" transaction screening policies. This type of legislation, to protect personal privacy under the Fourth Amendment, is most appropriate. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That without hindering the pursuit of money laundering, drug trafficking, tax evasion, and fraud, we oppose "Know Your Customer" banking regulations and policies and memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to prohibit banking transaction screening practices that threaten personal privacy; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, April 29, 1999.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. 1059. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-50).

By Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. 1060. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1061. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military construction, and for other purposes.

S. 1062. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for defense activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

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. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MACK, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 1058. A bill to provide for the collection of fees for certain customs services, to authorize the continuation of certain preclearance services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 1059. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military ac-

tivities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

S. 1060. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

S. 1061. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military construction, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

S. 1062. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for defense activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HATCH):

S. Con. Res. 32. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the guaranteed coverage of chiropractic services under the Medicare+Choice program; to the Committee on Finance.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 59

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 59, a bill to provide Government-wide accounting of regulatory costs and benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 211

At the request of Mr. HELMS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 211, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance programs, and for other purposes.

S. 285

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 285, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in substantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test.

S. 429

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 429, a bill to designate the legal public holiday of "Washington's Birthday" as "Presidents' Day" in