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1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3551. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Radiological Protection for DOE Activities” (DOE N O 411.4), received May 27, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3552. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Startup and Restart of Nuclear Facilities” (DOE O 425.1A), received May 27, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3553. A communication from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safeguards and Security Independent Oversight Program” (DOE O 470.2), received May 27, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3554. A communication from the Senior Attorney, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Credit Assistance for Surface Transportation Projects” (RIN2125–AE49), received May 27, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3555. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1997 relative to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3556. A communication from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a draft of proposed legislation entitled “Nuclear Regulatory Commission Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3557. A communication from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Disaster Assistance for Surface Transportation Projects” (DOE O 470.2), received May 27, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3558. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Office of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Migratory Bird Hunting: Regulations Regulating Baiting And Baited Areas” (RIN0612–AD74), received May 28, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3559. A communication from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to abnormal occurrences for fiscal year 2000; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3560. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval of a PM2.5 Performance Evaluation Program”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3561. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval of a PM2.5 Performance Evaluation Program”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3562. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval of a PM2.5 Performance Evaluation Program”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3563. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval of a PM2.5 Performance Evaluation Program”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3564. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of State Plans; Florida (FRL #6352–5)”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3565. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans for South Coast Air Quality Management District (FRL #6353–3)”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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–138. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to the temporary visa waiver program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 4

Whereas, the United States Congress passed the Immigration Control and Reform Act of 1986 that established a temporary visa waiver program to pave the way toward better international relations and increased visitor travel between the United States and certain participating foreign countries; and

Whereas, the temporary visa waiver program expired in September, 1996, and has since been extended on a year-to-year basis, with the current extension expiring in September, 1999; and

Whereas, the visa waiver program allows persons with waivers to enter the United States for a period of up to ninety days without a visa; and

Whereas, twenty-one countries were participating in the visa waiver program with
BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1999, the Senate concurring, that the United States Congress has not made the program permanent, instead preferring to extend it on a year-to-year basis; now, therefore, 

(1) The White House and the Congress should consult and coordinate with the nation's governors and their states to develop national emergency management policies for state and local response forces to be implemented a national strategy that includes and sustains activities for domestic preparedness at the state and local level. One hundred percent federally funded state and local assistance, previously granted to the states for civil defense, should be provided as the states for preparedness activities for crisis and consequence management as the result of the increasing potential for acts of terrorism and use of weapons of mass destruction.

(2) The federal government recognizes that the short and long-term consequences of domestic preparedness responsibilities of state and local government supplemented by the resources of the federal government must be better defined in preparing for acts of terrorism, both at home and abroad. The National Guard must be funded, trained, equipped and well exercised if it is to have a viable role in the response and recovery to the use of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.

(3) The National Guard of each state and territory is a critical state resource during emergencies and disasters. As such, the role of the National Guard and the Department of Defense must be better defined in preparing for acts of terrorism. Both the National Guard must be funded, trained, equipped and well exercised if it is to have a viable role in the response and recovery to the use of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.

(4) The nation's public health and medical system must be significantly improved and fully integrated into the evolving domestic preparedness program. As a health matter, specific attention must be placed on the nation's food system both that which has been harvested, and that which is yet to be harvested.

(5) The government at all levels must ensure that the protection of civil liberties and states' rights will remain the highest priority within the context of national security, that systems that have effectively prepared for and addressed the consequences of terrorism. The White House and the Congress should specifically develop methods to eliminate unauthorized access, misappropriation of the name of expediency and national security.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the state of Idaho recognizes and supports the efforts of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the creation of the National Domestic Preparedness Office.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the U.S. Department of Justice, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas, the OASIS system requires an 18-page initial assessment which must be completed by a registered nurse, and a 13-page follow-up assessment which is required to be completed every sixty days; and

(1) The HCFA requirement of computer software necessary for preparation and transmission of the OASIS system assessments and reports is essentially an unfunded mandate; and

Whereas, the HCFA requirement necessitates costly reporting for patients who receive services not paid through Medicare and the reporting is duplicative of existing assessment and reporting requirements; and

Whereas, in the small-scale home health care organization environment in Iowa, it is not feasible to provide services through separate organizations based upon whether the patient is a recipient of Medicare; and

Whereas, the HCFA rules would result in Medicare-certified organizations only providing services to recipients of Medicare, thereby reducing the availability of preventive home services to older Iowans who are not recipients of Medicare, increasing in-hospital admissions and Medicare costs, and increasing nursing home admissions and Medicaid costs; and

Whereas, OASIS appears to be solely a reception subject of HCFA, totally unfunded by federal sources, and accomplished with loss of funds by reporting agencies and loss of services to older Iowans; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Congress of the United States is encouraged to amend the OASIS system requirements to apply them only to patients who are recipients of Medicare and not to all patients of Medicare-certified home health agencies; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of the House is directed to provide a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to the Majority Leaders of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and to each member of Iowa's congressional delegation.
rules is that Medicare-certified agencies will no longer provide in-home services to non-Medicare customers. Consequently, with lower levels of preventive home services being available to older Kansans there will be an increase in hospital admissions, thus increasing the costs, and an increase in the number of nursing home admissions, thus increasing Medicaid costs;

Whereas, OASIS appears to be solely a research project of HCFA, totally unfunded by federal sources, and accomplished with loss of funds by reporting agencies and loss of services to Medicare beneficiaries and the elderly; and

Whereas, the inheritance tax is applied to property and goods that have already been taxed and some economists have indicated that the gross domestic product over the next twenty-five years will increase by no more than $50 billion if the estate and gift tax were repealed; therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to require the Health Care Financing Administration OASIS reporting and data reporting requirements to apply only to Medicare patients and not to all patients of Medicare-certified home health agencies; and

Be it further resolved: That the Secretary of State be directed to provide an enrolled copy of this Resolution to the President of the United States, Secretary of Health and Human Services, President of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, minority leader of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the Kansas Congressional delegation.

POM–142. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to the estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Finance.

We, your Memorialists, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Idaho, in the First Regular Session of the Fifty-fifth Idaho Legislature, do hereby respectfully represent that,

Whereas, the estate and gift tax is the federal government’s least significant revenue source contributing approximately 1.1% of total federal revenue and in 1998 just 1.66% of adult deaths in the United States are expected to be estates;

Whereas, a rationale for the estate and gift tax is that only the very wealthy pay it, but in 1995, 54% of all estate tax revenue came from estates with less than $500,000 in estate taxes that year fell for those with estates over twenty million dollars; and

Whereas, the reason for the preceding is that careful estate planning can virtually eliminate the tax, however many estate planning techniques are costly and require long lead-times to implement, making the burden of the estate tax often falling on those with recently acquired modest wealth such as farmers and small businesses; and

Whereas, the tax can be devastating on small businesses and agricultural operations and protecting these ventures from estate taxes can be costly and drain resources that could be better used by the owners to upgrade and expand their operations; and

Whereas, the estate and gift tax may be having unintended environmental consequences as America’s nonindustrial private forests (who own 56% of America’s forest land) face the untimely timber harvest and disruption of established forest management programs because of the federal estate tax and productivity to society’s goals of sustainable forestry and environmental quality and the tax may also have the unintended consequence of forcing a decade or more to grow timber to provide or sell portions of the family land, that otherwise might be managed in a sustainable manner, in order to meet the estate tax obligation; and

Whereas, Canada, Australia and Israel have repealed their estate taxes with three policy reasons given that more people were becoming subject to the tax; any perception of revenue raised and arguments by economists that the tax is counter-productive; and

Whereas, the inheritance tax is applied to property and goods that have already been taxed and some economists have indicated that the gross domestic product over the next twenty-five years will increase by no more than $50 billion if the estate and tax were repealed; therefore,

Be it resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Fifty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we respectfully request that members of Congress look to rescoping the states’ costs of treating smokers; and

Whereas, the Attorneys General Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement culminated legal action that began in 1994 when states began filing lawsuits against the tobacco industry; and

Whereas, currently, the respective states are in the process of finalizing the terms of the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement and are making initial fiscal determinations from the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement and the congres settlement delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM–143. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to tobacco settlement funds; to the Committee on Finance.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives

Whereas, on November 23, 1998, representatives from forty-six states signed a settlement agreement with the five largest tobacco manufacturers, which settled lawsuits looking to recoup the states’ costs of treating smokers; and

Whereas, the Attorneys General Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement culminated legal action that began in 1994 when states began filing lawsuits against the tobacco industry; and

Whereas, currently, the respective states are in the process of finalizing the terms of the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement and are making initial fiscal determinations from the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement and the congress settlement delegation representing the State of Hawaii in the Congress of the United States.

POM–144. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Vermont relative to the United Nations Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Whereas, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 15, 1979; and

Whereas, it became an international treaty on September 3, 1981, and by October 1986, 154 countries had consented to be bound by the Convention’s provisions, and

Whereas, the Convention provides a comprehensive framework for challenging various forces that have created and sustained gender-based discrimination against women across many fields, including employment, education, voting, nationality, marriage and divorce, health care and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the state of Vermont shares the goals of the Convention, namely affirming faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of all human beings and in the equal rights of women; and

Whereas, the state of Vermont has a history of supporting efforts to end gender-based employment discrimination and, in 1972, ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, and

Whereas, although women have made major gains throughout the 20th century in the struggle for equality in social, business, and political spheres, in the 21st century, in many countries, including the United States, women remain unequal in many fields, including education, employment, and other fields, there remains much yet to be accomplished, and

Whereas, the state of Vermont recognizes that women face a host of challenges unique to their gender, and

Whereas, the state of Vermont acknowledges that, although women continue to face challenges in the workplace and in other fields, there remains much yet to be accomplished, and

Whereas, the state of Vermont recognizes that women continue to face discrimination in practices of gender apartheid—many African countries practice female genital mutilation; Afghanistan’s Taliban militia does not permit women to work, even leave the confines of their homes unless accompanied by a close male relative, and are

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Whereas, as the final approval of the Mas- ter Tobacco Settlement Agreement, it is imperative that the states retain their rightful full share of the tobacco settlement funds; now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Ha- waii, Regular Session of 1999, That the U.S. Congress is urged to enact legislation that amends the Social Security Act to prohibit the federal government from receiving any share of the funds awarded in the tobacco settlement that was reached in 1998 between the tobacco industry and the federal government; and be it further resolved that the respective state legislatures retain complete autonomy over the appropriation and expenditure of their respective tobacco settlement funds; and be it further resolved that the U.S. Congress oppose any efforts by the federal government to earmark or impose any other restrictions on the respective states’ use of the state tobacco settlement funds; 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, Speaker of the House of Representatives, House of Representatives, minority leaders of the United States House of Representatives, and the congress delegation representing the State of Hawaii in the Congress of the United States.
prohibited from going to most hospitals or seeking medical care, which leads to women and girls dying from easily treatable diseases; and sex tourism (the trafficking of women and girls) is practiced in Asia and is supported by organizations in the United States. This has also been referred to as school trust land

Whereas, the state of Vermont recognizes the greatly increased interdependence of the people of this state with the rural village and global telecommunications, and

Whereas, the state of Vermont enacted a joint resolution urging the United States Congress to consider ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which has not been ratified to date by the United States Congress, and

Whereas, the United States is one of only 22 countries that have not ratified the Convention, now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Vermont House of Representatives urges the United States Congress to consider ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to send a copy of this resolution to President Bill Clinton, Vice President Al Gore, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, Chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and to the members of the Vermont Congressional Delegation.

POM–146. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to a national veterans cemetery in Idaho, to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

Whereas only state owned lands are the nation without either a national veterans cemetery or a state veterans cemetery; and

Whereas, the majority of the states without a national cemetery are located in the Northwest; and

Whereas, only one of the six states bordering Idaho has a national cemetery; and

Whereas, there is a centrally located for a regional cemetery in the Northwest; and

Whereas, it is fitting and proper that a grateful nation should provide a burial site within a reasonable distance from the homes of those Idahoans and others residing in the northwestern states who honorably served their country in a time of emergency.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the members of the First Regular Session of the Fifty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring thereon, That we respectfully and urgently request members of Idaho’s congressional delegation to support funding for a national veterans cemetery in Idaho to serve veterans in the northwestern states, and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she hereby authorizes, and directs, forthwith to copy this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM–147. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota relative to the Superior National Forest, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Whereas, pursuant to the federal Enabling Act authorizing the establishment of the state of Minnesota, on an equal footing with the original 13 states, and the Constitution of Minnesota, by which the citizens of Minnesota were admitted to the Union; and the construction of the Enabling Act, the ownership of navigable waters and their beds was transferred to the state of Minnesota, all as described in detail in Minnesota Statutes, section 1.0451, subdivision 2; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the federal Enabling Act authorizing the establishment of the state of Minnesota, all as described in detail in Minnesota Statutes, section 1.0451, subdivision 2; and

Whereas, pursuant to the federal Enabling Act authorizing the establishment of the state of Minnesota, on an equal footing with the original 13 states, and the Constitution of Minnesota, by which the citizens of Minnesota were admitted to the Union; and

The Constitution of the State of Minnesota, section 1.0451, subdivision 1; and

Whereas, approximately 100,000 acres of state-owned land (mostly school grant land) and approximately 172,000 acres of state-owned waters, or a total of over 272,000 state-owned acres, make up one-quarter of the 1,078,000 acres located within that portion of the Superior National Forest that has been designated by Congress as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness;

Whereas, the extraordinary nature of the land and waters located in this wilderness area has been seen by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals as follows in its decision in State of Minnesota by Alexander v. Block, 449 F. Supp. 1223 (D. Minn. 1980), 690 F.2d 1290 (8th Cir. 1982), Cert. denied 431 U.S. 939 (1982):

‘‘The Boundary Waters Canoe Area is the largest wilderness area east of the Rocky Mountains and west of our wilderness system. It is our Nation’s only lake-land canoe wilderness—a network of more than 1,000 lakes linked by hundreds of miles of streams and short portages which served as the highway of fur traders who followed water routes pioneered by Sioux and Chipewa Indians. Despite extensive logging, the BWCA still contains 540,000 acres of virgin forests, by far the largest such area in the eastern United States.’’

‘‘This last remnant of the old ‘northwoods’ is remarkable not only for its lakes and virgin forests, but also for its wildlife. . . . [M]any western wilderness areas lack such complete forest communities. The natural ecosystem is a valuable and national and scientific resource; it has been the focal point of important research in wildlife behavior, forest ecology, nutrient cycles, lake systems, and vegetation history.’’

‘‘Whereas, within this wilderness that contains a network of more than 1,000 lakes linked by hundreds of miles of streams and short portages and a land surface that is crowned with a forest which includes 540,000 acres of virgin or ‘old growth’ timber that hosts unique plant and animal ecosystems such as that of the timber wolf, the state of Minnesota’s school grant and other land is scattered in a checkerboard fashion across the entire area, a consequence of the fact that the lands were granted almost entirely in Sections 16 and 36 in most townships in what now is designated as a federal wilderness; and

‘‘Whereas, as a consequence of decisions by the federal courts in the above cited case of State of Minnesota by Alexander v. Block, where the federal court found that the unilateral action by Congress of extending federal jurisdiction from federally owned land to state-owned water, the state’s free and unrestricted use of land and waters was severely diminished; and

‘‘Whereas, in the 18 years since the federal court’s decision held this forest and other portions of the state, the state school grant lands have been constitutionally accepted and dedicated by the citizens of the state for such purposes by applying these lands to the production of income for the permanent school fund, all as described in detail in Minnesota Statutes, section 1.0451, subdivision 2; and

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WHEREAS, in the 18 years since the federal court’s decision held this forest and other portions of the state, the state school grant lands have been constitutionally accepted and dedicated by the citizens of the state for such purposes by applying these lands to the production of income for the permanent school fund, all as described in detail in Minnesota Statutes, section 1.0451, subdivision 2; and

The federal court’s decision held that the state school grant lands have been constitutionally accepted and dedicated by the citizens of the state for such purposes by applying these lands to the production of income for the permanent school fund, all as described in detail in Minnesota Statutes, section 1.0451, subdivision 2; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the federal Enabling Act authorizing the establishment of the state of Minnesota, on an equal footing with the original 13 states, and the Constitution of Minnesota, by which the citizens of Minnesota were admitted to the Union; and

The Constitution of the State of Minnesota, section 1.0451, subdivision 1; and

WHEREAS, approximately 100,000 acres of state-owned land (mostly school grant land) and approximately 172,000 acres of state-owned waters, or a total of over 272,000 state-owned acres, make up one-quarter of the 1,078,000 acres located within that portion of the Superior National Forest that has been designated by Congress as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness; and

WHEREAS, the state of Vermont recognizes the greatly increased interdependence of the people of this state with the rural village and global telecommunications, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the federal Enabling Act authorizing the establishment of the state of Minnesota, on an equal footing with the original 13 states, and the Constitution of Minnesota, by which the citizens of Minnesota were admitted to the Union; and

Whereas, the state of Vermont enacted a joint resolution urging the United States Congress to consider ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which has not been ratified to date by the United States Congress, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the federal Enabling Act authorizing the establishment of the state of Minnesota, on an equal footing with the original 13 states, and the Constitution of Minnesota, by which the citizens of Minnesota were admitted to the Union; and

The Constitution of the State of Minnesota, section 1.0451, subdivision 1; and

WHEREAS, approximately 100,000 acres of state-owned land (mostly school grant land) and approximately 172,000 acres of state-owned waters, or a total of over 272,000 state-owned acres, make up one-quarter of the 1,078,000 acres located within that portion of the Superior National Forest that has been designated by Congress as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness; and

WHEREAS, the state of Vermont recognizes the greatly increased interdependence of the people of this state with the rural village and global telecommunications, and

WHEREAS, the state of Vermont enacted a joint resolution urging the United States Congress to consider ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which has not been ratified to date by the United States Congress, and
Whereas, the federal government is now re- ducing federal land timber cut in relation to the allowable sale quotas (ASQ), redistribut- ing funds historically contained in the 25% fund (outfitter fees), reducing its commit- ment to full funding of PILT, which was rev- ised in 1986; and
Whereas, Montana's Congressional Delegation be re- spectfully requested to advocate to the ap- propriate federal agencies that any new or revised federal legislation or policy should:
(1) Recognize that water resources admin- istration, management, and protection are primarily the responsibility of the states and that federal policy should be supportive of this role of the western states; and
(2) Require all federal agencies to continue to develop and refine water resource programs appropriate for their own cir- cumstances, taking into consideration items such as hydrology, existing water rights, po- tential development of the area, interstate and other compact obligations, and the pub- lic interest;
(3) Require all federal agencies to conduct their activities in accordance with, in support of, state water resource programs and state water law; and
Whereas, the state of Idaho has invested more than $32 million in Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds, which were matched by local and state funds, donated labor and materials, and community force accounts, to produce eighty percent of Ida- ho's local recreation facilities and nearly all of our state parks; and
Whereas, the state of Montana has invested more than $32 million in Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds, which were matched by local and state funds, donated labor and materials, and community force accounts, to produce eighty percent of Ida- ho's local recreation facilities and nearly all of our state parks; and
Whereas, the western states have developed a customized system of water allocation under the prior appropriation doctrine in response to the arid conditions of the re- gion; and
Whereas, the Federal Land and Water Con- servation Fund was created in 1965 to provide matching funds to encourage and assist local and state government in urban and rural areas to develop parks and to ensure accessi- bility to local outdoor recreation resources; and
Whereas, state and local governments in counties where the federal land is located on lands within the area that is fed- erally managed, continue to contribute the federal govern- ment to full funding of PILT, which was rev- ised in 1986; and
Whereas, the Royal Enfield has historically been dependent on use
Whereas, the number of federal agencies involved in some aspect of water policy or m- anagement continues to increase, adding duplication, confusion, and conflicting mis- ions to the historic state systems; and
Whereas, the U.S. Congress often considers legislation related to water re- sources, some of which contains elements that could increase the federal role in water administration and conflict with the state's responsibility for water programs; now
Resolved, That the Senate and the House of Rep- resentatives of the State of Montana, That the legislature of the State of Montana petition the U.S. Congress to ensure a full commit- ment by the federal government to full fund- ing of PILT, a commitment toward the prop- er harvest of the natural resource base by way of already adopted ASQ, and a renewal of its compact with states and local govern- ments to contribute the federal govern- ment's share of funds to lands in the West.
Resolved, That the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representa- tives of the State of Montana, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representa- tives, the Great Northern Circle of the Western Governors’ Association, and the Montana Congressional Delegation.

POM–150. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Midland, Texas rel- ative to incentives for the oil and gas indus- try; to the Committee on Energy and Nat- ural Resources.

POM–151. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Midland, Texas rel- ative to incentives for the oil and gas indus- try; to the Committee on Energy and Nat- ural Resources.

POM–152. A resolution adopted by the Leg- islature of the State of Montana relative to water resource policies and issues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Re- sources.

Further Resolved, That the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate of the U.S. Con- gress, the Speaker of the House of Representa- tives of the U.S. Congress, and the Montana Congressional Delegation.


POM–154. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Midland, Texas rel- ative to incentives for the oil and gas indus- try; to the Committee on Energy and Nat- ural Resources.

POM–155. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Montana relative to future water resources for their quality of life and economic base; and
Whereas, the western states are geographi- cally, hydrologically, and economically di- verse and distinct from each other and from the eastern states; and
Whereas, the western states have developed a customized system of water alloca- tion under the prior appropriation doctrine in response to the arid conditions of the re- gion; and
Whereas, water resources in many of the major interstate river basins in the West are apportioned and administered through inter- state and other compacts or court decrees between two or more states; and
Whereas, there has been a long-standing policy of federal deference to the states in the administration, management, allocation, and protection; and
Whereas, the western states have extensive experience in managing water resources, including water rights, water projects, and water supplies; and
Whereas, the western states have a system of law for allocation of water rights, and there is broad consensus within the federal system that states should continue to have primary responsibility for their manage- ment; and
Whereas, state water law provides for pub- lic participation and is based upon the allo- cation, transfer, and protection of water re- sources in the public interest; and
Whereas, the Federal Land and Water Con- servation Fund was the primary source of funding for Idaho’s greenbelts, exercise trails, neighborhood parks, swimming facili- ties, lakes, boat harbors, and boating facili- ties, golf courses, camping areas, equestrian arenas, fishing accesses, zoo facilities, amphitheaters and scenic areas; and
Whereas, since 1980, Idaho’s allocation of Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds
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for grants has diminished from $1.9 million to its
level prior to 1996; and

Whereas, the elimination of Federal Land
and Water Conservation Fund allocations has
adversely affected Idaho’s outdoor recrea-
tion infrastructure; greatly reduced the
ability of Idaho’s cities and counties to meet
the needs of our rapidly increasing popu-
lation, and created a backlog of upgrades,
renovations and repairs to outdoor recrea-
tion facilities exceeding $200 million; and

Whereas, outdoor recreation provides im-
portant economic, social, personal and re-
source value to the residents of Idaho; and

Whereas, it has been determined that four
out of every five Americans utilize local and
state government recreation and park serv-
cices; and

Whereas, outdoor recreation reduces crime
by providing positive alternatives and expe-
riences for Idaho’s citizens; and

Whereas, the United States Congress is
currently considering various bills and
amendments concerning state-side funding for
the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund
generated from Outer Continental Shelf oil
royalties; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular
Session of the Fifty-fifth Idaho Legislature, the
House of Representatives and the Senate con-
curring therein, That the Congress of the United
States, hereupon authorize and directed to forward
a copy of this Memorial to the President of the
State of Idaho; be it

Further resolved, That the Chief Clerk of
the House of Representatives be, and she is
hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy
of this Memorial to the President of the Senate
and the Speaker of the House of Repre-
sentatives of Congress, and the congres-
sional delegation representing the State of Idaho in
the Congress of the United States.

POM-156. A joint resolution adopted by the
Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to
the stabilization of payments of the United
States Forest Service to the counties of the state
of Idaho; be it

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of
the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to
the Speaker of the United States House of
Representatives and the Senate concuring,
That the Congress of the United States, the President of the Senate
and the Speaker of the House of Repre-
sentatives of Congress, and the congressional dele-
gation representing the state of Idaho in
the Congress of the United States.

POM-157. A resolution adopted by the
Council of the City of Inkster, Michigan rel-
ative to state and local land use zoning au-
thority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

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POM–158. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nevada relative to the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 19

Whereas, The economy of the State of Nevada depends on tourism and recreation; and
Whereas, Canada and Mexico rank No. 1 and No. 7, respectively, among Nevada’s sources of international tourism, sending more than 104,000 Mexican visitors to this state per year; and
Whereas, Visitors from Canada and Mexico comprise a major economic contribution to the State of Nevada; and
Whereas, The United States has entered into international trade agreements with its neighbors, Canada and Mexico, to foster, encourage and stimulate the exchange of goods and products for mutual economic gain; and
Whereas, The United States does not currently require departing tourists returning to Canada and Mexico to be stopped and identified; and
Whereas, The new border entry-exit system does not provide any law enforcement benefits; and
Whereas, The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996 would impose new border inspection requirements for the gathering of data at entry and departure points for vehicles crossing from Canada and Mexico where none currently exist; and
Whereas, The new border entry-exit system does not provide for any enhancement of provisions for apprehending or removing illegal immigrants, drug traffickers, terrorists or other criminals and would not curtail illegal immigration at the borders; and
Whereas, No inspection stations or other facilities for departing foreign travelers have been constructed; and
Whereas, The United States Constitution states that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion . . .'' which means that the government is prohibited from establishing a state religion. However, no barriers shall be erected against the practice of any religion; and
Whereas, The establishment clause of the First Amendment was not drafted to protect Americans from religion, rather, its purpose was clearly to protect Americans from government mandates with respect to religion; and
Whereas, The Michigan Legislature strongly believes in aright to voluntary, individual, unorganized, and non-mandated prayer in public schools is an important element of religious choice guarantees in our Constitution, and will reaffirm those religious rights and beliefs upon which the nation was founded; now, therefore, be it
Resolved by the Senate, That the members of the Michigan congressional delegation respectfully represent and petition as follows:

To the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

We, your Memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, represented in legislative assembly assembled, respectfully represent and petition as follows:

Whereas, Washington state contains a rich diversity of forests, farms, grasslands, deserts, and other habitats, and an equally diverse population of fish and wildlife, all of which require by law some level of protection and responsible management by federal, state, and local agencies; and
Whereas, Washington state also contains a large number and variety of outstanding recreational facilities, including three national parks, a national volcanic monument, one hundred twenty-five state parks, and many local parks, trails, water access areas, swimming pools, and sports fields; and
Whereas, Outdoor recreation and wildlife enjoyment are also important elements of Washington’s economy. For example, a 1996 survey conducted by the United States fish and wildlife service showed that annual wildlife-related recreation expenditures exceeded one hundred billion dollars, almost three billion dollars spent in Washington state. Wildlife viewing alone accounts for more than twenty-one thousand jobs in Washington state; and
Whereas, Washington’s population is one of the fastest-growing in the United States, with an even faster-growing public demand for wildlife conservation, wildlife-related recreation, and outdoor recreation facilities; and
Whereas, the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was created in 1965 to provide, develop, protect, and make available to the American people a national system of public recreation, and water resources, wildlife habitat open space, and the development of more than thirty-seven thousand state, municipal, and local recreation and park areas. In recent years, LWCF funding for federal projects has been reduced by more than half and funding

POM–159. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan relative to prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM–160. A resolution adopted by the St. Francis Assisi Parish of Houston, Texas relative to capital punishment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM–161. A resolution adopted by the Episcopal Diocese of Washington, D.C. relative to hate crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM–162. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington relative to the Land and Water Conservation Fund; to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 4012

Whereas, The 48th Annual National Day of Prayer was observed on May 6, 1999, and the United States was founded by men and women with varied religious beliefs and ideals; and
Whereas, The First Amendment to the United States Constitution states that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . .'', which means that the government is prohibited from establishing a state religion. However, no barriers shall be erected against the practice of any religion; and
Whereas, Washington’s population is one of the fastest-growing in the United States, with an even faster-growing public demand for wildlife conservation, wildlife-related recreation, and outdoor recreation facilities; and
Whereas, the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was created in 1965 to provide, develop, protect, and make available to the American people a national system of public recreation, and water resources, wildlife habitat open space, and the development of more than thirty-seven thousand state, municipal, and local recreation and park areas. In recent years, LWCF funding for federal projects has been reduced by more than half and funding
for state projects has been entirely eliminated.

Whereas, Washington and other states lack adequate, dedicated funding for fish and wildlife protection and management, especially in the marine environment, which are not protected and fished and which are not listed as threatened or endangered. In 1980, Congress passed the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (P.L. 96–366) which was intended to address the protection and management of nonnative wildlife species, but the act was never funded, leaving the entire responsibility to the states.

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that Congress pass legislation to restore and revitalize federal funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Lands shall be open for public use and enjoyment. We pray that Congress create a new dedicated fund for state-level fish and wildlife management, which would be administered by the United States fish and wildlife service; be it

Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Members of Congress from the State of Washington.

POM–162. A resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County, Ohio relative to the Ryan White Care Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

POM–164. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOU–CONC–RES. 219
Whereas, the State of Alaska received an increase in its Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) from 50 percent to 59.8 percent in consideration of the high cost of living in Alaska by an amendment to the Social Security Act; and
Whereas, United States Senator Daniel K. Akaka, United States Senator Ted Stevens, United States Representative Walter J. Johannson, United States Representative George Miller, United States Senator Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senator Sam Nunn, United States Representative Patsy T. Mink’s federal legislation to amend the Social Security Act to increase Hawaii’s FMAP in consideration of Hawaii’s high cost of living; and
Whereas, federal financial participation for the medicaid program is based on the FMAP which is calculated according to a formula based on per capita income in the individual state in relation to the per capita income of the United States; and
Whereas, the FMAP is calculated as the quotient of the per capita income of the United States, times a multiplier, the state income is determined as a designated portion of the national income as determined at the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the per capita income of Hawaii is an amount that is derived at the BEA as a portion of national income statistics; and
Whereas, because of its island location and other factors, the cost of living in Hawaii greatly exceeds the cost of living in the mainland states, so that per capita income is a poor indicator of the relative ability to bear the cost of medical services; and
Whereas, a study conducted by the Taubman Center for State and Local Government at Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government and the Office of United States Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, established that if per capita income is used as the sole measuring criterion of living factors, Hawaii ranked 47th at $19,755 compared to the national average of $23,231 and Alaska is ranked 39th with a real per capita income of $23,080; and
Whereas the Harvard/Moynihan study cites Hawaii with one of the highest poverty rates in the nation—Hawaii ranks eighth in the nation with 16.5 percent as compared to the national average of 14.7 percent—and on a per capita basis state revenues and expenditures are far higher in Hawaii than in the other 48 mainland states, but Alaska’s 10.6 percent poverty rate is lower than the national average, placing it 39th in the country; and
Whereas, Hawaii has not participated in the economic rebound that has benefited most of the rest of the nation in the past several years, in part because of its heavy dependence on international tourism and trade, and Hawaii continues to suffer from the drop in value in the Japanese yen, its unemployment rate is above the national average, and its tax revenues have fallen short of estimates; and
Whereas, based on Hawaii’s current medicaid spending level of approximately $700 million annually, an increase in its FMAP rate would provide approximately $7 million annually in additional federal funds; and
Whereas, the State of Hawaii is seeking to have its medicaid program funded in dollars equal to its tax contributions based on its higher per capita income and one that recognizes its true costs, as was done for Alaska; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1999 (the Senate concurring), That this copy be transmitted to the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to support United States Senator Daniel K. Akaka, United States Senator Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senator Sam Nunn, United States Representative Walter J. Johannson, United States Representative Patsy T. Mink’s federal legislation to amend the Social Security Act to increase Hawaii’s FMAP in consideration of our high cost of living; and be it further

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1999 (the Senate concurring), That certified copies of the Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Senate of the United States, the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

POM–165. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Vermont relative to the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

JOINT HOUSE RESOLUTION 113
Whereas, the purpose of Social Security is to provide a strong, simple and efficient form of basic insurance against the adversities of old age, disability and dependency, and
Whereas, for 60 years Social Security has provided a stable platform of retirement, disability and family benefits to protect working Americans and their dependents, and
Whereas, the costs to administer Social Security are less than one percent of the benefits delivered, and
Whereas, the American and world economies continue to encounter periods of high uncertainty and volatility that make it as important as ever to preserve a basic and continuing safety net of protections guaran-

teed by our country’s largest guarantor of risk protection, the federal government, so that the Social Security Trust Fund should be diversified into investments other than government bonds so that, while still invested collectively at low expense, returns may be increased, thus enhancing the capacity of the fund to meet its obligations to pay benefits while spreading the risk across the entire spectrum of Social Security participants, is entirely different from that of splintering its millions of accounts, and
Whereas, creating an array of winners and losers would be contrary to the basic principles of insurance and risk distribution, thereby defeating the purpose of this part of our retirement system, and
Whereas, Congress amended the Internal Revenue Code to provide a full menu of pro-

visions that enables working Americans and their employers to voluntarily contribute to tax-sheltered accounts that are open to the opportunities and exposed to the risks of invest-

ments, diversifying the risk; but the tax benefits to private accounts duplicates existing programs, and

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Whereas, such recently created systems now could harm American families, now therefore be it
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives, That the General Assembly re-
spectfully and strongly urges Congress not to
enact laws that might tend to diminish or
undermine a unified and stable Social Secu-
ritv system, and be it further
Resolved, That the Secretary of State be di-
rected to send a copy of this resolution to the
President of the United States Senate, the
Speaker of the House of Representatives
of the United States and each member of the
Vermont Congressional Delegation.

POM–166. A resolution adopted by the
Council of the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee
relative to the reindustrialization of the East
Tennessee Valley; to the Committee on Envi-
ronment and Public Works.

POM–167. A resolution adopted by the
Council of the City of Cleveland Heights,
Ohio relative to the United Nations Conven-
on on the Elimination of All Forms of Dis-
rimination Against Women; to the Com-
mittee on Foreign Relations.

POM–168. A joint resolution adopted by the
Assembly of the State of Nevada relative to
surface mining regulations; to the Com-
mittee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19—
Resolved, That the Nevada Legislature
strongly supports Alternative 1, the “No Ac-
tion” alternative, as described in the draft
Environmental Impact Statement on Sur-
face Mining Regulations and Locatable
Mineral Operations, to maintain the existing
3809 Regulations without revision or modi-
fication; and
Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the As-
sembly prepare and transmit a copy of this
resolution to the Vice President of the
United States as the presiding officer of the
Senate, the Speaker of the House of Rep-
resentatives, the Secretary of the Interior and
each member of the Nevada Con-
gressional Delegation; and be it further
Resolved, That this resolution becomes ef-
fective upon passage and approval.

POM–169. A resolution adopted by the Leg-
islature of the State of Nebraska relative to
the use of phosphide gas in grain storage;
and
Whereas, the “Nevada model” of regu-
lation involving the use of phosphide gas in
storage and transportation of grain; and
Whereas, there are 357 grain elevators with
663 million bushels of storage and 55,000
farms with 1.5 million bushels of storage in
Nebraska; and
Whereas, Nebraska grain elevators, feed
mills, processors, and growers are committed
to protecting the health and safety of appli-
cators and workers and to the well-being of
the public; and
Whereas, Nebraska grain elevators are
valued neighbors to and located in close prox-
imity to homes, schools, farms, and busi-
nesses in most of all Nebraska’s commu-
nities; and
Whereas, Nebraska grain elevators, feed
mills, processors, and growers are committed
to protecting the health and safety of appli-
cators and workers and to the well-being of
the public; and
Whereas, grain elevators are located in Ne-
braska communities near railroads and high-
ways to facilitate the transportation of
grain; and
Whereas, Nebraska is a leader in the na-
ton and in the world in grain production;
and
Whereas, Nebraska is a leader in the na-
ton and in the world in grain production;
and
Whereas, Nebraska grain elevators, feed
mills, processors, and growers are committed
to producing an adequate, safe, and high
quality food supply for domestic and world
consumers; and
Whereas, treaties and established trade re-
lations may require pest-controlled grain be-
fore grain can be exported; and
Whereas, insect pests in grain without fu-
migation treatment could create health
risks and reduce the quality of the grain
marketed for consumption; and
Whereas, aluminum and magnesium phosphide gas are cost-effective fumigants
used both by commercial elevators and farm-
ers for the storage of grain in Nebraska; and
Whereas, the federal Environmental Pro-
tection Agency (EPA) acknowledges few, if
any, viable alternatives to the use of alu-
minium and magnesium phosphide gas existing
to fumigation to control pests in stored
grain; and
Whereas, the current label restrictions for
aluminum and magnesium phosphide gas provide for the safe and effective use of the
product; and
Whereas, the State of Nevada practices
rigorous enforcement of the label restric-
tions on fumigants, ensures adequate train-
ing of certified applicators, and conducts a
fumigation and grain storage project to in-
spect the use of fumigants; and
Whereas, restrictions in the use of fumi-
gants in grain storage and transport should be based only on sound scientific reasoning,
available technology, and analysis of risk
level and avoid raising undue public alarm
over unsubstantiated or inconsequential
risk; now, therefore, be it
Resolved, by the members of the ninety-sixty
legislature of Nebraska, first session, That the
Congress of the United States direct the fed-
eral Environmental Protection Agency to
curtail implementation of new restrictions
from its Reregistration Eligibility Decision
(RED) on phosphide gas that would require a
500-foot buffer zone and other restrictions
that effectively preclude the use of alu-
mium or magnesium phosphide in most of
Nebraska’s grain storage facilities and grain
transportation; and be it further
Resolved, That the Congress of the United
States direct the Federal Environmental
Protection Agency to ensure that risk miti-
gation allowances for aluminum or magne-
sium phosphide are clearly demonstrated as
necessary to protect human health, are
based upon sound science and reliable infor-
mation, are economically and operationally
reasonable, and will permit the use of these
products in accordance with the label.

POM–170. A joint resolution adopted by the
Legislature of the State of Colorado relative to
a pay increase for Members of Congress; to
the Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 99–005

Whereas, The twenty-seventh amendment to
the constitution of the United States, also
known as “The Madison Amendment”, pro-
vides that “No law, varying the compensa-
tion for the services of the Senators and Rep-
resentatives, shall take effect until an elec-
tion for Representatives shall have inter-
vened.”; and
Whereas, The twenty-seventh amendment requires that an intervening election be held
between the enactment of any congressional
pay increase and its subsequent application
to any member of Congress; and
Whereas, The twenty-seventh amendment’s requirement for an intervening election is intended to allow voters in each state and congressional district to obtain direct infor-
mation regarding salary increases prior to the reelection of incumbents or the election of
others in their stead; and
Whereas, Salary increases for members of Congress are currently authorized by “The
Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989,”
(“The Act”) pursuant to 2 U.S.C. sec. 31; and
Whereas, The Act gives members of Con-
gress an immediate one-time salary increase
and, in subsequent years, an annual cost of
living adjustment increase to salaries or
pensions; and
Whereas, Such annual cost of living adjust-
ment is established in accordance with fed-
eral law and incorporated in an executive
order of the President in December of each year to establish salary increases that are put into effect on January 1 of the next year; and
Whereas, Through the automatic operation of the schedules of living adjustment provisions, congressional salaries have been increased on the first day of January for several years; and
Whereas, Without the action of legislation, each Congress effectively and automatically enacts for itself a cost of living adjustment salary increase in violation of the twenty-seventh amendment; and
Whereas, When each year's cost of living adjustment increase is paid on the following January 1 to members of Congress, former members, or spouses of deceased members without the process of an intervening election, the twenty-seventh amendment is violated; now, therefore be it
Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the General Assembly hereby expresses its opposition to the automatic annual cost of living adjustment salary increases for members of Congress of the United States as violative of the twenty-seventh amendment to the United States Constitution and hereby memorializes the Congress to refrain from enacting any pay increase for members of Congress without an affirmative vote or that takes effect before the following Congress has been elected and fully sworn into office; and be it further
Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be sent to the 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 Congressional delegation representing the state of Colorado.

POM–171. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington relative to immigration laws, policies and practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLVED, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each member of Congress from the State of Washington, the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Gary Locke, the Governor of the State of Washington.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES
The following reports of committees were submitted:
By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute: S. 323. A bill to redesignate the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument as a national park and establish the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-69).
By Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment: S. 1009. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Manpower, Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, 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 Mrs. FEINSTEIN: S. 1188. A bill to provide grants to State educational agencies and local educational agencies for the provision of classroom-related technology training for elementary and secondary school teachers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
By Mrs. FEINSTEIN: S. 1188. A bill to provide grants to State educational agencies and local educational agencies for the provision of classroom-related technology training for elementary and secondary school teachers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.