books and laying indisputable claim to the most successful regular season in college baseball history.

In addition to their consecutive win streak, the Tigers compiled many impressive statistics this year. For example, each SSU starter batted over .330 for the season, the starters fielding average was .947, and the team’s earned run average was an incredible 2.30 for the entire season.

I recognize each Tiger player from the record setting team: Brett Higgins, captain; Torrie Pinkins; Derron Street; Jarvis Johnson; Robert Settle; Rodrick Rick; Marcus Griffin; Mike Eusebio; Lamar Leverett; Marcus Johnson; Richard Castillo; Guy Thigpen; Chris Cesario; Charles Brown; Isaiah Brown; James Runkle; Jeremy Batayas; J.J. Stevens; James Greig; and Shantown Dent.

Savannah State University President, Carlton E. Brown, spoke highly of the student athletes saying that, “the members of the Savannah State University baseball team are not just extraordinary athletes, they are exceptional students and model citizens. Even without the prospect of post-season play, the team put its heart and soul into each game. The team exemplifies the Savannah State University motto, which is ‘You can get anywhere from here.’” I agree with President Brown that these young men can get anywhere with their education from Savannah State just as they went from the baseball diamond and into the record books. While I do not doubt that the Tigers could have been very successful in the playoffs, I hope their tremendous season is simply one remarkable achievement in a life where they make history, on and off the field.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a withdrawal and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees. (The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:13 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 2722. An act to authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to Ed W. Freeman, James K. Okubo, and Andrew J. Smith.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–9238. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, a notice relative to a retirement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–9239. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to the Republic of Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–9250. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to Kazakhstan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–9251. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–9252. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to Hungary; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–9253. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–9254. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “25 CFR Part 170, Distribution of Fiscal Year 2000 Indian Reservation Roundtable (RIR)” (RIN1117-AA45) received on May 15, 2000; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–9255. A communication from the Rules Administrator, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Tort Claims Act” (RIN1120-AA94) received on June 5, 2000; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–9256. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of Size Standards, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Small Business Size Standards; Help Supply Services” (RIN3245–AE17) received on June 14, 2000; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC–9258. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of Size Standards, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Small Business Size Regulations; Size Standards and the North American Industry Classification System” (RIN3245–AE07) received on June 14, 2000; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC–9259. A communication from the Acting Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “NAFTA Procurement Threshold” (DFARS Case 2000–D03) received on June 5, 2000; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–9260. A communication from the Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Transactions Other Than Contracts, the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to the Republic of Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–9261. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to Kazakhstan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–9262. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the transmittal of the certification of the proposed issuance of an export license relative to Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Committee on Finance.

children who are not minors; to the tax refund intercept program to cover

KOHL, G RAHAM, and L INCOLN in introducing:

pleased to be joined today by Senators

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on

Director, Defense Procurement, Department of

Grants, or Cooperative Agreements for Proto-
type Projects” (RIN 0790–AG79) received on

June 1, 2000; to the Committee on Armed

Services.

EC–261. A communication from the Acting

Director, Defense Procurement, Department of

Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Waiver of Cost
Accounting Standards” (DFARS Case 2000–

D612) received on June 5, 2000; to the

Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCAIN, from the Committee on

Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a sub-

title:

S. 2747: A bill to reauthorize the Next Gen-
eration Internet Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106–310).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and

second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. L. CHAFFEE (for himself, Mr.

KOHL, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mrs. LIN-

COLN):

S. 2747. A bill to expand the Federal tax re-

fund intercept program to cover children who are not minors; to the Committee on

Finance.

By Mr. MACK (for himself and Mr.

MORDETTI):

S. 2748. A bill to prohibit the rescheduling

or forgiveness of any outstanding bilateral debt owed to the United States by the Gov-

ernment of the Russian Federation until the President certifies to the Congress that the

Government of the Russian Federation has ceased all its operations at, removed all per-

sonnel from, and permanently closed the in-

elligence facility at Lourdes, Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. L. CHAFFEE (for himself, Mr.

KOHL, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mrs. LIN-

COLN):

S. 2747. A bill to expand the Federal tax re-

fund intercept program to cover children who are not minors; to the Committee on

Finance.

CHILD SUPPORT FAIRNESS AND TAX REFUND

INTERCEPTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. L. CHAFFEE. Mr. President, I am

pleased to be joined today by Senators

KOHL, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mrs. LIN-

COLN in introducing the Child Support Fairness and


The Child Support Fairness and Tax

Refund Interception Act of 2000 closes a

loophole in current federal statute by expanding the eligibility of one of the most effective means of enforcing child support orders—that of intercepting the federal tax refunds of parents who are delinquent in paying their court-or-
dered financial support for their chil-

der. Under current law, eligibility for the

federal tax refund offset program is limited to cases involving minors, par-


tents on public assistance, or adult chil-


dren who are disabled. Custodial par-


tents of adult, non-disabled children are

not assisted under the IRS tax refund intercept program, and in many cases, they

must work multiple jobs in order to

make ends meet. Some of these par-


tents have gone into debt to put their

children through school.

The legislation we are introducing today will address this inequity by ex-

panding the eligibility of the federal tax refund offset program to cover par-


tents of all children, regardless of whether the child is disabled, or a minor. This

legislation will not create a cause of action for a custodial parent to seek additional

child support. It will merely assist the custodial parent in recovering debt that is owed for a level of

child support that was determined by a court.

Improving our child support enforce-

ment programs is an issue that should

be of concern to us all as it remains a serious problem in the United States. According to the most recent Government

statistics, there are approxi-

mately twelve million active cases in which a child support order requires a noncustodial parent to contribute to the

support of his or her child. Of the $13.7 billion has been collected. It is important
to note that this data does not include reporting from many states, including California, New York, Flor-
adot, and Illinois. Similar shortfalls in past years have brought the combined total of child support owed to $47.4 billion by the end of fiscal year 1997.

It is an injustice for the Federal Gov-

ernment to issue tax refunds to a deadbeat spouse while a custodial parent has to work

2 or 3 jobs to account for the shortfall in pro-

viding for their children.

(3) The Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
program to intercept the tax refunds of parents who owe child support arrears has been suc-
cessful in collecting more than 1/2 of such ar-

rears.

(4) The Congress has periodically expanded eligibility for the IRS tax refund intercept program. Initially, the program was limited to intercepting Federal tax refunds owed to parents on public assistance. In 1984, Con-
gress expanded the program to cover refunds owed to parents not on public assistance. Fi-
nally, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 made the program permanent and expanded the program to cover refunds owed to parents of adult children who are disabled.

(5) The injustice to the custodial parent is the same regardless of whether the child is disabled, non-disabled, a minor, or an adult, so long as the child support obligation is pro-

vided for by a court or administrative order. It is common for parents to help their adult children finance a college education, a wed-

ding, or a first home. Some parents cannot afford to do that because they are recovering from debt they incurred to cover expenses that would have been covered if they had been paid the child support owed to them in a timely manner.

(6) This Act would address this injustice by expanding the program to cover parents of all adult children, regardless of whether the child is disabled.

(7) This Act does not create a cause of ac-

tion for a custodial parent to seek additional child support. This Act merely helps the custodial parent recover debt they are owed for the past due child support. It is common for parents to help their adult children finance a college education, a wed-

ding, or a first home. Some parents cannot afford to do that because they are recovering from debt they incurred to cover expenses that would have been covered if they had been paid the child support owed to them in a timely manner.

This Act would address this injustice by expanding the program to cover parents of all adult children, regardless of whether the child is disabled.

SEC. 3. USE OF TAX REFUND INTERCEPT PRO-

GRAM TO COLLECT PAST-DUE CHILD

SUPPORT ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN

WHO ARE NOT MINORS

Section 464 of the Social Security Act (42

U.S.C. 664) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking “(as

term is defined for purposes of this

paragraph under subsection (c))”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), as used in “in” and inserting “In”;

and

SEC. 4. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Enforcing child support orders remains a serious problem in the United States.

There are approximately 12,000,000 active cases in which a child support order requires a noncustodial parent to contribute to the support of his or her child. Of the $13,700,000,000 owed in calendar year 1998 purs-

uant to such orders, $6,900,000,000, or 51 per-

cent, has been collected. However, this data does not include reporting from many States, including California, New York, Flor-

ida, and Illinois. Similar shortfalls in past years have brought the combined total of child support owed to $47.4 billion by the end of fiscal year 1997.

It is an injustice for the Federal Gov-

ernment to issue tax refunds to a deadbeat spouse while a custodial parent has to work

2 or 3 jobs to account for the shortfall in pro-

viding for their children.

(3) The Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
program to intercept the tax refunds of parents who owe child support arrears has been suc-
cessful in collecting more than 1/2 of such ar-

rears.

(4) The Congress has periodically expanded eligibility for the IRS tax refund intercept program. Initially, the program was limited to intercepting Federal tax refunds owed to parents on public assistance. In 1984, Con-
gress expanded the program to cover refunds owed to parents not on public assistance. Fi-
nally, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 made the program permanent and expanded the program to cover refunds owed to parents of adult children who are disabled.

(5) The injustice to the custodial parent is the same regardless of whether the child is disabled, non-disabled, a minor, or an adult, so long as the child support obligation is pro-

vided for by a court or administrative order. It is common for parents to help their adult children finance a college education, a wed-

ding, or a first home. Some parents cannot afford to do that because they are recovering from debt they incurred to cover expenses that would have been covered if they had been paid the child support owed to them in a timely manner.

This Act would address this injustice by expanding the program to cover parents of all adult children, regardless of whether the child is disabled.

(6) This Act does not create a cause of ac-

tion for a custodial parent to seek additional child support. This Act merely helps the custodial parent recover debt they are owed for the past due child support. It is common for parents to help their adult children finance a college education, a wed-

ding, or a first home. Some parents cannot afford to do that because they are recovering from debt they incurred to cover expenses that would have been covered if they had been paid the child support owed to them in a timely manner.

This Act would address this injustice by expanding the program to cover parents of all adult children, regardless of whether the child is disabled.

(7) This Act does not create a cause of ac-

tion for a custodial parent to seek additional child support. This Act merely helps the custodial parent recover debt they are owed for the past due child support. It is common for parents to help their adult children finance a college education, a wed-

ding, or a first home. Some parents cannot afford to do that because they are recovering from debt they incurred to cover expenses that would have been covered if they had been paid the child support owed to them in a timely manner.

This Act would address this injustice by expanding the program to cover parents of all adult children, regardless of whether the child is disabled.

(5) The Act does not create a cause of ac-

tion for a custodial parent to seek additional child support. This Act merely helps the custodial parent recover debt they are owed for the past due child support. It is common for parents to help their adult children finance a college education, a wed-

ding, or a first home. Some parents cannot afford to do that because they are recovering from debt they incurred to cover expenses that would have been covered if they had been paid the child support owed to them in a timely manner.