

in continuing their children's secondary education.

What I just cited are the 1999 findings of the European Commission of Human Rights in the case of Cyprus against Turkey which is currently before the European Court of Human Rights. Overall, the Commission found that the enclaved "have been subjected to discrimination amounting to degrading treatment." On January 22, 1990, Turkey recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights and although there has been no ruling, these findings by the Commission illustrate the dire situation which exists.

Going back to 1995, the situation was studied then too, with equally compelling findings. This report on the conditions of the enclaved by the UN Secretary General stated that, "the Review confirmed that those communities were the objects of very severe restrictions, which curtailed the exercise of many basic freedoms and had the effect on ensuring that, inexorably with the passage of time, those communities would cease to exist in the northern part of the island." The UN expressed its concerns and made recommendations for remedial actions by the Turkish-Cypriot regime.

As an example of the situation there, I will state what two of the recommendations were. The simplicity of them speaks volumes. They are: (1) "All restrictions on land travel within the northern part of Cyprus should be lifted", and (2) "Restrictions on hand-carried mail and newspapers should be lifted" These are basic rights to us, but something to be desired and wished for by the enclaved. In addition, the State Department's Human Rights Report for 2000 recently released states that the Turkish-Cypriot regime "continued to restrict freedom of movement".

As a result of this review, very minor relaxation of restrictions on the freedom of movement of the enclaved were introduced in 1996, but all the other recommendations have not been implemented. Some new telephone lines were also installed in the Karpas and Kormakiti areas but the overseas charges imposed make it impossible to use for communication with relatives in the Government controlled area.

The numbers of the enclaved continue to decrease and education is one reason. No Greek language educational facilities for the Greek-Cypriot and Maronite children exist beyond the elementary level. Parents are forced to choose between keeping their children with them or sending them to the south for further education. If a child is sent for further education they are no longer permitted to return permanently to their homes.

I am aware that on May 4, 2000, the Turkish occupation regime announced measures to ease restrictions in order to improve the living conditions of the

enclaved. For example, it was announced that Greek-Cypriots and Maronites who wish to visit their relatives in the occupied areas will be allowed to stay for a reasonable length of time after obtaining the necessary permit. What was instituted was that the relatives of the enclaved when visiting can stay in the occupied areas for three days and two nights instead of the two days and one night that was the case in the past.

One restriction that was eased in may was that the enclaved may bring their spouses to reside with them and the Greek-Cypriot marriage certificates will be recognized as proof of marriage. Amazingly, this previously required special permission which was difficult to obtain.

This situation calls out for justice. By bringing these human rights violations to the attention of the American people, it is my hope, that we can bring the plight of these people to the World's attention. My resolution urges the President to undertake efforts to end the restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people. I will remain actively involved in this issue until their rights and freedoms are restored.

This is the least we can do for these people. While this resolution addresses the plight of the enclaved people of Cyprus, work must not cease on efforts to bring about a withdrawal of Turkish forces and a restoration of Cyprus' sovereignty over the entire island with the full respect of the rights of all Cypriots.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am proud to join Senator SNOWE in submitting a resolution calling for action to help the enclaved people in the occupied areas of Cyprus. This legislation puts the Congress on record in support of human rights and freedom for all the people of Cyprus.

In 1974 Turkish troops invaded Cyprus and divided the island. For decades, the people of Cyprus have lived under an immoral and illegal occupation. The enclaved people in the northern part of the island have suffered most. Their travel is restricted. They may not attend the schools of their choice. Their access to the religious sites is restricted. They are often harassed and discriminated against.

The United Nations and the European Union have documented these human rights abuses and have called on the Turkish Cypriots to respect the basic freedom of the Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island.

Our foreign policy must reflect our values. The legislation we are introducing urges the President to work to end restrictions on the freedom of the enclaved people in the occupied part of

Cyprus. It states that commitment of Congress to pursue this issue until the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the enclaved people of Cyprus are restored, respected and safeguarded.

We all hope peace will come to Cyprus, ending the occupation which divides it. But our efforts to improve human rights on the island cannot wait. I urge my colleagues to join me supporting this legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 145. Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

SA 146. Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BROWBACK, Mr. CORZINE, and Mr. VOINOVICH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, *supra*.

SA 147. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. ENZI) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 295, to provide emergency relief to small businesses affected by significant increases in the prices of heating oil, natural gas, propane, and kerosene, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 145. Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform; as follows:

On page 21, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

SEC. 204. RULES RELATING TO CERTAIN TARGETED ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS.

Section 316(c) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441b), as added by section 203, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(6) SPECIAL RULES FOR TARGETED COMMUNICATIONS.—

"(A) EXCEPTION DOES NOT APPLY.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply in the case of a targeted communication that is made by an organization described in such paragraph.

"(B) TARGETED COMMUNICATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'targeted communication' means an electioneering communication (as defined in section 304(d)(3)) that is distributed from a television or radio broadcast station or provider of cable or satellite television service whose audience consists primarily of residents of the State for which the clearly identified candidate is seeking office."

SA 146. Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BROWBACK, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. VOINOVICH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE V—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Contribution Limits

SEC. 501. INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.

(a) INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL AND POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.—Section 315(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—
(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “\$1,000” and inserting “\$3,000”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “\$20,000” and inserting “\$60,000”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “\$5,000” and inserting “\$15,000”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), as amended by section 102(b)—

(A) by striking “\$30,000” and inserting “\$75,000”; and

(B) by striking the second sentence.

(b) INCREASE IN MULTICANDIDATE LIMITS.—Section 315(a)(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “\$5,000” and inserting “\$7,500”; and

(B) by inserting “except as provided in subparagraph (D),” before “to any candidate”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking “\$15,000” and inserting “\$30,000”; and

(B) by striking “or” at the end;

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking “\$5,000.” and inserting “\$7,500; or”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) in the case of a national committee of a political party, to any candidate and his authorized political committees with respect to any election for Federal office which, in the aggregate, exceed \$15,000.”.

(c) INDEXING.—Section 315(c) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking the second and third sentences;

(B) by inserting “(A)” before “At the beginning”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) In any calendar year after 2002—

“(i) a limitation established by subsection (a), (b), (d), or (h) shall be increased by the percent difference determined under subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) except as provided in subparagraph (C), each amount so increased shall remain in effect for the calendar year.

“(C) In the case of limitations under subsections (a) and (h), each amount increased under subparagraph (B) shall remain in effect for the 2-year period beginning on the first day following the date of the last general election in the year preceding the year in which the amount is increased and ending on the date of the next general election.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “means the calendar year 1974” and inserting “means—

“(i) for purposes of subsections (b) and (d), calendar year 1974; and

“(ii) for purposes of subsections (a) and (h), calendar year 2001”.

(d) INCREASE IN SENATE CANDIDATE CONTRIBUTION LIMITS FOR NATIONAL PARTY COMMITTEES AND SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.—Section 315(h) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(h)) is amended by striking “\$17,500” and inserting “\$60,000”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall

apply to calendar years beginning after December 31, 2001.

(2) The amendments made by subsection (c) shall apply to calendar years after December 31, 2002.

Subtitle B—Increased Disclosure

SEC. 511. ADDITIONAL MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY DISCLOSURE REPORTS.

(a) PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.—
(1) MONTHLY REPORTS.—Section 304(a)(2)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) additional monthly reports, which shall be filed not later than the 20th day after the last day of the month and shall be complete as of the last day of the month, except that monthly reports shall not be required under this clause in November and December and a year end report shall be filed not later than January 31 of the following calendar year.”.

(2) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Section 304(a)(2)(B) of such Act is amended by striking “the following reports” and all that follows through the period and inserting “the treasurer shall file quarterly reports, which shall be filed not later than the 15th day after the last day of each calendar quarter, and which shall be complete as of the last day of each calendar quarter, except that the report for the quarter ending December 31 shall be filed not later than January 31 of the following calendar year.”.

(b) NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF A POLITICAL PARTY.—Section 304(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434(a)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence: “Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a national committee of a political party shall file the reports required under subparagraph (B).”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION 304.—Section 304(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), by striking “quarterly reports” and inserting “monthly reports”; and

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking “quarterly report under paragraph (2)(A)(iii) or paragraph (4)(A)(i)” and inserting “monthly report under paragraph (2)(A)(iii) or paragraph (4)(A)”.

(2) SECTION 309.—Section 309(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 437g(b)) is amended by striking “calendar quarter” and inserting “month”.

SEC. 512. REPORTING BY NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEES.

Section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434), as amended by section 201, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) POLITICAL COMMITTEES.—

“(1) NATIONAL AND CONGRESSIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES.—The national committee of a political party, any national congressional campaign committee of a political party, and any subordinate committee of either, shall report all receipts and disbursements during the reporting period.

“(2) ITEMIZATION.—If a political committee has receipts or disbursements to which this subsection applies from any person aggregating in excess of \$200 for any calendar year, the political committee shall separately itemize its reporting for such person in the same manner as required in paragraphs (3)(A), (5), and (6) of subsection (b).

“(3) REPORTING PERIODS.—Reports required to be filed under this subsection shall be filed for the same time periods required for political committees under subsection (a)(4)(B).”.

SEC. 513. PUBLIC ACCESS TO BROADCASTING RECORDS.

Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315), as amended by this Act, is amended by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively, and inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) POLITICAL RECORD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A licensee shall maintain, and make available for public inspection, a complete record of a request to purchase broadcast time that—

“(A) is made by or on behalf of a legally qualified candidate for public office; or

“(B) communicates a message relating to any political matter of national importance, including—

“(i) a legally qualified candidate;

“(ii) any election to Federal office; or

“(iii) a national legislative issue of public importance.

“(2) CONTENTS OF RECORD.—A record maintained under paragraph (1) shall contain information regarding—

“(A) whether the request to purchase broadcast time is accepted or rejected by the licensee;

“(B) the rate charged for the broadcast time;

“(C) the date and time on which the communication is aired;

“(D) the class of time that is purchased;

“(E) the name of the candidate to which the communication refers and the office to which the candidate is seeking election, the election to which the communication refers, or the issue to which the communication refers (as applicable);

“(F) in the case of a request made by, or on behalf of, a candidate, the name of the candidate, the authorized committee of the candidate, and the treasurer of such committee; and

“(G) in the case of any other request, the name of the person purchasing the time, the name, address, and phone number of a contact person for such person, and a list of the chief executive officers or members of the executive committee or of the board of directors of such person.

“(3) TIME TO MAINTAIN FILE.—The information required under this subsection shall be placed in a political file as soon as possible and shall be retained by the licensee for a period of not less than 2 years.”.

Subtitle C—Soft Money of National Parties; State Party Allocable Activities

SEC. 531. NONEFFECTIVENESS OF TITLE I.

The provisions of title I and the amendments made by such title shall not be effective.

SEC. 532. LIMIT ON SOFT MONEY OF NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEES; STATE PARTY ALLOCABLE ACTIVITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 324. LIMIT ON SOFT MONEY OF NATIONAL; STATE PARTY ALLOCABLE ACTIVITY.

“(a) NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEE.—

“(1) LIMITATION.—A national committee of a political party, a congressional campaign committee of a national party, or an entity directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, or controlled by such committee shall not accept a donation, gift, or transfer of funds of any kind (not including transfers from other committees of the political party or contributions), during a calendar year, from a person (including a person directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained,

or controlled by such person) in an aggregate amount in excess of \$60,000.

“(2) AGGREGATE LIMIT ON DONOR.—A person shall not make an aggregate amount of disbursements to committees or entities described in paragraph (1) (other than transfers from other committees of the political party or contributions) in excess of \$60,000 in any calendar year.

“(b) STATE, DISTRICT, AND LOCAL COMMITTEES.—An amount that is expended or disbursed for State party allocable activity by a State, district, or local committee of a political party (including an entity that is directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, or controlled by a State, district, or local committee of a political party and an officer or agent acting on behalf of such committee or entity), or by an entity directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained, or controlled by or acting on behalf of 1 or more candidates for State or local office, or individuals holding State or local office, shall be made from funds subject to the limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of this Act. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent a principal campaign committee of a candidate for State or local office from raising and spending funds permitted under applicable State law other than for a State party allocable activity that refers to another clearly identified candidate for election to Federal office.

“(c) INDEX OF AMOUNT.—In the case of any calendar year after 2001—

“(1) each \$60,000 amount under subsection (a) shall be increased based on the increase in the price index determined under section 315(c), except that the base period shall be calendar year 2001; and

“(2) each amount so increased shall be the amount in effect for the calendar year.”

(b) DEFINITION OF STATE PARTY ALLOCABLE ACTIVITY.—Section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(20) STATE PARTY ALLOCABLE ACTIVITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘State party allocable activity’ means—

“(i) administrative expenses including rent, utilities, office supplies, and salaries, except for such expenses directly attributable to a clearly identified candidate;

“(ii) the direct costs of a fundraising program or event, including disbursements for solicitation of funds and for planning and administration of actual fundraising events, where Federal and non-Federal funds are collected by one committee through such program or event;

“(iii) State and local party activities exempt from the definitions of contribution and expenditure under paragraph (9), (15), or (17) of section 100.7(b) of title 11, Code of Federal Regulations or paragraph (10), (16), or (18) of section 100.8(b) of such title, including the production and distribution of slate cards and sample ballots, campaign materials distributed by volunteers, and voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives on behalf of the party’s presidential and vice-presidential nominees, where such activities are conducted in conjunction with non-Federal election activities; and

“(iv) generic voter drives, including voter identification, voter registration, and get-out-the-vote drives, or any other activities that urge the general public to register, vote, or support candidates of a particular party or associated with a particular issue, without mentioning a specific candidate.

“(B) EXCLUDED ACTIVITY.—The term ‘State party allocable activity’ does not include an amount expended or disbursed by a State,

district, or local committee of a political party for—

“(i) a public communication that refers solely to a clearly identified candidate for State or local office;

“(ii) a contribution to a candidate for State or local office, provided the contribution is not designated or used to pay for a State party allocable activity described in subparagraph (A);

“(iii) the costs of a State, district, or local political convention;

“(iv) the costs of grassroots campaign materials, including buttons, bumper stickers, and yard signs, that name or depict only a candidate for State or local office;

“(v) the cost of constructing or purchasing an office facility or equipment for a State, district, or local committee; and

“(vi) the State party allocable portion of any State party allocable activity.

“(C) ALLOCABLE ACTIVITY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (B)(vi), the non-Federal portion of any amount disbursed for a State party allocable activity shall be determined in accordance with this subparagraph.

“(ii) CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY.—(I) In the case of a State party allocable activity that consists of activity described in clause (i) or (iv) of subparagraph (A) (other than an activity to which clause (iii) applies), the amount disbursed shall be allocated as Federal and non-Federal on the basis of the composition of the ballot for the political jurisdiction in which the activity occurs.

“(II) In determining the ballot composition ratio, a State or local party committee shall count the Federal offices of President, Senator, or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the House of Representatives, if expected on the ballot in the next general election, as one Federal office each. The committee shall count the non-Federal offices of Governor, State Senator, and State Representative, if expected on the ballot in the next general election, as one non-Federal office each.

“(III) The committee shall count the total of all other partisan statewide executive candidates, if expected on the ballot in the next general election, as a maximum of two non-Federal offices.

“(IV) A State party committee shall include in the ratio one additional non-Federal office if any partisan local candidates are expected on the ballot in any regularly scheduled election during the two-year congressional election cycle.

“(V) A local party committee shall include in the ratio a maximum of two additional non-Federal offices if any partisan local candidates are expected on the ballot in any regularly scheduled election during the two-year congressional election cycle.

“(VI) State and local committees shall include in the ratio one additional non-Federal office.

“(iii) EXEMPT ACTIVITY.—(I) In the case of a State party allocable activity that consists of an activity described in subparagraph (A)(iii), amounts shall be allocated on the proportion of time or space devoted in the communication to non-Federal candidates or elections as compared to the entire communication.

“(II) In the case of a phone bank, the ratio shall be determined by the number of questions or statements devoted to non-Federal candidates or elections as compared to the total number of questions or statements devoted to all Federal and non-Federal candidates and elections.

“(iv) In the case of a State party allocable activity that consists of an activity de-

scribed in subparagraph (A)(ii) amounts shall be allocated according to the ratio of Federal funds received to total receipts for the program or event.

“(21) PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.—The term ‘public communication’ means a communication by means of any broadcast, cable, or satellite communication, newspaper, magazine, outdoor advertising facility, mass mailing, or telephone bank to the general public, or any other form of general public political advertising.

“(22) MASS MAILING.—The term ‘mass mailing’ means a mailing of more than 500 pieces of mail matter of an identical or substantially similar nature within any 30-day period.

“(23) TELEPHONE BANK.—The term ‘telephone bank’ means more than 500 telephone calls within any 30-day period of an identical or substantially similar nature.”

SEC. 533. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) EXPEDITED REVIEW.—Any Member of Congress, candidate, national committee of a political party, or any person adversely affected by section 324 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as added by section 532, may bring an action, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief on the ground that such section 324 violates the Constitution.

(b) APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia granting or denying an injunction regarding, or finally disposing of, an action brought under subsection (a) shall be reviewable by appeal directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. Any such appeal shall be taken by a notice of appeal filed within 10 calendar days after such order is entered; and the jurisdictional statement shall be filed within 30 calendar days after such order is entered.

(c) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—It shall be the duty of the District Court for the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the United States to advance on the docket and to expedite to the greatest possible extent the disposition of any matter brought under subsection (a).

(d) ENFORCEABILITY.—The enforcement of any provision of section 324 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as added by section 532, shall be stayed, and such section 324 shall not be effective, for the period—

(1) beginning on the date of the filing of an action under subsection (a), and

(2) ending on the date of the final disposition of such action on its merits by the Supreme Court of the United States.

(e) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply only with respect to any action filed under subsection (a) not later than 30 days after the effective date of this Act.

SA 147. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. ENZI) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 295, to provide emergency relief to small businesses affected by significant increases in the prices of heating oil, natural gas, propane, and kerosene, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 10, line 2, insert “cogeneration,” before “solar energy”.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public