in the world that sponsor terrorism and imposed comprehensive sanctions on the National Islamic Front government in November 1997; and

Whereas, The struggle by the people of Sudan and opposition forces is a just struggle for freedom and democracy against the extremist regime in Khartoum; and

Whereas, On June 16, 1999, the United States House of Representatives adopted House Concurrent Resolution 75, introduced by Representative Don Payne (D–NJ), with only one dissenting vote, condemning the Government of Sudan for ''deliberately and systematically committing genocide''; and

Whereas, In Congress, both the Senate and House of Representatives have introduced the Sudan Peace Act, a bill to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan that would, among other specific measures, condemn slavery and other human rights abuses by the Government of Sudan; support the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development sponsored peace process; increase pressure on combatants to end slavery and human rights abuses; and protect humanitarian operations, separating civilians from combatants, and reducing food diversion; and

Whereas, This act passed in the Senate by unanimous consent on November 19, 1999; and

Whereas, Representative Christopher Smith (R–NJ), Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights has written that, in addition to sponsoring terrorism, mass murder, enslavement, and other grave crimes against its own people, ''the regime has also been identified as among the world's most egregious violators of the fundamental right to freedom of religion''; and

Whereas, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has stated that the Sudanese regime has an ''. . . appalling human rights record, including torture, religious persecution, and forced imposition of sharia (Islamic) law. And it has prolonged a vicious and inhumane war, not hesitating to enslave, starve and bomb civilians in violation of international humanitarian law''; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Times stated on October 23, 1999 that ''The Clinton Administration considers the Sudanese government to be a brutal dictator and by far the worst offender in an atrocity-filled regional, religious and ethnic war that has claimed as many as two million lives''; and

Whereas, The Center for Religious Freedom of Freedom House, a vigorous proponent of democratic values and a steadfast opponent of dictatorships of the far left and far right founded in 1941 by Eleanor Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, and others, declares that ''the religious and ethnic genocide now occurring in Sudan has destroyed many . . .

* * * * *

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

H.R. 1658. A bill to provide a more just and uniform procedure for Federal civil forfeitures, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Nicholas P. Godici, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ROTH (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 2277. A bill to terminate the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. LINCOLN:

S. 2278. A bill to reauthorize the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act of 1994; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2279. A bill to authorize the addition of land to Sequoya National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 2280. A bill to provide for the effective punishment of online child molesters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

S. 2281. A bill to name the United States Army missile range at Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands for former President Ronald Reagan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. INOUYE):

S. 2282. A bill to encourage the efficient use of existing resources and assets related to Indian agricultural research, development and exports within the United States Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. INOUYE):

S. 2283. A bill to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. REED):

S. 2284. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage; read the first time.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CRAIG, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 2285. A bill instituting a Federal fuels tax holiday; read the first time.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 2286. A bill to establish the Library of Congress Financial Management Act of 1999, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. L. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. 2287. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Br Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 2288. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Social Security Act to repeal provisions relating to the State enforcement of child support obligations and the disbursement of such support and to require the Internal Revenue Service to collect and disburse such support through wage withholding and other means; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 2289. A bill for the Relief of Jose Guadalupe Tellez Pinales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. 2290. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the definition of contribution in aid of construction; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 2291. A bill to provide assistance for efforts to improve conservation of, recreation in, erosion control of, and maintenance of fish and wildlife of the Missouri River in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. INHOFE:

S. 2292. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to renew the authority of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to indemnify its licensees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. INOUYE):

S. Res. 277. A resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the policy of Indian self-determination; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. DODD, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. Con. Res. 98. A concurrent resolution urging compliance with the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ROTH (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 2277. A bill to terminate the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to the People's Republic of China.

PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today for myself and Senator MOYNIHAN to introduce legislation that will make normal trade relations with the People's Republic of China permanent when China accedes to the World Trade Organization. The legislation I am introducing is the same as that sent up by the administration. It is a clean bill, and I believe we should keep it that way.

Last year, the Chinese made a series of bold commitments to United States negotiators to open their market in return for WTO accession. In sector after

sector—and by a date certain—the Chinese have pledged to open their markets to foreign goods, investment and services. These openings represent an unparalleled opportunity for U.S. farmers, manufacturers, and service providers to expand their exports into a rapidly growing market.

Those commitments will help move the Chinese economy toward a rules-based system and end many forms of state control. In essence, China has conceded that its future depends on the replacement of its communist-style economy with an open, market-oriented system based on the rule of law. Indeed, in a number of sectors, economically backward China will be more open to American exports than some of our developed-country trading partners in Asia and Europe.

What must the United States give away in terms of access to our market in return for China's pledge to enact these sweeping reforms? The answer is as striking as it is simple: absolutely nothing. The cost of our access to China's market is simply to comply with our own WTO obligations. Indeed, for the United States to reap the benefits of China's open markets once it joins the WTO, the only act necessary is passage of this legislation. This legislation will thus end the annual normal trade relations renewal process required by the Jackson-Vanik provisions in current trade law.

Some believe we must retain the annual renewal process because it gives us leverage in checking China's conduct on a number of fronts. But the annual debate on renewing normal trade relations has not been a very effective means of achieving any of the goals we all share with respect to China: peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question; enhanced human rights, religious freedom and stronger worker rights for the Chinese people or curbing China's irresponsible behavior on security matters. But the active involvement of United States firms in China can only help open that society and reinforce the changes already under way in China toward free markets and a rules-based society.

The enormous benefits of enacting permanent normal trade relations, on the other hand, are clear. Just as clear is the huge cost of failing to do so. In passing PNTR, American workers, farmers and exporters will gain access to market-opening concessions the Chinese made to our negotiators after 13 long years of hard negotiations.

If we fail to pass PNTR, then every member economy of the World Trade Organization will gain such access except the United States. Our European, Japanese and Asian competitors could not hope for a more lucrative gift, and all at the expense of our farmers and workers.

Here is what Leonard Woodcock, many years the President of the United Auto Workers, had to say in support of PNTR 2 weeks ago:

American labor has a tremendous interest in China's trading on fair terms with the U.S. The agreement we signed with China this past November marks the largest single step ever taken toward achieving that goal. The agreement expands American jobs. And while China already enjoys WTO-based access to our economy, this agreement will open China's economy to unprecedented levels of American exports, many of which are high-quality goods produced by high-paying jobs.

With that sentiment I most strongly agree.

What about the rights of Chinese workers themselves? On this point I agree with Mr. Woodcock, as well. To be sure, nothing in the U.S.-China trade agreement requires that free trade unions be formed in China. Yet the WTO does not require this of any of its 136-member countries, and the WTO is the wrong instrument to use to achieve that goal. We should, instead, be asking a more important question: Are Chinese workers better off with this agreement? The answer is a resounding yes.

With so little to lose in ending the annual renewal process and so much to gain by enacting PNTR, I would hope this body will pass this legislation overwhelmingly.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise with enthusiasm to join our chairman in introducing this measure which is word for word as the President sent to us on March 8. In doing so, he put the matter clearly enough. He said:

The Agreement will dramatically cut import barriers currently imposed on American products and services. It is enforceable and will lock in and expand access to virtually all sectors of China's economy. The Agreement meets the high standards we set in all areas, from creating export opportunities for our businesses, farmers, and working people, to strengthening our guarantees of fair trade.

I point out, sir, that the negotiations that have led us to this point have taken 13 years. They began prior to the creation of the World Trade Organization, under its predecessor, the GATT. It has been hard slogging, painful, detailed work, but it has come to a conclusion.

China wants into the WTO, the World Trade Organization. The price is to give us access to her markets. She has access to ours; hence, the imbalance of our trade, which is enormous just now.

I say, sir—and I think it would be agreed to—this will be very likely the most important legislative decision we have made in a decade or will make for a decade. At issue is the opening of American and world markets, which followed the calamitous conditions brought about by the Smoot-Hawley tariff in 1930. The opening began by Cordell Hull, in the form of the reciprocal trade agreements.

Every President since has expanded and continued this process. You see it all around you in unprecedented prosperity in those countries which first participated.

Now China wishes to do so. The condition is that we share in the Chinese market. It could not be more simple. We are not giving them anything they do not now have. They are giving us the treatment that is required by a member of the World Trade Organization.

Just this morning, the Wall Street Journal reported, in a Wall Street Journal/NBC poll, that a solid majority of Democrats—almost 2 to 1—is in favor of this legislation. I am hesitant to tell my revered chairman that Republicans do not do as well. But on balance, the American people sense this. They have had the experience of it for three generations now.

Let's do it.

We had a fine hearing today. We had wonderful testimony from respected scholars on the subject—Merle Goldman from the Fairbanks institution—well, from Boston University—Nelson Graham, East Gates Ministries International, who is the son of the Rev. Billy Graham, and Michael A. Santoro, a professor from Rutgers.

The case is so clear, it should not be obscured or delayed. It is up to us. I think there is going to be another hearing, at least. I believe it is the intention of the chairman to have a legislative markup and, as we say, actually reporting out a bill in about a month's time.

Mr. ROTH. I say to the distinguished leader, it is my intent to bring this up at least within a month.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. At least within a month.

Mr. ROTH. I think the sooner we can move on it, the better off we are. I expect this legislation to be adopted with overwhelming bipartisan support.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Exactly so. It should. I do not think we can name it for you, but it certainly will be one of the great measures you have achieved in a long career, not yet concluded. I would observe that it took some prodding to get the legislation sent up to us. In his State of the Union Address on January 27, 2000, the President called upon Congress to pass legislation authorizing PNTR for China ''as soon as possible this year.'' It took almost two months to get the Administration to produce a draft of the legislation, which the President formally transmitted to Congress on March 8.

But we have it now, and the President is fully committed to this, and we ought to move swiftly.

I want to clarify one important point: passage of this legislation will not determine whether China enters the WTO. China will enter the WTO regardless of Congress' action with respect to PNTR. But until we grant China PNTR, we cannot enter in to a full WTO relationship with China, which means that we cannot reap the full benefits of the trade agreement.

This is because the WTO—under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994, the General Agreement on Trade in Services and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights—requires that WTO members grant each other immediate and unconditional normal trading

relations status. We do not do so now with respect to China.

China's trade status is conditioned on an annual review of China's compliance with the so-called Jackson-Vanik freedom-of-emigration provisions of the Trade Act of 1974. The President makes a determination by the third of June each year, which is then subject to review by the Congress. Because of this conditionality, the trade treatment that we currently accord China is insufficient under WTO rules. Until we grant China PNTR, we must invoke the WTO's so-called ''non-application'' provision—that is, Article XIII of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization—meaning that WTO benefits will not apply.

Simply put, we must grant China permanent normal trade relations status in order to reap the benefits that the United States, its workers and its companies will gain from China's entry into the WTO. And we ought to do so promptly.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2277

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (CHINA).

(a) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATIONS AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(1) determine that such title should no longer apply to China; and

(2) after making a determination under paragraph (1) with respect to China, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(b) CHINA'S ACCESSION TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (''WTO'').—Prior to making the determination provided for in subsection (a)(1) and pursuant to the provisions of section 122 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3532), the President shall transmit a report to Congress certifying that the terms and conditions for China's accession to the WTO are at least equivalent to those agreed between the United States and China on November 15, 1999.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) The extension of nondiscriminatory treatment pursuant to section 1(a)(1) shall be effective no earlier than the effective date of China's accession to the WTO.

(b) On and after the effective date under subsection (a) of the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of China, title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

By Mrs. LINCOLN:

S. 2278. A bill to reauthorize the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act of 1994; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

JUNIOR DUCK STAMP CONSERVATION AND DESIGN PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I am pleased to be here today to introduce the ''Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Authorization Act''. The Junior Duck Stamp program gives youth a valuable opportunity to study waterfowl and learn about environmental conservatism through the arts.

I believe we have an unique opportunity to instill in our children a love of the outdoors and must encourage our children by example to protect our natural resources for future generations. Through my own personal experiences in the outdoors, I have learned to value and appreciate the joys of hunting and fishing and look forward to raising my twin boys with the proper respect for the environment so that they too will enjoy a lifetime of experiencing one of America's greatest treasures.

The Junior Duck Stamp Reauthorization Act provides us with one of these opportunities to instill the importance of conservation in our nation's children. This legislation will reauthorize a program which helps teach children to love and respect the environment, while encouraging artistic development. By concentrating on nature, students have an opportunity to appreciate our country's great natural resources and explore their own talents.

The Junior Duck Stamp program allows students from elementary to high school to research any species of North American waterfowl and portray it artistically. Students then may enter their design in a state contest. The ''Best of Show'' winners at the state level are then sent to Washington D.C. for a national competition. The first place national winner receives a $2500 scholarship award and his/her design is used to create a Federal Junior Duck Stamp each year. Proceeds from the sale of the stamp, which costs $5, are then invested back into the program.

The Junior Duck Stamp Program was originally developed through the Fish and Wildlife Service with a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The program was expanded by Congress in 1994 and authorized through the year 2000. In 1998, more than 42,000 students entered the art contest. It is estimated by educators who work with the program, that for every student who enters the contest, ten other students actually participate in the curriculum.

I encourage my colleagues to join with me in supporting legislation which will continue the Junior Duck Stamp Program and encourage conservation practices and appreciation of the outdoors in our children.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2279. A bill to authorize the addition of land to Sequoia National Park and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

DILLONWOOD SEQUOIA GROVE BILL INTRODUCTION

Mrs. BOXER. I am pleased to introduce legislation to expand the boundary of Sequoia National Park to include Dillonwood Grove.

The 1,540-acre Dillonwood Grove is the largest privately owned stand of giant sequoias and borders the southern boundary of Sequoia National Park.

The Dillonwood and Garfield Groves together form one of the five largest giant sequoia groves in the world. The Garfield Grove is already in the Park. Management of these groves as a single unit as part of the National Park will reunite the 3,085-acre Dillonwood-Garfield Grove, historically separated in name only.

For more than one thousand years, the massive trunks of Dillonwood's giant sequoias have towered above the headwaters of the North Fork of the Tule River at the foot of Moses Mountain in California's southern Sierra Nevada.

Home to mountain lions and bears, Dillonwood's canyons and steep mountain ridges funnel wind currents flown by some of the last California condors seen in the wild.

More than a thousand years ago, Indians gathered at a high-elevation summer camp below Dillonwood's granite outcroppings.

In the late 1800s, early settlers operated a mill on the site. Today a healthy, 120-year-old giant sequoia forest is rising among the ancient monarch trees. No second-growth giant sequoia forest of this age is currently fund anywhere in the Park.

The Save-the-Redwoods League has negotiated an option to purchase the Dillonwood Grove for $10 million, based on its appraised value. This funding will be equally matched by federal and non-federal sources.

I am pleased that my Republican colleague Congressman RADANOVICH introduced the identical bill in the House last week. I also want to thank my colleague Senator FEINSTEIN for cosponsoring my bill.

Dillonwood's rich natural and cultural heritage will be an important and significant addition to the legacy of our national parks. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2279

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADDITION TO SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, all interest in and to the land described in subsection (b) for addition to Sequoia National Park, California.

(b) LAND ACQUIRED.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the land depicted on the

map entitled ''Dillonwood'', numbered 102/80,044, and dated September 1999.

(c) ADDITION TO PARK.—On acquisition of the land under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) add the land to Sequoia National Park;

(2) modify the boundaries of Sequoia National Park to include the land; and

(3) administer the land as part of Sequoia National Park in accordance with all applicable law (including regulations).

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 2280. A bill to provide for the effective punishment of online child molesters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CYBERMOLESTERS ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, as we are all aware, the Internet has revolutionized communication and business. However, it also provides a new tool for some very traditional villains: child molesters. Unfortunately, loopholes in the current law allow some of these predators to escape without any real consequences. For this reason I have introduced the Cybermolesters Enforcement Act to ensure that these new on-line molesters are brought to justice.

It is already a federal crime to cross state lines to sexually molest a minor. In recent years the number of people using the Internet to violate this law has skyrocketed. In the last two years alone the FBI's cybermolester caseload his increased by 550 percent.

Most cybermolesters are well-educated, middle-class, and have no previous criminal record. As a result, many judges are giving them laughably light sentences. Ironically, the purveyors of child-pornography receive a ten-year mandatory sentence, but those who use the Internet to meet children and act out pornographic fantasies often receive no jail time at all. We need to end the double standard that gives lighter sentences to a special set of privileged criminals. The Cybermolesters Enforcement Act takes a measured approach to this problem by imposing a five-year mandatory minimum sentence without changing the maximum sentence already contained in the law.

I would like to thank the high-tech industry for their help in drafting this bill. In particular, I would like to thank the Law Enforcement Security Council of the Internet Alliance. This broad-based internet industry coalition is doing important work in the fight against online crime, and helped to ensure that this bill will not burden Internet service providers.

The Cybermolesters Enforcement Act addresses a real and chilling threat to our children. It is supported by the FBI's ''Innocent Images'' program, which is on the front lines of the battle against on-line pedophiles. It doesn't create any new federal crimes or regulations. It simply takes a common sense step to ensure that we bring today's high-tech child molesters to justice. I hope my colleagues will join me in co-sponsoring this important legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that this article by George Will outlining this problem be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 23, 2000]

NASTY WORK

(By George F. Will)

To visit a crime scene, turn on your computer. Log on to a list of ''bulletin boards'' or real-time chat rooms, which come and go rapidly. Look for names like ''Ilovemuchyoungerf'' (''f'' stands for females) or ''vryvryvrybrlylegal'' or ''Moms'nsons'' or ''likemyung.''

The Internet, like the telephone and automobile before it, has created new possibilities for crime. Some people wielding computers for criminal purposes are being combated by FBI agents working out of an office park in Calverton, Md.

The FBI operation, named Innocent Images, targets cyber-stalkers seeking sex with children, and traffickers in child pornography. As one agent here says, ''Business is good—unfortunately.'' Criminal sexual activity on the Internet is a growth industry.

In many homes, children are the most competent computer users. They are as comfortable on the Internet as their parents are on the telephone. On the Web, children can be pen pals with the entire world, instantly and at minimal cost. But the world contains many bad people. Parents should take seriously a cartoon that shows two dogs working on computers. One says to the other, ''When you're online no one knows you're a dog.''

A child does not know if the person with whom he or she is chatting is another child or a much older person with sinister intentions. The typical person that the agents call a ''traveler''—someone who will cross state lines hoping to have a sexual encounter with a child—is a white male age 25–45. He has above-average education—often an advanced degree, and he can find his way around the Internet—and above-average income, enabling him to travel. Many ''travelers'' are married.

But these cyber-stalkers do not know if the person with whom they are chatting is really, as they think, a young boy or girl, or an FBI agent. Some ''travelers'' who thought they had arranged meetings with children have been unpleasantly surprised, arrested, tried and jailed.

Since the first arrest under Innocent Images in 1995, there have been 487 arrests of ''travelers'' and pornographers, and 409 convictions. Most of the 78 nonconvictions are in cases still pending. The conviction rate is above 95 percent. However, the FBI is distressed by light sentences from some judges who justify their leniency by the fact that the offenders are socially upscale and first offenders. (Actually, probably not: How likely is it that they get caught the first time they become predators?) Lenient judges also call the crime ''victimless'' because it is an FBI agent, not a child, receiving the offender's attention.

Agents are trained to avoid entrapment, and predators usually initiate talk about sexual encounters. But children implicitly raise the subject by visiting such chat rooms. Most children recoil when sexual importunings become overt. (''When you come to meet me, make sure you're not wearing any underwear.'') But some importunings, including gifts and sympathetic conversation about the problems of children, are cunning, subtle and effective.

Publicity about Innocent Images may deter some predators, but most are driven to risk-taking by obsessions. America Online and other service providers look for suspect chat rooms and close those they spot, but they exist in such rapidly changing profusion that there are always many menacing ones open.

Digital cameras, and the plunging price of computer storage capacity for downloaded photographs, have made this, so to speak, the golden age of child pornography. The fact that the mere possession of it is a crime does not deter people from finding, in the blizzard of Internet activities, like-minded people to whom they say things like, ''I'm interested in pictures of boys 6 to 8 having sex with adults.''

A booklet available from any FBI office, ''A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety,'' lists signs that a child might be at risk online. These include the child's being online for protracted periods, particularly at night. Being online like that is the unenviable duty of FBI agents running Innocent Images.

Each of the FBI's 56 field offices has an officer trained to seek cyber-stalkers and traffickers in child pornography. Ten offices have Innocent Images operations. Agents assigned to Innocent Images can spend as many as 10 hours a day monitoring the sexual sewer that is a significant part of the ''information superhighway.'' So the FBI looks for ''reluctant volunteers'' who, while working, are given psychological tests to see that they are not becoming ''damaged goods.'' Whatever these agents are being paid, they are underpaid.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

S. 2281. A bill to name the United States Army misssile range at Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands for former President Ronald Reagan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

LEGISLATION TO RENAME KWAJALEIN TESTING ATOLL FOR PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, twenty years ago, President Ronald Reagan took office with daunting tasks before him. A year before, the Soviet Red Army had invaded Afghanistan, and Soviet proxy forces were challenging U.S. allies and interests in Central America, in Africa, and elsewhere. American hostages were still being held in Tehran, and the United States was suffering an acute crisis of confidence. Faced with an expansionistic Soviet Union that intimidated the Free World with nuclear weapons and a Communist ideology spread by Soviet-supported insurgencies and armed coups, President Reagan dedicated his Administration to resisting this global menace and toward winning the Cold War.

President Reagan rejected the notion that the Soviet Union would modify its belligerence if only allowed to match U.S. military strength. He rejected the idea that the Evil Empire was indivisible, by implementing the Reagan doctrine, which met the Soviet proxy challenge in the Third World in Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Angola, and by funding Solidarity in Poland.

On March 23, 1983, President Reagan set forth a broad vision of building a space-based defense, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), to free the American people from the threat of nuclear annihilation and to protect the public from an accidental nuclear

launch initiated by the Soviet Union or by a rogue state or actor. The critics labeled it ''Star Wars'' after the blockbuster hit by the same name and scoffed that it would never work. They publicly floated the notion that SDI was only a bargaining chip for arms control negotiations. America held its breath while President Reagan, remaining faithful to his vision, turned down President Gorbachev's offer at Reyjavik, because it would have meant the end of SDI. Reagan refused to give up his dreams of assured survival to replace assured destruction.

Yet only twenty years earlier, President John F. Kennedy, after the Soviet launching of Sputnik, promised to put a man on the moon, and the Apollo program was born. Today, as the technology to intercept incoming missiles is being tested, Reagan's vision, like that of John F. Kennedy, is being realized, and the irrational notion of mutual assured destruction (MAD) pushed by arms control zealots is being dealt a mortal blow.

Progress towards a national missile defense has not been impeded primarily by technical limitations, but rather by political obstruction, foot-dragging and by restraints of an imprudent treaty signed with a power that no longer exists. The ABM Treaty signed with the now-defunct USSR denies effective antimissile protections for the United States. As a result, the American people continue to remain undefended in the event of a missile attack.

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall more than 10 years ago, and the collapse of the Soviet empire, Russia continues to pursue programs and policies that place the U.S. in conflict with the Russian Government, especially in the area of weapons of mass destruction and nuclear war-fighting. There is also rapid proliferation of ballistic missile and nuclear technology world-wide.

In recognition of President Reagan's dedication to providing America with protection from her enemies, I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join with me in supporting the renaming of the Army Missile Testing Range in the Republic of the Marshall Islands as the Ronald Reagan Strategic Defense Initiative Test Site at Kwajalein Atoll.

I would like to point out that Kwajalein is a valuable national asset with a prime location for space surveillance, the ability to handle both long and short-range missions, and a suite of radars unsurpassed for assesssing missile intercepts. In 1986, President Reagan isssued Proclamation 5564, implementing the Compact of Free Association between the two nations, a key element of which granted the U.S. Department of Defense leasing rights to the Kwajalein Atoll for development of a national missile defense program, or the Strategic Defense Initiative. SDI was Ronald Reagan's greatest dream, and I believe that most of us look forward to its near-term fulfillment.

The Marshallese legislature in February of 1999 decided to commemorate President Reagan in this manner by enacting Resolution 85. Therefore, I think it only fitting that the Senate concur in this tribute to a great President, leader and patriot, and a man, who because of his courage in attacking the conventional wisdom of his era, and because of his extraordinary and courageous vision, has changed the course of history.

I am also including in the RECORD a fitting tribute to President Reagan by Winston Churchill which describes the impact that SDI had on the Soviet empire.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill and additional material be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2281

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. NAMING OF ARMY MISSILE TESTING RANGE AT KWAJALEIN ATOLL AS THE RONALD REAGAN STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE TEST SITE AT KWAJALEIN ATOLL.

The United States Army missile testing range located at Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands shall be known and designated as the ''Ronald Reagan Strategic Defense Initiative Test Site at Kwajalein Atoll''. Any reference to that range in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the Ronald Reagan Strategic Defense Initiative Test Site at Kwajalein Atoll.

FROM THE REMARKS OF WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, MP, AT THE OPENING OF AN EXHIBITION OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S PAINTINGS AT THE RONALD REAGAN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY, DECEMBER 1992

Mr. President, You have made reference to Sir Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain speech at Fulton, Missouri, in 1946, but more than any other single person, it was you who brought about the collapse of the Iron Curtain and the demise of the ''evil empire.''

Historians will ponder the intriguing fact that in 1979 electorates on both sides of the Atlantic simultaneously smelled a rat. They sensed that if things were allowed to drift on through the 1980s as they had so disastrously in the 1970s, with the West in full retreat in the face of Soviet expansionism in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the free world be heading for catastrophe.

Accordingly, the U.S. and British electorates placed you and Margaret Thatcher in office—and what a formidable partnership you forged! You inspired NATO with a new resolve. You strengthened the defenses of the West. You made clear that the bugle would no more sound ''retreat!''

When you unveiled your Strategic Defense Initiative, it was mockingly dubbed ''Star Wars'' and dismissed by all too many in both our countries as pure Hollywood hype. Fortunately, there were a few people who believed it would work.

I believe that when the history of this cataclysmic period comes to be written, it will be seen that it was SDI—more than any other factor—that broke the Soviet camel's back by convincing the incumbents of the Kremlin that they could no longer afford to compete militarily with the United States as their economy could no longer bear the burden.

All mankind owes you a debt of gratitude for bringing the Cold War to an end, for putting the arms race in reverse and for promoting reconciliation between East and West, so that today we all live in a safer world.●

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. INOUYE):

S. 2282. A bill to encourage the efficient use of existing resources and assets related to Indian agricultural research, development and exports within the United States Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND EXPORT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am pleased to be joined by Senator TIM JOHNSON in introducing the Native American Agriculture Research, Development and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 to encourage the development of the Indian agricultural sector. This bill will help make efficient use of Federal agriculture research, development and export resources in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Agriculture has been a central part of the Native American culture, way of life, self sufficiency, and economies from time immemorial. This is still true today with many Indian tribes using agriculture and agribusiness to sustain their livelihoods and economies.

There are some 55 million acres of Indian lands in the United States, approximately 2 percent of all lands in the country, with nearly 47 million of these acres made up of crop and range land.

Indian agriculture production is not limited to just farming and ranching, it also includes such diverse products as timber and forest goods, fish and seafood, bison, wild rice, fruits and nuts, cotton and a host of other Native-made and gathered products.

Agriculture constitutes the second largest revenue generator and employer in Indian country but often takes a back seat to other initiatives in the development of tribal resources and economies. By reinvigorating the Indian agriculture sector we can develop the value-added industries to provide food security, as well as increase employment and raise incomes in Indian communities.

Although there are many programs within the Department of Agriculture for which tribal and individual Indian producers are eligible, Indian producers have not fully benefitted from these programs because of a lack of thoughtful coordination and attention within the Department.

In fact, these is now pending a class action lawsuit filed by Indian farmers against the Department charging discrimination and neglect in the availability and use of funds, programs, and services.

This bill will afford Indian farmers and producers the same benefits, assistance and organization that non-Indian producers currently enjoy by promoting the coordination of existing agriculture and related programs within

the Department to provide maximum benefit to Indian tribes and their members.

It is my hope that this initiative will encourage intertribal, regional, and international trade and business development in order to assist in increasing productivity, access to specialty markets, export promotion, marketing assistance, access to capital, and at the same time help facilitate agricultural ventures with non-Indian entities.

Under the provisions of this bill, a Native American Research, Development, and Export Office would be established within the Department and would have a Director appointed by the Secretary to ensure the intra-agency and inter-agency coordination of programs that assist Indian agriculture and economic development.

This bill is not intended to reduce, rather than create, more federal bureaucracy. Therefore, this office will be formed using funds already appropriated to the Department.

Within this office, the Director would establish the Native American Trade and Export Promotion Program to help coordinate and cooperate with the other appropriate Federal agencies to promote Indian agriculture and related value-added industries.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2282

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Native American Agricultural Research, Development and Export Enhancement Act of 2000''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the United States Constitution recognizes the special relationship between the United States and Indian tribes.

(2) Beginning in 1970, with the inauguration by the Nixon Administration of the Indian self-determination era, each successive President has reaffirmed the special government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States.

(3) In 1994, President Clinton issued an executive memorandum to the heads of all Federal departments and agencies that obligated all such departments and agencies, particularly those that have an impact on economic development, to evaluate the potential impacts of their actions on Indian tribes.

(4) The United States has an obligation to guard and preserve the agricultural and related renewable resources of Indian tribes in order to foster strong tribal governments, Indian self-determination, and economic self-sufficiency among Indian tribes.

(5) Despite the availability of abundant natural resources on Indian lands and a rich cultural legacy that accords great value to self-determination, self-reliance, and independence, Native Americans suffer higher rates of unemployment, poverty, poor health, substandard housing, and associated social ills than those of any other group in the United States.

(6) Reservation-based Indians tend to be the most rural of any minority group. They tend to be geographically isolated, resource limited, and the least likely of any farm group to receive payment or loans from the United States.

(7) Indian land represents close to 55,000,000 acres, or about 2 percent of the United States land base, with nearly 47,000,000 of these acres consisting of range and cropland.

(8) Indian agriculture constitutes the second largest revenue generator and employer in Indian country and is not limited to farming and ranching, but often includes such products as forestry, bison, wild rice and fruits, cotton, tobacco and other Native-made or grown products.

(9) Because of the lack of Federal intra-agency and inter-agency coordination in agriculture programs and policies, the development of Indian agriculture and related tribal business and economic development potential has been hindered.

(10) It is estimated that about 20 percent of reservation grazing land and about 70 percent of cropland is leased to non-Indian producers.

(11) American Indians today use their lands and natural resources for agriculture and agribusiness to provide food and other staples for consumption, improving their economic self-sufficiency, agriculture income and reservation employment.

(12) Although there are many programs within Department of Agriculture for which tribal and individual Indian producers are eligible, Indian producers have not fully benefited from these programs because of insufficient coordination within the Department of Agriculture.

(13) The United States has an obligation to assist Indian tribes with the creation of appropriate economic and political conditions with respect to Indian lands to—

(A) encourage investment from outside sources that do not originate with the tribes; and

(B) facilitate economic ventures with outside entities that are not tribal entities.

(14) The economic success and material well-being of Native American communities depends on the combined efforts of the Federal Government, tribal governments, the private sector, and individuals.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) promote the coordination of existing agricultural and related programs within the Department of Agriculture to provide the maximum benefit to Indian tribes and their members;

(2) encourage intertribal, regional, and international trade and business development in order to assist in increasing productivity and the standard of living of members of Indian tribes and improving the economic self-sufficiency of the Indian tribes;

(3) through improving the administration of Federal program, improve the access of Indian tribes to capital, specialty markets, export promotions, and marketing assistance that non-Indian agriculture producers currently have access to;

(4) improve the development and coordination of Indian agriculture and related value-added industries to promote self-sustaining Native economies and communities; and

(5) promote economic self-sufficiency and political self-determination for Indian tribes and members of Indian tribes.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means an Indian tribe, a tribal organization, a tribal enterprise, a tribal marketing cooperative, or any other Indian-owned business.

(2) INDIAN.—The term ''Indian'' has the meaning given that term in section 4(d) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(d)).

(3) INDIAN GOODS AND SERVICES.—The term ''Indian goods and services'' means—

(A) goods produced or originated by an eligible entity; or

(B) services provided by eligible entities.

(4) INDIAN-OWNED BUSINESS.—The term ''Indian-owned business'' means an entity organized for the conduct of trade or commerce with respect to which at least 50 percent of the property interest of the entity is owned by Indians or Indian tribes (or a combination thereof).

(5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given that term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(7) TRIBAL ENTERPRISE.—The term ''tribal enterprise'' means a commercial activity or business managed or controlled by an Indian tribe.

(8) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ''tribal organization'' has the meaning given that term in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(l)).

SEC. 4. NATIVE AMERICAN RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND EXPORT OFFICE

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department of Agriculture a Native American Agricultural Research, Development 'and Export Office (referred to this Act as the ''Office'').

(2) DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be headed by a Director of the Native American Agricultural Research, Development and Export Office (referred to in this Act as ''Director'') to be appointed by the Secretary. The Director shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall ensure the coordination of all programs that provide assistance to Native American communities within the following 7 mission areas of the Department of Agriculture:

(A) Farm and foreign agricultural services.

(B) Food, nutrition, and consumer services.

(C) Food safety.

(D) Marketing and regulatory programs.

(E) Natural resources and environment.

(F) Research, education and economics.

(G) Rural development.

(2) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall ensure the coordination of, or, as appropriate, carry out—

(A) activities to promote Indian agricultural programs, including the development of domestic and international trade programs;

(B) activities to facilitate water and waste programs, housing, utility and other infrastructure development with respect to Native American communities;

(C) activities to provide assistance to Indian tribal college programs;

(D) activities to implement rural economic development programs for Native American communities; and

(E) activities to promote food and nutrition services for Native American communities.

(3) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—In carrying out Department of Agriculture programs, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall coordinate with other Federal agencies, including the Department of Energy, the Department of Housing and Urban

Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, or any other Federal agency responsible for administering related Indian programs.

(4) ASSISTANCE.—In conjunction with the activities described in paragraph (2), the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall provide—

(A) financial assistance, technical assistance, and administrative services to eligible entities to assist those entities in—

(i) identifying and taking advantage of business development opportunities; and

(ii) complying with appropriate laws and regulatory practices; and

(B) such other assistance as the Secretary, in consultation with the Director, determines to be necessary for the development of business opportunities for eligible entities to enhance the economies of Indian tribes.

(5) PRIORITIES.—In carrying out the duties and activities described in paragraphs (3) and (4), the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall give priority to activities that—

(A) provide the greatest degree of economic benefits to Indians; and

(B) foster long-term stable economies of Indian tribes.

SEC. 5. NATIVE AMERICAN TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall establish and implement a Native American export and trade promotion program (referred to in this section as the ''program'').

(b) COORDINATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary, acting through the Director and in cooperation with the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, shall ensure the coordination of Federal programs and services that are designed to—

(1) develop the economies of Indian tribes; and

(2) stimulate the demand for Indian goods and services that are available from eligible entities.

(c) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall ensure the coordination of, or, as appropriate, carry out—

(1) Federal programs that are designed to provide technical or financial assistance to eligible entities;

(2) activities to develop promotional materials for eligible entities;

(3) activities for the financing of appropriate trade missions;

(4) activities for the marketing of related Indian goods and services;

(5) activities for the participation of appropriate Federal agencies or eligible entities in international trade fairs; and

(6) any other activity related to the development of markets for Indian goods and services.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—In conjunction with the activities described in subsection (c), the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall provide technical assistance and administrative services to eligible entities to assist those entities in—

(1) identifying appropriate markets for Indian goods and services;

(2) entering the markets referred to in paragraph (1);

(3) complying with foreign or domestic laws and practices with respect to financial institutions concerning the export and import of Indian goods and services; and

(4) entering into financial arrangements to provide for the export and trade of Indian agricultural and related products.

(e) PRIORITIES.—In carrying out the duties and activities described in subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall give priority to activities that—

(1) provide the greatest degree of economic benefits to Indians; and

(2) foster long-term stable international markets for Indian goods and services.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. INOUYE):

S. 2283. A bill to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE INDIAN TRIBAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by Senator TIM JOHNSON in introducing today a bill to make needed clarifications in the law to aid in the administration of the Indian Reservation Road and Bridge Program to better meet the transportation needs in Indian country.

There is an enormous need for physical infrastructure on Indian lands throughout the country. This infrastructure is necessary for Indian tribes and their citizens to carry out emergency services, law enforcement, and the transportation of goods and services.

In addition, physical infrastructure is just as important for Indian communities as it is for other communities because Indian economies are still in need of significant investment and private sector activity.

When entrepreneurs or investors are calculating whether to invest in any community they look first to see if basic building blocks are there: roads, highways, electricity, potable water, and other factors.

So for Indian communities an efficient federal roads financing and construction system holds the key to healthier economies and higher standards of living for their members.

In 1998, Congress enacted the Transportation Equity Act of the Twenty-First Century (''TEA–21'') to authorize Federal surface transportation programs with the goals of improved highways, increased safety, protecting the environment, and increased economic growth.

In passing TEA–21, Congress approved several Indian amendments that I was happy to propose to require a negotiated rule-making to determine the allocation formula to allow the kind of flexibility needed for an Indian country-wide formula; as well as a provision to ensure that all TEA funds set aside for Indians would be made available to tribes that choose to enter contracts under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, P.L. 93–638, as amended.

On October 20, 1999, the Committee on Indian Affairs, which I chair, held an oversight hearing on the Indian reservation roads program and TEA–21. From testimony and other evidence presented it is evident that there remain serious obstacles to a more efficient functioning of TEA–21 in Indian communities. I am sorry to say that one of the obstacles appears to be the administration of the program by the Bureau of Indian Affairs itself.

The Indian reservation roads program is set up in such a way that the roads funding is transferred from the Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration [FHWA] to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which in turn allocates the funds to Indian tribes based on a pre-existing formula.

Although reservation roads compose 2.63 percent of the Federal highway system, less than 1 percent of Federal aid had been allocated to Indian roads.

This bill would remove the so-called ''obligation limitation'' contained within TEA–21 and in effect would allow the already-authorized funds for Indians to reach the intended beneficiaries.

In 1999, the amount of funds that reached the Indian communities was $34 million less than that authorized in TEA–21 because of the obligation limitation.

This bill also authorizes the Federal Lands Highway Program to establish a Pilot Program to contract directly with Indian tribes for the administration of these tribes' roads programs. By allowing tribes to voluntary enter this program, it is intended that a better use can be made of existing resources and at the same time encourage Indian tribal self-determination.

Under current law, the BIA is authorized to use ''up to 6 percent'' of the roads funding for oversight and administration of the Indian roads program. If it was not clear in 1998, it should be clear now that these funds are not intended to be available to subsidize other BIA roads operations nor are they intended to be used for any other purposes.

The bill I am introducing today contains an amendment that clarifies the ''up to 6 percent'' language by reiterating Congress' intention that the figure was and is intended as a maximum, not a minimum, funding level with regard to BIA administrative costs.

Finally, with regard to the option to tribes to administer these funds and programs, the bill clarifies that all Indian reservation roads program funds are to be made available to Indian tribes which want to assume the administration of their reservation roads program under Public Law 93–638.

The bill also seeks to eliminate the current redundancy is required health and safety certification by allowing tribes the option of meeting statutorily required Health and Safety Standards without the need for a second, duplicative effort by the BIA. It is important to note that the standards themselves will not change, nor will the need for tribal compliance with those standards change.

Mr. President, that is a brief description of the amendments in this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support them.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2283

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Indian Tribal Surface Transportation Act of 2000''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) OBLIGATION LIMITATION.—Section 1102(b) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (23 U.S.C. 104 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(9) under section 1101(a)(8)(A).''.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 202(d)(3) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a demonstration project under which all funds made available under this title for Indian reservation roads and for highway bridges located on Indian reservation roads as provided for in subparagraph (A), shall be made available, upon request of the Indian tribal government involved, to the Indian tribal government for contracts and agreements for the planning, research, engineering, and construction described in such subparagraph in accordance with the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

''(ii) EXCLUSION OF AGENCY PARTICIPATION.—In accordance with subparagraph (B), all funds for Indian reservation roads and for highway bridges located on Indian reservation roads to which clause (i) applies, shall be paid without regard to the organizational level at which the Federal lands highway program has previously carried out the programs, functions, services, or activities involved.

''(iii) SELECTION OF PARTICIPATING TRIBES.—

''(I) PARTICIPANTS.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may select not to exceed 12 Indian tribes in each fiscal year from the applicant pool described in subclause (II) to participate in the demonstration project carried out under clause (i).

''(bb) CONSORTIA.—Two or more Indian tribes that are otherwise eligible to participate in a program or activity to which this title applies may form a consortium to be considered as a single tribe for purposes of becoming part of the applicant pool under subclause (II).

''(II) APPLICANT POOL.—The applicant pool described in this subclause shall consist of each Indian tribe (or consortium) that—

''(aa) has successfully completed the planning phase described in subclause (III);

''(bb) has requested participation in the demonstration project under this subparagraph through the adoption of a resolution or other official action by the tribal governing body; and

''(cc) has, during the 3-fiscal year period immediately preceding the fiscal year for which participation under this subparagraph is being requested, demonstrated financial stability and financial management capability through a showing of no material audit exceptions by the Indian tribe during such period.

''(III) PLANNING PHASE.—An Indian tribe (or consortium) requesting participation in the project under this subparagraph shall complete a planning phase that shall include legal and budgetary research and internal tribal government and organization preparation. The tribe (or consortium) shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subclause to plan and negotiate participation in such project.''.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Section 202 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(f) INDIAN RESERVATION ROAD, ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed 6 percent of the contract authority amounts made available from the Highway Trust Fund to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be used to pay the administrative expenses of the Bureau for the Indian reservation roads program and the administrative expenses related to individual projects that are associated with such program. Such administrative funds shall be made available to an Indian tribal government, upon the request of the government, to be used for the associated administrative functions assumed by the Indian tribe under contracts and agreements entered into pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

''(2) HEALTH AND SAFETY ASSURANCES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an Indian tribe or tribal organization may commence construction that is funded through a contract or agreement under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act only if the Indian tribe or tribal organization has—

''(A) provided assurances in the contract or agreement that the construction will meet or exceed proper health and safety standards;

''(B) obtained the advance review of the plans and specifications from a licensed professional who has certified that the plans and specifications meet or exceed the proper health and safety standards; and

''(C) provided a copy of the certification under subparagraph (B) to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.''.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 2286. A bill to establish the Library of Congress Financial Management Act of 1999, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1999

● Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2286

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Library of Congress Financial Management Act of 1999''.

TITLE I—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REVOLVING FUND

SEC. 101. AVAILABILITY OF FUND FOR SERVICE ACTIVITIES.

The Librarian of Congress is authorized—

(1) to establish Fund service units to carry out Fund service activities; and

(2) to make the library products and services constituting Fund service activities available for purchase through Fund service units at rates estimated by the Librarian to be adequate to recover the direct and indirect costs of the activities, with respect to each Fund service unit, over a reasonable period of time.

SEC. 102. FUND SERVICE ACTIVITIES.

The Fund service activities that may be conducted by Fund service units are—

(1) preparation of research reports, translations, analytical studies, and related services for departments and other entities of the Federal Government;

(2) centralized acquisition of publications and library materials in any format, information, research, and library support services; training in library and information services; and related services for departments and other entities of the Federal Government;

(3) decimal classification development;

(4) gift shop and other sales of items associated with collections, exhibits, performances, and special events of the Library of Congress;

(5) location, copying, storage, preservation and delivery services for library document and audio-visual materials, not including basic domestic interlibrary loan services; and international interlibrary lending;

(6) special events and programs; performances, exhibits, workshops, and training; and

(7) cooperative acquisitions of foreign publications and research materials and related services on behalf of participating institutions.

SEC. 103. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REVOLVING FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Library of Congress Revolving Fund. The Fund shall be available to the Librarian of Congress without fiscal year limitation, for the conduct of Fund service activities operated by the Library on a cost-recovery basis. Obligations for Fund service activities are limited to the total amounts specified in the appropriations act for any fiscal year. The Fund shall consist of amounts deposited under subsection (b) and credits under subsection (c).

(b) CAPITAL; AMOUNTS DEPOSITED.—The Fund shall consist of—

(1) amounts from funds appropriated to the Library of Congress that the Librarian may temporarily transfer to the Fund for capitalization of the Fund, in which case the Fund shall reimburse the Library for amounts so transferred before the period of availability of the Library appropriation expires;

(2) any amounts transferred as capital from the fund authorized under section 207(b)(2) of Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–55) (as such section was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act);

(3) any obligated, unexpended balances existing as of September 30, 2000, or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later, attributable to the activities specified in section 102 that the Library conducts, which balances the Librarian may transfer to the Fund notwithstanding the requirements of section 1535(d) of title 31, United States Code;

(4) upon the transfer of an activity of the Library of Congress to a Fund service unit, the difference between—

(A) the total value of the supplies, inventories, equipment, gift fund balances, and other assets of the activity; and

(B) the total value of the liabilities (including the value of accrued annual leave of employees) of the activity; and

(5) any amounts appropriated by law for the purposes of the Fund.

(c) CREDITS.—The Fund shall be credited with all amounts received by Fund service units with respect to Fund service activities, including—

(1) fees, advances, and reimbursements;

(2) gifts or bequests of money or property for credit to the Fund;

(3) receipts from sales and exchanges of property;

(4) payments for loss or damage to property;

(5) receivables, inventories, and other assets; and

(6) amounts appropriated by law.

(d) ADVANCES OF FUNDS.—Participants in Fund services activities shall pay by advance of funds in all cases where it is determined by the Librarian that there is insufficient capital otherwise available in the Fund. Advances of funds also may be made by agreement between the participants and the Librarian.

(e) INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENT FOR FUND SERVICE UNITS.—Separate accounts of the Fund shall be maintained with respect to individual Fund service units.

(f) EXCESS FUNDS.—Any unobligated and unexpended balances in the Fund that the Librarian determines to be in excess of amounts needed for activities financed by the Fund shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt. For the purpose of the preceding sentence the term ''amounts needed for activities financed by the Fund'' means the direct and indirect costs of the activities, including the costs of purchasing, shipping, and binding of books and other library materials; supplies, materials, equipment and service needed in support of the activities; salaries and benefits; general overhead; and travel.

(g) MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—In the operation of Fund activities, the Librarian is authorized to enter into contracts for the lease and acquisition of goods and services (including severable services) for a period that begins in one fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year, and to enter into multiyear contracts for the acquisition of property and services, in the same manner and to the same extent as the head of an executive agency may enter into such contracts under sections 303L and 304B, respectively, of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (41 U.S.C. 253l and 254c).

(h) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 31 of each year, the Librarian shall submit to Congress an audited financial statement for the Fund for the preceding fiscal year. The audit shall be conducted in accordance with Government Auditing Standards for financial audits issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title—

(1) the term ''departments and other entities of the Federal Government'' means any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, including executive departments, military departments, independent establishments, wholly owned Government corporations, and entities in the legislative and judicial branches, and includes any department, agency or instrumentality of the District of Columbia government;

(2) the term ''Fund'' means the Library of Congress Revolving Fund established under section 103;

(3) the term ''Fund service activities'' means the library information products and services described in section 102;

(4) the term ''Fund service unit'' means an organizational entity of the Library of Congress that, at the direction of the Librarian, is partially or fully sustained through the Fund; and

(5) the term ''Librarian'' means the Librarian of Congress.

SEC. 105. REPEAL.

Section 207 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–55) is repealed.

SEC. 106. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall take effect on October 1, 2000.

TITLE II—CATALOGING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

SEC. 201. AVAILAB1LITY OF CATALOGING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Librarian of Congress is authorized to make cataloging products and services, created by the Library of Congress, available for purchase at prices that reflect as closely as practicable the cost of distribution over a reasonable period of time. The amounts received for such products and services shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Library of Congress, to remain available until expended for necessary distribution of such products and services.

(b) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ''cataloging products and services'' means those bibliographic products and services, in any format now known or later developed, that are used by libraries and library organizations, including other Library-created data bases, and related technical publications.

SEC. 202. REPEAL.

The paragraph beginning ''The Librarian of Congress'' under the heading ''PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING'' in the first section of the Act entitled ''An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes'', approved June 28, 1902 (2 U.S.C. 150), is repealed.

SEC. 203. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendment made by this title shall take effect on October 1, 2000.

TITLE III—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AMENDMENTS

SEC. 301. ADDITION OF BOARD MEMBER.

The first sentence of the first paragraph of the first section of the Act entitled ''An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes,'' approved March 3, 1925 (2 U.S.C. 154) is amended by inserting ''and vice chairman'' after ''chairman.''

SEC. 302. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF BOARD MEMBER TERM.

The first paragraph of the first section of such Act (2 U.S.C. 154) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: ''Upon the request of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, any member whose term has expired may continue to serve on the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board until the earlier of (A) the date on which such member's successor is appointed, or (B) the end of the two-year period beginning on the date such member's term expires.''.

SEC. 303. TRUST FUND BOARD QUORUM.

The third sentence of the first paragraph of the first section of such Act (as amended by section 302) (2 U.S.C. 154) is amended by striking ''Nine'' and inserting ''Seven''.●

By Mr. L. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. 2287. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

BREAST CANCER AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ACT OF 2000

Mr. L. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined today by Senator HARRY REID in introducing the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act of 2000. This bill would establish research centers that would be the first in the nation to specifically study the environmental factors that may be related to the development of breast cancer. The lack of agreement within the scientific community and among breast cancer advocates on this question highlights the need for further study.

It is generally believed that the environment plays some role in the development of breast cancer, but the extent of that role is not understood. The Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act of 2000 will enable us to conduct more conclusive and comprehensive research to determine the impact of the environment on breast cancer. Before we can find the answers, we must determine the right questions we should be asking.

While more research is being conducted into the relationship between breast cancer and the environment, there are still several issues that must be resolved to make this research more effective.

There is no known cause of breast cancer.—There is little agreement in the scientific community on how the environment affects breast cancer. While studies have been conducted on the links between environmental factors like pesticides, diet, and electromagnetic fields, no consensus has been reached. There are other factors that have not yet been studied that could provide valuable information. While there is much speculation, it is clear that the relationship between environmental exposures and breast cancer is poorly understood.

There are challenges in conducting environmental research.—Identifying links between environmental factors and breast cancer is difficult. Laboratory experiments and cluster analyses, such as those in Long Island, New York, cannot reveal whether an environmental exposure increases a woman's risk of breast cancer. Epidemiological studies must be designed carefully because environmental exposures are difficult to measure.

Coordination between the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Cancer Institute (NCI), and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS).—NCI and NIEHS are the two institutes in the NIH that fund most of the research related to breast cancer and the environment; however, comprehensive information specific to environmental effects on breast cancer is not currently available.

This legislation would establish eight Centers of Excellence to study these potential links. These ''Breast Cancer Environmental Research Centers'' would provide for multidisciplinary research among basic, clinical, epidemiological and behavioral scientists interested in establishing outstanding, state-of-the-art research programs addressing potential links between the

environment and breast cancer. The NIEHS would award grants based on a competitive peer-review process. This legislation would require each Center to collaborate with community organizations in the area, including those that represent women with breast cancer. The bill would authorize $30 million for the next five years for these grants.

''Genetics loads the gun, the environment pulls the trigger,'' as Ken Olden, the Director of NIEHS, frequently says. Many scientists believe that certain groups of women have genetic variations that may make them more susceptible to adverse environmental exposures. We need to step back and gather evidence before we come to conclusions—that is the purpose of this bill. People are hungry for information, and there is a lot of inconclusive data out there, some of which has no scientific merit whatsoever. We have the opportunity through this legislation to gather legitimate and comprehensive data from premier research institutions across the nation.

According to the American Cancer Society, each year 800 women in Rhode Island are diagnosed with breast cancer, and 200 women in my state will die of this terrible disease this year. We owe it to these women who are diagnosed with this life-threatening disease to provide them with answers for the first time.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting and cosponsoring this important legislation, and ask unanimous consent that the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2287

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act of 2000''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among American women.

(2) In 1999, 175,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and more than 43,000 are expected to die from this disease.

(3) The National Action Plan on Breast Cancer, a public private partnership, has recognized the importance of expanding the scope and breadth of biomedical, epidemiological, and behavioral research activities related to the etiology of breast cancer and the role of the environment.

(4) To date, there has been only a limited research investment to expand the scope or coordinate efforts across disciplines or work with the community to study the role of the environment in the development of breast cancer.

(5) In order to take full advantage of the tremendous potential for avenues of prevention, the Federal investment in the role of the environment and the development of breast cancer should be expanded.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES; AWARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RESEARCH CENTERS REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS RELATED TO BREAST CANCER.

Subpart 12 of part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285L et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following section:

''SEC. 463B. RESEARCH CENTERS REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS RELATED TO BREAST CANCER.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Institute, after consultation with the advisory council for the Institute, shall make grants to public or nonprofit private entities for the development and operation of not more than 8 centers for the purpose of conducting multidisciplinary and multi-institutional research on environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer. Each such center shall be known as a Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Center of Excellence.

''(b) RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND INFORMATION AND EDUCATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each center under subsection (a) shall, with respect to the purpose described in such subsection—

''(A) conduct basic epidemiologic, population-based and clinical research outreach activities;

''(B) develop protocols and conduct for training, including continuing education programs, of physicians, scientists, nurses, and other health and allied health professionals; and

''(C) disseminate information to such professionals and the public.

''(2) STIPENDS FOR TRAINING OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.—A center under subsection (a) may use funds under such subsection to provide stipends for health and allied health professionals enrolled in programs described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

''(c) COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNITY.—Each center under subsection (a) shall establish and maintain ongoing collaborations with community organizations in the geographic area served by the center, including those that represent women with breast cancer.

''(d) COORDINATION OF CENTERS; REPORTS.—The Director of the Institute shall, as appropriate, provide for the coordination of information among centers under subsection (a) and ensure regular communication between such centers, and may require the periodic preparation of reports on the activities of the centers and the submission of the reports to the Director.

''(e) REQUIRED CONSORTIUM.—Each center under subsection (a) shall be formed from a consortium of cooperating institutions, meeting such requirements as may be prescribed by the Director of the Institute.

''(f) DURATION OF SUPPORT.—Support of a center under subsection (a) may be for a period not exceeding 5 years. Such period may be extended for one or more additional periods not exceeding 5 years if the operations of such center have been reviewed by an appropriate technical and scientific peer review group established by the Director of the Institute and if such group has recommended to the Director that such period should be extended.

''(g) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CENTERS.—The Director of the Institute shall, to the extent practicable, provide for an equitable geographical distribution of centers under this section.

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Such authorization is in addition to any other authorization of appropriations that is available for such purpose.''.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 2288. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Social Security Act to repeal provisions relating to the State enforcement of child support obligations and the disbursement of such support and the require the Internal Revenue service to collect and disburse such support through wage withholding and other means; to the Committee on Finance.

THE COMPASSION FOR CHILDREN AND CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Compassion for Children and Child Support Enforcement Act. This important legislation would ensure that children from single parent households will have the financial support necessary for a healthy, happy and secure childhood.

Mr. President, over one quarter of today's American children live in a single-parent household. These children are more likely to live in poverty than children living in homes where both parents are present. Children growing up in a state of poverty suffer from far reaching, long-term effects: inadequate education, lack of access to quality health care and instability arising from lack of affordable housing frequently leads to poorer health, lower earning potential and greater instability as an adult.

Tragically, the financial hardship endured by many of these children is avoidable—simply put, Mr. President, these children are suffering because their absent parent has chosen to shirk his parental obligations and refuse to provide his child with the financial support he or she deserves and so desperately needs. According to the Federal Office of Child Support in its preliminary report for 1998, over $50 billion in accumulated unpaid child support is due to over 30 million children in the United States. This dismal statistic is due to the 23 percent collection rate in cases handled by overwhelmed state agencies.

Of the children living in a household with only one present parent, 40 percent are not eligible for child support because paternity has not been established or a support order has not been issued by the courts. Of the remaining 60 percent with established paternity and a support order, only half actually receive any financial support from their absent parent and more than half will not receive the full amount of their support payments.

The Compassion for Children and Child Support Enforcement Act would work to decrease the rate of delinquent child support payments and increase the rate of paternity establishment.

Mr. President, the Department of the Treasury is in the unique position to address problems arising from a lack of resources, organization and communication which frequently arise in child support cases involving two or more jurisdictions, by allowing the Internal

Revenue Service to collect child support in the same manner that taxes are collected and then disburse the payments to the custodial parents with penalties and interest if applicable. The IRS is already the most effective means by which child support is collected under the entire state/federal child support program nexus through its system of federal tax intercepts.

By taking over responsibility of enforcing all child support orders through routine withholding of support from obligated parents and the use of the enforcement tools at its disposal to collect from delinquent parents, the Department of Treasury would significantly reduce the demands on State judicial resources now devoted to child support enforcement. And, Mr. President, by reducing the drain on State resources in the area of support enforcement, States would be able to better focus on establishing paternity for the 40 percent of children currently unable to even file for a support order due to lack of recognized paternity.

Congress failed again and again to find a way to ensure that families receive the child support that is owed to them by deadbeat parents. Despite reforms in 1984, 1988, 1993 and most recently in 1996, there have not been any significant improvements in the rate of child support collections.

The Compassion for Children and Support Enforcement Act represents a unique opportunity to pass effective and efficient child support enforcement legislation which creates state /federal partnerships by capitalizing on the strengths of the governments, agencies and networks already in place. Chairman HYDE has already introduced this legislation in the House of Representatives, where it enjoys the bipartisan support of 21 cosponsors. It is my sincerest hope that my colleagues in the Senate will follow the lead of the House and demonstrate their support for ensuring that our children receive the financial support necessary for them to grow into healthy and productive citizens.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 2289. A bill for the Relief of Jose Guadalupe Tellez Pinales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing a private relief bill on behalf a constituent of mine, Jose Pinales.

His family and friends call him Lupe, and a private relief bill is his only hope to avoid being separated from the people and the country he loves. Lupe was brought to the United States sixteen years ago, when he was two years old, by his uncle, Miguel Landeros. Mr. Landeros, now a U.S. citizen, never formally adopted Lupe. Not until recently did Lupe learn that he was not a U.S. citizen, when he tried to enlist in the United States Marines, to serve what he believed was his country.

The United States is the only country Lupe knows. It's the country he loves, and wishes to serve. Lupe grew up reciting the pledge of allegiance to the United States along with the rest of the children in his class at Jefferson Elementary School. He is now a Senior at Fort Madison High School in Iowa, and works part-time as he prepares to graduate this spring. This young man has almost completed a milestone in his life and has a dream of joining the United States Marines upon graduation. It wasn't until Lupe sought to fulfill this dream did he learn that not only was he not a U.S. citizen, but he was in possible danger of being forced to go to Mexico, a country where the people and customs are foreign to him. He doesn't even speak the language.

Faced with Lupe's plight, the generous people of Fort Madison have rallied together asking for our support in passing a private relief bill for him. My office has been inundated with letters and petitions from citizens imploring us to allow Lupe to fulfill his dream and serve our great nation and not be forced to a country he doesn't know.

Lupe is a fine example of what an American citizen should be. His love and respect for his country are to be admired and rewarded. So, I ask you to join me and the citizens of Iowa, and allow Jose to serve his country by supporting this legislation.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. 2290. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the definition of contribution in aid of construction; to the Committee on Finance.

LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THE TAX TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from Nevada, Mr. REID, to clarify that water and sewage service laterals are included in the definition of contributions in aid of construction (CIAC). The bill clarifies current law by specifically stating that ''customer service fees'' are CIAC. It maintains current treatment of service charges for stopping and starting service (not CIAC). Because this is a clarification of current law, the effective date for the bill is as if included in the original legislation, which is section 1613(a) of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996.

The need for this legislation is brought about because the Department of Treasury has issued proposed regulations to provide guidance on the definition of CIAC. Despite the fact that Congress specifically removed language concerning ''customer services fees'' in its amendment in 1996, the Department added the language back into the proposed regulation specifying that such fees are not CIAC. They then defined the term very broadly to include service laterals, which traditionally and under the most common state law treatment would be considered CIAC.

The Senator from Nevada and I, along with many of our colleagues here in this chamber, worked hard over the course of a number of years to restore the pre-1986 Act tax treatment for water and sewage CIAC. In 1996, we succeeded in passing our legislation. It was identical to pre-1986 law with three exceptions. Two of the changes were made in response to a Treasury Department request. The third removed the language dealing with ''service connection fees'' primarily because of potential confusion resulting from the ambiguity of the term. The sponsors of the legislation were concerned that the IRS would use this ambiguity to exclude a portion of what the state regulators consider CIAC.

As part of our efforts, we developed a revenue raiser in cooperation with the industry to make up any revenue loss due to our legislation, including the three changes. This revenue raiser extended the life, and changed the method, for depreciating water utility property from 20 year accelerated to 25-year straight-line depreciation. As a consequence of this sacrifice by the industry, our CIAC change made a net $274 million contribution toward deficit reduction.

It is my belief that the final revenue estimate done by the Joint Committee on Taxation on the restoration of CIAC included all property treated as CIAC by the industry regulators including specifically service laterals. In an October 11, 1995 letter to me, the Joint Committee on Taxation provided revenue estimates for the CIAC legislation. A footnote in this letter states, ''These estimates have been revisited to reflect more recent data.'' The industry had only recently supplied the committee with comprehensive data, which reflected total CIAC in the industry including service laterals.

I urge my fellow Senators to join with us in supporting this clarification of current law.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 2291. A bill to provide assistance for efforts to improve conservation of, recreation in, erosion control of, and maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat of the Missouri River in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the Missouri River is one of our nation's greatest natural resources. Millions of visitors travel to the river each year to hunt, camp and fish. Millions more Americans rely on the Missouri's federal dams for affordable electricity. And, tens of thousands of South Dakotans depend upon the river as their only source of clean drinking water.

The river is rich in history. For thousands of years, Native Americans have lived along the river, and countless sites of deep spiritual and cultural importance to tribes line its shores. The river was also part of the route used by Lewis and Clark as they explored our nation. As we approach the bicentennial of that journey, it is expected that

millions of Americans will visit the Missouri River to retrace their steps.

Because the river is so important to the economy of our nation and to its heritage, it is critical that we meet head-on the growing array of challenges that it is facing. That is why I am introducing the Missouri River Restoration Act of 2000. This legislation will provide critically needed resources to ensure that future generations will continue to benefit from the river as we do today.

I am deeply concerned by the dramatic changes that we have witnessed since the construction of four federal dams on the river in South Dakota decades ago. These dams, which have prevented billions of dollars of flood-related damage downstream to cities like St. Louis, have altered the natural flow of the river. Sediment that used to be carried downstream, giving the river its nickname of ''Big Muddy,'' is now being deposited in South Dakota's reservoirs, Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe, Lake Francis Case and Lewis and Clark Lake.

The siltation of the river is having a dramatic impact. In the cities of Pierre and Ft. Pierre, it has raised the water table and flooded shoreline homes. Already, Congress has had to authorize a $35 million project to relocate hundreds of affected families, and the Corps of Engineers has been forced to curtail the generation of electricity at Oahe dam in the wintertime to prevent additional flooding. In the town of Springfield, the economy has suffered a decline in tourism because few boaters can navigate the tons of silt that have clogged the river.

The problem will only grow more serious in the future. Each year, the river's tributaries deliver more than 40 million tons of sediment to the reservoirs. It is estimated that in less than 75 years, Lewis and Clark lake—the smallest of the reservoirs—will fill with sediment completely. The lake, and the development and recreation the lake has created for cities like Springfield and Yankton, will disappear altogether.

The economic impact of these changes on South Dakota would be very serious. Currently, visitors to counties bordering the Missouri River spend over $85 million each year. Anglers spend over $200 million in the state, and support more than 5,400 jobs. The loss of the Missouri's fisheries to sedimentation and the decline in the number of visitors to the river would have grave economic consequences. Furthermore, limitations imposed on electrical generation and flood control caused by sedimentation will have a dramatic impact in states throughout our region, as electricity prices and damages from flooding increase.

In addition to the problems caused by the siltation of the river, the river has faced a growing amount of erosion. While erosion is natural on all rivers, its pace has picked up on the Missouri due to the operation of the dams. Erosion has destroyed thousands of acres of farmland and is a serious threat to irreplaceable sites of spiritual importance to Indian tribes. Thousands of sites, ranging from burial grounds to campsites, are found up and down the Missouri River in South Dakota. It is unacceptable to let them wash away into the river. We must respect all those who came before us, and preserve this part of our nation's heritage.

Last January, Governor Bill Janklow, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Chairman Mike Jandreau and I hosted a Missouri River Summit in the city of Springfield to bring together the best minds in the state to find a solution to these pressing problems. Over 400 South Dakotans attended this meeting and provided their thoughts and ideas. Virtually all those in attendance agreed that there is a critical need for more resources to improve conservation, to stop erosion and to help communities better utilize the river. The Missouri River Restoration Act of 2000 will help us to meet these goals as soon as possible.

This legislation, which I have developed in consultation with Governor Janklow of South Dakota, Chairman Jandreau and other state leaders, would establish a $200 million federal trust fund to provide the resources necessary to address the critical needs of the Missouri River watershed. Of these funds, 30 percent would be set aside for projects in Indian reservations or administered by Indian tribes.

Trust fund revenues would be administered by a 25-member ''Missouri River Trust'' composed of all the river's major stakeholders. Each of South Dakota's nine Indian tribes would appoint one member, as would the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota. The remainder would be appointed by the Governor, and must equally represent environmental, agricultural, hydropower and other river interests. In consultation with appropriate federal agencies, the Trust must develop a plan for the use of trust fund revenues that will reduce the siltation of the river by improving conservation in fragile riparian lands, better protect Indian cultural and historical sites, reduce erosion and improve our ability to recreate on the river. It will also be responsible for reviewing grant proposals to meet these goals.

Funding decisions would be made by a 5-member Executive Committee. To ensure that its decisions are balanced and represent the best interests of the state, the Executive Committee must be composed of members representing tribal, hydropower, agricultural, environmental and state government interests.

By establishing a trust fund and administrating board that effectively represents all stakeholders, we can provide South Dakota with the tools it needs to preserve the Missouri River for generations to come. I hope my colleagues will give this important legislation their support.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the Sioux Falls Argus Leader be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MISSOURI RIVER TRUST FUND IS WORTHY IDEA

GOOD MANAGEMENT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO STATE'S ECONOMY

Nothing has chiseled South Dakota's personality and tailored its economy quite like the Missouri River. Though, it geographically divides the state into East River and West River, it is the lifeblood that unites the state as one.

The powerful waters of the Missouri River, which once determined survival for early settlers, are central today to the state's economic well-being and its quality of life.

Growing communities like Sioux Falls—and smaller towns like Pipestone, Minn.—look to the river as a future water source to sustain residential and industrial growth.

Yet, riverside landowners have seen acres of their property swept away by the unruly river while others watch tons of silt clog the channel, increasing lowland flooding and killing recreational opportunities.

The millions of tons of silt that accumulate in the river also have negatively affected wildlife and recreation.

Properly managed, its waters can nurture the environment, enhance recreation and tourism opportunities and support growing communities.

However, the practices that controlled the Missouri River in past decades do not necessarily well serve state residents today. With the dawn of the 21st century, it's time to rethink and revamp policies established in the 1940s and '50s.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has begun tweaking longstanding practices to improve habitat for fish and birds along North America's largest reservoir system. It also has developed a plan to address the sediment buildup near Pierre and Fort Pierre.

It is unacceptable, however, to allow the problems to be addressed in a piecemeal fashion. The reasons are clear. Consider:

Visitors spent an estimated $85.2 million in 1998 on lodging, food and beverage in countries along the Missouri River.

In 1996, anglers on South Dakota waterway spent $206.4 million in the state, generated more than $8 million in state sales taxes, and supported more than 5,400 jobs.

Last year, 1.6 million people visited recreation areas along the Missouri River to hike, hunt, fish and participate in water sports.

More than 300,000 South Dakotans will ultimately receive clean and safe drinking water from the Missouri River through the Mid-Dakota, Mni Wiconi, WEB and proposed Lewis and Clark water systems.

The four hydroelectric dams of the Missouri River provide cheap, clean hydroelectric power to about 3.5 million people in the Missouri River Basin. Rural customers benefit the most from this low-cost power supply.

If something isn't done soon, tourism, recreation and hydropower generation will be hobbled. Homeowners and businesses will be hurt.

To this end, we support Tom Daschle, D–S.D., who is pressing federal legislation to create a ''Missouri River Trust Fund'' to protect and enhance the river. The fund would support efforts to reverse the sediment buildup and short erosion that have taken place on the river since construction of federal dams in the 1960s. It also would pay for improvements in recreation, conservation and the protection of cultural sites. It would also extend the ability of the dams to generate affordable electricity for the region.

A trust fund would ensure that a steady source of revenue would be available to address the problems for years to come.

Daschle is rallying support of federal, state, local and tribal leaders and wants to secure the first installment this year.

The sooner the better.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 660

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 660, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the medicare program of medical nutrition therapy services furnished by registered dietitians and nutrition professionals.

S. 796

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

S. 818

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 818, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study of the mortality and adverse outcome rates of medicare patients related to the provision of anesthesia services.

S. 1155

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1155, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 1159

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1159, a bill to provide grants and contracts to local educational agencies to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for all kindergarten through 12th grade students.

S. 1276

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1276, a bill to prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

S. 1412

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1412, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the reporting requirements regarding higher education tuition and related expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 1438

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1438, a bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

S. 1941

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1941, a bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to fire departments and fire prevention organizations for the purpose of protecting the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.

S. 1993

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1993, a bill to reform Government information security by strengthening information security practices throughout the Federal Government.

S. 2068

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2068, a bill to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from establishing rules authorizing the operation of new, low power FM radio stations.

S. 2112

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2112, a bill to provide housing assistance to domestic violence victims.

S. 2123

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2123, a bill to provide Outer Continental Shelf Impact assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

S. 2161

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2161, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a 1 year moratorium on certain diesel fuel excise taxes and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer amounts to the Highway Trust Fund to cover any shortfall.

S. 2225

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2225, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a deduction for qualified long-term care insurance premiums, use of such insurance under cafeteria plans and flexible spending arrangements, and a credit for individuals with long-term care needs.

S. 2242

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2242, a bill to amend the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 to improve the process for identifying the functions of the Federal Government that are not inherently governmental functions, for determining the appropriate organizations for the performance of such functions on the basis of competition, and for other purposes.

S. 2262

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2262, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to institute a Federal fuels tax holiday.

S. 2263

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2263, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to institute a Federal fuels tax holiday.

S. 2265

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2265, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to preserve marginal domestic oil and natural gas well production, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 87

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 87, a concurrent resolution commending the Holy See for making significant contributions to international peace and human rights, and objecting to efforts to expel the Holy See from the United Nations by removing the Holy