

(a) UNDERSTANDING.—The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following understanding, which shall be included in the instrument of ratification:

PROHIBITION OF EXTRADITION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The United States understands that the protections contained in Article 16 concerning the Rule of Specialty would preclude the surrender of any person extradited to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka from the United States to the International Criminal Court contemplated in the Statute adopted in Rome, Italy, on July 17, 1998, unless the United States consents to such surrender; and the United States shall not consent to the transfer of any person extradited to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka by the United States to said International Criminal Court unless the Statute establishing that Court has entered into force for the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as required by Article II, section 2 of the United States Constitution.

(b) DECLARATION.—The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following declaration, which shall be binding on the President:

TREATY INTERPRETATION.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the constitutionally based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in Condition (1) of the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27, 1988, and Condition (8) of the resolution of ratification of the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, approved by the Senate on May 14, 1997.

(c) PROVISIO.—The resolution of ratification is subject to the following proviso, which shall not be included in the instrument of ratification to be signed by the President:

SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Nothing in this Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

S. 3157. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to establish restrictions regarding the qualifications of physicians to prescribe the abortion drug commonly known as RU-486; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. 3158. A bill to shift Impact Aid funding responsibility for military connected children and property from the Department of Education to the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ASHCROFT:

S. 3159. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify provisions relating to the use of accrued compensatory time by certain public employees; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 3160. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Abel and Mary Nicholson House, Elsinboro Township, Salem County, New Jersey, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes;

to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. KYL, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DODD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. SESSIONS):

S. Res. 366. A resolution expressing the Sense of the Senate on the Certification of Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. 3158. A bill to shift Impact Aid funding responsibility for military connected children and property from the Department of Education to the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

"EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR MILITARY CONNECTED CHILDREN ACT OF 2000"

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, today I am introducing the "Educational Assistance for Military Connected Children Act of 2000," legislation that would transfer from the Department of Education to the Department of Defense financial responsibility for impact aid payments used to support the education of military dependents.

The impact aid program is authorized as Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965. Unlike other ESEA programs, however, impact aid payments are not used to support specific educational activities. Rather, these payments serve as general aid to local educational agencies to replace tax dollars which are foregone as the result of the presence of the Federal government. For example, Federal property—such as military installations—is not subject to property taxes. In addition, under the terms of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, many military personnel do not pay taxes in the States and localities where their children attend school.

Replacing lost revenues that would otherwise have been available to support local schools is an obligation of the Federal government in those cases where the revenue loss is directly related to Federal action. The Department of Education, through the impact aid program, provides nearly \$1 billion each year for this purpose.

Over the past two years, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions has been reviewing all ESEA programs. In the course of that review, I have come to the conclusion that the children of military personnel would be better served if the impact aid provided on their behalf were offered through the Department of Defense.

For one thing, DOD officials are in a far better position than are Education Department personnel to assess the needs of schools on or near military bases and to be aware of activities—such as downsizing or the construction or renovation of base housing—which can have a major effect on the amount of the impact aid assistance available to a school. In many cases, my committee has been asked, after the fact, to address specific impact aid problems which have confronted schools as a result of such decisions.

In addition, problems such as inadequate funding, overcrowded conditions, and lengthy delays in the issuance of impact aid payments could be better addressed if their resolution were the responsibility of those who are most familiar with the needs of these schools and their students.

On a number of occasions in the past, defense-related legislation has included provisions which have directly changed impact aid or have supported parallel programs. I do not see that the interests of schools or students are best served by this duplication of effort.

The Department of Defense currently offers a variety of services to military dependents—ranging from child care to health services. I believe the education of these children to be equally important. The legislation I am offering today is, I believe, a good starting point for impact aid reform designed to improve the educational opportunities available to military dependents.

Mr. ASHCROFT:

S. 3159. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify provisions relating to the use of accrued compensatory time by certain public employees; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FAMILY FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ACT

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a very important piece of legislation. This bill continues my effort to help working parents balance the demands between work and family.

Over the past five years, we have been talking about the difficulty that parents have balancing work and family obligations. I do not think there are two values that are more highly or intensely admired in America than these. The first one is the value we place on our families. We understand that more than anything else the family is an institution where important things are learned, not just knowledge imparted but wisdom is obtained and understood in a family which teaches us not just how to do something but teaches us how to live.

The second value which is a strong value in America and reflects our heritage is the value of work. Americans admire and respect work. The difficult issue that face us as a nation, is how are we going to resolve these tensions? I think that is one of the jobs, that we

have to try and make sure we build a framework where people can resolve those tensions. Since 1965, the amount of time parents spend with their children has dropped 40 percent and a 1993 study that found that 66 percent of adults surveyed nationwide wanted to spend more time with their children.

This tension between the workplace and the home place, juxtaposed or set in a framework of laws created in the 1930's that does not allow us flexibility, is a problem. For example, you might be asked to do overtime over and over and over again, and you do overtime, and then you are paid time and a half. But at some point, you would rather have the time than the money. If the employer agreed to it voluntarily—both parties—we ought to let that happen. Right now, it is against the law. According to a number of surveys, this is what Americans want. For example, a poll by Money magazine found that 64 percent of the American people—and 68 percent of women—would rather have their overtime in the form of time off, than in cash wages. Eighty-two percent said they supported the Republican's plan to give working men and women more control over their hard-earned time. Money magazine, May 1997.

In an attempt to address these work and family tensions, in each of the last three Congresses, I have introduced legislation. Each of these bills provide flexible working arrangements—or “flex-time,” and compensatory time off—or “comp time.”

The comp time provisions in the Family Friendly Workplace Act (S. 1241) would permit employees to choose, if the employer agreed, to be compensated with time-and-a-half compensatory time off for overtime hours worked in lieu of time-and-a-half pay—whenever time is more valuable than financial compensation to the employee. This gives hourly employees the ability to meet their family obligations while still taking home a full paycheck.

The flex time provisions would allow private sector hourly employees to work biweekly work schedules the same as federal employees have been able to since 1978. Rather than being limited to 40 hours in a seven-day period, private sector workers could schedule 80 hours over a two-week period in any combination if their employers agree. Overtime would have to be paid for any hours ordered by the employer in excess of those in the designated biweekly work schedule. For example, if an employer asked an employee to work 45 hours in a week when the employee was scheduled to work only 35 hours under the biweekly work schedule, the employer would be required to pay the employee 10 hours of overtime compensation. This is true even though absent the agreement, the employer would only be required to pay the employee five hours of overtime.

When these provisions were developed, I took seriously the concerns raised by my constituents that ade-

quate protections had to be contained in the bill to make sure this was a real choice made by employees—not employers. Both of the provisions were designed to do just that. In the Family Friendly Workplace Act employers cannot require accepting compensatory time off in lieu of over time pay as a condition of employment. Nor can they require employees to work flex time as a condition of employment. In addition, such agreements to work these alternative work schedules have to be in writing, signed by the employee. Coercion into these programs—or even attempted coercion—is strictly prohibited and contain severe penalties.

Due to the nature of comp time, there also are protections specific to that program. Employers would be prohibited from coercing, or attempting to coerce, employees into using or not using their comp time. The bill requires employers to cash-out their employees' comp time bank at the end of each year or in the alternative, within thirty days of their employees' request. These cash-out provisions serve two important purposes. First, it ensures that employers who offer the option of comp time do not do so with the belief that it will give them ability to avoid paying overtime. Second, it also structures comp time programs with a built-in incentive for employers to allow employees to use their comp time when it is needed by the employee.

Today, I am introducing legislation to provide these superior protections to state and local government workers. First, it will prohibit the practice of requiring employees to accept comp time as a condition of employment. It also will require state and local governments to cash-out comp time banks at the end of each year or within thirty days of request by the employees. Finally, it will specifically prohibit state and local governments from forcing employees to use their accumulated comp time against their wishes. It is those workers who are giving up time with their families—they should be able to use it to spend time with their families. These protections will impact 290,405 workers in Missouri, or approximately twelve percent of the workforce.

No doubt, state and local governments will be concerned about the cost of cashing out these comp time banks or changing their scheduling patterns in order to allow workers to use their accumulated comp time. As a former Governor, I understand these concerns. However, I have to take seriously the practice that can no longer be called isolated incidents. Forcing employees to work over time takes away time from their families. Our police officers, fire fighters, corrections' officers, and other state and local government workers should have the choice whether that time should be compensated with time or money. They know what best fits their needs and should not be forced—with the blessings of the federal government—into giving up that choice.

Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 3160. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Abel and Mary Nicholson House, Elsinboro Township, Salem County, New Jersey, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ABEL AND MARY NICHOLSON HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY ACT OF 2000

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Abel and Mary Nicholson House National Historic Site Study Act of 2000. This bill would require the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Abel and Mary Nicholson House located in Elsinboro Township, Salem County, New Jersey, as a unit of the National Park System. As part of the study the Secretary would also be required to consider management alternatives to create an administrative association with the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. The bill I am introducing today would authorize the National Park Service to acquire this land in compliance with the service's standard rules and regulations.

Mr. President, the Abel and Mary Nicholson House is prized for its architectural and historical significance to, not only my state, but, our entire nation. It is a unique resource which can provide unparalleled opportunities for studying our national cultural and natural heritage. Situated along Alloway Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River, the house is surrounded by an intact cultural landscape of farm fields, wetlands and forests. The original access to the house was from the creek, as rivers were the highways of 18th century America.

The Abel and Mary Nicholson House is a Delaware Valley, brick, patterned-end mansion constructed in 1722. The original portion of the house has existed for 280 years with only routine maintenance, no major remodeling or restoration, and without the intrusion of either electricity or a central heating system. It stands alone as the only known, pristine survivor of an Anglo-American building tradition that existed for three quarters of a century.

The Nicholson House is changing the thinking of architectural historians about the construction and use of rooms in the earliest houses of the Delaware Valley. The house has been called an architectural Rosetta stone that provides new insight to our understanding of the use and function of interior space during the 18th century. Additionally, Mr. President, an 1859 addition to the house enhances the significance of the property with a similar level of architectural integrity.

Mr. President, the Abel and Mary Nicholson House also has cultural significance in its well-documented associations with the earliest Quaker settlement in North America and the first permanent English settlement in New

Jersey. Abel Nicholson arrived in New Jersey at the age of three. He was brought to New Jersey by his father, Samuel Nicholson, a follower of John Fenwick. They arrived in 1675, seven years before William Penn arrived to settle Philadelphia. John Fenwick was the founder of Greenwich and Salem, New Jersey, the first permanent English-speaking settlements on the Delaware River.

Samuel Nicholson purchased 2,000 acres in Elsinboro Township, New Jersey and a 16-acre lot in the City of Salem where he constructed a home. It was in the Salem house that the first Salem Meeting of the Society of Friends was organized in 1676. In 1680, Samuel Nicholson donated the Salem house to the Salem Meeting and relocated to the Elsinboro property. In 1693, Abel Nicholson married Mary Tyler, the daughter of another Quaker. Abel and Mary Nicholson built the present house, in 1722, which historians believe either replaced or abutted the earlier structure built by his father.

Mr. President, the Nicholson House represents the Mid-Atlantic region's colonial history and traditions. Because of its architectural integrity and what it is teaching scholars about how 18th century building spaces were used, it is considered to transcend regional significance and ranks as one of America's iconic early structures.

Mr. President, the Abel and Mary Nicholson House is a national treasure that deserves consideration for preservation and protection so it can continue to teach future generations of Americans about the contributions and lives of the early Americans. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3160

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 "Abel and Mary Nicholson House National Historic Site Study Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Abel and Mary Nicholson House, located in Elsinboro Township, Salem County, New Jersey, was built in 1722;

(2) the original section of the House is the only pristine, surviving portion of a Delaware Valley brick patterned-end house featuring a diaper or diamond pattern in glazed bricks in the gable wall of the building, and less elaborate decorations of checkered string courses on the other 3 walls;

(3) the original section of the House—

(A) contains early paint, original hinges, locks, shelving, floorboards, roof framing, and chimneypieces; and

(B) has received only routine maintenance and no major remodeling, and is without the intrusion of either electricity or a central heating system;

(4) the 1859 addition to the House enhances the significance of the property with a similar level of architectural integrity;

(5) the House has well-documented associations with the earliest Quaker settlement in North America;

(6) the House and surrounding property may be available for acquisition from a willing donor; and

(7) the House is—

(A) 1 of the most significant "first period" houses surviving in the Delaware Valley; and

(B) an architectural Rosetta stone on the domestic life of the first 2 generations of settlers in the Delaware Valley.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **HOUSE.**—The term "House" means the Abel and Mary Nicholson House, located in Elsinboro Township, Salem County, New Jersey.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 4. STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the State of New Jersey—

(1) carry out a study on the suitability and feasibility of designating the House as a unit of the National Park System;

(2) consider management alternatives to create an administrative association with the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route; and

(3) submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings of the study.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The study under subsection

(a) shall be conducted in accordance with Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.).

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 260

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 260, a bill to make chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, permanent, and for other purposes.

S. 345

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 345, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to remove the limitation that permits interstate movement of live birds, for the purpose of fighting, to States in which animal fighting is lawful.

S. 662

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 662, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program.

S. 1020

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1020, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitra-

tration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor 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. 1446

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1446, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an additional advance refunding of bonds originally issued to finance governmental facilities used for essential governmental functions.

S. 1536

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1536, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend authorizations of appropriations for programs under the Act, to modernize programs and services for older individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1726

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1726, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat for unemployment compensation purposes Indian tribal governments the same as State or local units of government or as nonprofit organizations.

S. 2031

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2031, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit the issuance of a certificate for subminimum wages for individuals with impaired vision or blindness.

S. 2476

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2476, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to prohibit any regulatory impediments to completely and accurately fulfilling the sufficiency of support mandates of the national statutory policy of universal service, and for other purposes.

S. 2580

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2580, a bill to provide for the issuance of bonds to provide funding for the construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.

S. 2764

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), and the Senator from

Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2764, a bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 to extend the authorizations of appropriations for the programs carried out under such Acts, and for other purposes.

S. 2778

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2778, a bill to amend the Sherman Act to make oil-producing and exporting cartels illegal.

S. 2912

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2912, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to remove certain limitations on the eligibility of aliens residing in the United States to obtain lawful permanent residency status.

S. 2938

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2938, a bill to prohibit United States assistance to the Palestinian Authority if a Palestinian state is declared unilaterally, and for other purposes.

S. 2939

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2939, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for energy efficient appliances.

S. 2963

At the request of Mr. BRYAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2963, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make publicly available Medicaid drug pricing information.

S. 2986

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2986, a bill to limit the issuance of regulations relating to Federal contractor responsibility, to require the Comptroller General to conduct a review of Federal contractor compliance with applicable laws, and for other purposes.

S. 3009

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3009, a bill to provide funds to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

S. 3020

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S.

3020, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to revise its regulations authorizing the operation of new, low-power FM radio stations.

S. 3068

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3068, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to remove certain limitations on the eligibility of aliens residing in the United States to obtain lawful permanent resident status.

S. 3089

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 3089, a bill to authorize the design and construction of a temporary education center at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

S. 3095

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3095, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to remove certain limitations on the eligibility of aliens residing in the United States to obtain lawful permanent resident status.

S. 3101

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) were added as cosponsors of S. 3101, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow as a deduction in determining adjusted gross income the deduction for expenses in connection with services as a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States.

S. 3112

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3112, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure access to digital mammography through adequate payment under the Medicare system.

S. 3120

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3120, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to modify restrictions added by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996.

S. 3127

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3127, a bill to protect infants who are born alive.

S. 3137

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Michigan

(Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3137, a bill to establish a commission to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

S. 3147

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3147, a bill to authorize the establishment, on land of the Department of the Interior in the District of Columbia or its environs, of a memorial and gardens in honor and commemoration of Frederick Douglass.

S. CON. RES. 135

At the request of Mr. ROBB, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 135, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

S.J. RES. 52

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 52, a joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding.

S. RES. 292

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 292, a resolution recognizing the 20th century as the "Century of Women in the United States".

SENATE RESOLUTION 366—EX- PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CERTIFICATION OF MEXICO

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. KYL, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DODD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 366

Whereas Mexico will inaugurate a new government on 1 December 2000 that will be the first change of authority from one party to another;

Whereas the 2nd July election of Vincente Fox Quesada of the Alliance for Change marks an historic transition of power in open and fair elections;

Whereas Mexico and the United States share a 2,000 mile border, Mexico is the United States' second largest trading partner, and the two countries share historic and cultural ties;

Whereas drug production and trafficking are a threat to the national interests and the well-being of the citizens of both countries;

Whereas U.S.-Mexican cooperation on drugs is a cornerstone of policy for both countries in developing effective programs to stop drug use, drug production, and drug trafficking; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

(a) The Senate, on behalf of the people of the United States