

and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. 1485. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to submit a report on Indian tribal school construction funds to certain committees of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. Res. 199. An original resolution directing the Senate Legal Counsel to bring a civil action to enforce a subpoena of the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters to William H. Kennedy III; from the Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. Res. 200. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago should be considered for accession to the North American Free Trade Agreement; to the Committee on Finance.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. 1485. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to submit a report on Indian tribal school construction funds to certain committees of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

##### TRIBAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS LEGISLATION

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today, I am introducing legislation that would require the Department of Interior to report to Congress within 30 days on the availability of unobligated tribal school construction funds. These are funds that were appropriated for construction in a previous fiscal year, but never spent.

Tribal schools have a deplorable backlog of needed construction and repairs. Indian children continue to attend school in dilapidated and even condemned buildings despite congressional efforts to correct the problems over the last several decades. Many in Congress are interested in finding ways to finance the cost of these needed improvements in the face of limited Federal resources. However, the first step is to determine and account for funds previously appropriated. This accounting is necessary in order to consider financing options.

I sincerely regret that it takes legislation to request an accounting of these unobligated funds. The distinguished chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, Senator MCCAIN, and I repeatedly have asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] for a report, but the BIA has refused to provide this information. I sincerely hope that this refusal is not due to mismanagement of this particular BIA account. Therefore,

in light of the BIA's failure to accurately account for its own budget, legislation is necessary. I look forward to hearing from the BIA on this matter and will work with my colleagues on this important issue. The bottom-line goal is to provide native American children a positive, healthy, and safe environment to learn.

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. 1485

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

#### SECTION 1. REPORT ON FUNDING OF FACILITY IMPROVEMENT, REPAIR, AND CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the amounts made available to the Department of the Interior for facility improvement, repair, and new construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs under part B of title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.).

(b) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report prepared under subsection (a) shall—

(1) for each of fiscal years 1992 through 1995, specify—

(A) the amounts made available to the Department of the Interior for facility improvement, repair, and new construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs under part B of title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.); and

(B) any amount of those amounts that were not obligated during the fiscal year for which the funds were made available; and

(2) include information concerning the availability of funds for facility improvement, repair, and new construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs prior to fiscal year 1992.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 582

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 582, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide that certain voluntary disclosures of violations of Federal laws made pursuant to an environmental audit shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence during a Federal judicial or administrative proceeding, and for other purposes.

S. 704

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 704, a bill to establish the Gambling Impact Study Commission.

S. 969

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI] was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 969, a bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child, and for other purposes.

S. 1169

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1169, a bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize construction of facilities for the reclamation and reuse of wastewater at McCall, Idaho, and for other purposes.

S. 1315

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1315, a bill to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center".

S. 1469

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] were added as cosponsors of S. 1469, a bill to extend the United States-Israel free trade agreement to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

S. 1473

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1473, a bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to permit the posting in space under the control of the Administrator of notices concerning missing children, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 199—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED DIRECTING THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. D'AMATO, from the Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters, reported the following original resolution:

S. RES. 199

Whereas the Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters ("the Special Committee") is currently conducting an investigation and public hearing pursuant to Senate Resolution 120, section 5(b)(1) of which authorizes the Special Committee to issue subpoenas for the production of documents;

Whereas on December 8, 1995, the Special Committee authorized the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to William H. Kennedy, III, directing him to produce certain documents to the Special Committee by 5:00 p.m. on December 12, 1995;

Whereas on December 12, 1995, the Special Counsel to the President, on behalf of the White House, and personal counsel for the President and Mrs. Clinton, submitted to the Special Committee legal objections to the compelled production of documents under the Special Committee's subpoena;

Whereas on December 12, 1995, counsel for Mr. Kennedy notified the Special Committee that, based upon the instructions of the White House Counsel's Office and personal counsel for President and Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Kennedy would not comply with the subpoena;

Whereas, having considered the legal objections that had been submitted by the White House, personal counsel for President and Mrs. Clinton, and Mr. Kennedy, on December 14, 1995, the Special Committee overruled those objections in their entirety and ordered and directed that Mr. Kennedy comply with the Special Committee's subpoena by 9:00 a.m. on December 15, 1995;

Whereas Mr. Kennedy has refused to comply with the Special Committee's subpoena as ordered and directed by the Special Committee;

Whereas, pursuant to the authority of section 5(b) of Senate Resolution 120, including the reporting provisions of section 5(b)(10), the Special Committee is authorized to report to the Senate recommendations for civil enforcement with respect to the willful failure or refusal of any person to produce before the Special Committee any document or other material in compliance with any subpoena or order;

Whereas under sections 703(b) and 705 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, title 2, United States Code, sections 288b(b) and 288d, the Senate Legal Counsel shall bring a civil action under title 28, United States Code, section 1365 to enforce a subpoena or order of a Senate committee when directed to do so by a resolution of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel shall bring a civil action in the name of the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters to enforce the Special Committee's subpoena and order to William H. Kennedy, III, and the Senate Legal Counsel shall conduct all related civil contempt proceedings.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 200—RELATIVE TO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

##### S. RES. 200

Whereas the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago meets the requirements for accession to the North American Free Trade Agreement (hereafter referred to as the "NAFTA");

Whereas the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has successfully implemented programs to liberalize the country's economy and trade regime, particularly by lowering tariffs, divesting its holdings in the production sector, and promoting private sector development;

Whereas the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has entered into a Bilateral Investment Treaty and an Intellectual Property Rights Agreement with the United States;

Whereas the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has expressed an active interest in entering into negotiations for accession to the NAFTA;

Whereas the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago seeks to ensure that the markets of North America and the markets of Trinidad and Tobago are open to each others; products and services on a reciprocal basis;

Whereas major United States-based multinational companies and successfully operating in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and access to the NAFTA would afford these companies enhanced investment security as

well as a more comprehensive legal framework for their operations in Trinidad and Tobago;

Whereas the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is a small but significant non-OPEC producer of oil and gas and has continually and significantly contributed to the energy security of the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas several United States energy companies have substantial investments in the petrochemical and hydrocarbon sectors of the economy of Trinidad and Tobago; and

Whereas many members of the Congress and the Administration have applauded the fiscal discipline which has led to the continued liberalization of the economy of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and have expressed interest in including the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in the NAFTA: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago should be deemed ready, willing, and able to undertake all of the general obligations imposed by the North American Free Trade Agreement and that the President should consider favorably the request of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to commence negotiations for accession to the NAFTA as soon as comparable negotiations with the Government of Chile are concluded.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I submit a sense-of-the-Senate resolution urging Trinidad and Tobago's accession to the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]. Trinidad and Tobago's admission to the NAFTA between the United States, Mexico and Canada is essential to ensuring continued growth and prosperity. Participation in the NAFTA and the contemplated Free Trade Agreement of the Americas will promote sustained economic development and increased commercial activity between Trinidad and Tobago and its hemisphere neighbors. Indeed, free trade in the western hemisphere would be in the common economic interest because it would be wealth-maximizing for all members.

Trinidad and Tobago is well prepared to undertake the obligations of NAFTA. As one of the most advanced economies in the Caribbean, the island nation has successfully implemented economic reforms that have deregulated industry, lowered tariff barriers, and promoted investment. Its achievements are in keeping with criteria for NAFTA eligibility that the Administration has laid out in negotiations with Chile.

Trinidad and Tobago has enjoyed good relations with the United States through the years. The two countries share a fundamental commitment to civil liberties and human rights. In recent years cooperation has included working to curtail illegal drug shipments and money laundering in the hemisphere and sharing information relating to customs modernization and reorganization. Trinidad and Tobago and the United States have long enjoyed cordial diplomatic relations as well as strong economic ties arising from the investment of United States companies in the energy sector of Trinidad and Tobago. Both countries have dedicated significant resources to the full restoration of democracy and free

market development in nearby Haiti and Cuba.

The end of the cold war has altered the nature of the U.S. interest in the Caribbean. Apart from geographic proximity, the flow of people, commodities, culture, and a shared interest in combatting drug trafficking, protection of economic interests and fragile ecosystems have bound the hemisphere together as never before. As with United States-Mexico relations, United States-Caribbean relations dramatically demonstrate the inseparability of foreign and domestic issues.

The opportunities for growth and investment for U.S. companies are increasing. The Trinidad and Tobago oil and gas industry is growing steadily, spurring growth in an increasingly diversified economy. This presents excellent opportunities for United States companies interested in conducting operations in the Caribbean as a nexus for trade with South America and the Pacific Rim through the Panama canal.

Sustainable growth can be most readily achieved in Trinidad and Tobago by its integration into the regional trade framework. Trade between Caribbean countries accounts for a mere 4 percent of their exports, and investment between the countries of the region is negligible. Trinidad and Tobago is an economic leader within CARICOM, provides most of the current investment and is major creditor in the region. The economies are small; domestic markets and intra-Caribbean markets cannot absorb production and therefore cannot foster meaningful trade expansion. Future economic prosperity for Trinidad and Tobago lies in its rapid integration into the North American market.

Economic Reform. Over the past several years, Trinidad and Tobago has created a solid macroeconomic climate through a strong governmental commitment to private-sector-led expansion and export growth. Trinidad and Tobago has had an aggressive program of divestment of public holdings in commercial companies. Fifteen companies have been divested over the past 3 years, including the generation division of the national electric company, the national airline and the iron and steel company. Divestment procedures are in progress for another 13 companies.

Trinidad and Tobago's aggressive economic reform policy decisions, rigorously implemented, have yielded positive results and created allies out of many skeptics in the business community. Despite the support for high labor standards and protection of workers' rights and despite actual reductions in unemployment—currently about 18 percent—the macro-economic reforms cannot by themselves reduce unemployment to acceptable levels.

Trinidad and Tobago's Government accounts are now tractable. The fiscal deficit, which averaged 7.2 percent in 1986–88, has been reduced to 1.7 percent over the last 5 years. In 1994, the government closed the year with a small