

for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 66—RELATIVE TO WELFARE REFORM

Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. SARBANES) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

## S. CON. RES. 66

Whereas, in enacting the Violence Against Women Act, the Congress recognized the epidemic of violence that affects all aspects of women's lives;

Whereas violence against women is the leading cause of physical injury to women, and the Department of Justice estimates that every year more than 1,000,000 violent crimes against women, including assault, rape, and murder, are committed by intimate partners of the women;

Whereas the American Psychological Association has reported that violence against women is usually witnessed by the children of the direct victims, and that such child witnesses suffer severe psychological, cognitive, and physical damage, and studies have shown that children residing in battered mothers' homes are 15 times more likely to be physically abused or neglected, and male children residing in such homes are 3 times more likely to be violent with their female partners when they reach adulthood.

Whereas violence against women dramatically affects women's workforce participation, insofar as ¼ of battered women surveyed reported that they had lost a job due, at least in part, to the effects of domestic violence, and that over ½ of battered women reported that they had been harassed by their abuser at work;

Whereas violence against women is often exacerbated as women seek to gain economic independence, and often increases when women attend school or training programs, and batterers often prevent women from attending such programs, and often sabotage their efforts at self-improvement;

Whereas numerous studies have shown that at least 60 percent of battered women suffer from some or all of the following symptoms: terrifying flashbacks, sleep disorders, inability to concentrate, as well as other symptoms, all of which can impair a victim's ability to obtain and retain employment;

Whereas several recent studies indicate that over 50 percent of women in welfare-to-work programs have been or currently are victims of domestic violence, and a study by the State of Washington indicates that over 50 percent of recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in that State have been so victimized;

Whereas the availability of economic support is a critical factor in a woman's ability to leave abusive situations that threaten themselves and their children, and over ½ of battered women surveyed reported that they stayed with their batterers because they lacked resources to support themselves and their children;

Whereas proposals to restructure the AFDC program may impact the availability of the economic support and the safety net necessary to enable poor women to flee abuse without risking homelessness and starvation for their families; and

Whereas proposals to restructure the AFDC program by imposing time limits and

increasing emphasis on work and job training should be evaluated in light of data demonstrating the extent to which domestic violence affects women's participation in such programs, and in light of the Congress' commitment to seriously address the issue of violence against women as evidenced by the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—*

(1) when the Congress considers proposed welfare legislation, it should seriously evaluate whether such welfare measure would exacerbate violence against women, make it more difficult for women and children to escape domestic violence, or would unfairly penalize women and children victimized by or at risk of violence;

(2) any welfare legislation enacted by the Congress should require that any welfare-to-work, education, or job placement program implemented by the States should take domestic violence into account, by providing, among other things, mechanisms for—

(A) screening and identifying recipients with a history of domestic violence;

(B) referring such recipients to counseling and supportive services;

(C) tolling time limits for recipients victimized by domestic violence; and

(D) waiving, pursuant to a determination of good cause, other program requirements such as residency requirements, child support cooperation requirements, and family cap provisions, in cases where compliance with such requirements would make it more difficult for the recipients to escape domestic violence or unfairly penalize recipients victimized by or at risk of further violence;

(3) any welfare legislation enacted by the Congress should include a provision requiring that the Comptroller General should develop and implement a comprehensive study of the incidence and effect of domestic violence on AFDC recipients, including a study of the extent to which domestic violence both precipitates and prolongs women's and children's poverty and the need for AFDC; and

(4) any welfare reform legislation adopted by the States that contains a welfare-to-work, education, or job placement program should take domestic violence into account, by providing, among other things, mechanisms for—

(A) screening and identifying recipients with a history of domestic violence;

(B) referring such recipients to counseling and supportive services;

(C) tolling time limits for recipients victimized by domestic violence; and

(D) waiving other program requirements, pursuant to a determination of good cause, such as residency requirements, child support cooperation requirements, and family cap provisions, in cases where compliance with such requirements would make it more difficult for the recipients and their children to escape domestic violence or unfairly penalize recipients victimized by or at risk of further violence.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 273—CONDEMNING TERROR ATTACKS IN SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. LOTT, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REID, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. COATS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. COVERDELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 273

Whereas on June 25, 1996, a massive truck bomb exploded at the King Abdul Aziz Air Base near Dhahran, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Whereas this horrific attack killed at least nineteen Americans and injured at least three hundred more;

Whereas the bombing also resulted in 147 Saudi casualties;

Whereas the apparent target of the attack was an apartment building housing United States service personnel;

Whereas on November 13, 1995, a terror attack in Saudi Arabia, also directed against U.S. service personnel, killed five Americans, and two others;

Whereas individuals with ties to Islamic extremist organizations were tried, found guilty and executed for having participated in the November 13 attack;

Whereas United States Armed Forces personnel are deployed in Saudi Arabia to protect the peace and freedom secured in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm;

Whereas the relationship between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been built with bipartisan support and has served the interest of both countries over the last five decades and;

Whereas this terrorist outrage underscores the need for a strong and ready military able to defend American interests.

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) condemns in the strongest terms the attacks of June 25, 1996, and November 13, 1995 in Saudi Arabia;

(2) extends condolences and sympathy to the families of all those United States service personnel killed and wounded, and to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

(3) honors the United States military personnel killed and wounded for their sacrifice in service to the nation;

(4) expresses its gratitude to the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their heroic rescue efforts at the scene of the attack and their determination to find and punish those responsible for this outrage;

(5) reaffirms its steadfast support for the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and for continuing good relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia;

(6) determines that such terror attacks present a clear threat to United States interests in the Persian Gulf;

(7) calls upon the United States Government to continue to assist the Government of Saudi Arabia in its efforts to identify those responsible for this contemptible attack;

(8) urges the United States Government to use all reasonable means available to the Government of the United States to punish the parties responsible for this cowardly bombing; and

(9) reaffirms its commitment to provide all necessary support for the men and women of our Armed Forces who volunteer to stand in harm's way.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 274—RELATIVE TO NETDAY96

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## S. RES. 274

Whereas the children of the United States deserve the finest preparation possible to face the demands of this Nation's changing information-based economy;

Whereas on March 9, 1996, California's NetDay96 succeeded in bringing together

more than 50,000 volunteers to install the wiring infrastructure necessary to connect classrooms, from kindergarten to the high school level (K-12), to the Information Superhighway and bring them the educational benefits of contemporary technology;

Whereas California's NetDay96 succeeded in wiring 3,500 K-12 schools efficiently and cost-effectively, while establishing and improving classroom information infrastructure;

Whereas NetDay96 organizers created a World Wide Web site (<http://www.netday96.com/>) with an on-line database of all schools, where individuals with a shared interest in upgrading technology in their schools can locate each other and form communities with a lasting interest in their schools;

Whereas NetDay96 stresses educational opportunity for everyone by reaching out to rural and lower income communities to equalize access to current technology;

Whereas the relationships formed on NetDay96 between schools and their communities will last well beyond March 9, 1996, and other states are already planning to organize future NetDay activities, for this October and beyond, that build and expand upon the initial achievements of the NetDay96 activities;

Whereas NetDay96 has substantially increased the visibility of educational technology issues;

Whereas NetDay96 enables schools to move into the information age through community and cyberspace-based action;

Whereas students and schools benefit from significant NetDay96 corporate sponsorship, including MCI, America Online, Netscape, Netcom, Earthlink, who all agreed to provide free Internet access to every K-12 school in California, AT&T, Pacific Bell, Sun Microsystems, and hundreds of other companies, who contributed by sponsoring individual schools, providing wiring kits, and helping to design and test the networks;

Whereas NetDay96 will help facilitate the placement of educational technology, such as computer hardware, software, Internet and technical services, and teaching aids and training material, in the hands of schools through NetDay96 activities nationwide;

Whereas NetDay96 and future NetDay activities across America will save schools and taxpayers millions of dollars in technology startup costs;

Whereas President Clinton and Vice President Gore participated in California's NetDay96 activities and support the expansion of NetDay96 activities throughout the Nation in an effort to increase the level of technology in this Nation's classrooms and to enhance the ability of children to learn; and

Whereas the Administration plans to work with NetDay96 organizers and corporate sponsors including Sun Microsystems, Cisco Systems, and BellSouth, to organize a national conference to allow States that are planning or considering NetDay96 activities to learn from each others' experience: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the organizers, coordinators, and volunteers of NetDay96 throughout the Nation should be commended for their actions;

(2) NetDay96's success in California should be used as a positive model in other States throughout the Nation, this year and in future years;

(3) NetDay96 should be expanded nationwide to assist students, parents, and schools across the country, so that they may obtain the full benefits of computer equipment and networks, strengthen their educations, and begin careers with more skills and opportu-

nities in order to help them compete more successfully in the global economy;

(4) businesses, students, parents, educators, and unions throughout the country should consider organizing NetDay96 activities in their communities to provide similar opportunities for their schools; and

(5) the Senate affirms its support of NetDay96's commitment to have United States classrooms fitted with the needed technological infrastructure for the 21st century.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to address technology and children, two of our Nation's highest investment priorities.

March 9 was a very exciting day this year in California. On March 9, more than 50,000 Californians volunteered in their neighborhood schools, installing communications cables, connecting wires and switches, and upgrading their schools for the 21st century. Throughout the State, volunteers installed the wiring infrastructure to connect thousands of elementary and secondary school classrooms to the information superhighway and provided schools with the educational benefits of contemporary technology.

March 9, named "NetDay96" by its cofounders John Gage of Sun Microsystems, one of the Nation's leading technology companies, and Michael Kaufman of KQED, a California public broadcasting station, was an old-fashioned barn-raising for the modern technology age.

Just as volunteers would gather in the Nation's early years, neighbors helping neighbors, to build homes, barns or community buildings, California's NetDay96 volunteers gathered in support of neighborhood schools. NetDay96 succeeded in wiring 3,500 schools efficiently and cost-effectively, establishing and improving our classroom information infrastructure.

Despite the State's tremendous resources and opportunities, California ranks 50th in the Nation in funds spent per student on computers. The cost of providing one computer for each student, from kindergarten to high school, would cost approximately \$6 billion for 1,159,565 computers. The NetDay96 activities will help build community involvement and ease some of the financial burden.

Today, it is my pleasure to submit a resolution in support of California's NetDay96 activities, commend NetDay organizers and volunteers and those who would work to extend the benefits of NetDay96 nationwide.

The relationships formed between schools and their communities will extend beyond March 9. Californians are already planning to organize future NetDay96 activities, building and expanding upon the earlier achievements. Congress and the President should encourage other communities to build upon the success of California's NetDay96 experience and provide the benefits of technology and education for students and schools across the country.

Several members of my California staff were among the 50,000 NetDay96

volunteers at work in schools across the State. Cathy Widener of my staff described the work at Brittan Acres Elementary School in San Carlos, California as "inspirational." Cathy attended school at Brittan Acres and her father teaches there.

Cathy noted parents and teachers were on the classroom floor, pulling cable and installing wires, as employees of California's leading high tech companies provided instructions and directed traffic.

Dalila De Lancey, principal of Freeport Elementary School, a magnet school in the Sacramento school system, indicates the school connected every classroom and library in the school. Corporate sponsors, including Apple, Hewlett-Packard, Pacific Bell, Sun Microsystems and others donated equipment needed to get the job done.

Carolyn Harper, the Elmhurst Middle School Librarian in Oakland appreciated the support from Honeywell Corp., whose volunteers brought ladders, tools, and loads of enthusiasm. NetDay96 was part of the Oakland Unified School District's effort to complete the construction of a district-wide computer network and develop a technology exchange program to recondition and install computers.

Technology companies were an important part of NetDay96 and helped to forge a partnership between California's businesses and schools to improve education for all students. Even if students don't have computers at home, at least students can have access at schools to explore, develop skills, learn, and grow.

We all agree our children deserve the finest preparation possible to face the demands of the changing information-based economy. NetDay96 helped meet these challenges, stressing educational opportunity for everyone by reaching out to rural and lower-income communities where current technology may be inadequate or incomplete.

It may surprise others to learn that the most valuable asset of NetDay96 was, in addition to the computers, wires and equipment, the commitment of thousands of volunteers who worked in their community schools. California's NetDay96 experience can be adopted in other States and communities that may not have the same number of technology companies as California's Silicon Valley.

NetDay96 sponsors found that virtually all companies today have the technology, expertise, and skills to help schools if they choose to do so. For NetDay96, technology companies were as near as the local phone or cable company. All businesses equipped to be competitive today have the necessary tools to assist schools if they have the desire and opportunity to do so. NetDay96 provided them with the opportunity. Companies can step forward.

Students, parents, and schools benefited from significant NetDay96 corporate sponsorship, including companies like MCI, AT&T, NetCom, and

Earthlink, who agreed to provide free Internet access to every elementary and secondary school in California. Other companies such as American Online, Pacific Bell, Cisco Systems, Sun Microsystems and hundreds of other companies contributed by sponsoring individual schools, providing wiring kits, and helping to design and test the networks.

With our current budget deficit, we have been doing everything we can to encourage local, volunteer solutions to difficult problems. NetDay96 and future NetDays across America can save schools and taxpayers millions of dollars in technology start-up costs by providing equipment, computer time and training for teachers through the school's corporate partners. Business sponsors and corporate volunteers were key ingredients in making NetDay96 a successful reality.

This administration deserves great credit for advancing education and technology. President Clinton and Vice President GORE joined the thousands of California's NetDay volunteers. They support the expansion of NetDay96 activities nationwide to increase the level of technology in our classrooms and enhance our children's ability to learn.

It is my pleasure to submit this resolution commending the NetDay96 co-founders, Michael Kaufman and John Gage, the dozens of corporate sponsors and business partners, and the thousands of volunteers working in community schools throughout California. The success and commitment they have shown can serve as a positive model for other States throughout the Nation, this year and in future years.

My California colleague, Senator BARBARA BOXER, joins in co-sponsoring this resolution. Together, we urge our Senate colleagues to affirm congressional support for preparing U.S. classrooms with the needed technological infrastructure for the 21st century.

In today's global economy, America's students will face challenges on an international scale. Students must graduate with the skills needed to face today's international challenges. Computers and technology can enhance education experience of children and provide a valuable complement to traditional teaching tools. Technology is not the complete solution to our complex education needs, but it is an important area that needs both our attention and our support.

I am pleased to submit this resolution to stress the value of volunteer efforts to bring technology to the classroom. With our investments in technology and students, the next generation will graduate with more of the skills they need to compete and win in the global economy.

NetDay96 was a successful effort in California and I encourage an effort to expand the effort nationwide to permit students across the country to enjoy the benefit of technology and education. I urge my Senate colleagues to support this effort.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

## THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

## ROBB (AND MCCAIN) AMENDMENT NO. 4363

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROBB (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1745) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1014. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND FOR CERTAIN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.**

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) to the maximum extent practicable, the Senate should consider the authorization of appropriation of funds for the procurement of military equipment only if the procurement is included—

(A) in the annual budget request of the Department of Defense;

(B) in the current future years defense program of the Department; or

(C) in a supplemental request list provided to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, upon request of the Committee, by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, by the military departments, by the National Guard Bureau, or by the officials responsible for the administration of the Reserves;

(2) any procurement of military equipment authorized in a defense authorization bill reported to the Senate by the Committee which procurement is not included in the annual budget request of the Department, included in the current future years defense program, or included in a supplemental request list should be listed in a separate section of the report accompanying the bill with a detailed justification of the national security interest addressed by the procurement; and

(3) any military construction project authorized in a defense authorization bill reported to the Senate by the Committee which project does not meet the criteria set forth in section 2856(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103-337; 108 Stat. 3073) should be listed in a separate section of the report accompanying the bill with a detailed justification of the national security interest addressed by the project.

## GREGG AMENDMENT NO. 4364

Mr. GREGG proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1745, *supra*; as follows:

In the appropriate place in S. 1745, insert the following new section:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ CONGRESSIONAL, PRESIDENTIAL, AND JUDICIAL PENSION FORFEITURE.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the "Congressional, Presidential, and Judicial Pension Forfeiture Act".

(b) **CONVICTION OF CERTAIN OFFENSES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8312(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (1);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "or";

(C) by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) is convicted of an offense named by subsection (d), to the extent provided by that subsection.";

(D) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (A);

(E) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting "and"; and

(F) by adding after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) with respect to the offenses named by subsection (d) of this section, to the period after the date of the conviction.".

(2) **IDENTIFICATION OF OFFENSES.**—Section 8312 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

"(d)(1) The offenses under paragraph (2) are the offenses to which subsection (a) of this section applies, but only if—

"(A) the individual is convicted of such offense committed after the date of the enactment of the Congressional, Presidential, and Judicial Pension Forfeiture Act;

"(B) the individual was a Member of Congress (including the Vice President), a congressional employee, or a Federal justice or judge at the time of committing the offense; and

"(C) the offense is punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year.

"(2) The offenses under this paragraph are as follows:

"(A) An offense within the purview of—

"(i) section 201 of title 18 (bribery of public officials and witnesses);

"(ii) section 203 of title 18 (compensation to Members of Congress, officers, and others in matters affecting the Government);

"(iii) section 204 of title 18 (practice in United States Court of Federal Claims or the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit by Members of Congress);

"(iv) section 219 of title 18 (officers and employees acting as agents of foreign principals);

"(v) section 286 of title 18 (conspiracy to defraud the Government with respect to claims);

"(vi) section 287 of title 18 (false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims);

"(vii) section 371 of title 18 (conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud the United States);

"(viii) section 597 of title 18 (expenditures to influence voting);

"(ix) section 599 of title 18 (promise of appointment by candidate);

"(x) section 602 of title 18 (solicitation of political contributions);

"(xi) section 606 of title 18 (intimidation to secure political contributions);

"(xii) section 607 of title 18 (place of solicitation);

"(xiii) section 641 of title 18 (public money, property or records); or

"(xiv) section 1001 of title 18 (statements or entries generally).

"(B) Perjury committed under the statutes of the United States in falsely denying the commission of an act which constitutes an offense within the purview of a statute named by subparagraph (A).

"(C) Subornation of perjury committed in connection with the false denial of another individual as specified by subparagraph (B)."