

by establishing an organization that is tax exempt for purposes of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and ensuring that all administrative costs will be raised separately and all postal donations will go directly into research to find the cause and cure for breast cancer; and

Whereas, The Cure Breast Cancer postal stamp donation program has received favorable attention from the media and endorsements from breast cancer organizations, corporations, medical groups, and elected officials, leading to the introduction of federal legislation to enable implementation of the Cure Breast Cancer postal stamp donation program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature memorialize the Congress and the President to enact the federal legislation that has been introduced in the House of Representatives and Senate to enable the implementation of the Cure Breast Cancer postal stamp donation program and memorialize the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service to implement this program to allow voluntary collection of supplemental breast cancer research funds; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-18. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Long Branch, California relative to allegations concerning the sale of illegal drugs; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

POM-19. A petition from a citizen of the State of Louisiana relative to the seating in the U.S. Senate of a citizen from the State of Louisiana, received on December 5, 1996; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

POM-20. A resolution adopted by the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce relative to libraries; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-21. A petition from a citizen of the State of Tennessee relative to the seating of the U.S. Senate of a citizen from the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Res. 1. A resolution informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 2. A resolution informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 3. A resolution fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 4. A resolution to elect Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 5. A resolution notifying the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 6. A resolution notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a Presi-

dent pro tempore of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. SARBANES):

S. Res. 7. A resolution commending Senator Robert Byrd for fifty years of public service; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. Res. 8. A resolution granting floor privileges; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Con. Res. 1. A concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 9, 1997, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 48; considered and agreed to.

S. Con. Res. 3. A concurrent resolution providing for a recess or adjournment of the Senate from January 9, 1997 to January 21, 1997, and an adjournment of the House from January 9, 1997 to January 20, 1997, from January 20, 1997 to January 21, 1997, and from January 21, 1997 to February 4, 1997; considered and agreed to.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1—RELATIVE TO ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. LOTT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 9th day of January 1997, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A"; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2—RELATIVE TO THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. LOTT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 3, 1997, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 47 of the One Hundred Fourth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority.

SEC. 2. That effective from January 3, 1997, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 of the One Hundred Fourth Congress, to authorize the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes, are hereby continued with the same power and authority.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3—RELATIVE TO THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. CON. RES. 3

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Thursday, January 9, 1997, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12 noon on Tuesday, January 21, 1997, or until such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until 12 noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution; and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, January 9, 1997, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Monday, January 20, 1997; that when the House adjourns on Monday, January 20, 1997, it stand adjourned until 12 noon on Tuesday, January 21, 1997; and that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, January 21, 1997; it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 4, 1997, or until 12 noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE RESOLUTION 1—RELATIVE TO INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. RES. 1

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

SENATE RESOLUTION 2—RELATIVE TO INFORMING THE PRESIDENT THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

SENATE RESOLUTION 3—RELATIVE TO FIXING THE HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 4—RELATIVE TO ELECTING SENATOR STROM THURMOND AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. RES. 4

Resolved, That Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with rule I, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 5—RELATIVE TO NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. RES. 5

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, as President pro tempore.

SENATE RESOLUTION 6—RELATIVE TO NOTIFYING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. RES. 6

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, as President pro tempore.

SENATE RESOLUTION 7—COMMENDING SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD FOR 50 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. SARBANES) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. RES. 7

Whereas, the Honorable Robert C. Byrd has dutifully and faithfully served the people of West Virginia since January 8, 1947;

Whereas, for 50 years, he had dedicated himself to improving the lives and welfare of the people of West Virginia and the United States,

Whereas, his 50-year commitment to public service has been one of total dedication to serving the people of his beloved state and to the highest ideals of public service,

Whereas, he has held more legislative offices than anyone else in the history of his state, and is the longest serving Senator in the history of his state: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the U.S. Senate congratulates the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, the senior Senator from West Virginia, for his 50 years of public service to the people of West Virginia and to the United States of America.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Senator Robert C. Byrd.

SENATE RESOLUTION 8—GRANTING FLOOR PRIVILEGES

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and passed.

S. RES. 8

Resolved, That an employee in the office of Senator Max Cleland, to be designated from time to time by Senator Cleland, shall have the privilege of the Senate floor during any period when Senator Cleland is in the Senate chamber during the 105th Congress.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 7, 1997 at 4 p.m. to hold a closed business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I would like to take a few moments to acknowledge the Sons of the American Revolution, Gen. David Humphreys Branch, and the East Haven Historical Society. In a combined effort, these three groups have placed a marker on the northeast corner of the East Haven Town Green as a memorial to the Marquis de Lafayette, general in the Continental Army. General Lafayette and his troops camped on that site en route to support the American and French forces at Providence, RI, on July 26, 1778.

The dedication took place on May 27, 1996, in observance of Memorial Day. The ceremony included planes from the Connecticut Air National Guard flying overhead. Mayor Henry Luzzi of East Haven introduced State Representative Michael P. Lawlor, 99th District, as the guest speaker. Representative Lawlor spoke of General Lafayette's concern for our newly formed Government and

his firm dedication to the cause of freedom. General Lafayette served at his own expense as a volunteer using his personal funds to supply the troops under his command and soon reached virtual bankruptcy. Additionally, he forged a friendship between two nations which has lasted to the present time. When he died in 1834, soil from each of the individual United States was placed on his grave. I commend the Sons of the American Revolution, Gen. David Humphreys Branch, and the East Haven Historical Society for their efforts and dedication to preserving the history of the United States.

MONITORING THE NEW LINE-ITEM VETO AUTHORITY

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, on the first of January, the clock began ticking on an historic 8-year experiment. The Line-Item Veto Act became effective on that date, a law that provides the President with significant new authority to cancel discretionary spending and new entitlement spending, along with an extremely limited ability to cancel new spending done through the Tax Code.

Though the version enacted was flawed in several ways, I supported this new authority to provide the President with some additional flexibility to eliminate inappropriate spending. I do not believe the line-item veto is the whole answer to our deficit problem, or even most of the answer, but it certainly can be part of the answer.

A key part of the new Presidential authority is the sunset clause. Unless Congress renews this authority, it will expire. The sunset clause will put the burden on those who want to retain the authority to demonstrate the experiment has worked.

Mr. President, though the continuing Federal budget deficits justify granting this temporary authority to the President on a trial basis, there are many extremely serious issues surrounding this proposal that merit close monitoring over the next several years. At the time I voted for the final version of this new authority last year, I announced my intention to form a line-item veto watchdog project to regularly monitor how this new law is implemented over the next 8 years, and I am pleased to take this opportunity to report on that project.

Mr. President, joining me in this line-item veto watchdog project are a number of distinguished observers of Federal policymaking, including Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute, Stephen Moore of the CATO Institute, and Demetri Coupanis on behalf of the Concord Coalition. In addition, several individuals from my home State of Wisconsin have also agreed to participate in the project. They include State Senator Lynn Adelman, State Representative Dave Travis, and attorney Fred Wade of Madison. Each of those three individuals has a deep interest in the partial veto authority granted to Wisconsin's