

likely to be very significant—the Mint estimates that the seigniorage from making a quarter is 20.2 cents, so for each additional \$100 million worth of quarters put into circulation each year for 10 years, the amount of seigniorage earned by the federal government would increase by about \$808 million over the ten-year period.

By substituting a new dollar coin for the current Susan B. Anthony, the legislation could also affect the seigniorage earned—estimated at 92 cents per coin—from circulating one-dollar coins. That increase would occur only to the extent that the public de-

manded more one-dollar coins than under current law. (According to the Mint, the federal government currently is increasing the amount of Susan B. Anthony dollars placed in circulation by about 50 million coins each year.) Because S. 1228 would not eliminate the one-dollar bill, CBO expects that any increase in circulation of the one-dollar coin would not be significant.

Previously, CBO has done estimates for proposals that would replace the one-dollar bill with a new one-dollar coin. S. 1228 would not remove the one-dollar bill from circulation. Consequently, the savings in the pro-

duction and handling of the nation's currency and the changes in seigniorage previously estimated by CBO would not apply to S. 1228.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 specifies procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. The projected changes in direct spending are shown in the following table for fiscal years 1998 through 2007. For purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, however, only the effects in the budget year and the succeeding four years are counted.

## SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON DIRECT SPENDING AND RECEIPTS

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Changes in outlays .....	1	-5	-2	-4	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Changes in receipts .....					Not applicable					

Estimated impact on State, local, and tribal governments: S. 1228 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated impact on the private sector: S. 1228 contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. However, some private-sector entities would incur costs as a result of provisions in the bill to issue a new dollar coin. Vending machine operators who choose to accept the new coin, for example, would be required to modify their machines because the electromagnetic properties of the new gold-colored dollar coin would be different from those of the Susan B. Anthony dollar (which many machines are currently equipped to accept). Costs of modification would be reduced if the new coins were used with some regularity and operators were able to eliminate bill acceptors from most vending machines. In addition, to the extent that the dollar coin circulates even modestly, depository institutions would incur some additional expenses because they bear a substantial share of processing costs for all circulating coinage. Other entities, such as mass transit authorities, would experience lower costs because coins can be collected and processed at a cost that is significantly lower than notes. Mass transit authorities, however, are generally publicly operated and therefore not included in the private sector. Nevertheless, because no provision in federal law requires any person or organization to accept a specific form of payment, including the proposed new dollar coin, S. 1228 contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: John R. Righter. Impact on the Private Sector: Matthew Eyles.

Estimated approved by: Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.●

## APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(a) appoints the following Senator to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy: The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] from the Committee on Appropriations, vice the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL].

## UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—NOMINATION OF JAMES S. GWIN

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that at 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, November 5, the Senate proceed to executive session and that there then be 10 minutes of debate, equally divided, between the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee. I further ask unanimous consent that following that debate, the Senate proceed to vote on the confirmation of Calendar No. 328, the nomination of James Gwin to be U.S. district judge in Ohio. I finally ask unanimous consent that immediately following that vote, the President be notified of the Senate's action, and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

## HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION SOUTH BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 230, H.R. 79.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 79) to provide for the conveyance of certain land in the Six Rivers National Forest in the State of California for the benefit of the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 79) was read the third time and passed.

## AMENDING THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2464, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2464) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt internationally adopted children 10 years of age or younger from the immunization requirement in section 212(a)(1)(A)(ii) of such Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this bill exempts adopted immigrant children ages 10 and under from the battery of immunizations they would normally have to receive before being allowed to enter the United States.

I share Senator ABRAHAM's disappointment that this bill does not go further. The immunization requirement which has caused so many problems for all immigrants, including the parents of adopted immigrant children, was passed as a part of last year's immigration bill. This provision requires all immigrants to receive the entire series of vaccinations recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices before they are allowed to enter the United States. During the debate of the immigration bill, significant concerns were raised that this requirement would lead to many unintended results, such as forged immunization records, unavailability of vaccines, and inadequate health care if the immigrant had an adverse reaction to a vaccine.

As a result of these concerns, the Senate passed a modified immunization provision, requiring immigrants to obtain most of their immunizations after they entered the United States, where vaccines and health care are available and adequate. Unfortunately, the Senate provisions were dropped in the conference on the final bill. Our

concerns were borne out, and the bill we are about to pass deals with part of the problems caused by the overseas immunization requirement. I had hoped we could pass a bill that exempted all immigrant children, not just adopted immigrant children, from this requirement. However, the adoptive parents are legitimately concerned about their children's health, and they deserve this relief. I urge my colleagues to approve this legislation.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2464) was read the third time and passed.

#### VETERANS' CEMETERY PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 224, S. 813.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 813) to amend chapter 91 of title 18, United States Code, to provide criminal penalties for theft and willful vandalism at national cemeteries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Cemetery Protection Act of 1997".*

#### SEC. 2. SENTENCING FOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY AT NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend the Federal sentencing guidelines to provide a sentencing enhancement of not less than 2 levels for any offense against the property of a national cemetery.

(b) *COMMISSION DUTIES.*—In carrying out subsection (a), the Sentencing Commission shall ensure that the sentences, guidelines, and policy statements for offenders convicted of an offense described in that subsection are—

- (1) appropriately severe; and
- (2) reasonably consistent with other relevant directives and with other Federal sentencing guidelines.

(c) *DEFINITION OF NATIONAL CEMETERY.*—In this section, the term "national cemetery" means a cemetery—

(1) in the National Cemetery System established under section 2400 of title 38, United States Code; or

(2) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee substitute be agreed to.

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

The committee substitute was agreed to.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 813), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

#### U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1998 AND 1999

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 237, S. 1231.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1231) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for the United States Fire Administration, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 1231 as reported by the Commerce Committee. This bill would reauthorize the programs of the U.S. Fire Administration [USFA].

As I stated when we introduced this bill, it is a tragic statistic that the United States currently has one of the worst fire records of any country in the industrial world with more than 2 million fires reported in the United States every year. Even more tragic is the fact that these fires result in over 4,500 deaths, 30,000 civilian injuries, and billions property losses.

The USFA has done a tremendous job since its creation in 1974, pursuant to the recommendation of the National Commission on Fire and Control, in reducing deaths and damage caused by fires. This bill before the Senate today will allow the USFA to continue assisting our Nation's 1.2 million member fire service in doing their job, efficiently and safely, with the best technology available.

Mr. President, the fire service is one of the most hazardous professions in the country. Firefighters not only confront daily the dangers of fire; they also are required to respond to other natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, medical emergencies, and hazardous materials spills.

Finally, we are all well aware of the recent rise in arson activities in this country. Arsonists are responsible for

over 500,000 fires every year. Arson is the No. 1 cause of all fires, and is the second leading cause of fire deaths in residences.

The USFA has initiated several measures to combat this weapon of hatred, including: community grants in high risk areas to hire part-time law enforcement officers, and to pay for law enforcement overtime and other church arson prevention activities; National Fire Academy training courses; additional training and education for arson investigators with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; arson prevention information for the general public; and juvenile arson prevention workshops. This bill allows these efforts to continue.

Mr. President, we owe our support to this Nation's 1.2 million firefighters who risk their lives every day to save the lives and property of others. By passing this bill, the USFA can continue providing the education, data analysis, training, and technology needed to enable these brave individuals to do their job as efficiently and safely as possible. This bill ensures that both firefighters and the USFA get the financial resources they need to serve the public. I encourage my colleagues to support passage of S. 1231.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1231) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1231

*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 "United States Fire Administration Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999".

#### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 17(g)(1) of the Federal Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2216(g)(1)) is amended—

- (1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (E);
- (2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (F) and inserting a semicolon; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) \$29,664,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998; and

“(H) \$30,554,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999.”

#### SEC. 3. SUCCESSOR FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended—

- (1) in section 29(a)(1), by inserting "or any successor standard to that standard" after "Association Standard 74";
- (2) in section 29(a)(2), by inserting "or any successor standard to that standard" before "which ever is appropriate";
- (3) in section 29(b)(2), by inserting "or any successor standard to that standard" after "Association Standard 13 or 13-R";
- (4) in section 31(c)(2)(B)(i), by inserting "or any successor standard to that standard" after "Life Safety Code"; and