

1979, in connection with the Iranian hostage crisis and therefore requires separate renewal of emergency authorities.

The factors that led me to declare a national emergency with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, have not been resolved. The actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including its support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and its acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that are in place by virtue of the March 15, 1995, declaration of emergency.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 1997.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measures were read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution to express the sense of the Congress concerning the application by the Attorney General for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate allegations of illegal fundraising in the 1996 presidential election campaign.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1310. A communication from the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, four rules including a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans" (FRL5696-8, 5696-6, 5697-7, 5697-3) received on March 3, 1997; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1311. A communication from the Chairman of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of recommendations concerning Medicare payment policies; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1312. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled "Veterans' Education" (RIN2900-A153) received on March 4, 1997; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-1313. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1314. A communication from the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1315. A communication from the U.S. Office of Special Counsel, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom

of Information Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1316. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1317. A communication from the Assistant Secretary (Management) and Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following report of committee was submitted on March 4, 1997:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Res. 19: A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United States opposition to the prison sentence of Tibetan ethnomusicologist Ngawang Choephel by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 392. A bill to provide an exception to the restrictions on eligibility for public benefits for certain legal aliens; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 393. A bill to clarify the tax treatment of certain disability benefits received by former police officers or firefighters; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. FAIRCLOTH) (by request):

S. 394. A bill to partially restore compensation levels to their past equivalent in terms of real income and establish the procedure for adjusting future compensation of justices and judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 395. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the method of payment of taxes on distilled spirits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SARBANES):

S. 396. A bill to amend titles 5 and 37, United States Code, to provide for the continuance of pay and the authority to make certain expenditures and obligations during lapses in appropriations; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 397. A bill to amend chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code, to extend the civil service retirement provisions of such chapter which are applicable to law enforcement officers, to inspectors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, inspectors and canine enforcement officers of the United States Customs Service, and revenue officers of the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 398. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the use of child re-

straint systems approved by the Secretary of Transportation on commercial aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 399. A bill to amend the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 to establish the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution to conduct environmental conflict resolution and training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 400. A bill to amend rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, relating to representations in court and sanctions for violating such rule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. 401. A bill to improve the control of outdoor advertising in areas adjacent to the Interstate System, the National Highway System, and certain other federally assisted highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GORTON (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 402. A bill to approve a settlement agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation District; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. FEINGOLD:

S. 403. A bill to expand the definition of limited tax benefit for purposes of the Line Item Veto Act; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committees have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. SMITH):

S. 404. A bill to modify the budget process to provide for separate budget treatment of the dedicated tax revenues deposited in the Highway Trust Fund; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committees have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 405. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the research credit and to allow greater opportunity to elect the alternative incremental credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BOND, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. BURNS):

S. 406. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide clarification for the deductibility of expenses incurred by a taxpayer in connection with the business use of the home; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. BURNS):

S. 407. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to authorize foreign investment in United States broadcast and common carrier radio licenses; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 408. A bill to establish sources of funding for certain transportation infrastructure projects in the vicinity of the border between the United States and Mexico that are necessary to accommodate increased traffic resulting from the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement, including construction of new Federal border crossing facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 392. A bill to provide an exception to the restrictions on eligibility for public benefits for certain legal aliens; to the Committee on Finance.

THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED LEGAL IMMIGRANT SUPPORT ACT OF 1997

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, last year we approved the most comprehensive welfare reform this Nation has ever known. Because the changes were so comprehensive, this body approved the bill with much reservation, particularly on the provision for the elderly and disabled legal immigrants.

Today, I correct one of the major challenges left over from the welfare reform last year that if uncorrected, will have a devastating impact on the States and counties by shifting the cost of caring for the seriously ill and destitute disabled and elderly legal immigrants who have absolutely no other means of support.

I am here to offer the Elderly and Disabled Legal Immigrant Support Act with Senator BOXER as the cosponsor in the Senate, and Congressman CAMPBELL and Congresswoman LOFGREN as sponsors in the House of Representatives.

The Elderly and Disabled Legal Immigrant Support Act of 1997 would exempt from the current ban on SSI, those elderly, disabled and/or blind legal immigrants, who came to this country prior to passage of the welfare bill—August 22, 1996, who can demonstrate that they have no family and have no other source of support. This legislation prohibits SSI for all legal immigrants coming to this country following the date of enactment of the welfare reform bill, August 22, 1996.

This legislation corrects what I believe is a grave mistake in the Federal welfare reform law—a blanket denial of SSI to all legal noncitizens, no matter how elderly, disabled, destitute and ill they may be.

Over 20 California county supervisors, both Republican and Democrat, have spoken out, in one voice, that the legal immigrant provisions of the welfare law will be disastrous for California counties and this legislation is critical for the Counties and for the country.

In California alone, 200,000 to 326,000 people may lose SSI by August 22, 1997.

Los Angeles County estimates that eliminating benefits for 93,000 legal immigrants in its county could cost up to \$236 million a year.

San Francisco estimates that 20,000 legal noncitizens may turn to the county's general assistance program, at a total cost of up to \$74 million.

Many top immigrant States and counties will also bear the burden of caring for the elderly, disabled, and blind legal immigrants who are banned from SSI.

New York—126,860 legal immigrants may lose their SSI, costing the State approximately \$240 million annually.

Florida—77,920 legal immigrants may lose their SSI, costing the State approximately \$300 million annually.

Texas—59,160 legal immigrants may lose their SSI.

Illinois—25,960 legal immigrants may lose their SSI.

New Jersey—25,500 legal immigrants may lose their SSI.

Massachusetts—25,140 legal immigrants may lose their SSI.

The Republican Governors who supported the welfare reform bill now realize that the new law, as written, will result in a huge financial cost-shift to their states.

President Clinton has also recognized that legal immigrants who become disabled after entry should not be banned from SSI and food stamps and has allocated \$13.7 billion in the 1998 budget for this population who have nowhere else to turn.

As we speak, 125,000 SSI cancellation notices are going out to elderly, disabled, and blind legal immigrants every week. Many elderly and disabled legal immigrants have absolutely no family or friends to turn to for support and will be destitute. They have no one to turn to, except county relief programs or, at worst, homeless shelters. Effective August 22 of this year, all legal immigrants currently receiving SSI will be cut from the rolls regardless of their circumstances.

I know that prior to welfare reform, the door was open for sponsors to bring in their parents and then neglect to support them or, if they are unable to support them, to know that legal immigrants were eligible for SSI. The number of noncitizens collecting SSI had increased by 477 percent in the 14 years from 1980 to 1994, while for citizens the numbers increased by 33 percent during the same period. Clearly, one can extrapolate from these statistics that legal immigrants were using SSI at 15 times the rate of citizens.

I hold the sponsors accountable for the support of legal immigrants they bring into the country who they have pledged to support. But the Federal welfare reform banning SSI for virtually all legal immigrants—even those whose sponsors cannot afford to support them, or those refugees who have no sponsors at all—will create extreme hardship for those elderly, blind, and disabled legal immigrants who are unable to support themselves.

Let me tell you the story about a 73-year-old legal immigrant in San Francisco on SSI. She was welcomed to this county from Vietnam in 1980. She was

a refugee from Communism with no family in the United States. She speaks no English and she is suffering from kidney failure. She requires dialysis three times a week. Under this new law, this 73-year-old woman will lose SSI, her only source of support. Her well-being will become the responsibility of the county.

I urge my colleagues to seriously consider and support this limited exemption from the current ban on SSI by allowing those elderly, blind, or disabled individuals, who were in the country prior to August 22, 1996, and who have no other means of support, to continue on SSI. The ban on SSI would apply to those coming into the country after August 22, 1996.

Mr. President, I ask for unanimous consent that the text of the bill and a chart on number of aliens receiving SSI payments by legal status and State be included in the RECORD.

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

S. 392

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

SECTION 1. EXCEPTION TO ELIGIBILITY RESTRICTIONS FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN LEGAL ALIENS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title V of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-1772) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 511. EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN LEGAL ALIENS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien who was lawfully present in the United States on August 22, 1996, and who lawfully resides in a State, is age 65 or older, is disabled and/or blind, as determined under paragraph (2) and/or (3) of section 1614(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)), whose family is incapable of support, and who can demonstrate that he or she has no other sufficient means of support other than that provided under the program described in subsection (b), shall be eligible to receive benefits under such program.

“(b) PROGRAM DESCRIBED.—The program described in this subsection is the program described in section 402(a)(3)(A) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)(3)(A)).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect as if included in the enactment of subtitle A of title V of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-1772).

(c) NOTICE AND REDETERMINATION.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, notify an individual described in section 511(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (as added by this Act) and who, as of such date, has been redetermined to be ineligible for the program described in section 511(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (as so added), that the individual's eligibility for such program shall be redetermined again, and shall conduct such redetermination in a timely manner.