

States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same" (18 U.S.C. 1151).

Accordingly, amending section 168(j)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code to define the term "Indian reservation" solely by reference to the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 would carry out Congress' original intent in enacting the special Indian tax incentives in 1993 by eliminating from eligibility those areas in Oklahoma which formerly were reservations but no longer satisfy the definition of a "reservation" under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. It is my understanding that, even after amending section 168(j)(6) in this manner, numerous areas within Oklahoma will remain eligible for the special tax incentives because, even though such areas are not officially designated reservations, such areas nonetheless qualify as "Indian country" under section 1151 of Title 18. Similarly, it is my understanding that lands held by Native groups under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act also would qualify as "Indian country" under section 1151 of Title 18. Thus, if section 168(j)(6) were amended to define "Indian reservation" solely by reference to the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, lands held under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act would continue to be eligible for the special Indian tax incentives. In this regard, it is my intent that, if it is brought to the attention of the tax-writing committees that there are any Indian lands that technically do not fall within the definition of "Indian reservation" under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 but which could be made eligible for the special Indian tax incentives consistent with Congress' intent in 1993, then consideration will be given to further modifying the bill I am introducing today when it is incorporated into a larger technical corrections bill.

The technical correction made by the bill would be effective as if it had been included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (that is, the technical correction would apply to property placed in service and wages paid on or after January 1, 1994). As a general matter, I oppose retroactive changes to the Internal Revenue Code. However, technical corrections to fix drafting errors in previously enacted tax legislation traditionally refer back to the original effective date to prevent taxpayers from receiving an unintended windfall. This bill corrects such a drafting error.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I am pleased today to be introducing legisla-

tion with the chairman of the Committee on Finance, Senator ROTH, to correct an unintended item contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. I want to thank the chairman for his leadership on this issue and associate myself with his statement.

Mr. President, it recently came to our attention that Internal Revenue Code section 168(j), a provision intended to help attract private industry investment to Indian reservations and similar lands that continue to be held in trust for Indian tribes and their members is benefitting private investment on "former Indian reservations" having no current connection to any Indian tribe. As a result, we are introducing legislation today that would correct the definition of "Indian reservation," under Internal Revenue Code section 168(j)(6), so that these tax incentives are available only for businesses operating on Indian reservations and similar lands.

Mr. President, it is important to note, as Chairman ROTH did, that we wish to take into consideration any Indian lands that may technically not fall within the definition of "Indian reservation," under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, but which should be made eligible for these special investment incentives. Such situations should be brought to the attention of the tax-writing committees, and we will then consider further modifications as the bill moves through the legislative process.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 61

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] were added as cosponsors of S. 61, a bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to extend eligibility for veterans' burial benefits, funeral benefits, and related benefits for veterans of certain service in the United States merchant marine during World War II.

S. 70

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 70, a bill to apply the same quality and safety standards to domestically manufactured handguns that are currently applied to imported handguns.

S. 102

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 102, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve medicare treatment and education for beneficiaries with diabetes by providing coverage of diabetes outpatient self-management training services and uniform coverage of blood-testing strips for individuals with diabetes.

S. 153

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 153, a bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to allow institutions of higher education to offer faculty members who are serving under an arrangement providing for unlimited tenure, benefits on voluntary retirement that are reduced or eliminated on the basis of age, and for other purposes.

S. 202

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 202, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age.

S. 293

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 293, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the credit for clinical testing expenses for certain drugs for rare diseases or conditions.

S. 321

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 321, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Social Security Act to provide for personal investment plans funded by employee Social Security payroll deductions, to extend the solvency of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

S. 325

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 325, a bill to repeal the percentage depletion allowance for certain hardrock mines.

S. 413

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 413, a bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to require States to verify that prisoners are not receiving food stamps.

S. 433

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the names of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 433, a bill to require Congress and the President to fulfill their Constitutional duty to take personal responsibility for Federal laws.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 18

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 18, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

SENATE RESOLUTION 57

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee

[Mr. FRIST] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 57, a resolution to support the commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

SENATE RESOLUTION 64—TO DESIGNATE NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK

Mr. ROBB submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 64

Whereas the operation of correctional facilities represents a crucial component of our criminal justice system;

Whereas correctional personnel play a vital role in protecting the rights of the public to be safeguarded from criminal activity;

Whereas correctional personnel are responsible for the care, custody and dignity of the human beings charged to their care; and

Whereas correctional personnel work under demanding circumstances and face danger in their daily work lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week of May 4, 1997 as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week." The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I submit a resolution to designate the week of May 4, 1997 as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

Mr. President, this resolution gives needed recognition to the vital role that correctional personnel play in our communities.

Correctional officers and employees put their lives on the line every day to protect the public from dangerous criminals. These brave men and women also protect incarcerated individuals from the violence of their circumstance, and they help prisoners work toward returning to lawful society.

I urge my colleagues to join with me to recognize the work and contributions of our Nation's correctional officers and employees.

SENATE RESOLUTION 65—RELATIVE TO COMPREHENSIVE CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. DORGAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 65

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM.

(A) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—Whereas spending on federal election campaigns has increased to an estimated \$2.65 billion in the most recent election cycle, a three-fold increase over campaign spending just 20 years ago, even after adjusting for inflation;

Whereas in the 1995-1996 election cycle, the Democratic party committees raised \$332 million, a 73% increase over the \$192 million raised four years earlier and the Republican party committees raised \$549 million, a 74% increase over the \$316 million they raised four years earlier;

(3) overall campaign spending for congressional races has risen from \$99 million in 1976 to \$626 million in 1996, a more than six-fold increase;

(4) since 1992, when political parties were first required to report soft money contributions to the Federal Election Commission, these contributions, which are raised outside federal election law, have tripled, from \$86 million in 1992 to over \$263 million in the last election cycle;

(5) there has been a proliferation of negative "issue" ads paid for by political parties and interest groups to influence federal elections, further increasing the cost of campaigns;

(6) as political campaigns have become longer, costlier and more negative, voter apathy has increased and voter participation in presidential elections has declined from 60% in 1948-1968, to 53% from 1972-92, to all-time low of 49% in 1996;

(7) these trends will continue if Congress fails to enact comprehensive campaign finance reform;

(8) the more than 6,700 pages of hearing records, 49 days of testimony before 8 different congressional committees, 15 committee reports from 6 different committees and 113 Senate floor votes, constitute a sufficient Senate record on campaign finance reform; and

(9) campaign finance reform has been filibustered in the Senate 17 times in the last ten years.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of comprehensive campaign finance reform that reduces spending on political campaigns and curtails the influence of special interest money in federal elections by no later than May 31, 1997 and adopt as a goal the final enactment of such legislation by no later than July 4, 1997.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, in the 1996 election cycle, unprecedented amounts of money freely flowed into and out of the campaign coffers of candidates for Federal public office. The time required to raise funds is excessive, and increasingly more expensive election campaigns have fostered the view that spending is out of control.

Campaign finance reform is long overdue. The fact that we are embarking upon an intensive scrutiny of past campaign practices should not impede our effort to move swiftly and concurrently to correct deficiencies in the present system.

We must do more than just point out the errors of the past. We must make changes for the future.

Today, Senator BYRON DORGAN and I submitted a resolution stating that it is the sense of the Senate that the Senate should proceed to consideration, by no later than May 31, 1997, of comprehensive campaign finance reform that reduces spending on political campaigns and curtails the influence of special interest money in Federal elections, and that the Senate should adopt as a goal the final enactment of such legislation by no later than July 4, 1997.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information

of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Thursday, March 19, 1997, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is on Food and Drug Administration reform. For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Thursday, March 20, 1997, 10 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Higher Education Act reauthorization. For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 18, 1997, at 9 a.m. in SR-328A to receive testimony regarding agriculture research reauthorization.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, March 18, 1997, at 10 a.m. in open session, to receive testimony from the unified commanders on their military strategies and operational requirements in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1998 and the future years defense program.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 18, 1997, to conduct a markup on S. 318, the "Homeowners Protection Act of 1997," and of certain pending nominations.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a hearing Tuesday, March 18, at 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406) on proposals to authorize State and local governments to enact flow control laws and to regulate the interstate transportation of solid waste.

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