

which do little to collect child support but rely instead on the Federal tax system to intercept the funds. My bill corrects this inequity by imposing the same distribution scheme on arrears collected through the tax intercept as it does on arrears collected by the States directly. This will ensure that families receive more of the past-due support that is owed to them, helping them to remain economically independent and to stay off welfare. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, which not only promises to help families, but will further our goals of keeping families off of public assistance.

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 640. A bill to extend the transition period for aliens receiving supplemental security income or food stamp benefits as of August 22, 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

IMPLEMENTATION DELAY LEGISLATION

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, on August 22, 1997, in nearly 100 days, approximately half a million legal immigrants in this country, currently receiving SSI, will lose their benefits. These recipients are elderly or disabled—a vulnerable part of our population.

Of the 80,000 legal immigrants at risk of losing their SSI benefits in New York State, more than 70,000 are in New York City. The city estimates that there will also be 130,000 immigrants who will lose food stamps.

According to New York City estimates, the loss of SSI and food stamps to city immigrants is a loss of \$442 million from the Federal Government to immigrants in New York City in 1998.

On April 17, I joined with my colleagues Senators CHAFEE, FEINSTEIN, MOYNIHAN, DEWINE, LIEBERMAN, and MIKULSKI to introduce legislation that will allow immigrants who were in the United States legally and were receiving SSI and food stamps on August 22, 1996 (the day the welfare reform bill was enacted) to continue to receive those benefits.

Legal immigrants who were in this country and receiving benefits at the time the welfare reform act was enacted should not have the rules changed midstream.

The legislation introduced last Thursday also allows refugees who were legally in the United States as of August 22, 1996 to receive SSI or food stamps, without a 5-year limitation. Refugees who entered after August 1996 will only be able to receive benefits for 5 years.

Congress needs time to enact legislation that will protect the most vulnerable population—the elderly and the disabled who are relying on these Federal benefits and refugees who are fleeing persecution.

Enacting a legislative fix will take time but the clock is ticking closer to August 1997, when benefits are expected to be cut.

That is why Senator CHAFEE, DEWINE, and I are introducing a bill

that will provide the necessary time for Congress to further examine options and take action.

The bill will delay the cut-off period for legal immigrants who are SSI and food stamp recipients until February 22, 1998.

A delay in implementation will also allow immigrants who are trying to naturalize an additional 6 months to complete the citizenship process. This is especially important, because under the Welfare Reform Act, a legal immigrant who becomes an American citizen is eligible for benefits as any other citizen.

The naturalization process can prove to be a bureaucratic nightmare—especially for elderly and disabled poor immigrants. These people should not be unfairly penalized for being caught in the bureaucracy.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues review the merits of this bill, as well as the Chafee-Feinstein-D'Amato bill to restore benefits to certain categories of immigrants, and hope for their passage.

By Mr. WARNER:

S.J. Res. 27. A joint resolution designating the month of June 1997, the 15th anniversary of the Marshall plan, as George C. Marshall month, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MARSHALL PLAN RESOLUTION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, today the nations of Europe enjoy historically unprecedented freedoms and economic success as democracy flourishes across the continent. This was not the case a mere 50 years ago.

I rise today to ask my colleagues and the American people to recall the state of the European Continent at the end of World War II. Like many of you, I will never forget the horrible devastation that the world witnessed in Europe: the destruction of the world's most remarkable cities; devastation of God's beautiful countryside; and the despair of the people. Europeans endured not only the ravages of two world wars, but also economic and political turmoil throughout the first half of this century. As I recall, even the elements seemed to plot against a post-World War II European recovery—one of the harshest European winters on record was in 1946.

This situation might well have precipitated renewed divisions and another war rather than a lasting peace. It was quite possible that we may have never enjoyed, in our lifetime, a Europe such as it thrives today, if it had not been for the foresight and wisdom of then-Secretary of State, and former Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George Catlett Marshall.

On behalf of the American people, George Marshall conceived and implemented one of the most benevolent acts of charity in the history of mankind. Under his stewardship, the European Recovery Program, or Marshall plan, provided over \$13 billion in eco-

nomie relief to the nations of Europe. Marshall's ingenuity and leadership restored hope and pride to a disheartened people, helping them to rebuild their cities and societies and again be positive contributors to the international community.

With the economic recovery of Western Europe came political stability. The Marshall plan, which Winston Churchill characterized as "the most unsordid act in history," enabled the re-emergence of free, democratic institutions. Today, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are successful institutions which can trace their origins to the Marshall plan.

General Marshall outlined his visionary initiative during remarks delivered at Harvard University in June 1947. That same month, he met with representatives of European nations to encourage their participation. Today, as we approach the 50th anniversary of that month, I am proud to introduce this resolution to once again acknowledge the integrity, vision, and benevolence of George Marshall, statesman and soldier, and the unparalleled importance of the Marshall plan in shaping the world of the 20th century. It is important that we continue to foster the virtues embodied in the Marshall plan; virtues which all the world continues to expect from the United States. I invite the support of my colleagues to this important legislation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 65

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 65, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that members of tax-exempt organizations are notified of the portion of their dues used for political and lobbying activities, and for other purposes.

S. 66

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 66, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage capital formation through reductions in taxes on capital gains, and for other purposes.

S. 112

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] were added as cosponsors of S. 112, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to regulate the manufacture, importation, and sale of ammunition capable of piercing police body armor.

S. 173

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 173, a bill to expedite State reviews of criminal records of applicants

for private security officer employment, and for other purposes.

S. 193

At the request of Mr. GLENN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 193, a bill to provide protections to individuals who are the human subject of research.

S. 215

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 215, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require a refund value for certain beverage containers, to provide resources for State pollution prevention and recycling programs, and for other purposes.

S. 261

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLELAND] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] were added as cosponsors of S. 261, a bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 299

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 299, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the birth of Thomas Alva Edison, to redesign the half dollar circulating coin for 1997 to commemorate Thomas Edison, and for other purposes.

S. 305

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] were added as cosponsors of S. 305, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Francis Albert "Frank" Sinatra in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions through his entertainment career and humanitarian activities, and for other purposes.

S. 320

At the request of Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 320, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide comprehensive pension protection for women.

S. 364

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 364, a bill to provide legal standards and procedures for suppliers of raw materials and component parts for medical devices.

S. 387

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 387, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of

1986 to provide equity to exports of software.

S. 389

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI] were added as cosponsors of S. 389, a bill to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes.

S. 405

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 422

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 422, a bill to define the circumstances under which DNA samples may be collected, stored, and analyzed, and genetic information may be collected, stored, analyzed, and disclosed, to define the rights of individuals and persons with respect to genetic information, to define the responsibilities of persons with respect to genetic information, to protect individuals and families from genetic discrimination, to establish uniform rules that protect individual genetic privacy, and to establish effective mechanisms to enforce the rights and responsibilities established under this Act.

S. 432

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] were added as cosponsors of S. 432, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the designation of renewal communities, and for other purposes.

S. 492

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] and the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] were added as cosponsors of S. 492, a bill to amend certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, in order to ensure equality between Federal firefighters and other employees in the civil service and other public sector firefighters, and for other purposes.

S. 505

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] were added as cosponsors of S. 505, a bill to amend the provisions of title 17, United States Code, with respect to the duration of copyright, and for other purposes.

S. 528

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Mississippi

[Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] were added as cosponsors of S. 528, a bill to require the display of the POW/MIA flag on various occasions and in various locations.

S. 537

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLELAND], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 537, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the mammography quality standards program.

S. 561

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 561, a bill to require States receiving prison construction grants to implement requirements for inmates to perform work and engage in educational activities, to eliminate certain sentencing inequities for drug offenders, and for other purposes.

S. 562

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMBERS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] were added as cosponsors of S. 562, a bill to amend section 255 of the National Housing Act to prevent the funding of unnecessary or excessive costs for obtaining a home equity conversion mortgage.

S. 597

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] were added as cosponsors of S. 597, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the medicare program of medical nutrition therapy services furnished by registered dietitians and nutrition professionals.

S. 606

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] were added as cosponsors of S. 606, a bill to prohibit discrimination in contracting on federally funded projects on the basis of certain labor policies of potential contractors.

S. 620

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] were added as cosponsors of S. 620, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide greater equity in savings opportunities for families with children, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 6

At the request of Mr. KYL, the names of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] and the Senator from Oregon

[Mr. SMITH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 6, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 7

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Federal retirement cost-of-living adjustments should not be delayed.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the display of the Ten Commandments by Judge Roy S. Moore, a judge on the circuit court of the State of Alabama.

NOTICE OF HEARING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Friday, April 25, 1997, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is "The U.S. Healthcare Workforce: Realigning to Meet the Future." For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, April 23, 1997, to receive testimony on the Administration's proposal on NATO enlargement.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on April 23, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. on the nominations of Kerri-Ann Jones of Maryland, and Jerry M. Melillo of Massachusetts, to be associate directors of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, April 23, 1997, beginning at 10 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, April 23, 1997, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on S. 261, Biennial Budgeting and Appropriations Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 23, 1997, at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing on "Gangs—A National Crisis."

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on Reauthorization of Higher Education, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 23, 1997, at 9:30 a.m.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 23, 1997, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURING AND COMPETITIVENESS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Manufacturing and Competitiveness subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on April 23, 1997, at 10 a.m. on the current state of manufacturing in the United States.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

EARTH DAY 1997

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to take a few moments to discuss our environment following Earth Day 1997.

In consideration of the 27th annual commemoration of Earth Day, the American people should remember that they have been fortunate to live in an industrialized and prosperous society that has afforded environmental protection. Growing consumer demand for parks, improved air quality, and open land for hunting and hiking is largely responsible for improving the quality and quantity of ecological resources. Advances in technology, production methods, and manufacturing practices, an offshoot of our economic growth, have resulted in less pollution.

However, Mr. President, Earth Day in 1970 was not the beginning of

environmentalism in this Nation. Rather, it was evidence of a trend. Since the turn of the century, a strong conservation movement, led by rural interests, wanted national policy that would manage those resources they depended on to survive. Beginning with the passage of the Wilderness Act, Congress responded to those interests. In the last 27 years, the United States has continued to make great strides in improving the quality of its environment.

The United States of America has become a world leader in so many environmental areas. The Clean Air Act has been strengthened, and the Clean Water Act and the reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act have improved the quality of our Nation's environment. We can take pride in the progress that has been made in the last 27 years since the first Earth day, and we have learned a great deal. We are in far better shape than we were in 1970.

According to the EPA, between 1970-95, air pollutants have decreased substantially. EPA has also observed that our rivers, lakes, and coastal waters are cleaner today than 25 years ago. Carol Browner, Administrator of the EPA, stated yesterday that the United States has the best drinking water in the world. We now recycle almost 35 percent of our municipal waste, 40 percent of all paper, and 60 percent of all aluminum cans. Our children consider recycling a way of life.

Since 1970, air pollution has been steadily declining, despite the fact that the U.S. population has increased by 28 percent and vehicle travel has increased by 116 percent. This is due in large part to advanced emissions equipment on newer cars. But we have learned as a people to change our personal habits as we demand that industry change theirs. Air pollution, for example, would continue to be greatly improved if people kept their vehicles, old and new, tuned up.

Mr. President, we know that humans will inevitably effect the environment because they are an inherent part of nature itself. We are not in a battle against the environment; rather, we now know that we are interdependent. Congress has further learned that top-down administration and imposition of regulations may not achieve the goal of true interdependence, but incentives, cooperation, respect for property rights, and more local control does. As most Americans have come to learn, if you want a better society, you build it yourself.

The term "sustainability" has come to represent our Nation's environmental goals. Activists, entrepreneurs, and scientists are being successfully linked with ecosystems. Technological advancements have shown us how to improve the environment. Programs such as the Waste-management Education and Research Consortium, or WERC, which I put together several years ago, are the future of environmental protection, not top-down regulation imposing unfunded mandates to