to choke Internet growth with excessive phone charges for Internet access.

I use the Internet on a daily basis for anything from finding the latest Batman movie clips to online chats with Vermont schools. My work on Internet issues has earned me the nickname of ''the Cyber Senator.'' I have had many nicknames in my life. Some have been better than others but I am proud of this nickname because as the Cyber Senator, I can help Vermonters. That is why the Internet is so important to me.

In two key ways, the opportunities opened by the Internet are a perfect match for Vermont.

First, cyber-selling compliments our community-centered, environmentally-conscious style. In the past 25 years, Vermonters have shown uncommon stewardship in preserving our State's quality of life. Other States that only now are discovering these values will have trouble recapturing what already has eroded. Since the Internet allows anyone to work anywhere in the world, why not in Vermont where you can enjoy a unique lifestyle?

Second, throughout this century, we Vermonters have been held back because we are not geographically near any major markets to sell our goods. Now, through the Internet, we can sell our goods in the blink of an eye to anyone in the world.

Some pioneering Vermont businesses are already venturing into cyberspace. My home page on the World Wide Web is linked to Web sites of more than 100 Vermont businesses, ranging from the Quill Bookstore in Manchester Center to Jay Peak Ski Resort. For instance, The Flying Noodle in Waterbury Center now sells about 30 percent of its gourmet pasta and sauces over the Internet and has regular customers in Japan, Guam, Germany, France, and South Korea.

We all have visions of what we want for Vermont as we enter the 21st century. My vision is that the Internet will unlock the potential for any Vermonter—and especially, our children—to stay in our beautiful state to earn a living. The Internet is a place where Vermonters can exchange ideas with people across the world with the stroke of a key or the click of a mouse.

Mr. President, I commend my colleague from Michigan for submitting this resolution. It is strongly supported by the American Electronics Association, Business Software Alliance, and many other groups devoted to the growth of Internet commerce. I urge my colleagues to support our resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE FAMILY FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ACT OF 1997

JEFFORDS AMENDMENT NO. 280

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the amendment No. 244 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY to the bill (S. 4) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide to private sector employees the same opportunities for time-and-a-half compensatory time off, biweekly work programs, and flexible credit hour programs as Federal employees currently enjoy to help balance the demands and needs of work and family, to clarify the provisions relating to exemptions of certain professionals from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. . APPLICATION OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938 TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section 413(d)(2) of title 3, United States Code, is amended by striking ''October 1, 1998'' and inserting ''October 1, 1997''.

SPECTER AMENDMENT NO. 281

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 278 submitted by him to the bill, S. 4, supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

''(iii) UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION.—It shall be an unlawful act of discrimination for an employer to request, directly or indirectly, that an employee accept compensatory time off in lieu of monetary overtime compensation, or to qualify the availability of work for which overtime compensation is required upon employee's request for or acceptance of compensatory time off in lieu of monetary overtime compensation. This clause does not apply to an offer of compensatory time off by an employer to all employees or a class of employees. Any person who violates the provisions of this clause shall be subject to the penalties contained in Section 16(a) of this Act.''.

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 282

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 260 submitted by Mr. WELLSTONE to the bill, S. 4, supra; as follows:

Strike all and insert:

On page 28, after line 16 insert the following:

(d) PROTECTIONS FOR CLAIMS RELATING TO COMPENSATORY TIME OFF AND FLEXIBLE CREDIT HOURS IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 507(a)(3) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''$4,000'' and inserting ''$6,000'';

(2) by striking ''for—'' and inserting the following: ''provided that all accrued compensatory time (as defined in section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 207) or all accrued flexible credit hours (as defined in section 13(A) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938) shall be deemed to have been earned within 90 days before the date of the filing of the petition or the date of the cessation of the debtor's business, whichever occurs first, for—''; and

(3) in subparagraph (A), by inserting before the semicolon the following: ''or the value of unused, accrued compensatory time (as defined in section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 207)) or the value of unused, accrued flexible credit hours (as defined in section 13A of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938)''.

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 283

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 270 submitted by Mr. KENNEDY to the bill, S. 4, supra; as follows:

Strike all and insert:

On page 28, after line 16, insert the following:

(d) PROTECTIONS FOR CLAIMS RELATING TO COMPENSATORY TIME OFF AND FLEXIBLE CREDIT HOURS IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 507(a)(3) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''$4,000'' and inserting ''$6,000'';

(2) by striking ''for—'' and inserting the following: ''provided that all accrued compensatory time (as defined in section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 207) or all accrued flexible credit hours (as defined in section 13(A) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938) shall be deemed to have been earned within 90 days before the date of the filing of the petition or the date of the cessation of the debtor's business, whichever occurs first, for—''; and

(3) in subparagraph (A), by inserting before the semicolon the following: ''or the value of unused, accrued compensatory time (as defined in section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 207)) or the value of unused, accrued flexible credit hours (as defined in section 13A of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938)''.

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 284

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 262 submitted by Mr. WELLSTONE to the bill, S. 4, supra; as follows:

To the matter proposed to be stricken add the following:

( ) FLEXIBLE AND COMPRESSED WORK SCHEDULE PROGRAMS.—

(1) REPEAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) The table of sections for chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking the following item:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS'';

and

(ii) by striking the items relating to subchapter II.

(B) Section 6103 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (d).

(C) Subchapter I of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the following:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS''.

(D) Section 3401(2) of title 5, United States Code is amended by striking ''(or 32 to 64 hours during a biweekly pay period in the case of a flexible or compressed work schedule under subchapter II of chapter 61 of this title)''.

(E) Section 116 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616i) is amended by striking subsection (c).

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 285

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 274 submitted by Mr. KENNEDY to the bill, S. 4, supra; as follows:

To the matter proposed to be stricken, add the following:

( ) FLEXIBLE AND COMPRESSED WORK SCHEDULE PROGRAMS.—

(1) REPEAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

(A) The table of sections for chapter 61 title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking the following item:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS'';

and

(ii) by striking the items relating to subchapter II.

(B) Section 6103 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (d).

(C) Subchapter I of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the following:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS''.

(D) Section 3401(2) of title 5, United States Code is amended by striking ''(or 32 to 64 hours during a biweekly pay period in the case of a flexible or compressed work schedule under subchapter II of chapter 61 of this title)''.

(E) Section 116 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616i) is amended by striking subsection (c).

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 286

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 276 submitted by Mr. DODD to the bill, S. 4, supra; as follows:

To the matter proposed to be stricken, add the following:

( ) FLEXIBLE AND COMPRESSED WORK SCHEDULE PROGRAMS.—

(1) REPEAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) The table of sections for chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking the following item:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS'';

and

(ii) by striking the items relating to subchapter II.

(B) Section 6103 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (d).

(C) Subchapter I of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the following:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS''.

(D) Section 3401(2) of title 5, United States Code is amended by striking ''(or 32 to 64 hours during a biweekly pay period in the case of a flexible or compressed work schedule under subchapter II of chapter 61 of this title)''.

(E) Section 116 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616i) is amended by striking subsection (c).

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 287

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 271 submitted by Mr. KENNEDY to the bill, S. 4, supra; as follows:

To the matter proposed to be stricken, add the following:

( ) FLEXIBILE AND COMPRESSED WORK SCHEDULE PROGRAMS.—

(1) REPEAL.—Subchaptr II of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) The table of sections for chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking the following item:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS'';

and

(ii) by striking the items relating to subchapter II.

(B) Section 6103 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (d).

(C) Subchapter I of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the following:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS''.

(D) Section 3401(2) of title 5, United States Code is amended by striking ''(or 32 to 64 hours during a biweekly pay period in the case of a flexible or compressed work schedule under subchapter II of chapter 61 of this title)''.

(E) Section 116 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616i) is amended by striking subsection (c).

THE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 1997

FEINSTEIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 288

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1122) to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Post-Viability Abortion Restriction Act.''

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN ABORTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, for a physician knowingly to perform an abortion after the fetus has become viable.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply if, in the medical judgment of the attending physician, the abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the woman or to avert serious adverse health consequences to the woman.

SEC. 3. CIVIL PENALTIES.

(a) ACTION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General, or any Assistant Attorney General or United States Attorney specifically designated by the Attorney General (referred to in this Act as the ''appropriate official''), may commence a civil action under this subsection in any appropriate United States district court to enforce the provisions of this Act.

(b) RELIEF.—

(1) FIRST VIOLATION.—In an action commenced under subsection (a), if the court finds that the respondent in the action has violated a provision of this Act, the court shall assess a civil penalty against the respondent in an amount not exceeding $100,000, and refer the case to the State medical licensing authority for consideration of suspension of the respondent's medical license.

(2) SECOND VIOLATION.—If a respondent in an action commenced under subsection (a) has been found to have violated a provision of this Act on a prior occasion, the court shall assess a civil penalty against the respondent in an amount not exceeding $250,000, and refer the case to the State medical licensing authority for consideration of revocation of the respondent's medical license.

(c) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the time of the commencement of an action under subsection (a), the appropriate official shall certify to the court involved that the appropriate official—

(A) has provided notification in writing of the alleged violation of this Act, at least 30 calendar days prior to the filing of such action, to the attorney general or chief legal officer of the appropriate State or political subdivision; and

(B) believes that such an action by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.

(2) LIMITATION.—No woman who has had an abortion after fetal viability may be penalized under this Act for a conspiracy to violate this section or for an offense under section 2, 3, 4, or 1512 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 4. REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish regulations—

(1) requiring an attending physician described in section 2(b) to certify that, in the best medical judgment of the physician, the abortion described in section 2(b) was medically necessary to preserve the life or to avert serious adverse health consequences to the woman involved, and to describe the medical indications supporting the judgment; and

(2) to ensure the confidentiality of all information submitted pursuant to a certification by a physician under paragraph (1).

(b) STATE REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES.—The regulations described in subsection (a) shall not apply in a State that has established regulations described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit State or local governments from regulating, restricting, or prohibiting post-viability abortions to the extent permitted by the Constitution of the United States.

DASCHLE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 289

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 1122, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Comprehensive Abortion Ban Act of 1997''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) As the Supreme Court recognized in *Roe v. Wade*, the government has an ''important and legitimate interest in preserving and protecting the health of the pregnant woman . . . and has still another important and legitimate interest in protecting the potentiality of human life. These interests are separate and distinct. Each grow in substantiality as the woman approaches term and,