

for any loan or other investment to, issuing any extension of credit to, or making any investment in, a person or entity described in subparagraph (A); and

(G) prohibit departments and agencies of the United States and United States nationals from entering into any contract with a person or entity described in subparagraph (A) for the procurement or other provision of goods or services from such person or entity.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall not impose sanctions under this subsection—

(i) in the case of the procurement of defense articles or defense services—

(I) under contracts or subcontracts that are in effect on October 1, 1997 (including the exercise of options for production quantities to satisfy United States operational military requirements);

(II) if the President determines that the person or entity to whom the sanctions would otherwise be applied is a sole source supplier of essential defense articles or services and no alternative supplier can be identified; or

(III) if the President determines that such articles or services are essential to the national security; or

(ii) in the case of—

(I) products or services provided under contracts or binding agreements (as such terms are defined by the President in regulations) or joint ventures entered into before October 1, 1997;

(II) spare parts;

(III) component parts that are not finished products but are essential to United States products or production;

(IV) routine servicing and maintenance of products; or

(V) information and technology products and services.

(B) IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.—The President shall not apply the restrictions described in paragraph (1)(B) to a person described in paragraph (1)(A), if the President, after consultation with the Attorney General, determines that the presence of the person in the United States is necessary for a Federal or State judicial proceeding against a person or entity described in paragraph (1)(A).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) AFFILIATE.—The term “affiliate” does not include any United States national engaged in a business arrangement with a person or entity described in paragraph (1)(A).

(B) COMPONENT PART.—The term “component part” means any article that is not usable for its intended function without being embedded or integrated into any other product and, if used in the production of a finished product, would be substantially transformed in that process.

(C) FINISHED PRODUCT.—The term “finished product” means any article that is usable for its intended function without being embedded in or integrated into any other product, but does not include an article produced by a person or entity other than a person or entity described in paragraph (1)(A) that contains parts or components of a person or entity described in paragraph (1)(A) if the parts or components have been substantially transformed during production of the finished product.

(D) INVESTMENT.—The term “investment” includes any contribution or commitment of funds, commodities, services, patents, processes, or techniques, in the form of—

(i) a loan or loans;

(ii) the purchase of a share of ownership;

(iii) participation in royalties, earnings, or profits; and

(iv) the furnishing of commodities or services pursuant to a lease or other contract,

but does not include routine maintenance of property.

(E) NORINCO.—The term “Norinco” refers to China North Industries Group.

(F) POLY.—The term “Poly” refers to China Poly Group, also known as Polytechnologies Incorporated or BAOLI.

(G) UNITED STATES NATIONAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term “United States national” means—

(I) any United States citizen; and

(II) any corporation, partnership, or other organization created under the laws of the United States, any State, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—The term “United States national” does not include a subsidiary or affiliate of corporation, partnership, or organization that is a United States national if the subsidiary or affiliate is located outside the United States.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF COMPANIES OWNED BY THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY.—

(1) PUBLICATION.—Not later than January 31 each year, the Secretary of State shall publish in the Federal Register a list of each corporation or other business entity that was owned in whole or in part by the People's Liberation Army of the People's Republic of China as of December 31 of the preceding year.

(2) PROTECTION OF SOURCES AND METHODS.—In publishing a list under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take appropriate actions to ensure the protection of sources and methods of gathering intelligence.

AMENDMENT NO. 391

On page 155, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

**SEC. 1612. PROMOTION OF DEMOCRATIC VALUES IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

(a) STUDENT, CULTURAL, AND LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the aggregate amount utilized and made available by the Director of the United States Information Agency in fiscal year 1998 for programs and grants relating to student, cultural, and legislative exchange activities in or with the People's Republic of China may not be less than an amount equal to twice the aggregate amount utilized and made available for such programs and grants in fiscal year 1997.

(b) RADIO FREE ASIA.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total amount of grants made to Radio Free Asia in fiscal year 1998 under section 309 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6208) may not be less than an amount equal to twice the amount of grants made to Radio Free Asia in fiscal year 1997 under that section.

(c) NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount of the grant made to the National Endowment for Democracy by the Director of the United States Information Agency in fiscal year 1998 for purposes of programs relating to the People's Republic of China may not be less than an amount equal to twice the amount of the grant made to the Endowment in fiscal year 1997 for purposes of such programs.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate that the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management will also

include S. 881, a bill to provide for a land exchange involving the Warner Canyon ski area and other land in the State of Oregon.

The hearing will be held on Wednesday, June 18, 1997, at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Small Business will hold a hearing entitled “Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997.” The hearing will be held on June 24, 1997, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

For further information, please contact Paul Cooksey at 224-5175.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

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 Monday, June 16, 1997 at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on: “State-Sanctioned Discrimination in America.”

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be permitted to meet on June 16, 1997 at 2 p.m. for the purpose of a hearing.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TAX BENEFITS AT BROWNFIELDS

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, this week, the Senate Finance Committee will begin consideration of the tax portion of this year's budget agreement. I strongly support the pro-family and pro-growth portions of that package and I intend to discuss these provisions at a later time. Today, I wanted to address the Senate regarding a smaller tax issue of interest to the State of Michigan and communities nationwide—targeting tax benefits at brownfields.

Mr. President, brownfields are abandoned commercial and industrial properties which are suspected of being environmentally contaminated. Earlier this year, I visited several locations in Michigan which fit this definition, and I want to relate to the Senate why this is an issue of national importance. It is an issue of community renewal, economic growth, job creation, and environmental remediation.

Heatherwood Farms in Lansing, MI is a good example of how brownfields affect all these issues. Located in a middle-class residential neighborhood with several other commercial properties, it was the former site of an industrial

warehouse for over 50 years. According to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, assessment work is needed to verify whether the property is contaminated with PCB's, chemical solvents, asbestos, and other contaminants.

Mr. President, who will conduct this work? The former owners are bankrupt. The State government doesn't have the resources to investigate every abandoned industrial site in Michigan. And potential purchasers are scared away by tax and environmental laws that combine few benefits with unlimited liability.

The city of Flint faces the same dilemma, where the former site of Thrall Oil Co. now sits vacant. Economic development officials believe this property should attract future manufacturing development, but, because the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality has labelled it "contaminated," developers cannot be found.

This problem is not limited to Michigan. Across the country, there are over 30,000 sites similar to Heatherwood Farms—abandoned former industrial sites which may or may not be contaminated. A survey of Toledo, OH businesses found that environmental concerns were affecting 62 percent of the area's commercial and industrial real estate transactions. The result is lost jobs and opportunities for the residents of these communities and lower economic growth in the country as a whole.

Which brings me to my tax provision. For the past two Congresses, I have advocated changing the Tax Code to permit new owners of so-called brownfields to deduct the cost of cleaning up these sites from their income. This reform is a vast improvement over the current code, which requires companies to capitalize these costs over many years. It is a small provision which I believe will have far-reaching economic effects in attracting new owners to these abandoned properties.

It will also have positive environmental effects that we can all support. First, it will accelerate the remediation of contaminated properties. As I said previously, the State, local, and Federal governments do not have the resources to identify and clean these properties. To make progress, we must enlist the assistance and resources of the private sector. This brownfields tax provision does just that.

Second, it will protect so-called greenfields from development. When developers turn away from Heatherwood Farms and other brownfields, they turn instead to properties that have no history of industrial or commercial use. That is certainly not in the interest of communities like Lansing or Flint, and it is not conducive toward maintaining our undeveloped countryside.

Mr. President, earlier this year I joined Senators LIEBERMAN, MOSELEY-BRAUN, D'AMATO, JEFFORDS, and others

in introducing legislation which would target this tax incentive at distressed communities across the country. This legislation has the support of the administration and the United State Conference of Mayors. I encourage Senator ROTH to include this provision in his tax bill when he presents it to the Finance Committee this week, and I look forward to working with all Senators in promoting economic growth and job creation in our distressed communities nationwide. ●

#### CHARMAINE CACCIOPPI

● Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise to make a few remarks concerning Charmaine Caccioppi who is retiring from the U.S. Senate after 20 years of service. Charmaine worked for former Senator J. Bennett Johnston during this time and has been a great asset to my office during my transition into the Senate. Her dedication and service to the citizens of Louisiana should be recognized. I wish her the best in all her future endeavors and I want her to know that she will truly be missed. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO DONNA JEAN CRONIN AND ROBERT J. DEVANTERY FOR RECEIVING THE 1996 PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE TEACHING

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Donna Jean Cronin, a teacher at Exeter Area Jr. High School in Exeter NH, and Robert J. Devanter, a teacher at Winnacunnet High School in Hampton, NH, on receiving the 1996 Presidential Awards for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching. Donna and Robert will spend the week of June 24-28 in Washington, DC, for a series of events to commemorate their distinguished selection.

As a former high school teacher myself, I commend their outstanding accomplishment and well-deserved honor.

The Presidential Awards for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching, administered by the National Science Foundation [NSF], is designed to recognize and reward outstanding teachers who serve as models for their colleagues in the important areas of increased visibility and rewards while encouraging high quality teachers to enter and remain in the teaching field. This national award recognizes their distinguished leadership and encourages high quality teachers to enter and remain in the teaching field.

Mr. President, New Hampshire has always been fortunate to have many talented teachers, but Donna and Robert are certainly role models among the teachers of the Granite State. I am proud of their dedication to the education of New Hampshire children and congratulate them on this magnificent achievement. It is an honor to represent them in the U.S. Senate. ●

#### RECOGNITION OF LLOYD WEAVER'S ASSISTANCE DURING THE FLOODS OF 1997

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity today to recognize the important work of Lloyd Weaver in ongoing flood recovery efforts in the Dakotas.

Early this year, residents of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota experienced relentless snowstorms and bitterly cold temperatures. Snowdrifts as high as buildings, roads with only one lane cleared, homes without heat for days, hundreds of thousands of dead livestock, and schools closed for a week at a time were commonplace. As if surviving the severe winter cold was not challenge enough, residents of the upper Midwest could hardly imagine the extent of damage Mother Nature had yet to inflict with a 500-year flood. Record levels on the Big Sioux River and Lake Kampeska forced over 5,000 residents of Watertown, SD to evacuate their homes and left over one-third of the city without sewer and water for 3 weeks. The city of Bruce, SD was completely under water when record low temperatures turned swollen streams into sheets of ice.

The 50,000 residents of Grand Forks, ND and 10,000 residents of East Grand Forks, MN, were forced to leave their homes and businesses as the Red River overwhelmed their cities in April. The devastation was astounding; an entire city underwater and a fire that gutted a majority of Grand Forks' downtown. Residents of both cities recently were allowed to return to what is left of their homes, and the long and difficult process of rebuilding shattered lives is just beginning.

Lloyd Weaver lived through the 1972 flash flood that killed hundreds of people in Rapid City, SD. He knows what his North Dakota neighbors are currently experiencing. That's why Lloyd's Carpet and Cleaning Service in Rapid City chartered a plane and donated 25 large canisters of chemicals to deodorize homes in Grand Forks. Lloyd Weaver also met with relief officials and instructed them on the proper use of the chemical to help get homeowners and business people back on their feet.

While those of us from the Midwest will never forget the destruction wrought by this year's floods, I have been heartened to witness firsthand and hear accounts of South Dakotans coming together within their community to protect homes, farms, and entire towns from rising flood waters. The selfless actions of people like Lloyd Weaver illustrate the resolve within South Dakotans to help our neighbors in times of trouble.

Mr. President, there is much more to be done to rebuild and repair Grand Forks and other impacted communities. Lloyd Weaver illustrates how one individual can bring some relief to the victims of this natural disaster, and I ask you to join me in thanking him for his selfless efforts. ●