

“(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the death of any public safety officer if—

“(A) the death was caused by the intentional misconduct of the officer or by such officer's intention to bring about such officer's death;

“(B) the officer was voluntarily intoxicated (as defined in section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968) at the time of death; or

“(C) the officer was performing such officer's duties in grossly negligent manner at the time of death.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR BENEFITS PAID TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any payment to an individual whose actions were a substantial contributing factor to the death of the officer.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to amounts received in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1996, with respect to individuals dying after such date.

AMENDMENT NO. 563

(Purpose: To clarify the tax treatment of certain disability benefits received by former police officers or firefighters)

On page 267, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. . TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISABILITY BENEFITS RECEIVED BY FORMER POLICE OFFICERS OR FIREFIGHTERS.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of determining whether any amount to which this section applies is excludable from gross income under section 104(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the following conditions shall be treated as personal injuries or sickness in the course of employment:

(1) Heart disease.

(2) Hypertension.

(b) AMOUNTS TO WHICH SECTION APPLIES.—This section shall apply to any amount—

(1) which is payable—

(A) to an individual (or to the survivors of an individual) who was a full-time employee of any police department or fire department which is organized and operated by a State, by any political subdivision thereof, or by any agency or instrumentality of a State or political subdivision thereof, and

(B) under a State law (as in existence on July 1, 1992) which irrebuttably presumed that heart disease and hypertension are work-related illnesses but only for employees separating from service before such date; and

(2) which is received in calendar year 1989, 1990, or 1991.

For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term “State” includes the District of Columbia.

(c) WAIVER OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—If, on the date of the enactment of this Act (or at any time within the 1-year period beginning on such date of enactment) credit or refund of any overpayment of tax resulting from the provisions of this section is barred by any law or rule of law, credit or refund of such overpayment shall, nevertheless, be allowed or made if claim therefore is filed before the date 1 year after such date of enactment.

SEC. . REMOVAL OF DOLLAR LIMITATION ON BENEFIT PAYMENTS FROM A DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN MAINTAINED FOR CERTAIN POLICE AND FIRE EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (G) of section 415(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “participant—” and all that follows and inserting “participant, subparagraphs (C) and (D) of this para-

graph and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall not apply.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to years beginning after December 31, 1996.

AMENDMENT NO. 564

(Purpose: To provide for diversification in section 401(k) plan investments)

On page 208, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. . DIVERSIFICATION IN SECTION 401(K) PLAN INVESTMENTS.

(a) LIMITATIONS ON INVESTMENT IN EMPLOYER SECURITIES AND EMPLOYER REAL PROPERTY BY CASH OR DEFERRED ARRANGEMENTS.—Section 407(d)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1107(d)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(D)(i) the term ‘eligible individual account plan’ does not include that portion of an individual account plan that consists of elective deferrals (as defined in section 402(g)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) pursuant to a qualified cash or deferred arrangement as defined in section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (and earnings allocable thereto), if such elective deferrals (or earnings allocable thereto) are required to be invested in qualifying employer securities or qualifying employer real property or both pursuant to the documents and instruments governing the plan or at the direction of a person other than the participant on whose behalf such elective deferrals are made to the plan (or the participant's beneficiary).

“(ii) For purposes of subsection (a), such portion shall be treated as a separate plan.

“(iii) This subparagraph shall not apply to an individual account plan if the fair market value of the assets of all individual account plans maintained by the employer equals not more than 10 percent of the fair market value of the assets of all pension plans maintained by the employer.

“(iv) This subparagraph shall not apply to an individual account plan that is an employee stock ownership plan as defined in section 409(a) or 4975(e)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code.”

(v) This subparagraph shall not apply to an individual account plan if not more than 1 percent of an employee's eligible compensation deposited to the plan as an elective deferral (as so defined) is required to be invested in the qualifying employer securities.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to employer securities and employer real property acquired after the beginning of the first plan year beginning after the 90th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN ACQUISITIONS.—Employer securities and employer real property acquired pursuant to a binding written contract to acquire such securities and real property in effect on the date of enactment of this Act and at all times thereafter, shall be treated as acquired immediately before such date.

AMENDMENT NO. 565

(Purpose: To expand non-Amtrak States' use of the Intercity Passenger Rail Funds)

Beginning on page 189, line 24, strike “and” and all that follows through page 190, line 1, and insert the following:

“(III) capital expenditures related to rail operations for Class II or Class III rail carriers in the State,

“(IV) any project that is eligible to receive funding under section 5309, 5310, or 5311 of title 49, United States Code.

“(V) any project that is eligible to receive funding under section 130 of title 23, United States Code, and

“(VI) the payment of interest.

AMENDMENT NO. 553

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And amendment No. 553 as a part of that agreement is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 553) was agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 553

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate that the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 needs reform)

At the end of page 11, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING REFORM OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (“tax code”) is unnecessarily complex, having grown from 14 pages at its inception to 3,456 pages by 1995;

(2) this complexity resulted in taxpayers spending about 5,300,000,000 hours and \$225,000,000,000 trying to comply with the tax code in 1996;

(3) the current congressional budgetary process is weighted too heavily toward tax increases, as evidenced by the fact that since 1954 there have been 27 major bills enacted that increased Federal income taxes and only 9 bills that decreased Federal income taxes, 3 of which were de minimis decreases;

(4) the tax burden on working families has reached an unsustainable level, as evidenced by the fact that in 1948 the average American family with children paid only 4.3 percent of its income to the Federal Government in direct taxes and today the average family pays about 25 percent;

(5) the tax code unfairly penalizes saving and investment by double taxing these activities while only taxing income used for consumption once, and as a result the United States has one of the lowest saving rates, at 4.7 percent, in the industrialized world;

(6) the tax code stifles economic growth by discouraging work and capital formation through excessively high tax rates;

(7) Congress and the President have found it necessary, on 2 separate occasions, to enact laws to protect taxpayers from the abuses of the Internal Revenue Service and a third bill has been introduced in the 105th Congress; and

(8) the complexity of the tax code has increased the number of Internal Revenue Service employees responsible for administering the tax laws to 110,000 and this costs the taxpayers \$9,800,000,000 each year.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 needs broad-based reform; and

(2) the President should submit to Congress a comprehensive proposal to reform the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks the floor?

Mr. COATS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. May I inquire now what the time situation is?

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are now in a period of morning business with Senators being recognized for up to 10 minutes.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I would ask to speak as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

QUALITY CHILD CARE

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, in responding to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, as also addressed by the Senator from Connecticut, let me state that I share the goal of seeking ways to provide quality child care. This is something that I have supported, have worked on with the Senators. Clearly, as we are looking particularly at welfare reform, we are going to have increasing need for child care. We all want that to be quality child care.

The goal that I had when we worked on the ABC bill several years ago was to make sure that the options available to parents for child care were not limited in any particular way. I was concerned about certification requirements. I was concerned about quality standard requirements because, clearly, at that time, and it is still the case today, the choice of the majority of parents relative to child care for their children is not a child care center but taking care of that child in the home, often by a neighbor, by a friend, by a relative, placing their child in a family child care situation, whether it is a church or a home or some other entity.

Several Senators on this floor have talked in the welfare debate about training welfare mothers in projects or allowing them to be child care providers as other people under welfare will be seeking work. All that makes a great deal of sense. My concern with the Jeffords amendment is that it gives preferential treatment to just one choice, and therefore places those other forms of child care at a disadvantage. It doesn't take away options, I concede that, but it does place them at a disadvantage because you are biasing the choice.

Now, it is a worthy goal to attempt to encourage a better quality care. But, of course, every time we get into this debate and discussion, it is always the State that defines what the quality care is, and the concern is that what is quality care to a State agency or a State bureaucracy is not the same standards of quality care that a parent might choose for their child.

In a sense we are getting back to the same argument as we had before, and that is who is in a better position to determine what is best for the child in the interest of the child. Is it the parent who is in a better position to determine what their child needs in terms of child care and what the quality of that care is, or is a Government entity in a better position, or a piece of legislation able to describe what a better quality child care would be?

So in this provision we are giving a preferential treatment to only one kind of child care, and that is child care selected by less than a majority of parents who place their children in child care. The latest figures I have are that 32.9 percent of parents place their children with relatives for child care, and those parents will not qualify, necessarily qualify for a bonus. They may

not have the education, meet the educational criteria. They might not meet what the State determines as the quality criteria for their child, but as a parent I can tell you I would much rather place my child with a relative than I would with a child care center.

Mr. DODD. Will my colleague yield for a second?

Mr. COATS. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. DODD. We are very sensitive to these concerns, as my colleague has raised these issue on numerous occasions. I should have stated at the outset that the Senator from Indiana chairs the Subcommittee on Children and Families, on which I have been proud to serve as ranking member. He has been instrumental for so many years in helping children and families. I hold him in high regard on this issue.

If I can read this briefly from the amendment for my colleague from Indiana—the terms credentialing and accreditation are used to refer to formal credentialing and accreditation processes by a private nonprofit or public entity that is State recognized (minimum requirements: age-appropriate health and safety standards, age-appropriate developmental and educational activities as an integral part of the program, outside monitoring of the program/individual accreditation/credentialing instruments based on peer-validated research programs/facilities meet any applicable state and local licensing requirements, and ongoing staff development/training which includes related skills testing). There are several organizations and a few states that currently provide accreditation and/or credentialing for early childhood development programs, child care and child care providers.

That language was drafted with help by religious and non-profit groups. We specifically provide that they may create standards. We have really gotten away from the notion that standards must be set at the Federal level. Centers and providers certified and accredited by private nonprofits would qualify for the tax credit.

Mr. COATS. But the Senator would agree, would he not, that it does provide a preference that is not available to many providers of child care that might be perfectly acceptable providers of child care for the children of those parents?

Mr. DODD. I do not disagree. There is an incentive. You still get the credit for using a non-accredited provider, but you simply get a larger one if you use one that has been accredited or certified. Our goal here is to try and get standards up for all child care setting, whether a home-based care program, a church-based care program, or a public setting.

I am not arguing that a parent or a grandparent can't provide terrific child care. But, we just want to make sure that at least we are encouraging quality standards, whether State established or private nonprofit standards,

to increase the opportunity for that child to get the proper kind of care.

Mr. COATS. I understand the motivation. My concern is that there will be a large number of child care providers who will not meet those standards, will be put in a position that is less preferential than those who do meet the standards, and yet the standards might not necessarily be what the parent determines to be the best care and the best nurturing for that particular child.

For instance, let us say a child care provider does not read, cannot read. Would that person ever be able to qualify for the standards? Probably not, because we are talking about a developing child. Yet, if the Senator had the privilege, as I and many of us did, of attending the national prayer breakfast this year, Dr. Ben Carson, head of neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins University, one of the world's foremost neurosurgeons, was raised by a mother who could not read. After I saw what product came out of that child rearing, I would want my child raised by his mother. Yet, obviously, the Senator's bill would not take away that choice, but clearly that individual would not qualify, with those standards, for the preference given under the Jeffords amendment.

You used the words "nurturing" and "caring." Nurturing and caring, as we learned in our hearing on development of the brain and other hearings on child care, is the most important aspect of early child care. It is not flash cards, it is not introducing kids to computers, it is the one-on-one bonds that are formed. Yet, we are putting those people at a different level. We are saying they really don't qualify for the higher accountability standards because they have not had the training, they have not had the education, they have not met the standards of whatever group sets those standards.

I am simply saying I think the parents ought to set the standards. I think the parents ought to determine what is in the best interests of the child without a bias against someone who they deem is best in favor of someone who happens to meet the standard set by a particular group.

It is a dilemma. I understand what the Senators are trying to do because that is a goal I think we ought to work toward. But I think it does so by sending a message that this level of child care that meets the standards is better for your child than the determination that you might make in terms of having a relative, of having a neighbor, of having someone down the street who doesn't necessarily qualify. That is my concern.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. COATS. I will be happy to yield to the Senator.

Mr. JEFFORDS. There is nothing the Senator says that we disagree with. But if you take a look at the studies that give you an idea of children who