

Senator THOMPSON be recognized to speak for up to 20 minutes, to be followed by Senator GLENN for up to 20 minutes.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I note that this is the chairman, in the case of Senator THOMPSON, and the ranking Democrat, in the case of Senator GLENN, of the Governmental Affairs Committee. These members have been charged with leadership of the Governmental Affairs Committee, which will be looking into questions of possible violations of campaign finance laws. They will set out, I am sure, here this afternoon at this designated hour how they intend to proceed and give us some idea of what timeframe might be involved in that. So I know all Senators will want to watch and listen. I think this will be a very important and a very interesting presentation.

SENATE SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I do want to announce at this point also for the information of all Senators, there will be no recorded votes for the remainder of the day. There will be opportunity for Members to attend committee hearings, confirmation hearings and begin to have hearings on legislation, but there will be no recorded votes this afternoon.

It is our hope that we will be able to have debate this afternoon on the nominee to be head of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Mr. Cuomo. We have not been able to get a time worked out on that, an agreement where we would be able to have a vote in the morning, but we would like to be able to get the debate done this afternoon. So any Senators who would like to speak on that may want to do that, and then maybe we can complete it in the morning, hopefully get a vote sometime early in the morning between perhaps 9:30 and 10.

We have run into a couple little bumps in the road. We may not be able to get that agreement worked out, but we are still working on it. We also expect to be able to vote on Thursday morning then, probably again between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, on Mr. Daley to be the Secretary of Commerce.

So we will definitely have one vote on Thursday, and we may have a vote on Wednesday on the other nomination. We will let Senators know later in the day if that is worked out. With that, Mr. President, I would be glad to yield the floor to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, might I ask the leader to address one other scheduled vote this week. The majority leader, as a member of the Rules Committee, is aware the committee voted in the affirmative on the new Architect of the Capitol. At some point the Senate will turn its attention to a vote. It is historic.

Mr. LOTT. We did not factor that into our thinking, but we would like to do that tomorrow if we could, I believe.

Do we need a recorded vote on that?

Mr. WARNER. Certainly this Senator would not so desire.

Mr. LOTT. Let us check and see what the precedents are on whether or not a recorded vote is necessary. I know we have come up with a very strong nominee—

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Hantman.

Mr. LOTT. Which has been approved unanimously by the Rules Committee. We would like to formally complete his confirmation by the full Senate. We will check on when we might do that. We could do that tomorrow, but we might be affected by whether a recorded vote will be in order. We will check into it and get back to the Senator and notify all Senators later on today.

Mr. WARNER. I thank the majority leader. I, too, thank him for his participation in the selection of the Architect of the U.S. Capitol.

Mr. President, I would like to proceed as if in morning business for the stipulated period of not to exceed 10 minutes.

THE 1997 INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on Monday, January 20, the U.S. Congress, through the auspices of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, hosted the 53d Inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States.

In addition to the senior Senator from Virginia, who served as Chairman, the members of the committee included: Senator WENDELL H. FORD, Senate Majority Leader TRENT LOTT, Speaker of the House of Representatives NEWT GINGRICH, House Minority Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT, and House Majority Leader RICHARD ARMEY.

With over one-quarter million people gathered on the west front of the U.S. Capitol and the Mall, and millions more watching on television and listening on radio—throughout the United States and around the world—William Jefferson Clinton reaffirmed the oath of office as the 42d President, and ALBERT GORE, Jr. reaffirmed the oath of office as the 45th Vice President of the United States.

This ceremony—at which the President and Vice President, standing before the people's elected representatives, are sworn to execute the will of the people as expressed by Congress—is central to America's governance, making the United States, the oldest, continuous, constitutional democratic republic in the World.

The ceremony has grown by tradition and precedent since George Washington first took the constitutionally prescribed oath of office as the Nation's first President.

It commemorates the peaceful transition of power and the continuity of leadership conceived by our Founding

Fathers and reflected in both article II and the 20th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE II, SECTION 1

* * * Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors Shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the Same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, * * *

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

AMENDMENT 20

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Mr. President, the objective of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies was to ensure that the swearing-in ceremony was conducted in a manner reflecting dignity on the Office of the President, the Congress, and the U.S. Supreme Court—the three coequal branches of our Government.

To achieve this end, Congressional staff, military personnel, Executive Branch employees, and volunteers worked for more than 6 months to plan and execute this ceremony inaugurating the President and Vice President.

Viewing the ceremonies from the Capitol grounds or on television, it is difficult, if not impossible, to appreciate all the planning and effort that goes into an inaugural swearing-in ceremony and the luncheon that follows.

Every possible detail from the precise words used to introduce the President and his escorts to the platform to the location of television cameras had to be considered, reviewed and agreed to by representatives from the Congress, the Office of the President, the media, and numerous security organizations.

Particular commendation goes to the outstanding program participants whose lasting contributions of prayers, songs and poetry made this such a memorable, historic day in the continuing life of America.

To put the many thousands who came to the Capitol in a proper spirit, the morning began with a sing-along of patriotic music led by the U.S. Marine Band. So far as we can determine, this was a first.

The sing-along was followed by musical presentations by the choir from the College of William and Mary from Williamsburg, VA, and the choir from Hampton University from Hampton, VA.

The Rev. Billy Graham and the Rev. Gardner C. Taylor offered prayers. Jessye Norman, the Children of the Gospel Mass from the Washington Performing Arts Society, the Immanuel Baptist Church Choir and Orchestra of Little Rock, Santita Jackson, and the Resurrection Choir lifted our spirits with song. The scholar Miller Williams presented an original poem written specifically for this occasion.

And for the first time, which I find astonishing, the Pledge of Allegiance was recited at the inaugural swearing-in ceremony.

Eagle Scout David Morales, a junior at James Madison High School in Vienna, VA, was selected to lead the Pledge. His performance was a tribute to the scouting movement and to the youth of our great Nation.

The Architect of the Capitol was tasked with the substantial logistical responsibilities of building the platform, arranging the seating, installing security fences, and maintaining the grounds.

The Capitol Police, the U.S. Secret Service, the Metropolitan Police Department, and the National Park Service had to consider every movement of the President and Vice President, how to afford security and, at the same time, provide the viewing public and other participants maximum opportunity to view their national leaders.

Everyone involved in carrying out this enormous task can take great pride in the high degree of professionalism with which they performed their duties.

The timing of all aspects of the ceremony, beginning with the departure of the traditional congressional escort committee going to the White House, meeting the President and bringing him to the Capitol, and ending with the President's departure from the Capitol following lunch required intense cooperation and coordination between the Office of the President and the Congress. Both were given in full measure on this challenge and all others.

A very special commendation goes to Terry McAuliffe and Ann Jordan, the co-chairmen of the President's Inaugural Committee. Their directions were well and carefully carried out by Tim Keating.

The traditional congressional luncheon honoring the President and Mrs. Clinton, and the Vice President and Mrs. GORE—from the brief speeches to the beggars pudding—was judged a success. Grayson Winterling, Ginny Sandahl, and Dot Svendsen deserve

special recognition for their astute and sensitive planning and execution of every luncheon detail.

Beginning 100 years ago, with the inauguration of William McKinley in 1897, Congress has hosted a luncheon for the President and Vice President. This year our luncheon theme was the inauguration of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in 1797.

The menu for the luncheon was based on foods Adams and Jefferson might have enjoyed in their time, and the memento provided each guest was a magnifier glass similar to ones used in that era.

As the chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, and on behalf of the committee and the entire Congress, the senior Senator from Virginia extends a grateful thanks to all who helped make this historic swearing-in ceremony possible, including:

The staff of the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies: Susan Aheron Magill, executive director; John Chambers, deputy director; Jack Hoggard, Bobbie Kilberg, M.L. Faunce, Robert Paxton, Amelia Fields, Janel Ellison, Eric Ruff, Ned Monroe, John Campbell, Bill Sweeney, Eric Peterson, and Jennifer Joy Wilson.

The staff of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration: Grayson Winterling, staff director; Kennie Gill, Chris Shunk, Bruce Kasold, Ginny Sandahl, and Sherry Little.

The representatives of Joint Congressional Committee Members: Eileen Mandell, Doriene Steeves—Senator WARNER; Allison Berger—Senator FORD; Susan Wells, Julie Morrison, Hardy Lott—Senator LOTT; Martha Morrison—Speaker GINGRICH; Sharon Daniels, Karen Brooke—Representative GEPHARDT; and Leah Levy, Representative ARMEY.

The Armed Forces Inaugural Committee: Chaired by Maj. Gen. Tom Foley, Commander, Military District of Washington, the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee was responsible for more than 10,000 military troops who provided invaluable manpower to carry out the day-long inaugural festivities.

General Foley was assisted by Tom Groppe, Military District of Washington, who has directed the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee in six previous inaugural ceremonies.

In addition, other key military personnel included Maj. Gen. Robert F. Foley, Lt. Col. Craig Benedict, Sgt. Maj. Boyd Sarratt, Maj. Don Holmes, USMC, and Maj. Dave Lapan, USMC.

U.S. Capitol Police: Chief Gary Abrecht, Deputy Chief Jim Rohan, Assistant Chief Bobby Howe, Capt. Michael Preloh, Capt. Greg Parman, Diane Marie Schmidt, Lt. Connors, John Caulfield, and Sgt. Dan Nichols.

Architect of the Capitol: William Ensign, Acting Architect of the Capitol; Alan Hantman, Architect of the Capitol Designee; Jim Ellison, Bruce Arthur, Roberto Miranda, Jim Wells, Dan Hanlon, Stuart Pregnall, Peggy Lam-

bert, Ben Wimberly, and Matthew Evans.

Senate Sergeant at Arms: Greg Casey, Sergeant at Arms; Patty McNally, and Loretta Symms.

House Sergeant at Arms: Bill Livingood, Sergeant at Arms; Jim Varey, and Tom Keating.

Secretary of the Senate: Gary Sisco, Secretary; and Jon Lynn Kerchner.

Senate Historian: Dick Baker, Historian; and Don Ritchie.

Senate Curator: Diane Skvarla.

Congressional Media Galleries: Larry Janezich, Senate Radio-TV Gallery; Bob Peterson, Senate Press Gallery; Maurice Johnson and Jeff Kent, Senate Press Photo Gallery; Jim Talbert, Senate Periodical Gallery; Tina Tate, House Radio-TV Gallery; Thayer Illsley, House Press Gallery; and David Holmes, House Periodical Gallery.

Senate Recording and Photographic Studio: Jim Granhe, Director; and Steve Benza, Senate Photographer.

Senate Telecommunications: Duane Ravenberg, Director.

Television Pool: Bill Headline, CNN; Margie Lehrman, NBC; and David Futrowsky.

Attending Physician: Adm. John F. Eisold, M.D.; and Robert J. Burg.

Supreme Court of the United States: Jim Duff, Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice; Venessa Yarnall, Sharon DuBose, Jackie Johnson, Julia A. Radcliff, and Dale E. Bosley.

Government Printing Office: Charlie Cook, Jerry Hammond, and John Sapp.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Park Service: Stan Lock, Deputy Director; Maj. J.J. McLaughlin, Park Police; and Jim Novak, National Park Service, White House Liaison.

U.S. Secret Service: Eljay B. Bowron, Director; Bill Pickle, Katherine Crowley, Rachel Klay, Bob Campbell, and Patrick Sullivan.

White House Liaison: Tim Keating.

Presidential Inaugural Committee: Ann Jordan and Terry McAuliffe, Co-Chair Persons; Harold Ickes, Harry Thomason, Tom Baer, Page Reefes, Jason McIntosh, Debbie Wilhite, Andrew Ballard, and Bob Bean.

Finally, the hundreds of volunteers who handled the tough, sensitive problem of distributing many invitations, who served as ushers and escorts, and especially the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts who greeted each guest as they arrived on the Capitol Grounds and distributed copies of the ceremony's program.

All joined in putting forward the very best of themselves, the Congress, the Nation's Capital, and our country. For this the Congress expresses its heartfelt thanks for a job well done.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

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

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce two bills. The first bill is the National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act of 1997.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. JEFFORDS. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. JEFFORDS pertaining to the introduction of S. 215 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. JEFFORDS. The second bill I will be introducing today with Senator FRIST. This bill is IDEA. Then, after that, I will briefly talk on low-income fuel assistance and put in the RECORD a letter which myself and 49 Senators have participated in.

For now, I will go ahead and discuss and send to the desk the bill IDEA, for introduction.

(The remarks of Mr. JEFFORDS and Mr. FRIST pertaining to the introduction of S. 216 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR—S. 216

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent Jim Downing, a legislative fellow in my office, be granted the privilege of the floor during consideration of the IDEA legislation, when it occurs.

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

RELEASE EMERGENCY LIHEAP FUNDS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, last Thursday 48 Senators representing the Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition, which I chair with Senator MOYNIHAN, my colleague from Vermont Senator LEAHY, and Senators from other States hard hit by skyrocketing heating prices and cold weather, sent a letter to President Clinton asking him to release \$300 million in emergency low income home energy assistance funds [LIHEAP].

The 1997 Omnibus Appropriations Act allows the President to release up to \$420 million in LIHEAP emergency funds. In the Northeast and Midwest, the price of home heating oil has jumped over 25 percent from last year, while natural gas and propane prices in all cold weather States are significantly higher. The Reverend Dr. Robert E. Martin of Newport, VT recently wrote me that the propane bill of the Lowell Congregational Church has risen 52 percent over last year. Any distribution of emergency LIHEAP funds must take into account this rise in fuel prices, which in Vermont, so far, has been worse than the weather.

Mr. President, the rising cost of energy weighs heavy on low-income working Americans who devote about 12 percent of their income to energy bills. The elderly and disabled low-income individuals relying on supplemental security income spend on aver-

age 19 percent of that income on energy bills, and families with children living on Aid to Families With Dependent Children devote almost 25 percent of their benefits to energy bills.

Although many State regulations prohibit utilities from terminating service for nonpayment during the winter, households that rely on home heating oil, propane, and wood do not have this same safety net. These households must pay for services up front or face fuel cut offs. With the prolonged spike in fuel prices, additional Federal funds are needed to prevent many families from having to face life threatening cold this winter.

Mr. President, freezing temperatures and high fuel prices are a recipe for disaster for low-income Americans. Forty-eight Senators from both parties are urging President Clinton to act quickly so that low-income Americans do not have to choose between heating and eating this winter.

Mr. President, I yield the floor for others who desire to speak on this important issue.

Mr. WELLSTONE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I always appreciate working with the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Massachusetts. We have been on the floor before talking about low-income energy assistance, and we really have to be on the floor today speaking about this.

Sometimes we talk about these issues, and we just talk. It may not be connected to people's lives. But what we say today on the floor of the U.S. Senate is connected to people's lives in many of our States.

It is between 8 and 15 degrees below zero in most of Minnesota today. It might get to zero this daytime.

Mr. President, we have had a brutal winter in our State and, in addition, as the Senator from Vermont mentioned, natural gas prices are up 60 percent from last year's prices, heating oil is up 40 percent over last year, and the cost of propane is 60 percent higher than last year.

Our State is colder than it was last year. It costs much more to heat a home. These oil prices have skyrocketed, and this means we have a crisis, all in capital letters.

Mr. President, the Governor, Governor Arne Carlson, has used \$9 million of the State's fund for additional assistance, but we have in fiscal year 1997 additional money, several hundreds of millions of dollars, for emergency energy assistance. It is an emergency.

In Minnesota, we have about 300,000 citizens who are dependent upon this lifeline program. It is not a large grant. It averages about \$350, but for many of these citizens—many of them elderly, many of them children—this is a lifeline program, without which either people go cold or people huddle in one room in their home. I wish that

was an exaggeration, but it is not. I have visited with these families. Our people somehow figure out how to pay for their heat, but then they don't have enough money to buy food or they don't have enough money to buy prescription drugs that they need. This is a particular problem with the elderly.

Mr. President, we are going to run out of assistance. We are going to have a dire situation in Minnesota. This is no melodrama on my part. It is time this emergency money be released.

Almost every day I am on the phone talking to the White House, talking to Health and Human Services, the Office of Management and Budget, and I don't speak on the floor of the Senate today to point the finger, because I believe that in the next few days—the sooner the better—the White House will release this money.

Last year, I went to the President—other Senators joined: Senator KENNEDY, Senator JEFFORDS, and others—and just made the request face to face. I said, "Mr. President, I don't want people to go cold in my State."

This is not an exaggeration. I am sure that this money will be released, but today on the floor of the Senate, my appeal to the White House is: Please, make the decision. Please, make the decision today. Please release the funding. Time is not neutral. Time is not on our side. It doesn't do any good to get the funding in April. We need this assistance for vulnerable citizens in our cold-weather States, and we need it now.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I intend to speak to the Senate about this same subject that my friend, Senator WELLSTONE, spoke to. I think all of us have understood his strong leadership on this issue a year ago or 2 years ago and before he was elected. Now he is again battling away on the same issue with the same powerful voice, and I join in expressing strong appreciation for all of his leadership.

IDEA

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, before speaking on the issue of LIHEAP, I want to thank the chairman of our Human Resources Committee, Chairman JEFFORDS, and also the Senator from Tennessee, Senator FRIST, for introducing the IDEA legislation today and to indicate this is one of the prime areas of priority for the Human Resources Committee.

This issue, in terms of helping and assisting the special needs of children in education, is of incredible importance to millions of families all across this country, and we cannot afford to let the authorizing legislation expire.

I join in commending the leadership that has been provided by Senator FRIST in our last Congress, along with Senator HARKIN, who has been our