

small business reauthorization bill, which is due next year. I'm sure we can fix this problem appropriately. But in the meantime, contracts for corn soy blend will continue to be awarded, and it is possible the market may have been converted into a monopoly in the short run.

My amendment says that no funds will be used in this bill to award HUBZone contracts for Food for Peace commodities if the award would exceed the actual production capacity of the successful HUBZone small business. The amendment places a similar limitation on Food for Progress procurements of commodities, which are procured in a similar fashion. CCC procurements of non-commodity items—such as desks, computers, office supplies, and the other apparatus needed by any Government agency—would not be covered by this amendment.

This means that a HUBZone small business would not be allowed to lock up the entire market, collect the HUBZone benefits, and then subcontract the actual contract performance to another firm. The business would be limited by the amount of commodity it could deliver on its own. This prevents an abuse of the program that could create a monopoly position for a HUBZone small business, unfairly threaten the livelihoods of its competitors, and unnecessarily drive up costs for the taxpayers.

I should note also that this doesn't lock out anybody, including small businesses that I hope will in fact take advantage of the HUBZone program. It just prevents an abuse of the HUBZone program while we put together a long-term fix that reflects the particular circumstances that prevail in commodities procurement.

I would note also that I anticipate this will be necessary only for this year. I know the managers of the Agriculture Appropriations bill sometimes get a little frustrated at the number of general provisions that get inserted into this bill, and many times these provisions tend to be carried over from year to year. In this particular case, we seek only to prevent market disruption in the interim until we tackle this in

the small business reauthorization that will be due next year. Thus, I think this provision will be only for the Fiscal 2000 bill that is in front of us.

This should be a non-controversial amendment, and I hope it can be cleared by unanimous consent. My staff and I are available to answer questions for anyone needing clarification on this.

AMENDMENT NO. 1528

On Page 76, after Line 6 insert the following:

SEC. . It is the Sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture shall exercise reasonable treatment of producers in order to avoid harmful consequences regarding the inadvertent planting of dry beans on contract acres, up to and including the 1999 crop year.

AMENDMENT NO. 1529

**Purpose:** To designate West Virginia State College in Institute, West Virginia, as a land-grant college and to provide funding for the college, with an offset

On page 13, line 11, strike "\$29,676,000" and insert "\$30,676,000".

On page 13, line 13, before the semicolon, insert the following: " , of which \$1,000,000 shall be made available to West Virginia State College in Institute, West Virginia, which for fiscal year 2000 and thereafter shall be designated as an eligible institution under section 1445 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222)".

On page 13, line 16, strike "\$119,100,000" and insert "\$117,100,000".

On page 14, line 22, strike "\$474,377,000" and insert "\$473,377,000".

On page 16, line 16, strike "\$25,843,000" and insert "\$26,843,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be made available to West Virginia State College in Institute, West Virginia, which for fiscal year 2000 and thereafter shall be designated as an eligible institution under section 1444 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3221)".

On page 16, line 23, strike "\$421,620,000" and insert "\$422,620,000".

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, West Virginia State College in Institute, West Virginia, was designated by Congress as one of the original 1890 land-grant schools under the Second Morrill Act. The college was the first 1890 land-grant school to be accredited and has been accredited longer than any other public college or university in West Virginia.

West Virginia was one of six states to establish a new land-grant college under State control. West Virginia State College faithfully met its duties to the citizens of West Virginia as a land-grant college in an outstanding manner.

However, on October 23, 1956, the State Board of Education voted to surrender the land-grant status of State College (effective July 1, 1957). Historical data suggests that this action was taken in an effort to enhance State College's ability to accommodate veterans returning home with GI benefits. In addition, the decision to surrender the land-grant status preceded explicit funding by Congress for land-grant institutions.

For thirty-three years, West Virginia State College has sought to regain its land-grant status. On February 12, 1991, Governor Gaston Caperton signed a bill into law that provided redesignation authority for land-grant status from the State of West Virginia. On March 28, 1994, then U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy informed West Virginia Governor Caperton that State College would receive a partial land-grant designation that would entitle the college to \$50,000 annually under the Second Morrill Act.

It has become clear that funding, rather than merit, is the issue that must be addressed to reinstate West Virginia State College's land-grant status. I have authored an amendment that would provide \$2 million in additional funds for 1890 Institution entitlements to be used for base line funding for West Virginia State College. This amendment does not grant full 1890 land-grant funding privileges to State College, but provides a \$2 million entitlement. The amendment does not cut into the current 1890 entitlement accounts. It adds additional funding with an offset from the National Research Initiative account.

My amendment provides fair treatment to West Virginia State College, an original 1890 land-grant school, and I thank my colleagues for supporting this provision.

## NOTICE

***Incomplete record of Senate proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's Senate proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.***

### ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1999

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, August 5. I further ask consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the

time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin 30 minutes of debate on the Holbrooke nomination by a previous order.

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

Mr. COCHRAN. I further ask that following the disposition of the Holbrooke nomination, the Senate resume consideration of the Interior appropriations bill.

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

### PROGRAM

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, when the Senate receives the Tax Reconciliation conference report from the House of Representatives, it will begin consideration of that legislation. Therefore, Senators should expect votes into the evening during Thursday's session of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.  
TOMORROW

Mr. COCHRAN. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:48 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, August 5, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.