

section 104 of S. Res. 4, agreed to February 4, 1977, (Ninety-fifth Congress), and in exercising the authority conferred on it by such section, the Special Committee on Aging is authorized from October 1, 1999, through February 28, 2001, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000, under this section shall not exceed \$1,459,827, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2001.—For the period October 1, 2000, through February 28, 2001, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$622,709, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 18. SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under S. Res. 400, agreed to May 19, 1976 (94th Congress), in accordance with its jurisdiction under section 3(a) of that resolution, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 5 of that resolution, the Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized from October 1, 1999, through February 28, 2001, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000, under this section shall not exceed \$2,674,687, of which amount not to exceed \$65,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2001.—For the period October 1, 2000, through February 28, 2001, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$1,141,189, of which amount not to exceed \$65,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 19. COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions imposed by section 105 of S. Res. 4, agreed to February 4, 1977 (95th Congress), and in exercising the authority conferred on it by that section, the Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized from October 1, 1999, through February 28, 2001, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000, under this section shall not exceed \$1,260,534, of which amount not to exceed \$1,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of such Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2001.—For the period October 1, 2000, through February 28, 2001, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$537,123, of which amount \$1,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 20. SPECIAL RESERVE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Within the funds in the account "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations" appropriated by the legislative branch appropriation Acts for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, there is authorized to be established a special reserve to be available to any committee funded by this resolution as provided in subsection (b) of which—

(1) an amount not to exceed \$3,700,000, shall be available for the period October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000; and

(2) an amount not to exceed \$1,600,000, shall be available for the period October 1, 2000, through February 28, 2001.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The special reserve authorized in subsection (a) shall be available to any committee—

(1) on the basis of special need to meet unpaid obligations incurred by that committee during the periods referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a); and

(2) at the request of a Chairman and Ranking Member of that committee subject to the approval of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, October 5, 1999 at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1608, a bill to provide annual payments to the States and counties from National Forest System lands managed by the Forest Service, and the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands managed predominately by the Bureau of Land Management, for use by the counties in which the lands are situated for the benefit of the public schools, roads, emergency and other public purposes; to encourage and provide a new mechanism for cooperation between counties

and the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to make necessary investments in federal lands, and reaffirm the positive connection between Federal Lands counties and Federal Lands; and for other purposes.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Mark Rey at (202) 224-6170.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, September 27, 1999, during the first rollcall vote to hold a business meeting.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

MT. HOOD COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

• Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the outstanding work of the VIEWS volunteers at Mt. Hood Community Mental Health Center of Gresham, Oregon. They devote many hours to helping seniors in emotional crisis.

Mt. Hood Community Mental Health Center began in 1985 as an outreach program for seniors at risk of suicide, and soon developed several programs to address various levels of depression or emotional crisis among seniors, including Volunteers Involved in the Emotional Well-being of Seniors (VIEWS). Over the last ten years, Mt. Hood Community Mental Health Center has trained more than 100 peer counselors who have, in turn, provided crucial counseling to over 400 seniors. Without the help of these volunteers, many of Oregon's seniors would have sunk deeper into isolation and despair. As a result of the assistance of these invaluable volunteers, the medical professionals at Mt. Hood Community Mental Health Center have been able to extend their reach far beyond what their limited budget would otherwise allow.

These volunteers are performing extraordinary work. I am proud that my own State of Oregon has initiated this effort, and I again wish to congratulate the VIEWS volunteers for being an example of what we can do to help others make a positive difference in the lives of seniors. •

TRIBUTE TO H. MELVIN NAPIER

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to rise today to pay tribute to one of Idaho and America's finest veterans, H. Melvin "Mel" Napier, of Boise, ID.

There is no question Mel Napier is a true American patriot and a leader,

from his participation in the military, to his work on behalf of veterans, to his contributions in the community. The Air Force has a very special tradition in Idaho, and Mel has long been part of that tradition. Enlisting in the U.S. Air Force during the Korean conflict, Mel served 4 years on active duty and 8 years in the Air Force Reserves as a meteorologist. He has also been a stalwart veteran advocate. His active membership and leadership in the American Legion led him to be selected to be National Vice Commander in 1982-83. In 1983, Mel began his service as State Adjutant for the Legion, and he has served in that capacity until this September.

Mel's service to our country makes it clear that he has never been afraid of challenges, hardships or hard work. Idaho is privileged to have Mel and his family as residents. I am honored to stand before the Senate today and tell my colleagues about Mel; however, I do this with mixed emotions. Mel Napier recently stepped down as State Adjutant for the American Legion, a position he held for 16 years. It is a special individual indeed who commits to that kind of service on behalf of all the men and women in uniform who have proudly served our great nation.

In sum, I would like to thank Mel for his tremendous contribution to our country, and most of all, to America's veterans. I know that Mel will not be leaving the American Legion, or ending his service to veterans because he will no longer serve as State Adjutant, but I do think that this is a very appropriate time to give Mel our thanks and show our gratitude for his service.

Mr. Napier, thank you, congratulations, and Godspeed.●

TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN "KAYCI" COOK

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant and steward of our National Park System, Kathryn "Kayci" Cook, Superintendent of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine and Hampton National Historic Site. Kayci has recently been selected as Assistant Superintendent of Glen Canyon National Park in Utah and I, and many others in the State of Maryland, are sorry to see her go.

Throughout her 18-year career with the National Park Service, Kayci Cook has distinguished herself for her leadership, commitment and dedication to managing and protecting our Nation's most precious natural and cultural resources. Beginning as a seasonal park ranger at Wupatki and Canyon de Chelly National Monuments in northern Arizona, she quickly advanced through the ranks to positions as park ranger at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park in Texas, supervisory ranger at California's Death Valley National Monument, and Chief of Resource Education for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin.

In 1994, her contributions and accomplishments in these positions earned Kayci the prestigious Benvenuto Congressional Fellowship.

I came to know Kayci three years ago, soon after she was appointed to lead Fort McHenry and Hampton and have had the privilege of working closely with her on a number of matters of mutual concern affecting these units of the National Park System. I can personally attest to the exceptional talent, ingenuity, and energy which she brought to this position. Under her leadership the fort walls and many historic structures at Fort McHenry have been restored, plans have been advanced to develop a new visitors center to accommodate the increasing number of visitors to the Fort, many preservation projects have been completed at Hampton and a new General Management Plan for this historic site is being completed.

Kayci Cook's hard work and dedication to the stewardship Fort McHenry and Hampton have earned her the respect and admiration of everyone with whom she has worked. She leaves behind two units of the National Park System that have been protected and improved through her efforts and the visitors to these sites will benefit from her labors for years to come. In my judgement, her extraordinary commitment and leadership should serve as a standard for those who will follow her. I greatly value the assistance Kayci provided to me and my staff and wish her the best of luck in the years ahead.●

TRIBUTE TO YOUNG MEN OF IDAHO

● Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to two groups of exceptional young men from my State of Idaho.

In August, the South Central Boise Little League team from Boise, ID, became the first little league team from Idaho ever to compete in the Little League World Series. Under the leadership of Stan McGrady, this team of 11- and 12-year-olds completed an underdog run to win the Western Regional Pennant and advance to the Little League World Series in Williamsport, PA. They won one game and lost two in the World Series, but, more importantly, showed an impressive amount of maturity and sportsmanship and represented our state in an exemplary manner.

Furthermore, the Madison Cats of Rexburg, ID, ended a successful season by competing in the Babe Ruth League World Series in Clifton Park, NY. This team of 14-year-olds, coached by Randy Sutton, went undefeated in both the state and regional tournaments to earn the right to represent the Pacific Northwest in the Babe Ruth World Series.

Along with the entire State of Idaho, I am very proud of these young men. Their accomplishments show a level of

dedication and teamwork that will benefit them for many years to come. They were exceptional ambassadors for Idaho. I congratulate them, their parents, and their communities on these unprecedented accomplishments.●

WELFARE REFORM AND THE COLLEGE OPTION: A NATIONAL CONFERENCE

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, this weekend, the McAuley Institute, Wider Opportunities for Women, the Center for Women Policy Studies, and the Howard Samuels State Management and Policy Center of CUNY hosted a national conference on the important relationship between welfare reform and higher education. On Friday night, they held an opening night reception and awards ceremony. Unfortunately, I was unable to attend, but I ask to have printed in the RECORD a letter that was read on my behalf as part of the ceremony.

The letter follows.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1999.

TO ALL IN ATTENDANCE: First, I would like to begin by apologizing for the fact that I can't be here in person to accept this award. Certainly, I always like to attend any dinner that someone has gone to the trouble of holding in my honor, but even more so I would love to attend your conference focusing on the important relationship between education and economic self-sufficiency.

Second, I would like to thank all of the sponsors of this conference—the McAuley Institute, Wider Opportunities for Women, the Center for Women's Policy Studies, and the Howard Samuels State Management and Policy Center of CUNY—for presenting me with this award. I have worked with these groups in the past on important legislative efforts, and deeply respect the work that each of these organizations has done to protect and advance the well-being of the most needy among us.

Having done that, though, I would also like to take this time to talk a little bit about poverty and need.

We live in a nation of riches. Since 1969, the era when we launched our War on Poverty, we have seen the nation's total wealth per person grow by 62 percent, and as a nation, we consumed 73 percent more material goods and services per person in 1997 than we did 1969. Yet during that same time, the number of poor children in America grew by 46 percent, or more than 4 million children. About one-half of this growth represented the growing number of poor children in families headed by someone who worked.

1998 was a year of economic prosperity for many Americans. Many of us have benefitted greatly from a strong economy: unemployment is at its lowest level since 1969, and for the second year in a row wages have gone up, cutting across the traditional barriers of race, ethnicity and education.

Unfortunately, though, these gains have barely been felt by those left behind by the growing economic inequality we see in this country. New figures on family income show that the gap between low- and moderate-income families and rich families is at an all-time high. During the 1990s, we have seen a disturbing trend in income gains—the rich in America are benefitting in ways that the poor are not: While the richest 20 percent of households gained about \$15,000 dollars in annual income between 1990 and 1997, the poorest 20 percent of families gained only about