

Proceeding before we have given full airing to the numerous and complex issues surrounding the CTBT is unfair to the Senate, unfair to our national security and unfair to the American people. Before we begin the calling of the roll asking where we stand on this treaty, we should all take a step back and give ourselves time to study these issues. For the good of our nation's security and Americans for generations to come, I ask members on both sides of the aisle to join me in this effort.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume legislative session.

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

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WARNER. I ask the Chair to report the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A conference report to accompany H.R. 1906, making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the conference report.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the conference report to accompany H.R. 1906, the Agriculture appropriations bill.

Trent Lott, Thad Cochran, Tim Hutchinson, Conrad Burns, Christopher Bond, Ben Lighthorse Campbell, Robert F. Bennett, Craig Thomas, Pat Roberts, Paul Coverdell, Larry E. Craig, Michael B. Enzi, Mike Crapo, Frank Murkowski, Don Nickles, and Pete Domenici.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, who will take such time as he may require to deliver a very important address to the Senate.

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

KEEPING ALCOHOL OFF CAMPUS AND ON THE SHELF

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, over the years, the culture of college has gradually changed from one of academics and concentrated study to one consumed with partying. Gathering at the library with classmates to prepare for an exam has taken a back seat to sitting around swilling beers at keg parties or ordering a round of shots at the closest bar.

Sadly, the process does not always begin in college. Often times, experimentation with alcohol begins in high school, or even earlier. Large numbers of young people are drinking. According to the 1998 Monitoring the Future Study conducted by the University of Michigan, approximately thirty-three percent of high school seniors, twenty-one percent of tenth graders, and eight percent of eighth graders reported being drunk at least once in a given month. Yes, Mr. President, drunk.

With such startling statistics at the pre-college level, it has become increasingly important for institutions of higher education to take an even more active role in informing and educating highly impressionable, yet extremely vulnerable, college freshmen about the many dangers of this practice. Last year, I added a provision to the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1998 to establish a National Recognition Awards program to identify a select number of colleges and universities with innovative and effective alcohol and drug prevention programs in place on campus. Under the program, each award recipient receives a grant ranging from \$40,000 to \$75,000 to assist in the continuation of its important efforts. I am pleased that I was able to obtain \$850,000 in the Senate's Fiscal Year 2000 Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill to continue funding for this important initiative.

The U.S. Department of Education has recently named seven colleges and universities as recipients of this first-ever grant award. Mr. President, it is encouraging to know that institutions of higher education from all corners of the country are taking aim at the problem of alcohol abuse among our nation's youth through new and creative approaches.

The six recipients of this award include Bowling Green State University at Bowling Green, Ohio; Hobart and William Smith College at Geneva, New York; the University of Arizona at Tucson, Arizona; Pennsylvania State University at University Park, Pennsylvania; the University of Northern Colorado at Greeley, Colorado; the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri; and Utah State University at Logan, Utah. The Bowling Green State University Peer-Based Misperception program, for example, is designed to change attitudes, behaviors, and the campus social environment with an emphasis on first-year students, mem-

bers of Greek fraternal organizations, and athletes. This program incorporates small group survey research to uncover and dispel misperceptions among peer groups such as a sorority, fraternity, athletic team, or members of a residence hall. Award funds will be used to continue the program, to implement it at other institutions, and to reduce the overall binge drinking rate.

Pennsylvania State University has been recognized for its alcohol-free "HUB Late Night" program, a model alternative activity program offering students multiple forms of free entertainment as a means of curbing high-risk drinking. The goals of the program involve delivering quality entertainment, providing a variety of alcohol-free programs for a diverse student body, encouraging student involvement in designing and implementing programs, and increasing awareness of the program. Approximately 71 percent of participants reported that participation in this program resulted in less drinking for themselves and for other students.

I am pleased that a higher education institution in my state, West Virginia University (WVU), has adopted an approach similar to that at Pennsylvania State University in addressing alcohol abuse among students. West Virginia University recently created the WVU All Night program which each Thursday, Friday, and Saturday night offers students concerts, games, movies, free food, and study rooms as attractive alternatives to bars and nightclubs. According to WVU President David Hardesty, the program has been a great success from the start, attracting an average of 4,000 students each Thursday, Friday, and Saturday night.

While this grant program will certainly serve these seven schools well in providing them with the means to administer and expand their prevention programs, it is my true hope that this grant program will span far beyond dollars and cents. Soon, the Department of Education will be producing a publication highlighting these model programs, and will make this document available to high school counselors throughout the nation. When thinking about college, it is important for students and parents alike to be informed about good alcohol and drug prevention programs. This document will serve as an important tool in helping students and their parents to make even wiser decisions about where to pursue their college education.

Moreover, the grant recipients of this year's award ought to serve as models to all higher education institutions throughout the country. Each August, many schools face the formidable challenge of determining how best to address the use and abuse of alcohol by underage students. With these model schools, new information will be available to schools still grappling with alcohol abuse problems. I encourage all Senators to pass along this information to institutions of higher education in their respective states.

Mr. President, this program will only begin to touch upon some of the fundamental areas which must be addressed in halting alcohol from rearing its evil head on other vulnerable college campuses. The work now lies ahead for all schools to endorse these noteworthy approaches and ideas which are working on select campuses throughout the United States. Let these seven schools be models for all institutions of higher education today and in the future. I congratulate the awardees of the program, and look forward to a strong, prosperous future for all college-going students, a future that is free from alcohol and other drugs.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

THE WORK INCENTIVES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, right now, my home state of Vermont is celebrating Disability Employment Awareness Month. For that reason, I am delighted to speak about the "Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999," legislation that I developed with my colleagues, Senators KENNEDY, ROTH and MOYNIHAN. This Act, also known as the Work Incentives Improvement Act (WIIA), is the most important piece of legislation for individuals with disabilities since the Americans with Disabilities Act. This legislation is bipartisan. This legislation was brought to the floor of the United States Senate with 80 cosponsors. And, most importantly, this legislation passed through the Senate on June 15th with a unanimous vote of 99-0.

The "Work Incentives Improvement Act" addresses a fundamental flaw in current law. Today, individuals with disabilities are forced to make a choice, an absurd choice. They must choose between working and receiving health care. Under current law, if people with disabilities work and earn over \$500 per month, they will lose their cash payments and health care coverage under Medicaid or Medicare. This is health care coverage that they need. This is health care coverage that they can not get in the private sector. This is not right.

Individuals with disabilities want to work. They have told me this. In fact, national surveys over the past 10 years have consistently confirmed that people with disabilities want to be part of the American workforce. But only one-third of them do work. With the enactment of WIIA, these individuals would not need to worry about losing their health care if they choose to work a forty-hour week, to put in overtime, or to pursue a career advancement. Individuals with disabilities are sitting at home right now, waiting for this legislation to become law. Having a job would provide them with a sense of self-worth. Having a job would allow them to contribute to our economy. Having a job would provide them with a living wage, which is not what one has through Social Security.

Currently, there are 7.5 million individuals with disabilities across the nation who receive health care coverage and cash payments from the federal government. 24,000 of these people live in Vermont. Only, one-half of one percent of the 7.5 million work to their full potential, because, when they earn over \$500 per month, they lose their access to health care coverage. The first part of my legislation tackles this problem. In states that elect to take up this option, WIIA provides continuing access to health care for Social Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance beneficiaries who work and exceed the income threshold.

Recognizing that some SSI and SSDI recipients will need job training and job placement assistance, the second part of my bill provides these incentives. People with disabilities would have more choices in where to obtain vocational rehabilitation and employment services. In addition, we would increase the incentives to public and participating private providers serving these individuals.

This legislation makes sense. When I came to Congress in 1975, one of my legislative priorities was to provide individuals with disabilities access to the American dream. Through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Rehabilitation Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Assistive Technology Act, we have consistently improved the lives of people with disabilities. Unfortunately, one major flaw remains, providing health care to individuals who want to work. The enactment of the Work Incentives Improvement Act would diminish this flaw in federal policy.

The Work Incentives Improvement Act reflects what individuals with disabilities say they need. Over 100 national organizations have given us their input and endorsed our bill. The President has made it clear that he would like to sign this legislation into law by the end of the current year. The Incentives Improvement Act provides the opportunity to bring responsible change to federal policy and to eliminate a misguided result of the current system—if you don't work, you get health care; if you do work, you don't get health care. The Work Incentives Improvement Act makes living the American dream a reality for millions of individuals with disabilities, who will no longer be forced to choose between the health care coverage they so strongly need and the economic independence they so dearly desire.

I am looking forward to having my colleagues in the House of Representatives finish their work on the Work Incentives Improvement Act. Let's send this bill to President Clinton by the end of this session of the 106th Congress.

CONFIRMATION OF COL. JOHN H. SINCLAIR TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR DISTRICT OF VERMONT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I congratulate Col. John Sinclair on his Senate confirmation as the next United States Marshal for the District of Vermont.

As a 30-year veteran of the Vermont State Police, Col. Sinclair has served as a uniformed trooper at both the Colchester and Bethel Barracks, later joined the Fraud Unit and the Governor's security detail, and then was promoted to the post of Station Commander at the Brattleboro Barracks. He has also commanded both the Criminal Division and the Field Force. In 1996, he was appointed to his present position as director of the Vermont State Police, the department's highest-ranking uniformed post.

I have known Col. Sinclair for nearly 30 years, since the time when he was a new State trooper and I was Chittenden County's new State's attorney. We worked closely together on a number of investigations, trials, and law enforcement education programs. I have watched his career for the past three decades and consider him to be one of the finest police officers with whom I have ever worked. He is a police officer's police officer. He is a strong component of our law enforcement team in Vermont.

He has gained extensive experience with State, federal, and local law enforcement matters. It is fitting that his longstanding service to the people of Vermont culminate in this important law enforcement position. His practical experience, background and training qualify him to be Vermont's 34th United States Marshal.

Again, I congratulate Col. Sinclair and his wife, Barbara, who live in Charlotte, and their two sons, on receiving Senate confirmation as United States Marshal for the District of Vermont.

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE SALT LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, this month the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office is celebrating their sesquicentennial anniversary. The Sheriff's Office is a proud tradition of Utah, and I am grateful to them for keeping Salt Lake County a safe place to live and visit.

Pioneers first settled the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In March 1849, they elected Brigham Young to be their Governor. Then, in October of the same year, John D. Parker was elected to serve as the first sheriff of what would become the state of Utah. Later, in 1852, after the federal government ratified the creation of the office of county sheriff, James B. Ferguson became John D. Parker's successor. Sheriff Ferguson was the first officially elected sheriff of Salt Lake County. This makes the Salt Lake County Sheriff's