

free to work where they want and for whom they want.

Domestic American workers would be given first preference in job referrals. Once no domestic worker is available for a job, an "adjusting" worker could receive a referral. If no domestic or adjusting worker is available, an employer could then use the H-2A program.

This is essentially the same job registry as in last year's bill, expanded to accommodate the new category of adjusting workers.

Second, it includes much-needed reforms to the H-2A program.

Currently, red tape, regulation, and bureaucracy has rendered the H-2A program almost completely ineffective.

Our reformed H-2A program would expedite the process and more closely reflect market reality. Current red tape, delays, and paperwork would be reduced or eliminated. Growers would be assured of the timely availability of workers.

Employers still would be required to provide transportation in and out of the U.S., as under the current H-2A program. Employers must provide either a housing allowance or actual housing to H-2A workers. After 3 years, actual housing would be required, unless the governor of a state certified a housing shortage. This is a more stringent housing requirement than last year's bill.

The premium wage guaranteed to H-2A workers—called the Adverse Economic Wage Rate or "AEWR"—would be based more accurately on prevailing wage paid to similar workers in that area. This is similar to current law, but other jobs, those not closely related, would be excluded from the calculation of the AEWR. This simply would ensure that the AEWR more closely reflected prevailing wages for that particular type of work. In the case of low-wage jobs, a premium would be added to the wage. This would still mean H-2A wages higher than virtually all non-H-2A farm worker wages. In other words, current H-2A workers would still have significant wage protection, and virtually all new H-2A workers would get a raise.

Third, the bill creates a one-time-only new Category called "Adjusting" Workers.

Experienced farm workers who are already in the U.S. would be allowed to stay if:

—They have worked at least 150 days in agriculture in the 12 months before the October 27 introduction of this bill.

—They agree to work at least 180 days a year, only in agriculture, for at least 5 of the next 7 years; during this 5-7 year adjustment period, they would be in a temporary, non-immigrant status;

—They return to their home country at least 2 months a year (during the 5-7 year adjustment period. Those with U.S.-born children—i.e., children who were already U.S. citizens—could stay year-round, but must agree to work in agriculture 240 days/year.

"Adjusting" workers would be earning the right to keep their jobs or move to other agricultural jobs. Eventually, they could earn the right to a so-called "green card"—in other words, permanent residency.

For one moment, I want to mention, and then dispose of, the "A-Word":

This bill is not about amnesty, for several reasons. I have always been opposed to amnesty for illegal immigrants. If this were an amnesty bill, I'd be against it.

This bill is about workers who are already here, for employers who need them and value their services, earning a right to stay.

Amnesty is a gift; this bill is about earning a right. Amnesty means one is home free; this bill is about stabilizing the agricultural work force and conditions residency on a 5-7 year agreement to continue in farm work.

The level of documentation required to prove a worker already has been working in the U.S. is much stricter than for any past amnesty law.

In closing, Mr. President, this is win-win legislation.

It will elevate and protect the rights, working conditions, and safety of workers. It will help workers—first domestic American workers, then other workers already here, then foreign guest workers—find the jobs they want and need.

It will assure growers of a stable, legal supply of workers, within a program that recognizes market realities. The adjusted-worker provisions also will give growers one-time assistance in adjusting to the new labor market realities of the 21st Century.

It will assure all Americans of a safe, consistent, affordable food supply.

The nation needs the Smith-Graham-Craig-Cleland AgJOBS bill. I invite the rest of my colleagues to join us as co-sponsors; and I urge the Senate and the House to act promptly to enact this legislation into law.

#### THE HUNGER RELIEF ACT OF 1999

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, yesterday Senators SPECTER, LEAHY, JEFFORDS, and I introduced The Hunger Relief Act of 1999, S. 1805. Our goals in this legislation are to promote self-sufficiency and the transition from welfare to work, and to eradicate childhood hunger by increasing the availability of food stamps to low-income working families. Republicans and Democrats share these goals, and it deserves broad bipartisan support.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill and the statement of organizations supporting the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the materials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1805

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hunger Relief Act of 1999".

#### SEC. 2. RESTORATION OF FOOD STAMP BENEFITS FOR ALIENS.

(a) LIMITED ELIGIBILITY OF QUALIFIED ALIENS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 402(a) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking "Federal programs" and inserting "Federal program";

(ii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by striking clause (ii); and

(II) in clause (i)—

(aa) by striking "(i)

SSI." and all that follows through "paragraph (3)(A)" and inserting the following:

"(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the specified Federal program described in paragraph (3)";

(bb) by redesignating subclauses (II) through (IV) as clauses (ii) through (iv) and indenting appropriately;

(cc) by striking "subclause (I)" each place it appears and inserting "clause (i)"; and

(dd) in clause (iv) (as redesignated by item (bb)), by striking "this clause" and inserting "this subparagraph";

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking "paragraph (3)(A) (relating to the supplemental security income program)" and inserting "paragraph (3)";

(iv) in subparagraph (F);

(I) by striking "Federal programs" and inserting "Federal program";

(II) in clause (ii)(I)—

(aa) by striking "(I) in the case of the specified Federal program described in paragraph (3)(A);"; and

(bb) by striking ";" and inserting a period;

(III) by striking subclause (II);

(v) in subparagraph (G), by striking "Federal programs" and inserting "Federal program";

(vi) in subparagraph (H), by striking "paragraph (3)(A) (relating to the supplemental security income program)" and inserting "paragraph (3)"; and

(vii) by striking subparagraphs (I), (J), and (K); and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "means any" and all that follows through "The supplemental" and inserting "means the supplemental"; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 402(b)(2)(F) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(b)(2)(F)) is amended by striking "subsection (a)(3)(A)" and inserting "subsection (a)(3)".

(b) FIVE-YEAR LIMITED ELIGIBILITY OF QUALIFIED ALIENS FOR FEDERAL MEANS-TESTED PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Section 403 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613) is amended—

(I) in subsection (c)(2), by adding at the end the following:

"(L) Assistance or benefits under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)."; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking "not apply" and all that follows through "(I) an individual" and inserting "not apply to an individual"; and

(B) by striking ";" or" and all that follows through "402(a)(3)(B)".

(c) AUTHORITY FOR STATES TO PROVIDE FOR ATTRIBUTION OF SPONSOR'S INCOME AND RESOURCES TO THE ALIEN WITH RESPECT TO STATE PROGRAMS.—Section 422(b) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1632(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) Programs comparable to assistance or benefits under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).”.

(d) REQUIREMENTS FOR SPONSOR’S AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT.—Section 423(d) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1183a note; Public Law 104-193) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(12) Benefits under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), if a sponsor is unable to make the reimbursement because the sponsor experiences hardship (including bankruptcy, disability, and indigence) or if the sponsor experiences severe circumstances beyond the control of the sponsor, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.”.

(e) DERIVATIVE ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS.—Section 436 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1646) is repealed.

(f) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section and the amendments made by this section shall apply to assistance or benefits provided under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) for months beginning on or after October 1, 2001.

(2) REFUGEES AND ASYLEES.—In the case of an alien described in section 402(a)(2)(A) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)(2)(A)), this section and the amendments made by this section shall apply to assistance or benefits provided under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) for months beginning on or after April 1, 2000.

### SEC. 3. VEHICLE ALLOWANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5(g)(2) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(g)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(iv)—

(A) by striking “subparagraph (C)” and inserting “subparagraphs (C) and (D)”;

(B) by striking “to the extent that” and all that follows through the end of the clause and inserting “to the extent that the fair market value of the vehicle exceeds \$4,650; and”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(D) ALTERNATIVE VEHICLE ALLOWANCE.—If the vehicle allowance standards that a State agency uses to determine eligibility for assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) would result in a lower attribution of resources to certain households than under subparagraph (B)(iv), in lieu of applying subparagraph (B)(iv), the State agency may elect to apply the State vehicle allowance standards to all households that would incur a lower attribution of resources under the State vehicle allowance standards.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on July 1, 2000.

### SEC. 4. MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION.

Section 5(e)(7)(B) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(e)(7)(B)) is amended by striking clauses (iii) and (iv) and inserting the following:

“(iii) for fiscal year 1999, \$275, \$478, \$393, \$334, and \$203 per month, respectively;

“(iv) for fiscal year 2000, \$280, \$483, \$398, \$339, and \$208 per month, respectively;

“(v) for fiscal year 2001, \$340, \$543, \$458, \$399, and \$268 per month, respectively; and

“(vi) for fiscal year 2002 and each subsequent fiscal year, the applicable amount during the preceding fiscal year, as adjusted to reflect changes for the 12-month period ending the preceding November 30 in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.”.

### SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL COMMODITIES UNDER EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 214 of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7515) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other funds that are made available to carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to purchase and make available additional commodities under this section \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(2) DIRECT EXPENSES.—Not less than 15 percent of the amount made available under paragraph (1) shall be used to pay direct expenses (as defined in section 204(a)(2)) incurred by emergency feeding organizations to distribute additional commodities to needy persons.”.

### STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE HUNGER RELIEF ACT OF 1999

Our broad coalition of anti-hunger, immigrant, religious, labor, children’s, elderly, and allied groups urges passage of the Kennedy-Specter Hunger Relief Act of 1999. This crucial legislation would help to address a serious problem plaguing millions of children and adults—widespread hunger and food insecurity.

The bill would target Food Stamp Program improvements to ensure more adequate nutrition assistance for at-risk groups, especially needy legal immigrants and low-income households with children, including working families and families with children with high shelter costs. It also would provide greater resources through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) for those families, children, and elderly turning to food pantries and other emergency feeding sites.

Recent studies confirm that, despite a strong overall economy, hunger and food insecurity are prevalent in communities across the country. While participation in the Food Stamp Program declined by more than seven million persons over the past three years, many working parents still struggle to feed their families. A July 1999 GAO study concludes, “children’s participation in the Food Stamp Program has dropped more sharply than the number of children living in poverty, indicating a growing gap between need and assistance.” USDA has determined that 6.1 million adults and 3.3 million children lived in households which experienced hunger during 1998, and hunger rates are highest in households with children led by single women and minorities. An Urban Institute study of former welfare recipients finds that 33% have to skip or cut meals due to lack of food.

The toll hunger takes on individuals, families, and communities is serious. Children who lack adequate daily nutrition score lower on tests, miss school more often, have more disciplinary difficulties, and face increased health risks. Hunger diminishes adults’ health and ability to concentrate as well. And hunger diminishes all of us as a society when we allow hunger in the midst of such affluence. Hunger has a cure and our nation must take steps to implement that cure.

This legislation takes several important steps in alleviating hunger. First, it builds on the bipartisan down payment the 1998 Agricultural Research Act made in restorations of benefits for needy legal immigrants. The Hunger Relief Act restores food stamp eligibility to all otherwise eligible legal immigrants. Among these are taxpayers working in low-income jobs, parents of young children, and elderly persons.

Second, the bill updates food stamp rules. Most low-income parents need a car to get to work, but families who own a vehicle worth more than \$4,650 may be disqualified from receiving food stamps. This limit has risen only \$150 since 1977, and is less than the amount that most states deem appropriate for allowing working parents to own a reliable car and still qualify for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program. The Hunger Relief Act allows states the option of using the same rules to count the value of a vehicle under both TANF and Food Stamp Programs.

Third, the bill helps low-income families with children with high shelter costs. In order to allow food stamp allotments to more accurately reflect actual household need, the Food Stamp Program takes into account a household’s shelter expenses when determining the household’s food stamp allotment. The program does this by allowing households to deduct shelter costs from their income. Current food stamp rules, however, cap the amount of shelter costs (\$275 now, \$300 starting in FY 2001) that non-elderly, non-disabled households may deduct, leaving many families with children forced to choose between heating and eating. The hunger Relief Act raises the food stamp shelter deduction cap to \$320 per month over four years and then indexes it to inflation.

Fourth, the Hunger Relief Act bolsters TEFAP, which since 1983 has leveraged private and volunteer resources in communities across the country to meet short-term nutrition needs of families in crisis and provided an outlet for excess government-owned commodities. As many as one in ten Americans a year turn to the emergency feeding network. Last December the U.S. Conference of Mayors reported that requests for emergency food assistance had increased by an average of 14%, with 78% of the cities registering increases. According to a report released by America’s Second Harvest in 1998, 39% of those who sought emergency food were employed, with half of those employed full-time. The private charitable sector cannot meet present needs alone. The Hunger Relief Act authorizes additional appropriations of \$100 million over five years for commodity purchases and food distribution costs, approximately 10% more than present spending.

The Hunger Relief Act would make important progress in addressing hunger in America. Please add your voice to those leaders supporting the initiative.

### NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

America’s Second Harvest.

American Association of School Administrators.

American Ethical Union, Washington Ethical Action Office.

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

American Federation of Teachers.

American Friends Service Committee.

American Jewish Committee.

American Network of Community Options and Resources.

American Protestant Health Alliance.

American School Food Service Association.

Americans for Democratic Action.

Asian & Pacific Island American Health Forum.

Bread for the World.

Catholic Charities, USA.

Center for Law and Social Policy.

Center for Women Policy Studies.

Children’s Defense Fund.

Coalition on Human Needs.

Communications Workers of America.

Food and Allied Service Trades, AFL-CIO.

Food Research and Action Center.

Immigration and Refugee Services of America.  
 Jewish Council for Public Affairs.  
 Jewish Labor Committee.  
 Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.  
 Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service.  
 Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs, ELCA.  
 Lutheran Services in America.  
 MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger.  
 McCauley Institute.  
 Mennonite Central Committee U.S., Washington Office.  
 Migrant Legal Action Program.  
 National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium.  
 National Association of Social Workers.  
 National Center for Youth Law.  
 National Center on Poverty Law.  
 National Coalition for the Homeless.  
 National Council of Churches.  
 National Council of La Raza.  
 National Council of Senior Citizens.  
 National Council of Women's Organizations.  
 National Federation of Filipino American Associations.  
 National Immigration Law Center.  
 National Korean American Service and Education Consortium.  
 National Urban League, Inc.  
 NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby.  
 Presbyterian Church (USA), Washington Office.  
 RESULTS.  
 Service Employees International Union.  
 The Children's Foundation.  
 The Episcopal Church.  
 Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations.  
 UNITE.  
 United Auto Workers (UAW).  
 United Church of Christ, Office for Church in Society.  
 United Food and Commercial Workers Union.  
 United Jewish Communities.  
 United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society.  
 United States Catholic Conference.  
 U.S. Conference of Mayors.  
 Volunteers of America.  
 Welfare Law Center.  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.  
 World Hunger Year.  
 World Relief National Immigration Resource Network.

Alabama  
 Alabama Coalition Against Hunger.  
 Alabama New South Coalition.  
 Bay Area Food Bank, Mobile.

Alaska  
 Catholic Social Services.  
 St. Francis House.

Arizona  
 Association of Arizona Food Bank.  
 Lutheran Advocacy Ministry in Arizona.  
 United Food Bank, Mesa.  
 Westside Food Bank, Sun City.  
 WHEAT (World Hunger Ecumenical Arizona Task Force).

Arkansas  
 Arkansas Hunger Coalition.  
 Food Bank of Northeast Arkansas, Jonesboro.

California  
 Alameda County Community Food Bank.  
 Asian and Pacific Islander Older Adults Task Force.  
 Asian Community Mental Health Services.  
 Asian Law Alliance.  
 Asian Pacific American Legal Center.

Blue Collar and South Los Angeles Housing Maintenance.  
 Organization for Women.  
 California Association of Food Banks.  
 California Emergency Foodlink.  
 California Food Policy Advocates.  
 California Immigrant Welfare Collaborative.  
 Center on Poverty Law and Economic Opportunity.  
 Central American Resource Center.  
 Child Care Food Program Roundtable.  
 Clinica Para las Americas.  
 Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles.  
 Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking.  
 Community Food Bank, Fresno.  
 Desert Cities Hunger Action.  
 El Rescate Legal Services.  
 Employment Law Center/Legal Aid Society of San Francisco.  
 Filipino American Service Group, Inc.  
 Foodbank of Santa Barbara County.  
 Food Share, Inc., Oxnard.  
 Fresno Metro Ministry.  
 Homeless Health Care Los Angeles.  
 Human Services Network of Los Angeles.  
 Jewish Community Relations Committee of The Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles.  
 Kids in Common.  
 Korean Resource Center.  
 LA's BEST After School Enrichment Program.  
 Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger and Homelessness.  
 Los Angeles Regional Food Bank.  
 Marin Community Food Bank.  
 Mission San Jose Dominicans.  
 Northern California Coalition for Immigrant Rights.  
 Pico Union Westlake Cluster Network, Inc.  
 Plaza Community Center, Los Angeles.  
 Portals-South Central Opportunity Center.  
 Rakestraw Memorial Community Education Center.  
 Riverside County Department of Community Action.  
 Sacramento Hunger Commission.  
 Saint Margaret's Center, Catholic Charities of Los Angeles.  
 San Francisco Food Bank.  
 Second Harvest Food Bank of Orange County Senior.  
 Gleaners, Inc., North.  
 Highlands.  
 Sisters of the Holy Names, Justice and Peace Committee.  
 Sisters of the Holy Names, California Province.  
 Leadership.  
 Team.  
 Sisters of Saint Joseph Justice Office.  
 South Central Family Health Center.  
 The Lambda Letters Project.  
 Union Station Foundation.  
 Western Center on Law and Poverty.

Colorado  
 Colorado Refugee Services Program.  
 Community Food Share, Longmont.  
 Food Bank of the Rockies.  
 Immigrant Assistance Program.  
 Lutheran Office of Governmental Ministry.  
 Metro Caring.  
 Weld Food Bank.

Connecticut  
 End Hunger Connecticut.  
 Food Bank of Greater Hartford.  
 Hartford Food System.

Delaware  
 Food Bank of Delaware.  
 La Esperanza.

District of Columbia  
 Bread for the City and Zacchaeus Free Clinic.

Florida  
 Daily Bread Food Bank.  
 Florida Atlantic University Department of Social Work.  
 Florida Certified Organic Growers and Consumers, Inc.  
 Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center.  
 Florida Impact.  
 Harry Chapin Food Bank of Southwest Florida, Ft. Myers.  
 Lutheran Social Services of Northeast Florida, Jacksonville.  
 Mercy Migrant Education Ministry.  
 Second Harvest Food Bank of Northeastern Florida, Jacksonville.  
 Second Harvest Food Bank of the Big Bend, Tallahassee.

Georgia  
 Atlanta Community Food Bank.  
 Second Harvest Food Bank of Coastal Georgia, Savannah.

Hawaii  
 Sisters of St. Joseph, Hoomaluhia Community.  
 The Hawaii Food Bank, Inc.

Idaho  
 Idaho Foodbank Warehouse, Inc.

Illinois  
 Bethlehem Center Food Bank.  
 Chicago Anti-Hunger Federation.  
 Fund for Immigrants and Refugees.  
 Greater Chicago Food Depository.  
 Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights.  
 Illinois Community Action Association.  
 Illinois Hunger Coalition.  
 Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago.  
 Loaves and Fishes, Etc. Peoria Area Food Bank.  
 World Relief DuPage.

Indiana  
 North Central Indiana Food Bank, Inc., South Bend.  
 Proyecto Hispano (Mennonite Church).  
 Second Harvest Food Bank of Northwest Indiana, Gary.  
 Second Harvest Food Bank of East Central Indiana, Anderson.

Iowa  
 Cedar Valley Food Bank, Waterloo.  
 HACAP Food Reservoir, Cedar Rapids.  
 Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Kansas  
 Campaign to End Childhood Hunger in Kansas.  
 Kansas Food Bank Warehouse, Inc.

Kentucky  
 Godó's Pantry Food Bank, Inc.  
 Kentucky Hunger Task Force.

Louisiana  
 Bread for the World, New Orleans.  
 Food Bank of Central Louisiana, Alexandria.  
 Second Harvest Food Bank of Greater New Orleans.

Maine  
 Catholic Charities, Maine, Social Justice and Peace Services.  
 Good Shepard Food Bank, Lewiston.  
 Maine Association of Interdependent Neighborhoods.  
 Maine Center for Economic Policy.  
 Maine Coalition for Food Security.  
 Partners in Ending Hunger.  
 Roman Catholic Diocese of Portland.

Maryland  
 Baltimore Jewish Council.  
 Center for Poverty Solutions.  
 The Maryland Food Bank, Inc.

Massachusetts  
 Boston Department of Neighborhood Development.

Greater Boston Food Bank.	Cattaraugus Community Action, Salamanca.	H&J Weinberg Northeast Pennsylvania Regional Food Bank, Wilkes Barre.
International Institute of Boston.	Center for Constitutional Rights.	Rhode Island
Massachusetts Citizens for Children and Youth.	Community Food Resource Center.	George Wiley Center and Campaign to Eliminate Childhood Poverty.
Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy, Coalition.	Council of Senior Centers and Services of New York City, Inc.	Rhode Island Community Food Bank.
Mass Law Reform Institute.	Delaware Opportunities, Inc., Delhi.	South Carolina
Project Bread.	Food Bank of Central New York, East Syracuse.	South Carolina Appleseed Legal Justice Center.
The Food Bank of Western Massachusetts, Inc.	Food Bank of the Southern Tier, Elmira.	South Carolina Committee Against Hunger.
Worcester County Food Bank, Inc., Shrewsbury.	Food Bank of Western New York, Buffalo.	South Carolina Department of Social Services.
Michigan	Food For Survival, Bronx.	
Center for Civil Justice.	Health and Welfare Council of Long Island.	South Dakota
Detroit Food Security Council.	Hunger Action Network of New York	Black Hills Regional Food Bank, Inc., Rapid City.
Food Bank of Eastern Michigan, Flint.	State.	Second Harvest Food Bank of South Dakota, Sioux Falls.
Food Bank of Oakland County, Pontiac.	Latino Commission on AIDS.	Tennessee
Michigan Migrant Legal Assistance Project, Inc.	Long Island Cares, Inc.	MANNA.
Second Harvest Gleaners Food Bank of Western Michigan, Inc., Grand Rapids.	New York Association for New Americans, Inc. (NYANA).	Second Harvest Food Bank of East Tennessee, Knoxville.
Minnesota	New York Immigration Coalition.	Second Harvest Food Bank of Nashville.
Channel One Food Bank, Inc., Rochester.	Niagara Community Action Program, Inc.	Second Harvest Food Bank of Northeast Tennessee, Gray.
Lutheran Coalition for Public Policy in Minnesota.	Nutrition Consortium of New York State.	Tennessee Justice Center.
Minnesota FoodShare.	Regional Food Bank of Northeastern New York, Latham.	Texas
Second Harvest Food Bank of the Northern Lakes, Duluth.	SENSES: Statewide Emergency network for Social and Economic.	Center for Public Policy Priorities.
Second Harvest Food Bank of Greater Minneapolis.	Security.	Community Food Bank of Victoria.
Mississippi	SSEC RAICES.	El Buen Samaritano.
Mississippi Food Network.	The Legal Aid Society.	Food Bank of Corpus Christi, Inc.
Missouri	Utica Citizens in Action.	High Plains Food Bank, Amarillo.
Citizens for Missouri Children.	North Carolina	Houston Immigration Policy Team.
Harvesters—The Community Food Network, Kansas City.	Manna Food Bank, Inc., Asheville.	Mexican American Unity Council, Inc.
Missouri Assn. For Social Welfare.	North Carolina Hunger Network.	North Texas Food Bank, Dallas.
Ozarks Food Harvest, Springfield.	Second Harvest Food Bank of Metrolina.	Parish Social Ministry St. Maryós Cathedral.
Second Harvest Food Bank of the Missouri-Kansas Region.	The Advocacy for the Poor, Inc.	Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word.
St. Louis Area Food Bank.	University of North Carolina Department of Nutrition.	South Plains Food Bank, Lubbock.
Montana	North Dakota	Sustainable Food Center, Austin.
Gallatin Valley Food Bank.	Great Plains Food Bank, Fargo.	Tarrant Area Food Bank, Forth Worth, TX.
Montana Food Bank Network.	Ohio	Texas Alliance for Human Needs.
Montana Hunger Coalition.	Association of Ohio Children's.	Texas Council on Family Violence.
Nebraska	Corryville Family Resource Center, Friars Club.	Texas Immigrant and Refugee Coalition.
Nebraska Appleseed Center for Law in Public Interest	Episcopal Public Policy Network—Ohio.	Texas IMPACT.
Nevada	Hunger Network in Ohio.	The Houston Food Bank.
Food Bank of Northern Nevada, Sparks.	Ohio Food Policy & Anti Poverty Action Center.	The Paulos Foundation, Fort Worth.
New Hampshire	Ohio Hunger Task Force.	United Way of Texas.
New Hampshire Food Bank.	Ohio Urban Resources System (OURS).	Utah
New Jersey	Public Children Services Association of Ohio.	Coalition of Religious Communities and Crossroads Urban.
Catholic Community Services.	Second Harvest Food Bank of North Central Ohio, Amherst.	Center, Salt Lake City.
Center for Food Action in New Jersey.	Shared Harvest Foodbank, Inc., Fairfield.	Utahns Against Hunger.
Central New Jersey Maternal & Child Health Consortium.	Southeastern Ohio Legal Services, Athens.	Vermont
Community Food Bank of New Jersey, Hillside.	Oklahoma	Vermont Campaign to End Childhood Hunger.
Food Bank of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, Spring Lake.	Tulsa Community Food Bank.	Vermont Food Bank, Inc.
Food Bank of South Jersey.	Oregon	Virginia
Guadalupe Family Services.	Carpenters Food bank, Portland.	Blue Ridge Area Food Bank, Inc., Verona.
Immigration and Refugee Services, Diocese of Trenton.	Lutheran Advocacy Ministry of Oregon.	Food Bank of Southeastern Virginia.
Lutheran Office of Governmental Ministry in New Jersey.	Oregon Center for Public Policy.	Fredericksburg Area Food Bank.
Mercer Street Friends.	Oregon Food Bank.	Virginia Interfaith Center for Public Policy.
Mexican American Unity Council, Inc.	Oregon Hunger Relief Task Force.	Virginia Poverty Law Center.
New Jersey Immigration Policy Network, Inc.	Pennsylvania	Washington
North Hudson Community Action Corporation.	Community Food Warehouse, Farrell.	Children's Alliance Food Policy Center.
Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth.	Greater Berks Food Bank, Reading.	Food Lifeline, Shoreline.
State Emergency Food and Anti-Hunger Network.	Greater Philadelphia Coalition Against Hunger.	Lutheran Public Policy Office of Washington.
UNITE New Jersey Council.	Greater Philadelphia Food Bank.	Maple Valley Food Bank and Emergency Services.
New Mexico	Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank.	Second Harvest Food Bank of the Inland Northwest, Spokane.
Lutheran Office of Governmental Ministry, New Mexico Advocates for Children & Families.	Just Community Food Systems of South Central Pennsylvania, Gettysburg.	South Puget Sound Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (SPSHCC).
New Mexico Center on Law and Poverty.	Just Harvest, Homestead.	State Representative Kip Tokuda.
New York	Lutheran Advocacy Ministry in Pennsylvania.	Washington Alliance for Immigrant and Refugee Justice.
Boys and Girls Club of Rochester, Inc.	Northside Common Ministries.	Washington State Anti-Hunger Coalition.
	Pennsylvania Hunger Action Center.	Western Region Anti-Hunger Consortium (multi-state).
	Philabundance.	West Virginia
	St. John's Organic Community Garden.	West Virginia Coalition on Food and Nutrition.
	Second Harvest Food Bank of Lehigh Valley and Northeast Pennsylvania, Allentown.	
	SHARE Food Program, Inc.	
	South Central Pennsylvania Food Bank, Harrisburg.	

## Wisconsin

Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee.  
Lutheran Office for Public Policy in Wisconsin.

## Wyoming

St. Markos Episcopal Church Food Closet.  
Wyoming Childrens Action.  
The Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, Dayton.

## RACISM AGAINST AMERICAN INDIANS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am compelled to raise a recent, shocking example of racism in South Dakota.

An Indian woman residing on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota came across an "advertisement" in the local newspaper that bore the heading "State of South Dakota Game Fish and Parks Department". She sent me a copy of the ad along with her letter.

The "ad," which resembles a run-of-the-mill hunting and fishing season announcement, was located in the editorial section of the newspaper. The "ad" went on to outline the rules for "Indian Hunting Season" in the State of South Dakota, including a limit on the number of Indians a "hunter" was allowed to kill and the approved methods for killing them.

I cannot express to you the anger and deep disappointment I felt when I read this ad because for those who think anti-Indian sentiment and feelings is a "relic of the past," I urge them to read this product of a twisted and hateful mind.

At the turn of the millennium in the greatest nation on Earth, there are pockets of hate that continue to thrive. After my tenure in Congress, I know full well the limits of government. I know we can pass no law forcing people to respect each other or forcing them to be tolerant. But this ad goes beyond mere hurtful words and actually advocates murder, and I condemn it in the strongest possible terms.

As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, an enrolled member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana, and as an American, I am embarrassed and outraged at the same time. This is shameful.

Indian children are most affected by this kind of bile. They hear these hate-filled expressions in school, in public places like shopping malls and grocery stores, and they start to believe they are worthless, and they eventually stop trying to become or achieve anything. Many commit suicide. This is ongoing.

In a few days, the Nation will honor the contributions of generations of Native Americans by dedicating the month of November, 1999, as "American Indian Heritage Month".

Native people have fought and died for this country in every war from the Revolutionary War to WWII to Vietnam to the ongoing missions around the world.

Yet, as this ad shows, Indians are still targeted by these expressions of hate.

I condemn this and every instance of discrimination and hatred against any American—red, black, white or yellow—and call on my colleagues to do the same.

I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the newspaper ad printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Sicangu Sun Times, Oct. 15, 1999]

CAUTION: RACIST MATERIAL

State of South Dakota

Game, Fish and Parks Department, Pierre,  
SD, (605) 224-0000

PROCLAMATION

RE: Indian Hunting Season hunting fees:  
Free to first 7,683 hunters/\$1.00 thereon.

Dear South Dakota Hunters: The 1999 Big Game hunting season in the State of South Dakota has been canceled due to shortages of Deer, Turkey, Elk and Antelope. However, this does not mean there will be no hunting. In the place of the big game animals this year we will have open season on the Sioux Reservations. This will entail the hunting of Americans Worthless Siounis Pyutus, commonly known as "Worthless Red Bastards," "Dog Eaters," "Gut Eaters," "Prairie Niggers" and "F--- Indians." This year from 1999-2000 will be an open season, as the f--- Indians must be thinned out every two to three years.

It will be unlawful to: Hunt in a party of more than 150 persons. Use more than 35 bloodthirsty, rabid hunting dogs. Shoot in a public tavern (Bullet may ricochet and hit civilized white people). Shoot an Indian sleeping on the sidewalk.

Trapping regulations: Traps may not be set within 15 feet of a liquor store. Traps may not be baited with Muscatel, Lysol, rubbing alcohol or food stamps. All traps must have at least 120 lb. spring strength and have a jaw spread of at least 53".

Other rules and regulations: Shooting length-wise in a welfare line is prohibited. It will be unlawful to possess a road-kill Indian, however, special road-kill permits shall be issued to people with semi-tractor trailers and one-ton pickup trucks. With such a permit you may bait the highway with Muscatel, Lysol, rubbing alcohol or food stamps.

How to know when an Indian is in your area: Disposable diapers litter the street. Large lines in front of the welfare office and for free cheese. Trails of empty wine bottles leading from the city parks to all city alleys. Empty books of food stamps thrown all over. Car-loads of Indian children waiting outside liquor stores.

Remember Limit is ten (10) per day. Possession of limit: Forty (40). Good Hunting!

Editor's Note: The flyer above is similar to one found in other states. In the last couple of years, they began cropping up in South Dakota and Nebraska. Varying versions can also be found on the Internet. Such sentiments have helped fuel tension between Indians and whites in the last year, say Indian leaders. State government officials have denied that the flyers originated in any of their departments.

## DRUG COURT REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, Congress created drug courts 5 years ago in the 1994 crime law as a cost-effective, innovative way to deal with nonviolent offenders in need of drug treatment.

Though authorization for this program was repealed just two years later, we wisely continued to fund this program. I am pleased to join with Senator SPECTER today to cosponsor the "Drug Court Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1999."

In just 5 years, drug courts have taken off. There are 412 drug courts currently operating in all 50 States plus the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and two Federal districts. An additional 280 courts are being planned.

Let me tell you why I am such an advocate for these courts. Drug courts are as much about fighting crime as they are about reducing dependence on illegal drugs.

Our Nation has about 3.2 million offenders on probation today. They stay on probation for about 2 years. Throughout those 2 years, they are subject to little, if any, supervision.

For example, almost 300,000 of these probationers had absolutely no contact with their probation officer in the past month—not in person, not over the phone, not even through the mail—none!

Drug Courts fill this "supervision gap" with regular drug testing, with the offender actually coming before a judge twice a week, and actually seeing a probation officer or treatment professional three times a week.

Nearly 100,000 people have entered drug court programs and the results have been impressive. About 70 percent of the drug court program participants have either stayed in the program or completed it successfully. That is more than twice the retention rate of most traditional treatment programs.

The other 30 percent of the participants went to jail. And I think that should be heralded as a success of the drug court program as well. Without drug courts, this 30 percent would have been unsupervised, not monitored, and unless they happened to be unlucky enough to use drugs or commit a crime near a police officer, they would still be on the streets abusing drugs and committing crimes. Drug courts provide the oversight to make sure that does not happen.

The Specter-Biden reauthorization bill calls for fully funding drug courts at the level the Attorney General and I called for in the 1994 crime law—\$200 million. Drug courts are effective and cost effective. Let's spend our money wisely and invest in what works.

There are a number of jurisdictions that want to open or expand their drug courts but are unable to do so because of lack of treatment capacity. We always talk about devolving power to State and local government. Let's put our money where our mouth is and give these jurisdictions the funds they need. The Specter-Biden reauthorization act includes \$75 million a year to expand local treatment capacity so that no community that wants to start or expand a drug court is precluded from doing so due to lack of treatment slots.