

(3) RESEARCHED AREAS.—The area that shall be subjects of research conducted under this section include—

(A) the mapping of carbon-sequestering land use and land cover;

(B) the monitoring of changes in land cover and management;

(C) new systems for the remote sensing of soil carbon; and

(D) regional-scale carbon sequestration estimation.

(b) REGIONAL EARTH SCIENCE APPLICATION CENTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, may, at the sole discretion of the Administrator based on maximizing the use of public funds, carry out this section through the Regional Earth Science Application Center located at the University of Kansas (referred to in this section as the "Center"), if the Center enters into a partnership with a landgrant college or university.

(2) DUTIES OF CENTER.—The Center shall serve as a research facility and clearinghouse for satellite data, software, research, and related information with respect to remote sensing research conducted under this section.

(3) USE OF CENTER.—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, may use the Center for carrying out remote sensing research relating to agricultural best practices.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$5,000,000 for fiscal years 2000 through 2002.

SEC. 313. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE.

Section 431(d)(5) of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 2458b nt) is amended by striking "before the date of enactment of this Act." and inserting "before July 31, 1999."

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED ON NOVEMBER 8, 1999

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1999

WARNER (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2773

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. REED)) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2724) to make technical corrections to the Water Resources Development Act of 1999; as follows:

On page 3, line 8, strike "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000".

On page 4, strike lines 19 through 21 and insert the following:

(1) by striking "Each" and all that follows through the colon and inserting the following: "Each of the following projects is authorized to be carried out by the Secretary, and no construction on any such project may be initiated until the Secretary determines that the project is technically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified:"

On page 5, strike lines 9 through 12 and insert the following:

SEC. ____ COMITE RIVER, LOUISIANA.

Section 371 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 321) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—" before "The"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) CREDITING OF REDUCTION IN NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The project cooperation agreement for the Comite River Diversion Project shall include a provision that specifies that any reduction in the non-Federal share that results from the modification under subsection (a) shall be credited toward the share of project costs to be paid by the Amite River Basin Drainage and Water Conservation District."

SEC. ____ CHESAPEAKE CITY, MARYLAND.

Section 535(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 349) is amended by striking "the city of Chesapeake" each place it appears and inserting "Chesapeake City".

SEC. ____ CONTINUATION OF SUBMISSION OF CERTAIN REPORTS BY THE SEC- RETARY OF THE ARMY.

(a) RECOMMENDATIONS OF INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD.—Section 302(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2251(b)) is amended in the last sentence by striking "The" and inserting "Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), the".

(b) LIST OF AUTHORIZED BUT UNFUNDED STUDIES.—Section 710(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2264(a)) is amended in the first sentence by striking "Not" and inserting "Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), not".

(c) REPORTS ON PARTICIPATION OF MINORITY GROUPS AND MINORITY-OWNED FIRMS IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER-GULF OUTLET FEATURE.—Section 844(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4177) is amended in the second sentence by striking "The" and inserting "Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), the".

(d) LIST OF AUTHORIZED BUT UNFUNDED PROJECTS.—Section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a(b)(2)) is amended in the first sentence by striking "Every" and inserting "Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), every".

SEC. ____ AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PROGRAM PRE- VIOUSLY AND CURRENTLY FUNDED.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—The program described in subsection (c) is hereby authorized.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation for the program authorized in subsection (a) in amounts as follows:

(1) FISCAL YEAR 2000.—For fiscal year 2000, \$10,000,000.

(2) FISCAL YEAR 2001.—For fiscal year 2001, \$10,000,000.

(3) FISCAL YEAR 2002.—For fiscal year 2002, \$7,000,000.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The program referred to in subsection (a) is the program for which funds appropriated in title I of Public Law 106-69 under the heading "FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION" are available for obligation upon the enactment of legislation authorizing the program.

ARCTIC TUNDRA HABITAT EMERGENCY CONSERVATION ACT

ABRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 2774

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. ABRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2454) to assure the long-term conservation of mid-continent light geese and the biological diversity of the ecosystem upon which many North Amer-

ican migratory birds depend, by directing the Secretary of the Interior to implement rules to reduce the overabundant population of mid-continent light geese; as follows:

Strike Title II.

COASTAL BARRIER MAP BOUND- ARY CLARIFICATION LEGISLA- TION

SMITH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AMENDMENT NO. 2775

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1398) to clarify certain boundaries on maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System; as follows:

On page 2, line 25, strike "July 1, 1999" and insert "October 18, 1999".

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES POLICY TO- WARD NATIO AND THE EURO- PEAN UNION

LEVIN AMENDMENT NO. 2776

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the resolution (S. Res. 208) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United States policy toward the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union, in light of the Alliance's April 1999 Washington Summit and the European Union's June 1999 Cologne Summit; as follows:

In section 1(b), strike paragraph (1) and insert the following:

(1) on matters of trans-Atlantic concern, the European Union should make clear that it would undertake an autonomous mission through the European Security and Defense Identity only after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had declined to undertake that mission;

In section 1(b)(5), strike "must" and insert "should".

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and transportation be authorized to meet on Monday, November 8, 1999, at 9:30 a.m. on mergers in the communications industry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Aging be authorized to meet on November 8, 1999, at 2:00 p.m.—5:00 p.m. in Hart 216 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

PAUL KIRK ON "WHAT WE CAN DO FOR DEMOCRACY"

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, Paul Kirk, who is well known to many of us as a distinguished past chairman of the Democratic Party, recently wrote an eloquent and insightful article on the state of politics in America today. Entitled "What We Can Do For Democracy," Mr. Kirk's article discusses the growing political apathy of Americans, and challenges citizens to take a more active role in government. This issue goes to the heart of our democracy, and I believe that all of us who are concerned about it will be interested in Mr. Kirk's ideas. I ask that his article may be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Boston Globe, Nov. 3, 1999]

"WHAT WE CAN DO FOR DEMOCRACY"

(By Paul G. Kirk, Jr.)

Alarms have sounded; no one has panicked; the response has been universal. Much time and an estimated \$200 billion have been spent on readiness and remediation plans to avert a Y2K computer calamity. But how well are we responding to a Y2K alarm of greater consequence—the distressed health of America's democracy?

John Kennedy once admonished: "Democracy is never a final achievement . . . it is a call to an untiring effort." In this twilight of "America's Century" and before the dawn of a new millennium, now seems a logical time to take stock of our effort.

A few weeks ago the Kennedy Library observed its 20th anniversary by inviting more than 75 distinguished business leaders, college presidents, public officials, nonprofit executives, and journalists to begin the assessment. They found the following symptoms:

An all-time high level of cynicism, disaffection, and citizen disconnect from politics coincides with an all-time high level of powerful interest money being spent on political campaigns.

Money is now the all-consuming obsession of candidates and parties, the deterrent to political competition, the barrier to equal representation, the controlling factor in nominations and elections, and the corrupting influence of public policy decisions.

62 percent of Americans eligible to vote in the 1998 midterm election chose not to, while less than a majority voted in the 1996 presidential election.

Those of us who know less, care less, participate less, and vote less than other eligible voters are the 18- to 24-year-olds.

Personal consumption and borrowing are at an all-time high while our savings rate is at an all-time low.

Record market growth and new prosperity will likely result in the largest transfer of individual fortune and economic capital to the next generation in our history.

Concurrently, the abrogation of any obligation to transfer to the next generation some appreciation of civic capital and public responsibility is more palpable than ever in our history.

Writing of an earlier democracy, historian Edward Gibbon put our symptoms in perspective: "When the Athenians finally wanted not to give to society but for society to give to them, when the freedom they wished for most was freedom from responsibility, then Athens ceased to be free."

Let's face it. We, too, have become so obsessed with self-gratification and gain that

we view our rights and freedoms as entitlements and ignore the civic duties and responsibilities that ensure them.

George Santayana warned: "Those who fail to remember the past are condemned to repeat it." To avert a repeat of an Athenian calamity, Americans' attitudes must change.

When the Kennedy Library conference asked what we must do to strengthen citizenship and service for the future, the attendees responded:

The present "access for sale" culture must be replaced with comprehensive campaign finance reform that provides some public financing and free TV time to candidates who agree to reasonable spending limits. Only this can renew citizens' trust that our votes matter and our voices will be heard equally.

Civic literacy education must be ingrained from grade school through college with extra-curricular citizenship activities that include possible school credit for community service.

An attitude of welcome inclusion and continuing citizenship education must be available to all "new" Americans.

Each measure is critical, but who will assure their adoption? John W. Gardner counseled that the "plain truth is that government (and other powerful institutions) will not become worthy of trust until citizens take positive action to hold them to account." You and I can ignore the alarm, thus contributing to the calamity, or we can take positive action to rescue our democracy.

Citizens must launch a campaign to renew our national character and the spirit of citizenship and participation. One by one, our individual response can inspire a collective national chorus reminding others that our freedom and democracy are directly dependent on our own patriotism, active citizenship, unselfish service, respect for pluralism, and intolerance of the present condition.

Mark my words. If you and I commit "an untiring effort" to this national civic campaign, communities, organizations, educators, religious and business leaders, the media and opinion shapers, political candidates and parties, and, yes, the President of the United States whom we elect one year from now will follow.

Think about it. It's called "consent of the governed." It's our democracy, and it's a noble campaign you'll be proud to win.●

U.N. ARREARS PACKAGE

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I have come to the floor today to call on Congress and the President to make sure the UN reform package is signed into law before we recess. As Chairman of the International Operations Subcommittee, I have worked hard to help forge a solid bipartisan United Nations reform package.

Our message in crafting this legislation is simple and straightforward. The U.S. can help make the United Nations a more effective, more efficient and financially sounder organization, but only if the U.N. and other member states, in return, are willing to finally become accountable to the American taxpayers.

The reforms proposed by the United States are critical to ensure the United Nations is effective and relevant. Ambassador Holbrooke has been pushing other member states to accept the reforms in this package in return for the payment of arrears. He has succeeded beyond all reasonable expectations, by

gaining our seat back on the budget oversight committee—the ACABQ. But he needs this bill signed into law in order to convince the UN that reform will bring certain rewards.

But passing this UN package is not just about a series of reforms for the future. It impacts directly on the ability of the US mission to achieve our goals at the United Nations right now. The US does not owe most of these arrears to the UN. It owes them to our allies, like Britain and France, for reimbursement for peacekeeping expenses. And our arrears are being used as a convenient excuse to dismiss US concerns on matters of policy. Depriving the US government the ability to use these funds as leverage is irresponsible; after all, our diplomats need "carrots" as well as reasonable "sticks" to achieve our foreign policy goals.

Unfortunately, the Clinton Administration and my colleagues in the House of Representatives are jeopardizing the payment of our arrears over a policy that I call "Mexico City lite." While I support the proposal to prohibit US government grant recipients from lobbying foreign governments to change their abortion laws, I do not believe it should be linked to the payment of our UN arrears. If these unrelated issues continue to be tied, then there is a good chance neither proposal will be enacted.

I am hopeful that my colleagues in the House and the Administration will see the wisdom of adopting measures that will enhance America's ability to exert leadership in the international arena with the revitalization of the UN. The State Department Authorization bill should be allowed to pass or fail on its own merit—not on the merits of the Mexico City lite policy. This agreement is in America's best interest, and the best interest of the entire international community.●

MAYOR JOE SERNA

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, a great American died this past weekend: Mayor Joe Serna Jr. of Sacramento, California. Mayor Serna was much beloved by his constituents, family, and friends. We will all miss him terribly.

Joe Serna and I became friends while working closely together on gun control, education, and other issues of mutual concern. He was a man of great vision, courage, energy, warmth, and humor.

He was also a living embodiment of the American Dream: a first-generation American who helped to reshape the capital of our Nation's largest state.

Joe Serna Jr. was born in 1939, the son of Mexican immigrants. As the oldest of four children, Joe grew up in a bunkhouse and worked with his family in the beet fields around Lodi.

Joe never forgot his roots. After attending Sacramento City College and graduating from California State University, Sacramento, he served in the