

“(II) in the case of a new sanction, the extent to which any country or countries to be sanctioned or likely to be sanctioned are markets that accounted for, during the preceding calendar year, more than 3 percent of export sales of a United States agricultural commodity;

“(ii) regarding the effect on United States agricultural commodities—

“(I) in the case of a current sanction, the potential for export sales of United States agricultural commodities in the sanctioned country or countries; and

“(II) in the case of a new sanction, the likelihood that exports of United States agricultural commodities will be affected by the new sanction or by retaliation by any country to be sanctioned or likely to be sanctioned, including a description of specific United States agricultural commodities that are most likely to be affected;

“(iii) regarding the income of agricultural producers—

“(I) in the case of a current sanction, the potential for increasing the income of producers of the United States agricultural commodities involved; and

“(II) in the case of a new sanction, the likely effect on incomes of producers of the agricultural commodities involved;

“(iv) regarding displacement of United States suppliers—

“(I) in the case of a current sanction, the potential for increased competition for United States suppliers of the agricultural commodity in countries that are not subject to the current sanction; and

“(II) in the case of a new sanction, the extent to which the new sanction would permit foreign suppliers to replace United States suppliers; and

“(v) regarding the reputation of United States agricultural producers as reliable suppliers—

“(I) in the case of a current sanction, whether removing the sanction would increase the reputation of United States producers as reliable suppliers of agricultural commodities in general, and of specific agricultural commodities identified by the Secretary; and

“(II) in the case of a new sanction, the likely effect of the proposed sanction on the reputation of United States producers as reliable suppliers of agricultural commodities in general, and of specific agricultural commodities identified by the Secretary.”.

SEC. 4. OBJECTIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL NEGOTIATIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that the principal agricultural trade negotiating objectives of the United States for future multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations (including negotiations involving the World Trade Organization) should be to achieve, on an expedited basis and to the maximum extent practicable, more open and fair conditions for trade in agricultural commodities by—

(1) developing, strengthening, and clarifying rules for trade in agricultural commodities, including eliminating or reducing restrictive or trade-distorting import and export practices, including—

(A) enhancing the operation and effectiveness of the relevant provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements designed to define, deter, and discourage the persistent use of unfair trade practices; and

(B) enforcing and strengthening rules of the World Trade Organization regarding—

(i) trade-distorting practices of state trading enterprises and similar public and private trading enterprises; and

(ii) the acts, practices, or policies of a foreign government that unreasonably—

(I) require that substantial direct investment in the foreign country be made as a

condition for carrying on business in the foreign country;

(II) require that intellectual property be licensed to the foreign country or to any firm of the foreign country; or

(III) delay or preclude implementation of a report of a dispute panel of the World Trade Organization;

(2) increasing the export of United States agricultural commodities by eliminating barriers to trade (including transparent and nontransparent barriers);

(3) eliminating other specific constraints to fair trade (such as export subsidies, quotas, and other nontariff import barriers and more open market access) in foreign markets for United States agricultural commodities;

(4) developing, strengthening, and clarifying rules that address practices that unfairly limit United States market access opportunities or distort markets for United States agricultural commodities to the detriment of the United States, including—

(A) unfair or trade-distorting activities of state trading enterprises, and similar public and private trading enterprises, that result in inadequate price transparency;

(B) unjustified restrictions or commercial requirements affecting new technologies, including biotechnology;

(C) unjustified sanitary or phytosanitary restrictions; and

(D) restrictive rules in the establishment and administration of tariff-rate quotas;

(5) ensuring that there are reliable suppliers of agricultural commodities in international commerce by encouraging countries to treat foreign buyers no less favorably than domestic buyers of the commodity or product involved; and

(6) eliminating nontariff trade barriers for meeting the food needs of an increasing world population through the use of biotechnology by—

(A) ensuring market access to United States agricultural commodities derived from biotechnology that is scientifically defensible;

(B) opposing the establishment of protectionist trade measures disguised as health standards; and

(C) protesting continual delays by other countries in their approval processes.

SEC. 5. SALE OR BARTER OF FOOD ASSISTANCE.

It is the sense of Congress that the amendments to section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1723) made by section 208 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-127; 110 Stat. 954) were intended to allow the sale or barter of United States agricultural commodities in connection with United States food assistance only within the recipient country or countries adjacent to the recipient country, unless—

(1) the sale or barter within the recipient country or adjacent countries is not practicable; and

(2) the sale or barter within countries other than the recipient country or adjacent countries will not disrupt commercial markets for the agricultural commodity involved.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING RELIEF FROM UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES AFFECTING UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) often dispute settlement proceedings to resolve unfair trade practices of foreign countries that restrict market access of United States agricultural commodities are inadequate, time consuming, and cumbersome; and

(2) practices that unfairly limit market access opportunities for United States agricultur-

tural commodities through export subsidies and import barriers include—

(A) unfair or trade-distorting activities of state trading enterprises, and similar public and private trading enterprises, that result in inadequate price transparency;

(B) unjustified restrictions or commercial requirements affecting new technologies, including biotechnology, that are not scientifically defensible;

(C) unjustified sanitary or phytosanitary restrictions;

(D) restrictive rules for the establishment and administration of tariff-rate quotas;

(E) requirements that substantial direct investment in the foreign country be made as a condition for carrying on business in the foreign country; and

(F) requirements that intellectual property be licensed to the foreign country or to any firm of the foreign country.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should aggressively use the authorities granted to the Secretary under section 302 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5652), which provides the Secretary with the authority to use programs of the Department of Agriculture for the agricultural commodity involved when there is undue delay in a dispute resolution proceeding of an international trade agreement (such as an agreement administered by the World Trade Organization).

SEC. 7. MICRONUTRIENT FORTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 415 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1736g-2) is repealed.

SEC. 8. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—Section 216 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-127; 110 Stat. 957) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “subsection (c)” and inserting “subsection (b)”;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “subsection (d)” and inserting “subsection (c)”;

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking “subsection (g)(2)” and inserting “subsection (f)(2)”;

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking “subsection (h)” and inserting “subsection (g)”.

(b) EMERGING MARKETS.—Section 1542(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-624; 7 U.S.C. 5622 note) is amended by striking “such democracies” and inserting “the markets”.

(c) TRADE COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Section 417(a) of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5677(a)) is amended by inserting “of an agricultural commodity” after “causes exports”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on April 4, 1996.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 38

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 38, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phase out the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period.

S. 51

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN) were added

as cosponsors of S. 51, a bill to reauthorize the Federal programs to prevent violence against women, and for other purposes.

S. 56

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 56, a bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers.

S. 97

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 97, a bill to require the installation and use by schools and libraries of a technology for filtering or blocking material on the Internet on computers with Internet access to be eligible to receive or retain universal service assistance.

S. 147

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 147, a bill to provide for a reduction in regulatory costs by maintaining Federal average fuel economy standards applicable to automobiles in effect at current levels until changed by law, and for other purposes.

S. 148

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 148, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance in the conservation of neotropical migratory birds.

S. 285

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 285, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in substantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test.

S. 331

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 331, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to expand the availability of health care coverage for working individuals with disabilities, to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide such individuals with meaningful opportunities to work, and for other purposes.

S. 335

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 335, a bill to amend chapter 30 of title 39,

United States Code, to provide for the nonmailability of certain deceptive matter relating to games of chance, administrative procedures, orders, and civil penalties relating to such matter, and for other purposes.

S. 336

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 336, a bill to curb deceptive and misleading games of chance mailings, to provide Federal agencies with additional investigative tools to police such mailings, to establish additional penalties for such mailings, and for other purposes.

S. 346

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 346, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit the recoupment of funds recovered by States from one or more tobacco manufacturers.

S. 348

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 348, a bill to authorize and facilitate a program to enhance training, research and development, energy conservation and efficiency, and consumer education in the oilheat industry for the benefit of oilheat consumers and the public, and for other purposes.

S. 351

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 351, a bill to provide that certain Federal property shall be made available to States for State and local organization use before being made available to other entities, and for other purposes.

S. 380

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 380, a bill to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

S. 389

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 389, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve and transfer the jurisdiction over the troops-to-teachers program, and for other purposes.

S. 482

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 482, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the increase in the tax on the social security benefits.

S. 500

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 500, a bill to amend section 991(a) of title 28, United States Code, to require certain members of the United States Sentencing Commission to be selected from among individuals who are victims of a crime of violence.

S. 504

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 504, a bill to reform Federal election campaigns.

S. 508

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 508, a bill to prohibit implementation of "Know Your Customer" regulations by the Federal banking agencies.

S. 512

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) were added as cosponsors of S. 512, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the expansion, intensification, and coordination of the activities of the Department of Health and Human Services with respect to research on autism.

S. 522

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 522, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to improve the quality of beaches and coastal recreation water, and for other purposes.

S. 525

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. 525, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redesign the \$1 bill so as to incorporate the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and a list of the Articles of the Constitution on the reverse side of such currency.

S. 528

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 528, a bill to provide for a private right of action in the case of injury from the importation of certain dumped and subsidized merchandise.

S. 529

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Wyoming

(Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 529, a bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to improve crop insurance coverage, to make structural changes to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the Risk Management Agency, and for other purposes.

S. 531

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 531, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation.

S. 548

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 548, a bill to establish the Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historical Site in the State of Ohio.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 2

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 2, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require two-thirds majorities for increasing taxes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, a concurrent resolution expressing congressional opposition to the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and urging the President to assert clearly United States opposition to such a unilateral declaration of statehood.

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACH, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, supra.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACH, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 14, a concurrent resolution congratulating the state of Qatar and its citizens for their commitment to democratic ideals and women's suffrage on the occasion of Qatar's historic elections of a central municipal council on March 8, 1999.

SENATE RESOLUTION 19

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 19, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Federal investment in biomedical research should be increased by \$2,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2000.

SENATE RESOLUTION 26

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr.

BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 26, a resolution relating to Taiwan's Participation in the World Health Organization.

SENATE RESOLUTION 29

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 29, a resolution to designate the week of May 2, 1999, as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 47

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 47, a resolution designating the week of March 21 through March 27, 1999, as "National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 53

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 53, a resolution to designate March 24, 1999, as "National School Violence Victims' Memorial Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 54

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 54, a resolution condemning the escalating violence, the gross violation of human rights and attacks against civilians, and the attempt to overthrow a democratically elected government in Sierra Leone.

SENATE RESOLUTION 57

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 57, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in Cuba.

AMENDMENT NO. 6

At the request of Mr. CLELAND the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 6 proposed to S. 4, a bill to improve pay and retirement equity for members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 59—DESIGNATING "NATIONAL LITERACY DAY"

Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 59

Whereas 44,000,000 people living in the United States read at a level lower than is required to fully function in society and to earn a living wage;

Whereas approximately 22 percent of adults in the United States cannot read, leaving valuable resources untapped, and depriving those adults of the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to society;

Whereas people who have the lowest literacy skills are closely connected to social

problems such as poverty, crime, welfare, and unemployment.

Whereas 43 percent of all adults functioning at the lowest literacy levels live in poverty;

Whereas prisons hold the highest concentration of illiterate adults, with 7 of 10 prisoners functioning at the lowest literacy levels;

Whereas the likelihood of receiving welfare assistance increases as the level of literacy decreases;

Whereas 3 of 4 food stamp recipients function at the lowest literacy levels;

Whereas millions of Americans are unable to hold a job or fully function in the workplace because they cannot read well enough to perform routine uncomplicated tasks;

Whereas almost 38 percent of African Americans and approximately 56 percent of Hispanics are illiterate, compared to only 14 percent of the Caucasian population, with such a disparity resulting in increased social and economic discrimination against those minorities;

Whereas 35 percent of older Americans operate at the lowest literacy levels, making it difficult to read basic medical instructions, thus prolonging illnesses and risking the occurrence of emergency medical conditions;

Whereas the cycle of illiteracy continues because children of illiterate parents are often illiterate themselves because of the lack of support they receive from their home environment;

Whereas Federal, State, municipal, and private literacy programs have been able to reach fewer than 10 percent of the total illiterate population;

Whereas it is vital to call attention to the problem of illiteracy, to understand the severity of the illiteracy problem and the detrimental effects of illiteracy on our society, and to reach those who are illiterate and unaware of the free services and help available to them; and

Whereas it is necessary to recognize and thank the thousands of volunteers and organizations, like Focus on Literacy, Inc., that work to promote literacy and provide support to the millions of illiterate persons needing assistance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as "National Literacy Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe "National Literacy Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution designating July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as National Literacy Day.

Mr. President, the United States has one of the most sophisticated education systems in the world. We have more students enrolling in school than ever before, and more people attending college than ever before. But there is a significant part of the population that has been left behind—the ever growing population of people who can't read.

Mr. President, approximately 44 million adult Americans are functionally illiterate. That means somewhere between 21 to 23 percent of the adult population read below the fifth grade level and are unable to perform basic functions you and I do every day. People reading at that level usually cannot locate an intersection on a street map or fill out a social security application form. Older people who can't read may