

Rhode Island (Mr. REED) would each vote "aye."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FITZGERALD). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 88 Leg.]

YEAS—86

Abraham	Durbin	Lincoln
Akaka	Edwards	Lott
Allard	Enzi	Lugar
Ashcroft	Feingold	Mack
Baucus	Feinstein	McConnell
Bayh	Fitzgerald	Murkowski
Bingaman	Gorton	Murray
Bond	Graham	Nickles
Boxer	Gramm	Reid
Breaux	Grams	Robb
Brownback	Grassley	Roberts
Bryan	Hagel	Rockefeller
Bunning	Harkin	Roth
Burns	Hatch	Santorum
Byrd	Helms	Schumer
Campbell	Hollings	Sessions
Chafee	Hutchinson	Smith (NH)
Cleland	Hutchison	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Inhofe	Snowe
Collins	Inouye	Specter
Conrad	Johnson	Stevens
Coverdell	Kennedy	Thomas
Craig	Kerrey	Thompson
Crapo	Kohl	Thurmond
Daschle	Kyl	Voinovich
DeWine	Landrieu	Warner
Dodd	Leahy	Wellstone
Domenici	Levin	Wyden
Dorgan	Lieberman	

NOT VOTING—14

Bennett	Kerry	Reed
Biden	Lautenberg	Sarbanes
Frist	McCaïn	Shelby
Gregg	Mikulski	Torricelli
Jeffords	Moyinhan	

The bill (S. 531) was passed, as follows:

S. 531

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama, the first child of James and Leona (Edwards) McCauley;

(2) Rosa Parks is honored as the "first lady of civil rights" and the "mother of the freedom movement", and her quiet dignity ignited the most significant social movement in the history of the United States;

(3) Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man, and her stand for equal rights became legendary;

(4) news of Rosa Parks' arrest resulted in 42,000 African Americans boycotting Montgomery buses for 381 days, beginning on December 5, 1955, until the bus segregation laws were changed on December 21, 1956;

(5) the United States Supreme Court ruled on November 13, 1956, that the Montgomery segregation law was unconstitutional, and on December 20, 1956, Montgomery officials were ordered to desegregate buses;

(6) the civil rights movement led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which broke down the barriers of legal discrimination against African Americans and made equality before the law a reality for all Americans;

(7) Rosa Parks is the recipient of many awards and accolades for her efforts on behalf of racial harmony, including the Springarn Award, the NAACP's highest honor for civil rights contributions, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, and the first International Freedom Conductor Award from the

National Underground Railroad Freedom Center;

(8) Rosa Parks has dedicated her life to the cause of universal human rights and truly embodies the love of humanity and freedom;

(9) Rosa Parks was the first woman to join the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP, was an active volunteer for the Montgomery Voters League, and in 1987, cofounded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development;

(10) Rosa Parks, by her quiet courage, symbolizes all that is vital about nonviolent protest, as she endured threats of death and persisted as an advocate for the simple, basic lessons she taught the Nation and from which the Nation has benefited immeasurably; and

(11) Rosa Parks, who has resided in the State of Michigan since 1957, has become a living icon for freedom in America.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to award to Rosa Parks, on behalf of the Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design honoring Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and at a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 4. STATUS AS NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund an amount not to exceed \$30,000 to pay for the cost of the medals authorized by this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 3 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each.

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

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, April 16, 1999, the federal debt stood at \$5,640,540,994,484.49 (Five trillion, six hundred forty billion, five hundred forty million, nine hundred ninety-four thousand, four hundred eighty-four dollars and forty-nine cents).

One year ago, April 16, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,510,369,000,000

(Five trillion, five hundred ten billion, three hundred sixty-nine million).

Fifteen years ago, April 16, 1984, the federal debt stood at \$1,486,333,000,000 (One trillion, four hundred eighty-six billion, three hundred thirty-three million).

Twenty-five years ago, April 16, 1974, the federal debt stood at \$473,584,000,000 (Four hundred seventy-three billion, five hundred eighty-four million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,166,956,994,484.49 (Five trillion, one hundred sixty-six billion, nine hundred fifty-six million, nine hundred ninety-four thousand, four hundred eighty-four dollars and forty-nine cents) during the past 25 years.

**HONORING 1999 NATIONAL
TEACHER OF THE YEAR**

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Andrew Baumgartner of Augusta, Georgia on being named the 1999 National Teacher of the Year.

Mr. Baumgartner, who teaches kindergarten at A. Brian Merry Elementary School in Augusta, has been a teacher for 23 years. His motivation and source of inspiration comes in part from the belief that it was his duty to give something back to society, and he has done so through his teaching.

To achieve his goal of getting kids to learn, Mr. Baumgartner creates a sense of adventure in his classroom. He has used his creativity and imagination to bring the magic of reading and learning to the minds of his kids.

The award, sponsored by the Council of Chief State School Officers and Scholastic, Inc., will send Mr. Baumgartner on a promotional tour as 1999 National Teacher of the Year, where he will share his innovative ideas with other teachers around the nation. I wish Mr. Baumgartner the best of luck during this tour and am confident that he will inspire other teachers with his creativity and willingness to do whatever it takes to get kids to learn.

Once again, Mr. President, I congratulate Andrew Baumgartner on being named 1999 National Teacher of the Year and I commend him for his dedication to teaching America's youth. As we continue to search for ways to improve education in our country, let us look at the example set by Mr. Baumgartner and be inspired by his commitment to education.

**MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE
RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT**

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of January 6, 1999, the Secretary of the Senate on April 16, 1999, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1376. An act to extend the tax benefits available with respect to services performed

in a combat zone to services performed in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro) and certain other areas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 911. An act to designate the Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building."

Under the authority of the order of January 6, 1999, the enrolled bills were signed on April 16, 1999, during the adjournment of the Senate by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:17 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 81. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a Ceremony in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and welcoming the three newest members of NATO, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary, and the Czech Republic, into NATO.

H. Con. Res. 83. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its President Slobodan Milosevic release the three detained United States servicemen and abide by the Geneva Conventions regarding the treatment of both prisoners of war and civilians.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following concurrent resolution was read and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 83. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its President Slobodan Milosevic release the three detained United States servicemen and abide by the Geneva Conventions regarding the treatment of both prisoners of war and civilians; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-29. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 21

Whereas, The Michigan National Guard carries out a demanding mission with responsibilities to both the state and the federal government. The citizen soldiers who make up the National Guard must train to meet a demanding federal role in support of the active components of the Armed Forces as well as remaining on call to assist with emergencies in the state; and

Whereas, Training time is precious for the National Guard personnel who must strive to match active duty standards. In order to maximize training time, a cadre of full-time National Guard personnel carry out a number of duties essential to the smooth functioning of a National Guard unit. They make sure everybody is paid on time, review retirement points, process orders for military

education, and resolve other administrative issues for the soldiers and airmen; and

Whereas, Analysis by the Department of Defense shows that the National Guard has fewer than half the number of full-time personnel required to perform all the tasks necessary to carry out its missions. Nonetheless, federal budget analysts continue to propose additional cuts to the full-time force in the National Guard; and

Whereas, Even maintaining the status quo increases the duties of the full-time personnel because of the greater burden the National Guard shoulders today. Operations in Bosnia, the Sinai, Haiti, and the Gulf, plus support for the war on drugs, increase the workload of full-time staff. Additional missions such as the National Guard's new role in combating the threat of weapons of mass destruction add to the duties. The vital role of the National Guard in protecting our state and nation requires increased federal funding; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the President and Congress to increase funding for full-time National Guard personnel; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-30. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Finance.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 29

Whereas, the State of Nebraska filed a lawsuit against the tobacco industry on August 21, 1998, in the district court of Lancaster County; and

Whereas, the State of Nebraska and forty-five other states settled their lawsuits against the tobacco industry on November 23, 1998, under terms of the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) without any assistance from the federal government; and

Whereas, under terms of the Master Settlement Agreement, Nebraska's lawsuit against the tobacco industry was dismissed by the district court of Lancaster County on December 20, 1998, and State Specific Finality was achieved in the State of Nebraska on January 20, 1999; and

Whereas, the State of Nebraska has passed legislation to allocate its portion of settlement funds awarded under the Master Settlement Agreement for the preservation of the health of its citizens; and

Whereas, the federal government, through the Health Care Financing Administration, has asserted that it is entitled to a significant share of settlement funds awarded to the settling states under the Master Settlement Agreement on the basis that such funds represent a portion of federal Medicaid costs; and

Whereas, the federal government previously chose not to exercise its option to file a federal lawsuit against the tobacco industry, but on January 19, 1999, the President of the United States announced plans to pursue federal claims against the tobacco industry; and

Whereas, the State of Nebraska is entitled to all of its portion of settlement funds negotiated in the Master Settlement Agreement without any federal claim to such funds; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the ninety-sixth legislature of Nebraska, first session:

1. That the Legislature hereby petitions the Congress of the United States and the executive branch of the federal government to prohibit federal recoupment of state tobacco settlement recoveries.

2. That official copies of this resolution be prepared and forwarded to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and President of the United States Senate and to all members of the Nebraska delegation to the Congress of the United States with the request that it be officially entered into the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States.

3. That a copy of the resolution be prepared and forwarded to President William J. Clinton.

POM-31. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Whereas, November 23, 1998, representatives from forty-six (46) states signed a settlement agreement with the five (5) largest tobacco manufacturers; and

Whereas, The Attorneys General Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement culminated legal action that began in 1994 when states began filing lawsuits against the tobacco industry; and

Whereas, The respective states are presently in the process of finalizing the terms of the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement, and are making initial fiscal determinations relative to the most responsible ways and means to utilize the settlement funds; and

Whereas, Under the terms of the agreement, tobacco manufacturers will pay \$206 billion over the next twenty-five (25) years to the respective states in up-front and annual payments; and

Whereas, Rhode Island is projected to receive \$1,408,469,747 through the year 2025 under the terms of the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement; and

Whereas, Because many state lawsuits sought to recover Medicaid funds spent to treat illnesses caused by tobacco use, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) contends that it is authorized and obligated, under the Social Security Act, to collect its share of any tobacco settlement funds attributable to Medicaid; and

Whereas, The Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement does not address the Medicaid recoupment issue, and thus the Social Security Act must be amended to resolve the recoupment issue in favor of the respective states; and

Whereas, In addition to the recoupment issue, there is also considerable interest, at both the state and national levels, in earmarking state tobacco settlement fund expenditures; and

Whereas, As we move toward final approval of the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement, it is imperative that state sovereignty be preserved; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Senate of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations do hereby memorialize the United States Congress to enact legislation amending the Social Security Act to prohibit recoupment by the federal government of state tobacco settlement funds; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Senate that the respective state legislatures should have complete autonomy over the appropriation and expenditure of state tobacco settlement funds; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby authorized and directed to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President of the United States of America; the President and the Secretary of the U.S. Senate; the Speaker and the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives; and to each member of the Rhode Island Congressional Delegation.

POM-32. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth