

819, a bill to provide funding for the National Park System from Outer Continental Shelf revenues.

S. 820

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 4.3-cent motor fuel excise taxes on railroads and inland waterway transportation which remain in the general fund of the Treasury.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 22

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 22, a resolution commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives serving as law enforcement officers.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 29

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 29, a resolution to designate the week of May 2, 1999, as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 33

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 33, a resolution designating May 1999 as "National Military Appreciation Month."

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 34

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 34, a resolution designating the week beginning April 30, 1999, as "National Youth Fitness Week."

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—URGING THE CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR THE PELL GRANT PROGRAM AND EXISTING CAMPUS-BASED AID PROGRAMS

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. REED) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

#### S. CON. RES. 28

Whereas the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, now known as the Pell Grant Program in honor of Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, was first authorized in the 1972 amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965;

Whereas the Pell Grant Program has become the largest need-based Federal higher education scholarship program and is consid-

ered the foundation for all Federal student aid;

Whereas the purpose of the program is to assist students from low income families who would not otherwise be financially able to attend a postsecondary institution by providing grants to students to be used to pay the costs of attending the postsecondary institution of their choice;

Whereas in the late 1970's, the Pell Grant covered seventy-five percent of the average cost of attending a public four-year college; by the late 1990's, it only covered thirty-six percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college;

Whereas families across the country are concerned about the rising cost of a college education, and for children from low income families, the cost of college continues to be an overwhelming factor in their decision to forego a college education;

Whereas children from high income families are almost twice as likely to enroll in college as children from low income families;

Whereas higher education promotes economic opportunity for individuals and economic competitiveness for our Nation;

Whereas the Pell Grant and Campus-Based Aid Programs target aid to low income students as effectively as any programs administered by the Federal government; and

Whereas student borrowing to finance a postsecondary education has increased to an average indebtedness of \$9,700, and therefore increased grant aid is more important than ever: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Congress and the President, should, working within the constraints of the balanced budget agreement, make student scholarship aid the highest priority for higher education funding by increasing the maximum Pell Grant awarded to low income students by \$400 and increasing other existing campus-based aid programs that serve low-income students.

Ms. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, "Education is a social process . . . Education is growth . . . Education is, not a preparation for life; education is life itself."

John Dewey, a distinguished Vermonter, philosopher and educator wrote these words decades ago, yet they ring true today. Education provides us with opportunities to explore, to experience, to grow, and to improve. Education is a great equalizer—it affords these positive opportunities to anyone who is able and interested in pursuing knowledge. Yet often times, young people in our country are discouraged from engaging themselves in learning because of financial hardship.

It is with these thoughts in mind that I rise today to submit this Senate Concurrent Resolution—a resolution that calls on the Congress and the President to increase funding for the Pell grant program and for campus based student aid programs—programs that provide assistance to individuals with financial need to participate in higher education. I am pleased to be joined by Senators COLLINS, KENNEDY, DEWINE, DODD, HUTCHINSON, HARKIN and REED in this effort.

Last Congress we had a number of great successes in the area of education. Passage of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 is high on that list of important education bills that the Congress authored. With bi-

partisan backing and unanimous support, the Senate adopted the conference report to accompany the Higher Education bill. It is my belief that we achieved broad agreement on this bill because we all kept focused on the ultimate goal of crafting a bill that offered all our nation's students more opportunities to pursue post-secondary study.

And in fact, as a result of this legislation, the window of opportunity for students has been opened wider than ever before. The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 lowered the interest rate for new students to the lowest level they have been in 17 years. It strengthened and improved grant aid and campus based programs. It will improve the delivery of financial aid for all students through the newly created performance based organization housed in the Department of Education. It invests in programs like TRIO and GEAR UP so that many more of our nation's young people who aspire to getting a college education will be able to pursue their dream. Finally, the bill reaffirms and strengthens the federal government's small but important commitment to graduate studies and will provide important support for our nation's neediest graduate students.

In submitting this resolution today, we have taken another step forward in meeting the goals that we set out in the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. Our resolution follows the blueprint that was laid out during reauthorization. It follows up on the important work of Senator COLLINS who sponsored the Sense of the Senate amendment on Pell grants, campus based aid and TRIO that was included in the final budget resolution.

As some of my colleagues may recall, in February I called for a \$400 increase in the maximum Pell grant. The importance of this program cannot be overstated—it is the cornerstone of our federal investment in need-based grant aid. It has helped millions of young people obtain a degree. The Pell grant has made a positive difference in the lives of individual students who received it and it had made a positive difference in the well being of our nation. Thanks to the Pell grant, more Americans have received a post secondary degree, the knowledge base of our nation has been expanded and the earnings base of our nation has increased.

Our resolution also calls on Congress and the President to boost funds for other programs that complement the Pell grant and provide needed supplementary aid to our nation's neediest students. The campus based programs are targeted to provide additional assistance to students who really need it the most. These funds often times make the difference for a student between making it through school or dropping out. Therefore, our efforts today in support of these programs are critical.

It is my hope that we will be able to work together, in a bi-partisan fashion,

as we did during consideration of the Higher Education Act and pass this resolution. It is my hope that in adopting this resolution, it will bring us one step closer to adopting higher levels of funding for these important programs. In funding these programs at a higher level we will be making the dream of college a reality for so many young people. We will be helping motivated and engaged young people to achieve to the full level of their potential.

I urge my colleagues to join us in sponsoring this resolution.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 81—DESIGNATING THE YEAR OF 1999 AS “THE YEAR OF SAFE DRINKING WATER” AND COMMEMORATING THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT**

Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

**S. RES. 81**

Whereas clean and safe drinking water is essential to every American;

Whereas the health, comfort, and standard of living of all people in this Nation depends upon a sufficient supply of safe drinking water;

Whereas behind every drop of clean water are the combined efforts of thousands of water plant operators, engineers, scientists, public and environmental advocacy groups, legislators, and regulatory officials;

Whereas public health protection took an historic leap when society began treating water to remove disease-causing organisms;

Whereas over 180,000 individual water systems in the United States serve over 250,000,000 Americans;

Whereas the Safe Drinking Water Act is one of the most significant legislative landmarks in 20th century public health protection;

Whereas the enactment of the Safe Drinking Water Act on December 16, 1974, enabled the United States to take great strides toward the protection of public health by treating and monitoring drinking water, protecting sources of drinking water, and providing consumers with more information regarding their drinking water;

Whereas Americans rightfully expect to drink the best water possible, and expect advances in the public health sciences, water treatment methods, and the identification of potential contaminants; and

Whereas the continued high quality of drinking water in this country depends upon advancing drinking water research, vigilantly monitoring current operations, increasing citizen understanding, investing in infrastructure, and protecting sources of drinking water: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the year of 1999 as “The Year of Safe Drinking Water”;

(2) commemorates the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Safe Drinking Water Act; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the year with appropriate programs that enhance public awareness of—

(A) drinking water issues;

(B) the advancements made by the United States in the quality of drinking water during the past 25 years; and

(C) the challenges that lie ahead in further protecting public health.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED**

**LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF EMERGENCIES AS A PART OF THE BUDGET PROCESS**

**LOTT AMENDMENTS NOS. 256–258**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LOTT submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 557) to provide guidance for the designation of emergencies as a part of the budget process; as follows:

**AMENDMENT No. 256**

At the end of the instructions add the following:

with an amendment as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

**TITLE II—SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS PRESERVATION AND DEBT REDUCTION ACT**

**SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Social Security Surplus Preservation and Debt Reduction Act”.

**SEC. 202. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) the \$69,246,000,000 unified budget surplus achieved in fiscal year 1998 was entirely due to surpluses generated by the social security trust funds and the cumulative unified budget surpluses projected for subsequent fiscal years are primarily due to surpluses generated by the social security trust funds;

(2) Congress and the President should balance the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds;

(3) according to the Congressional Budget Office, balancing the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds will reduce the debt held by the public by a total of \$1,723,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2009; and

(4) social security surpluses should be used for social security reform or to reduce the debt held by the public and should not be spent on other programs.

**SEC. 203. PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS.**

(a) PROTECTION BY CONGRESS.—

(1) REAFFIRMATION OF SUPPORT.—Congress reaffirms its support for the provisions of section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 that provides that the receipts and disbursements of the social security trust funds shall not be counted for the purposes of the budget submitted by the President, the congressional budget, or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(2) PROTECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.—If there are sufficient balances in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, the Secretary of Treasury shall give priority to the payment of social security benefits required to be paid by law.

(b) POINTS OF ORDER.—Section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) SOCIAL SECURITY POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference re-

port thereon that violates section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

“(k) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would—

“(1) increase the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; or

“(2) provide additional borrowing authority that would result in the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 being exceeded.

“(l) SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS PROTECTION POINT OF ORDER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that sets forth a deficit in any fiscal year.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if—

“(A) the limit on the debt held by the public in section 253A(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is suspended; or

“(B) the deficit for a fiscal year results solely from the enactment of—

“(i) social security reform legislation, as defined in section 253A(e)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; or

“(ii) provisions of legislation that are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.”.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsections (c)(1) and (d)(2) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are amended by striking “305(b)(2),” and inserting “301(k), 301(l), 305(b)(2), 318.”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 318 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as added by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) EXCEPTION FOR DEFENSE SPENDING.—Subsection (b) shall not apply against an emergency designation for a provision making discretionary appropriations in the defense category.”.

**SEC. 204. DEDICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES TO REDUCTION IN THE DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.**

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974.—The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended—

(1) in section 3, by adding at the end the following:

“(11)(A) The term ‘debt held by the public’ means the outstanding face amount of all debt obligations issued by the United States Government that are held by outside investors, including individuals, corporations, State or local governments, foreign governments, and the Federal Reserve System.

“(B) For the purpose of this paragraph, the term ‘face amount’, for any month, of any debt obligation issued on a discount basis that is not redeemable before maturity at the option of the holder of the obligation is an amount equal to the sum of—

“(i) the original issue price of the obligation; plus

“(ii) the portion of the discount on the obligation attributable to periods before the beginning of such month.

“(12) The term ‘social security surplus’ means the amount for a fiscal year that receipts exceed outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.”;

(2) in section 301(a) by—

(A) redesignating paragraphs (6) and (7) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectfully; and