

unilateral economic sanctions, to prepare for future bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations affecting United States agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. 642

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] were added as cosponsors of S. 642, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 676

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 676, a bill to locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, a citizen of the United States, and other Israeli soldiers missing in action.

S. 687

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] were added as cosponsors of S. 687, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to eliminate the backlog in satisfying requests of former members of the Armed Forces for the issuance or replacement of military medals and decorations.

S. 763

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 763, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, and for other purposes.

S. 765

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 765, a bill to ensure the efficient allocation of telephone numbers.

S. 783

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 783, a bill to limit access to body armor by violent felons and to facilitate the donation of Federal surplus body armor to State and local law enforcement agencies.

S. 791

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 791, a bill to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the women's business center program.

S. 820

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] 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.

S. 847

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exclude clinical social worker services from coverage under the medicare skilled nursing facility prospective payment system.

S. 881

At the request of Mr. BENNETT, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 881, a bill to ensure confidentiality with respect to medical records and health care-related information, and for other purposes.

S. 903

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 903, a bill to facilitate the exchange by law enforcement agencies of DNA identification information relating to violent offenders, and for other purposes.

S. 941

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 941, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a public response to the public health crisis of pain, and for other purposes.

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] and the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1007, a bill to assist in the conservation of great apes by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of countries within the range of great apes and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of great apes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

SENATE RESOLUTION 59

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 59, a resolution designating both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as "National Literacy Day."

AMENDMENT NO. 328

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 328 proposed to S. 254, a bill to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and

deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 335

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 335 proposed to S. 254, a bill to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 101—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON AGRICULTURAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. ASHCROFT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 101

Whereas the United States is the world's largest exporter of agricultural commodities and products;

Whereas 96 percent of the world's consumers live outside the United States;

Whereas the profitability of the United States agricultural sector is dependent on a healthy export market; and

Whereas the next round of multilateral trade negotiations is scheduled to begin on November 30, 1999: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports and strongly encourages the President to adopt the following trade negotiating objectives:

(1) The initiation of a comprehensive round of multilateral trade negotiations that—

(A) covers all goods and services;

(B) continues to reform agricultural and food trade policy;

(C) promotes global food security through open trade; and

(D) increases trade liberalization in agriculture and food.

(2) The simultaneous conclusion of the negotiations for all sectors.

(3) The adoption of the framework established under the Uruguay Round Agreements for the agricultural negotiations conducted in 1999 to ensure that there are no product or policy exceptions.

(4) The establishment of a 3-year goal for the conclusion of the negotiations by December 2002.

(5) The elimination of all export subsidies and tightening of rules for circumvention of export subsidies.

(6) The elimination of all nontariff barriers to trade.

(7) The transition of domestic agricultural support programs to a form decoupled from agricultural production, as the United States has already done under the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.).

(8) The commercially meaningful reduction or elimination of bound and applied tariffs, and the mutual elimination of restrictive tariff barriers, on an accelerated basis.

(9) The improved administration of tariff rate quotas.

(10)(A) The elimination of state trading enterprises; or

(B) the adoption of policies that ensure operational transparency, the end of discriminatory pricing practices, and competition for state trading enterprises.

(11) The maintenance of sound science and risk assessment for sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

(12) The assurance of market access for biotechnology products, with the regulation

of the products based solely on sound science.

(13) The accelerated resolution of trade disputes and prompt enforcement of dispute panels of the World Trade Organization.

(14) The provision of food security for importing nations by ensuring access to supplies through a commitment by World Trade Organization member countries not to restrict or prohibit the export of agricultural products.

(15) The resolution of labor and environmental issues in a manner that facilitates, rather than restricts, agricultural trade.

(16) The establishment of World Trade Organization rules that will allow developing countries to graduate, using objective economic criteria, to full participation in, and obligations under, the World Trade Organization.

• Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I rise today along with my colleagues, Senators GRASSLEY, ROBERTS, and ASHCROFT, to submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the next round of agricultural trade negotiations. As a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am very concerned about U.S. agriculture's position in the next round of negotiations. This resolution establishes clear direction to the Administration as it enters the Seattle negotiations this November.

These process and procedural guidelines have been developed through a consensus process of the Seattle Round Agricultural Committee (SRAC). SRAC represents over 70 agricultural organizations—from the Farm Bureau to the National Oilseed Processors Association of Kraft Foods. This diverse group of agriculturalists have spent many hours developing these principles to ensure that our international agriculture markets remain strong, open and fair for our nation's farmers.

The U.S. agricultural sector is one of the only segments of our economy that consistently produces a trade surplus. In fact, our agricultural surplus totaled \$27.2 billion in 1996. However, we must not rest on our laurels; the United States Department of Agriculture projects that our agricultural trade surplus in 1999 will dwindle to approximately \$12 billion. We must not let this trend continue.

Free and open international markets are vital to my home state. Illinois' 76,000 farms cover more than 28 million acres—nearly 80 percent of Illinois. Our farm product sales generate nine billion dollars annually and Illinois ranks third in agricultural exports. In fiscal year 1997 alone, Illinois agricultural exports totaled \$3.7 billion and created 57,000 jobs for our state. Needless to say, agriculture makes up a significant portion of my state's economy, and a healthy export market for these products is important to my constituents.

As you know, farm commodity prices have recently been in a slump. This situation makes open debate on agricultural trade and the Seattle round even more timely and necessary. While the average tariff assessed by the United States on agricultural products is less than five percent, the average agricul-

tural tariff assessed by other World Trade Organization members exceeds 40 percent. This situation is clearly unfair and certainly depresses U.S. agricultural commodity prices. Accordingly, this issue must be addressed in the next round.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on policies to tear down international trade barriers and ensure that our agricultural trade surplus expands and remains strong. This resolution is the first step toward ensuring that agriculture is a top priority of the Administration during the next round of multilateral trade negotiations.

I want to recognize and commend my colleagues, Senators GRASSLEY, ROBERTS, and ASHCROFT, for joining me as original co-sponsors of this resolution. This resolution should enjoy bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this legislation important to our nation's farmers. •

SENATE RESOLUTION 102—APPOINTING SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

By Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 102

Resolved, That the appointment of Patricia Mack Bryan, of Virginia, to be Senate Legal Counsel, made by the President pro tempore of the Senate on May 13, 1999, shall become effective as of June 1, 1999, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the 107th Congress.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

VIOLENT AND REPEAT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY AND REHABILITATION ACT OF 1999

LANDRIEU AMENDMENT NO. 341

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill (S. 254) to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 129, strike lines 5 and 6, and insert the following: “ernment or combination thereof;

“(24) provide that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent of an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor offense, and juveniles charged with or convicted of such an offense, will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have—

“(A) any physical contact (or proximity that provides an opportunity for physical contact) with juveniles who are alleged to be or found to be delinquent of an act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony offense, or who are charged with or convicted of such an offense; or

“(B) the opportunity for the imparting or interchange of speech by or between such ju-

veniles and juveniles described in subparagraph (A), except that this subparagraph does not include the imparting or interchange of sounds or noises that cannot reasonably be considered to be speech; and

“(25) to the extent that segments of the juve-”.

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 342

Mr. ASHCROFT proposed an amendment to the bill S. 254, *supra*; as follows:

To be inserted at the appropriate place:

TITLE . RESTRICTING JUVENILE ACCESS TO CERTAIN FIREARMS

SECTION 1. PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL ACTS BY JUVENILES.

(a) JUVENILE WEAPONS PENALTIES.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4) by striking “Whoever” at the beginning of the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof, “Except as provided in paragraph (6) of this subsection, who-ever”; and

(2) in paragraph (6), by amending it to read as follows—

“(6)(A) A juvenile who violates section 922(x) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, except—

“(i) a juvenile shall be sentenced to probation on appropriate conditions and shall not be incarcerated unless the juvenile fails to comply with a condition of probation, if—

“(I) the offense of which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun, ammunition, larger capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

“(II) the juvenile has not been convicted in any court of an offense (including an offense under section 922(x) or a similar State law, but not including any other offense consisting of conduct that if engaged in by an adult would not constitute an offense) or adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent for conduct that if engaged in by an adult would constitute an offense; or

“(ii) a juvenile shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, if—

“(I) the offense of which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

“(II) during the same course of conduct in violating section 922(x)(2), the juvenile violated section 922(q), with the intent to carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semi-automatic assault weapon in the commission of a violent felony.

“(B) A person other than a juvenile who knowingly violates section 922(x)—

“(i) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; and

“(ii) if the person sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon to a juvenile knowing or having reasonable cause to know that the juvenile intended to carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or semiautomatic assault weapon in the commission of a violent felony, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

“(C) For purposes of this paragraph a ‘violent felony’ means conduct as described in section 924(e)(2)(B) of this title.

“(D) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, in any case in which a juvenile is prosecuted in a district court of the United