

the interests of our constituents. In his research and writing, Dr. Sutter never forgets the unique role of Congress and the importance of reflecting the full range of competing viewpoints.

Reflecting his commitment to service and cheerful willingness to assume responsibility, Dr. Sutter has fulfilled a number of roles in the CRS. He has served as Chief of the Foreign Affairs Division in CRS, as well as Chief of the Government Division in CRS, in both cases maintaining a full research work load for Congress in the midst of significant management duties. He has frequently conceived, coordinated, and moderated Asia policy seminars and workshops for Members of Congress and their staffs. He routinely serves on special advisory groups in CRS and the Library of Congress. As a well-known and respected analyst, he has been a sought-after speaker at dozens of foreign policy seminars, panels, and conferences in Washington and around the world.

In recent years, he has maintained this outstanding record of productivity for the Congress while managing in his spare time to teach several college courses per year at Washington area universities. He has also found time to write more than a dozen books on foreign policy issues during his tenure at CRS.

Finally, Dr. Sutter's simple decency, modesty, engaging manner, and professionalism set a high standard for others and make it a great pleasure to work with him. He cheerfully volunteers for onerous tasks. He is pleasant and good-humored. Moreover, in the midst of the pressured environment of Washington and Capitol Hill, he has always found time to serve as a mentor, counselor, and friend to others, whether they be his own students, younger colleagues, or new congressional staff. And, a fact known only to close friends, he has a record of community service, including Church work and teaching of English to native Spanish speakers, that is nearly as impressive as his professional contribution.

Dr. Sutter will be greatly missed, but the loss of his service to the Congress will be partly compensated for by bringing to the Executive branch his knowledge of the Congress and its special role in the making and oversight of U.S. foreign policy. When he comes back to Capitol Hill for one-on-one meetings, briefings, and testimony, he will bring with him a high degree of credibility and a special awareness of congressional needs for information and analysis.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S VISION FOR EDUCATION IN AMERICA

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, over the weekend Vice President Gore outlined his vision for American education if he becomes President. The speech was billed by the Washington Post as the Vice President's "vision for American education in the 21st Century". Unfor-

tunately for our children, the Vice President's vision for American education in the 21st century looks a lot like the failed policies of the last 35 years.

The VP's speech laid out seven new proposals for American education—seven proposals that all say AL GORE knows more about educating children than do parents, teachers, principals, superintendents and school board members all across America. Seven proposals to add to the hundreds upon hundreds of education programs run by the federal government, so many in fact that no one, not the Department of Education, the General Accounting Office or even the Vice President, is sure how many there are. Seven proposals that will add to a system of top down control of education that puts a higher priority on adults filling out forms correctly than on children passing a math or a spelling test.

Today, President Clinton unveiled his proposal to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Unfortunately, the President's proposal is filled with more of the "D.C. knows best" programs he has touted for the past 6½ years. For example, the President's proposal for reducing class size is filled with requirements for states and districts to comply with, but does not address the issue of children learning.

For most of this half century Washington, D.C., has been dominated by people who believe that centralized decisions and centralized control exercised by Washington, D.C., is the best way to solve problems, including those in the classroom. This approach has not worked. As Washington, D.C., has taken power and authority from local school districts, our schools have not improved. But, old habits die hard. The belief in centralized power is still very much alive, and embodied by the President's and Vice President's proposals.

I don't believe AL GORE or Bill Clinton know more about what America's schools and communities need than they do. In fact, I don't believe that I or any other member of Congress or the Administration knows more about educating children than do parents or local educators. Unfortunately, AL GORE and Bill Clinton have indicated that they will continue on the path they've trod throughout their administration—a path that begins and ends in Washington, D.C.

In 1997 I first proposed an amendment to the fiscal year Education funding bill. It was stated clearly in that amendment that I believe that those closest to our children—their parents, teachers, superintendents and school board members—are best able to make decisions about their children's education. Last year, I refined that legislation to include a "triple option" that would allow a state to decide where the federal education dollars should go. Both proposals passed this body by slim margins and were immediately met with a veto threat by the Administration.

This year, I have worked with a bipartisan coalition of members and groups to devise legislation that will allow states maximum flexibility in return for increased accountability for the academic achievement of their students. My bill, the Academic Achievement for All Act, or Straight A's, will be introduced after the Memorial Day recess. I am hopeful that this time my colleagues in the Senate will join me in giving back to states and local communities the ability to make critical decisions about the education of their children.

This issue boils down to each Senator asking if he or she believes schools will be improved through more control from Washington, D.C., or by giving more control to parents, teachers, principals, superintendents and school board members? I believe our best hope for improving the education of our children is to put the American people in charge of their local schools.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT 384

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I wanted to indicate to the Senate why I was unavoidably absent, as was recorded in yesterday's RECORD, at the time of the vote on amendment 384 to S. 1059. I was in Connecticut yesterday. Because of serious thunderstorm and wind conditions my flight from Connecticut to Washington was delayed for several hours, causing me to miss the vote on the amendment.

As yesterday's RECORD indicates, had I been able to return to vote, I would have voted for the amendment, which passed 90 to 0.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3254. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under Clean Air Act Section 112(r); Amendments to the Worst-Case Release Scenario Analysis for Flammable Substances (FRL# 6348-2)", received May 18, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3255. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Lead Smelting (FRL# 6345-8)", received May 18, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3256. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry (FRL#

6347-2)", received May 18, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3257. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing Industry (FRL# 6345-3)", received May 18, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3258. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Oil and Natural Gas Production and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Natural Gas Transmission and Storage (FRL# 6346-8)", received May 18, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3259. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling-HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants (FRL# 6344-5)", received May 18, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3260. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Promulgation of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production (FRL# 6345-4)", received May 18, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3261. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, and -800 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 99-NM-38-AD; Amendment 39-11107; AD 99-08-03" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 6, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3262. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 97-NM-326-AD; Amendment 39-11105; AD 99-08-01" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3263. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models 1900, 1900C, and 1900D Airplanes; Docket No. 96-CE-60-AD" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3264. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Puritan-Bennett Aero Systems Company C351-2000 Series Passenger Oxygen Masks

and Portable Oxygen Masks; Docket No. 98-CE-29-AD" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3265. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC-8-100, -200, and -300 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 97-NM-04-AD; Amendment 39-11109; AD 99-08-04" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3266. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Request for Comments; Eurocopter France Model SA. 3160, SA. 316B, SA. 31C, and SA 319B Helicopters; Docket No. 98-SW-58-AD" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3267. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Request for Comments; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 222, 222B, and 222U Helicopters; Docket No. 98-SW-49-AD" (RIN2120-AA64), received May 3, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3268. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10 and MD-11 Series Airplanes, and KC-10 (Military) Series Airplanes; Docket No. 98-NM-55-AD; Amendment 39-11072; AD 99-06-08" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3269. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9 and C-9 (Military) Series Airplanes; Docket No. 98-NM-110-AD; Amendment 39-11110; AD 99-08-05" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3270. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10 Series Airplanes and KC-10 (Military) Airplanes; Docket No. 98-NM-197-AD; Amendment 39-11131; AD 99-08-22" (RIN2120-AA64), received April 19, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3271. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 99-NM-42-AD; Amendment 39-11133; AD 99-09-01" (RIN2120-AA64), received May 3, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3272. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certifi-

cation Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Docket No. 99-ANE-45-AD; Amendment 39-11123; AD 99-08-17 Directives; General Electric Company GE90 Series Turbofan Engines", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3273. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Docket No. 98-ANE-41-AD; Amendment 39-11124; AD 99-08-18 General Electric Company CF6-6, CF6-45, and CF6-50 Series Turbofan Engines", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3274. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Docket No. 98-ANE-49-AD; Amendment 39-11119; AD 99-08-13 General Electric Company CF6-80A, CF6-80C2 and CF6-80E1 Series Turbofan Engines", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3275. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Docket No. 98-ANE-39-AD; Amendment 39-11123; AD 99-08-17 General Electric Company GE90 Series Turbofan Engines", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3276. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Docket No. 98-ANE-66-AD; Amendment 39-11121; AD 99-08-15 Pratt and Whitney PW4000 Series Turbofan Engines", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3277. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Docket No. 98-ANE-47-AD; Amendment 39-11118; AD 99-08-12 Pratt and Whitney JT9D Series Turbofan Engines", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3278. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Docket No. 99-ANE-61-AD; Amendment 39-11120; AD 99-08-14 Pratt and Whitney PW2000 Series Turbofan Engines", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3279. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Docket No. 98-ANE-38-AD; Amendment 39-11122; AD 99-08-16 CFM International (CFMI) CFM56-2, -2A, -2B, -3, -3B, and -3C Series Turbofan Engines", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3280. A communication from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of

a rule entitled "Docket No. 99-ANE-08-AD; Amendment 39-11103; AD 99-07-19 Allied Signal Inc. TFE731-40R-200G Turbofan Engines", received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3281. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to shrimp harvested with technology; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3282. A communication from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Enforcement, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Register Publication of Change to NRC Enforcement Policy by Adding Examples of Violations Involving the Compromise of an Application, Test, or Examination Required by 10 CFR Part 55", received May 20, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3283. A communication from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, a report relative to alterations to 1724 F Street, NW, Washington, DC; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3284. A communication from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Generic Letter 98-01, Supplement 1, 'Year 2000 Readiness of Computer Systems at Nuclear Power Plants'", received May 20, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3285. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of New Mexico and County of Bernalillo, New Mexico; State Boards (FRL # 6350-1)", received May 24, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3286. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri (FRL # 6350-3)", received May 24, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3287. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas (FRL # 6350-4)", received May 24, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3288. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Wisconsin (FRL # 6336-8)", received May 24, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3289. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Kentucky; Revised Format for Materials Being Incorporated by Reference (FRL #

6343-3)", received May 24, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3290. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Finding of Failure to Submit Required State Implementation Plans for Ozone; Texas; Dallas/Fort Worth Ozone Nonattainment Area (FRL # 6349-3)", received May 24, 1999; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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-134. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona relative to Medicare reimbursement rates; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 1001

Whereas, access to affordable health care services has been greatly reduced for Medicare health maintenance organization recipients in thirty states due to cutbacks in Medicare reimbursement by the federal government; and

Whereas, because of recent changes by the federal government, the Medicare reimbursement rates in rural areas are lower than those in urban areas. This results in HMOs reimbursing physicians at the lower rates, which in turn causes the physician networks to disintegrate and many HMOs to stop offering service in those areas; and

Whereas, although health insurance will remain available to seniors in rural areas through traditional Medicare coverage, the cutbacks will significantly restrict their options for health care coverage, the number of services covered and the affordability of those services in general; and

Whereas, two major HMOs have withdrawn service altogether in six rural Arizona counties, leaving nearly ten thousand elderly individuals with only one or two HMOs from which to choose; and

Whereas, individuals who previously were covered under HMOs received greater benefits not covered by Medicare, including additional services and lower copayments that offered seniors thorough and comprehensive services at more affordable rates. Now that many will be left with the more expensive Medicare system as their primary health insurance option, low-income and disabled seniors may be forced to pay more out-of-pocket costs for their health care services or may forego receiving these services because they are unable to afford the higher payments; and

Whereas, the financial and health problems that many rural seniors around the country are likely to face as a result of the Medicare reimbursement cuts are directly attributable to the Medicare reimbursement rates differential between rural and urban areas.

Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring, prays:

1. That the Congress of the United States take steps to address the problem of the Medicare reimbursement rates differential between urban and rural areas and attempt to establish a reimbursement system that will result in more equitable health care coverage for seniors in rural areas of the country.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit a copy of this Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of

Representatives and to each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-135. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona relative to the 2000 census; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2003

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States requires an enumeration of the population every ten years and entrusts the Congress with overseeing all aspects of each decennial census; and

Whereas, the sole constitutional purpose of the decennial census is to apportion the seats in Congress among the several states; and

Whereas, an accurate and legal decennial census is necessary to properly apportion the United States House seats among the fifty states and to create legislative districts within the states; and

Whereas, an accurate and legal decennial census is necessary to enable states to comply with the constitutional mandate of drawing state legislative districts within the states; and

Whereas, to ensure an accurate count and to minimize the potential for political manipulation, article I, section 2 of the United States Constitution mandates an "actual enumeration" of the population, which requires a physical head count of the population and prohibits statistical guessing or estimates of the population; and

Whereas, consistent with this constitutional mandate, title 13, section 195 of the United States Code expressly prohibits the use of statistical sampling to enumerate the United States population for the purpose of reapportioning the United States House; and

Whereas, legislative redistricting that is conducted by the states is a critical subfunction of the constitutional requirement to apportion representatives among the states; and

Whereas, in *Department of Commerce, et al. v. United States Representatives, et al.*, No. 98-404, and in *Clinton, President of the United States, et al. v. Glavin, et al.*, No. 98-564, the United States Supreme Court ruled on January 25, 1999 that the Census Act prohibits the Census Bureau's proposed uses of statistical sampling in calculating the population for purposes of apportionment; and

Whereas, in reaching its findings, the United States Supreme Court found that the use of statistical procedures to adjust census numbers would create a dilution of voting rights for citizens in legislative redistricting, thus violating the legal guarantees of "one person, one vote"; and

Whereas, consistent with this ruling and the constitutional and legal relationship between legislative redistricting by the states and the apportionment of the United States House, the use of adjusted census data would raise serious questions of vote dilution and would violate "one person, one vote"; legal protections, and would expose the State of Arizona to protracted litigation over legislative redistricting plans at great cost to the taxpayers of this state and would likely result in a court ruling that invalidates any legislative redistricting plan that uses census numbers that have been determined in whole or in part by the use of random sampling techniques or other statistical methodologies that add or subtract persons to or from the census counts based solely on statistical inference; and

Whereas, consistent with these principles, no person enumerated in the census should ever be deleted from the census enumeration; and

Whereas, consistent with this ruling, every reasonable and practicable effort should be