

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I need to get amendments filed.

Madam President, we have a series of amendments in a managers' package. They have been cleared on both sides. When I send them to the desk to be considered en bloc, it is for adoption, not just for sending to the desk.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 651 THROUGH 660, EN BLOC

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I send a managers' package of amendments to the desk and ask that they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI] proposes amendments numbered 651 through 660, en bloc.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 651

On page 5, line 18, insert the following before the colon:

“: *Provided further*, That \$100,000 of the funding appropriated herein for section 107 navigation projects may be used by the Corps of Engineers to produce a decision document, and, if favorable, signing a project cost sharing agreement with a non-Federal project sponsor for the Rochester Harbor, New York (CSX Swing Bridge), project”.

AMENDMENT NO. 652

On page 16, line 7, insert the following before the period.

“: *Provided further*, That \$500,000 of the funding appropriated herein is provided for the Walker River Basin, Nevada project, including not to exceed \$200,000 for the Federal assessment team for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive study of Walker River Basin issues.”

AMENDMENT NO. 653

On page 5, line 18, insert the following before the colon:

“: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, may use \$1,500,000 of funding appropriated herein to initiate construction of shoreline protection measures at Assateague Island, Maryland”.

AMENDMENT NO. 654

Insert at page 22, line 7, following “expended”:

“: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided, \$2,000,000 may be available to the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii, for the purpose of monitoring ocean climate change indicators”.

AMENDMENT NO. 655

On page 20, line 24, following “Fund”, insert the following:

“: *Provided*, That \$15,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be derived from reductions in contractor travel balances, shall be available for civilian research and development”.

AMENDMENT NO. 656

On page 25, line 14, following “Energy”, insert the following:

“*Provided further*, That, \$10,000,000 of the amount provided for stockpile stewardship shall be available to provide laboratory and facility capabilities in partnership with small businesses for either direct benefit to Weapons Activities or regional economic development”.

AMENDMENT NO. 657

On page 8, line 12, insert the following before the period.

“: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall use \$100,000 of available funds to study the economic justification and environmental acceptability, in accordance with section 509(a) of Public Law 104-303, of maintaining the Matagorda Ship Channel, Point Comfort Turning Basin, Texas, project, and to use available funds to perform any required maintenance in fiscal year 2000 once the Secretary determines such maintenance is justified and acceptable as required by Public Law 104-303”.

AMENDMENT NO. 658

(Purpose: To reallocate funding of certain water resource projects in the state of Florida)

On page 4, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

Brevard County, Florida, Shore Protection, \$1,000,000;

Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration, Florida, \$14,100,000;

St. John's County, Florida, Shore Protection, \$1,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 659

(Purpose: To modify provisions relating to funds of the United States Enrichment Corporation)

Beginning on page 41, strike line 6 and all that follows through page 42, line 14, and insert the following:

(b) INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS IN THE USEC FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund as is not, in the judgment of the Secretary, required to meet current withdrawals. Investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(2) ACQUISITION OF OBLIGATIONS.—For the purpose of investments under paragraph (1), obligations maybe acquired—

(A) on original issue at the issue price; or

(B) by purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price.

(3) SALE OF OBLIGATIONS.—Any obligation acquired by the Fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price.

(4) CREDITS TO FUND. The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the fund shall be credited to and form a part of the Fund.

AMENDMENT NO. 660

(Purpose: To require the Corps of Engineers to conduct a general reevaluation report on the project for flood control, Park River, Grafton, North Dakota)

On page 2, strike line 22 and insert the following: New Jersey, \$226,000;

Project for flood control, Park River, Grafton, North Dakota, general reevaluation report, using current data, to determine whether the project is technically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified, \$50,000:

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are agreed to.

The amendments (Nos. 651 through 660) were agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I thank the ranking minority member for his cooperation. This package includes some amendments that are from his side of the aisle and some from our side, which continues to make this a very bipartisan bill.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Madam President, it is my understanding that the unanimous consent request of my friend has been agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BENNETT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. BENNETT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business for not more than 10 minutes.

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

## KOSOVO

Mr. BENNETT. Madam President, as one who voted against the air war and called for the suspension of bombing on the grounds that it was not working, I rise to acknowledge clearly, and indeed even joyfully, that we have reached a significant milestone and have turned a significant and most welcome corner in our humanitarian effort to stop the butchery in the Balkans. I congratulate President Clinton, Secretary Cohen and, of course, the men and women of all ranks in the U.S. military for their ability to project American military power for good in a distant land.

I also congratulate Secretary Albright for her ability to hold together an occasionally fractious coalition. With the bombing stopped and NATO troops moving unopposed into Kosovo, it is certainly a time for celebration. It is not, however, a time to suggest that the problems of the Balkans are at an end, or even that the end is in sight. There have been many mentions of Winston Churchill in the last few months. I am reminded of one of Churchill's comments from World War II, made as he celebrated America's entry into that war:

It is not the end of the war. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is the end of the beginning.

Let us review where we have been, where we are, and what we still have to do before there is peace in the Balkans.

First, where we have been. As happy as we are with today's headlines, let us remember that we failed to meet our initial objectives. Secretary Albright told us that we had to bomb to prevent widespread atrocities in Kosovo and a flood of refugees over its borders into neighboring countries. The bombing failed to do that, and the resultant human suffering has been immense and is continuing.

Even at this point, let us not deceive ourselves about the effectiveness of the bombing. One of the reasons I was wrong in suggesting that the bombing would not work was that I did not know that the Kosovar Liberation Army would mount a serious offensive on the ground. It failed. But it caused the Serbian military to leave its hidden sanctuaries in order to repulse the Kosovars. Only then, while the Serbian military was engaged in ground action,

was the force of NATO air power able to inflict heavy damage in the field. Prior to that, the results of our bombing on Serb military capacity were frustratingly meager. I find it interesting that the KLA offensive was neither foreseen in advance, nor now, in our jubilant mood, widely reported after the fact. Those who claim that the bombing worked all by itself need to take a second look at what really happened.

Next, where are we now? The refugees are still not back in their homes, in their villages. Their homes are still not rebuilt. Their economy, which will permit them to feed themselves, is still in shambles. Further, the Kosovar Serbs, as opposed to the Kosovar Albanians, are now in fear of their lives and a new flood of refugees is flowing north. Their numbers are far fewer than those of the returnees, but the Serbian refugees entering that part of Yugoslavia will swell the ranks of the still-unsettled refugees that came there from Bosnia, where any form of long-term peace is still elusive. The Yugoslav economy—indeed, the regional economy—including neighboring countries such as Romania, is in shambles in no small part because of our attacks on the infrastructure in and around Belgrade.

Winter comes early in the Balkans and the prospects of widespread suffering remains high. So what do we still have to do? Our first priority should be the humanitarian relief required to alleviate the suffering in both parts of Yugoslavia, Serbia as well as Kosovo. Hand in hand should be efforts to repair the damage the bombing has done so that the economic activity that is the only hope for self-sufficiency can begin. But our hardest challenge is to keep the killing from breaking out again on both sides. It may be easy for some to say that the Serbs deserve whatever revenge the Kosovar Albanians will mete out, and that they only get what they asked for simply by being Serbs.

That is the attitude held by most ethnic groups in the region that got us into this mess in the first place. It should be repugnant to all Americans. All of them should celebrate the ethnic diversity from which each one of us comes.

The biggest long-term burden NATO's occupying force bears is the responsibility to see that no new round of ethnic hatred and retaliation takes place, whoever initiates it and whatever its supposed justification.

In sum, this is the time to be glad, because, with an unexpected and strong assist from the Kosovar Liberation Army, we made a deal whereby the bombing has been stopped and the rebuilding can start. It is not a time to cry, "Hurrah, we won," and then walk away from the immense humanitarian tragedy we were unable to prevent and to which in some degree our bombing contributed.

Above all, it is not a time for us to think there are any easy answers or

short-term solutions or that the antagonisms of the region are easily divided into good guys and bad guys. Americans must recognize that we are in Kosovo for a very long haul now and working against very long odds if we are ever going to help the various factions achieve any hope of living peacefully side by side. In our time of congratulations, let us recognize that we are only "at the end of the beginning."

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGEL). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### WORK INCENTIVES IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to join a bipartisan chorus of Senators who have requested we take up action on Senate bill S. 331, the Work Incentives Improvement Act.

As my colleagues know, this legislation would remove a significant barrier that individuals with disabilities face when they are trying to return to the workforce. The significant barrier is continued access to health care if they leave SSDI or SSI programs. Currently, individuals with disabilities who are eligible for Social Security disability insurance, SSDI, or supplemental security income, SSI, face the dilemma of losing their Medicare and Medicaid health benefits simply because they return to work.

This is regrettable. According to surveys, about three-quarters of individuals with disabilities in the United States who enroll in SSI or SSDI want to work. Sadly, less than one-half of 1 percent are actually able to make the transition because—this is a major reason—they are afraid once they lose their health care they will be unable to support themselves. Whatever they earn by working they lose by forfeiting their health care.

We can correct this situation by simply extending eligibility to Medicare and Medicaid for these individuals. We can provide them a helping hand to move from unemployment to contributing to our economy and to our society.

With the Americans With Disabilities Act, we passed legislation to combat discrimination and remove physical barriers from the workplace. Now we have a chance to lift a health care roadblock which is stopping many people from moving from a place of unemployment to one in which they are fully participating in our economy.

In my home State of Rhode Island, there are more than 40,000 individuals with disabilities who are eligible for SSI or SSDI. These individuals could benefit immediately from this work in-

centives bill. Across the country, there are about 9.5 million people who are similarly situated who could benefit from this legislation.

In addition to the simple argument about fairness and giving everyone the chance to fully use their talents to benefit not only themselves but their community, there is another compelling reason. We are all familiar with the solvency crisis with respect to Social Security but what is less familiar is that with respect to our disability insurance fund—which is part of Social Security—there is also a crisis. Indeed, while the old age and survivors portion of Social Security will be able to pay full benefits until the year 2036, the disability insurance portion becomes insolvent 16 years earlier, in 2020.

If we help disabled workers return to the workforce, we will, in effect, also be reducing the cash payments out of this disability insurance fund which will give it longer solvency, which will be a way to address a problem that is lurking just over the horizon in the year 2020.

For economic reasons, as well as our commitment to the basic ideal of allowing Americans to use all of their talents, this legislation makes a great deal of sense.

Now, we have seen this legislation proposed under the able leadership of Senator JEFFORDS and Senator KENNEDY. This Work Incentives Improvement Act was nearly adopted at the end of last Congress because of their effort. I was a very proud cosponsor of that version. This year, Senators ROTH and MOYNIHAN have also stepped up to take major leadership roles. Indeed, we have more than 70 cosponsors. This is a piece of legislation that is bipartisan, with strong support in both caucuses. Because of this support, because of the efforts of the leadership of Senator ROTH and Senator MOYNIHAN, this bill passed the Finance Committee on March 4, 1999, but we have been waiting for several months to bring it to the floor, to get it passed, and to give disabled Americans a chance at better employment.

In March, we were able to take another bill with bipartisan support, the Ed-Flex bill, and work through the problems. The reason we were able to do that was we decided to act, we decided not to let legislation be bottled up, but to move it to this floor, and from this floor to the President for his signature.

We have today with respect to this disability legislation twice the inherent support in terms of numbers of Senators, and it also has grassroots support with more than 100 groups endorsing this bill. This support runs the gamut from advocacy groups for disabled Americans all the way to the insurance industry. With this type of support, both within this Chamber and across the country, we should be able to move this just as we moved the Ed-Flex legislation a few months ago.

Also, I was pleased to note that in a May 28 edition of the Washington Post,