

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to 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-10. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Finance.

## SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 182

Whereas, Because of changes in technology, society, and the way our economy functions, the notion of the workplace is far different today than it was only a few years ago. More and more citizens work out of their homes. In addition to the obvious influence of computers, people are choosing to work at home to care for children and aging parents as well; and

Whereas, Under current law, expenses of maintaining a home office can be deducted from income for federal tax purposes only if an office is used exclusively for business. There are also stringent record-keeping requirements. These restrictions can place people working at home at a severe disadvantage in the marketplace. The current status also likely stifles the initiative of some entrepreneurs; and

Whereas, Government policies should encourage citizens to be responsible to their families and should not hinder efforts to increase productivity. Public policy must keep pace with the changes that are taking place in how Americans live and work. The models upon which the tax status of the home office was based do not reflect today's working world; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate*, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to amend the Internal Revenue Code to remove the requirement that a home office must be used exclusively for business in order to be eligible for any tax deduction; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to 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-11. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Finance.

## ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 59

Whereas, Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome (RSDS) is a heinous autonomic neurological disease that causes severe burning pain, extreme sensitivity to touch, swelling, excessive sweating, and deterioration of the skin, tissue, muscles, and bones; and

Whereas, RSDS usually affects the arms and legs, but can affect any part of the body; and

Whereas, There are an estimated 6,000,000 people in the United States with this disease and, thus, it is not a rare disease; and

Whereas, The unremitting pain of RSDS has caused many people much physical and emotional misery; and

Whereas, There is no reason for these people to also suffer financial devastation and additional misery; and

Whereas, Under federal law, each person with RSDS who applies for Social Security disability insurance is considered on an individual basis and by the time benefits are awarded, it may take as long as three years; and

Whereas, In the interim, savings, belongings, and homes are lost and the stress from this financial devastation, along with the terrible pain, often results in the individual becoming severely depressed; and

Whereas, This financial misery could be lessened or averted if victims of RSDS qualified immediately for Social Security disabil-

ity insurance benefits upon proper diagnosis and progression to a state of disability; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly*, That the California Legislature urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to qualify automatically persons with Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome (RSDS) for Social Security disability insurance benefits upon proper diagnosis and progression to a state of disability; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-12. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Finance.

## ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 58

Whereas, The federal research and development tax credit expires on June 30, 1998; and

Whereas, The research and development tax credit enjoys broad, bipartisan support and provides a critical, effective, and proven incentive for companies to increase their investment in United States-based research; and

Whereas, Since Congress first enacted the research and development tax credit in 1981, two industries important to California's economy, the pharmaceutical and electronic industries, increased their research spending from \$10.5 billion to more than \$64.2 billion; and

Whereas, The research conducted by these industries alone has led to the development of many new drugs and medicines and has helped propel us into the Information Age; and

Whereas, While other countries continue to offer tax incentives and subsidies to businesses competing with United States companies, it is important that Congress continue to encourage investment in innovative technologies; and

Whereas, The structure of the research and development tax credit ensures that companies that benefit from the credit will continue to increase their research and development spending from year to year and also continue to add high-paying American jobs; now therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly*, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to permanently extend the research and tax credit, as proposed in H.R. 2819; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-13. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 76

Whereas, The Republic of Cyprus has been illegally divided and occupied by Turkish forces since 1974 in violation of United Nations resolutions; and

Whereas, The international community and the United States government have repeatedly called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus; and

Whereas, There are internationally acceptable means to resolve the situation in Cyprus, including the proposal for the demili-

tarization of Cyprus and the establishment of a multinational force to ensure the security of both the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus, which has been endorsed by the international community including the United States government; and

Whereas, It is recognized that the prospect of Cyprus accession to the European Union will serve as a catalyst for resolving the situation in Cyprus; and

Whereas, A peaceful, just, and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem would greatly benefit the security and the political, economic, and social well-being of all Cypriots, as well as contribute to improved relations between Greece and Turkey; and

Whereas, The United Nations has repeatedly stated the parameters for such a solution, most recently in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1092, adopted on December 23, 1996, with United States support; and

Whereas, In spite of unsuccessful high level meetings in 1997 and the United States led mediation efforts in May 1998, the situation has led to a stalemate in the efforts of the international community to reach a Cyprus settlement; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly*, That the solution of the situation in Cyprus must be based on the parameters and principles set forth in House Concurrent Resolution No. 81 and Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 41 both of the 105th Congress and the aforementioned United Nations Security Council Resolution 1092, regarding the situation in Cyprus; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, call the United States to continue their active support in finding a just, viable, and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem within the United Nations framework and according to the said parameters; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. ASHCROFT):

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; read the first time.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BREAUX):

S. 255. A bill to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in payments for home health services provided under the medicare program, and to improve the quality of those home health services; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. CONRAD):

S. 256. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to promote the use of universal product numbers on claims forms submitted for reimbursement under the medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Mr. INOUYE, and Mr. HAGEL):

S. 257. A bill to state the policy of the United States regarding the deployment of a

missile defense capable of defending the territory of the United States against limited ballistic missile attack; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 258. A bill to authorize additional rounds of base closures and realignments under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 in 2001 and 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 259. A bill to increase the role of the Secretary of Transportation in administering section 901 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. BURNS):

S. 260. A bill to make chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, permanent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. SAR-BANES, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 261. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 262. A bill to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 263. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish the Personal Retirement Accounts Program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 264. A bill to increase the Federal medical assistance percentage for Hawaii to 59.8 percent; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 265. A bill entitled "Hospital Length of Stay Act of 1999"; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 266. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to permit the exclusive application of California State regulations regarding reformulated gasoline in certain areas within the State; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 267. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to give highest priority to petroleum contaminants in drinking water in issuing corrective action orders under the response program for petroleum; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 268. A bill to specify the effective date of and require an amendment to the final rule of the Environmental Protection Agency regulating exhaust emissions from new spark-ignition gasoline marine engines; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. MACK, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. Res. 26. A resolution relating to Taiwan's Participation in the World Health Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WELLSTONE:

S. Res. 27. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution recommending the integration of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ASHCROFT):

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; read the first time.

#### VIOLENT AND REPEAT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY AND REHABILITATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am proud today to introduce the Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999. I am pleased to be joined by Senator SESSIONS, the distinguished chairman of the Youth Violence Subcommittee, as well as Senator DEWINE.

There are few issues that will come before the Senate this year that touch the lives of more of our fellow Americans than our national response to juvenile crime. Crime and delinquency among juveniles is a problem that troubles us in our neighborhoods, schools and parks. It is the subject across the dinner table, and in those late night, worried conversations all parents have had at one time or another. The subject is familiar—how can we prevent our children from falling victim—either to crime committed by another juvenile, or to the lure of drugs, crime, and gangs.

Their concerns should be our concerns. The sad reality is that we can no longer sit silently by as children kill children, as teenagers commit truly heinous offenses, as our juvenile drug abuse rate continues to climb. In 1997, juveniles accounted for nearly one fifth—18.7 percent—of all criminal arrests in the United States. Persons under 18 committed 13.5 percent of all murders, over 17 percent of all rapes, nearly 30 percent of all robberies, and 50 percent of all arsons.

In 1997, 183 juveniles under 15 were arrested for murder. Juveniles under 15 were responsible for 6.5 percent of all rapes, 14 percent of all burglaries, and one third of all arsons. And, unbelievably, juveniles under 15—who are not old enough to legally drive in any state—in 1997 were responsible for 10.3 percent of all auto thefts.

To put this in some context, consider this: in 1997, youngsters age 15 to 19,

who are only 7 percent of the population, committed 22.2 percent of all crimes, 21.4 percent of violent crimes, and 32 percent of property crimes.

And although there are endless statistics on our growing juvenile crime problem, one particularly sobering fact is that, between 1985 and 1993, the number of murder cases involving 15-year olds increased 207 percent. We have kids involved in murder before they can even drive.

Even my state of Utah has not been immune from these trends. Indeed, a 1997 study by Brigham Young University Professor Richard Johnson found that Utah's juvenile arrest rate is the highest in the nation. Additionally, as an indication of the increasingly serious nature of juvenile offenses in Utah, between 1990 and 1996 the number of juveniles sentenced to youth corrections increased 142 percent, and the number of juveniles requiring detention in a secure facility more than doubled. And in 1995, the average Utah juvenile offender had accumulated an astonishing average of 23 misdemeanors, 8 felony convictions, and 2.4 status offense convictions before being sentenced to a secure youth facility.

In short, our juvenile crime problem has taken a new and sinister direction. But cold statistics alone cannot tell the whole story. Crime has real effects on the lives of real people. Last fall, I read an article in the Richmond Times-Dispatch by my good friend, crime novelist Patricia Cornwell. It is one of the finest pieces I have read on the effects of and solutions to our juvenile crime problem.

Let me share with my colleagues some of what Ms. Cornwell, who has spent the better part of her adult life studying and observing crime and its effects, has to say. She says "when a person is touched by violence, the fabric of civility is forever rent, or ripped, or breached . . ." This is a graphic but accurate description. Countless lives can be ruined by a single violent crime. There is, of course, the victim, who may be dead, or scarred for life. There are the family and friends of the victim, who are traumatized as well, and who must live with the loss of a loved one. Society itself is harmed, when each of us is a little more frightened to walk on our streets at night, to use an ATM, or to jog or bike in our parks. And, yes, there is the offender who has chosen to throw his or her life away. Particularly when the offender is a juvenile, family, friends, and society are made poorer for the waste of potential in every human being. One crime, but permanent effects when "the fabric of civility is rent."

This is the reality that has driven me to work for the last three years to address this issue. In this effort, I have been joined by a bipartisan majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which last Congress reported comprehensive legislation on a bipartisan,