U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999), which gives international sanction to KFOR, is not specific about the future status of Kosovo. Any future Kosovo national guard or army presupposes an independent Kosovo.

Aside from that being counter to United States policy, it is completely irrelevant to this bill. For the duration of fiscal year 2000, security in Kosovo will be guaranteed by the heavily armed, NATO-led KFOR. There is absolutely no need for any kind of an indigenous ''security force'' other than a civilian police force.

The final legislation should make it crystal-clear that the appropriation will be used to train and equip a police force, not an army.

My second Kosovo-related objection concerns the requirement that the Secretary of State certify that the Russians have not established a ''separate zone of operational control'' and are ''fully integrated under NATO unified command and control arrangements.''

This requirement has been overtaken by events. The Military-Technical Agreement between NATO and Russia found a formula to include Russian peacekeepers in KFOR. This formula has been accepted by our government, by all other 18 NATO members, and by the United Nations.

I have no doubt that Secretary Albright could broadly construe words like ''operational control'' and ''fully integrated'' and thereby make the required certification.

But what would we get by retaining this language and forcing her to do so? I'll tell my colleagues. We would be gratuitously sticking our finger in the Russians' eye at the precise moment we are trying to involve them in KFOR and in the entire reconstruction effort in Kosovo.

To sanitize a phrase used by an esteemed former President of the United States, I would rather have the Russians inside our tent looking out, than outside our tent looking in.

I would like to remind my friend Senator MCCONNELL that when the two of us recently appeared on the Sunday Fox Television News talk-show he said with regard to the Russians in Kosovo—and I quote; ''I don't know that we need to threaten foreign assistance.''

Apparently he has changed his mind. I agreed with Senator MCCONNELL that day on television. I wish he had held to his position.

It is important that these problems be addressed in conference, and that a way be found to increase the overall funding levels.

At this time I will reluctantly vote to send this legislation to conference. However, I reserve the right to vote against it should these problems not be addressed in the final conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK), is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 192 Leg.]

YEAS—97

Abraham	Feingold	Lugar
Akaka	Feinstein	McCain
Allard	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Ashcroft	Frist	Mikulski
Baucus	Gorton	Moynihan
Bayh	Graham	Murkowski
Bennett	Gramm	Murray
Biden	Grams	Nickles
Bingaman	Grassley	Reed
Bond	Gregg	Reid
Boxer	Hagel	Robb
Breaux	Harkin	Roberts
Brownback	Hatch	Rockefeller
Bryan	Helms	Roth
Bunning	Hollings	Santorum
Burns	Hutchinson	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hutchison	Schumer
Chafee	Inhofe	Sessions
Cleland	Inouye	Shelby
Cochran	Jeffords	Smith (OR)
Collins	Johnson	Snowe
Conrad	Kennedy	Specter
Coverdell	Kerrey	Stevens
Craig	Kerry	Thomas
Crapo	Kohl	Thompson
Daschle	Kyl	Thurmond
DeWine	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dodd	Lautenberg	Voinovich
Domenici	Leahy	Warner
Dorgan	Levin	Wellstone
Durbin	Lieberman	Wyden
Edwards	Lincoln	
Enzi	Lott	

NAYS—2

Byrd	Smith (NH)

NOT VOTING—1

Mack

The bill (S. 1234), as amended, was passed.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. President, I commend first the occupant of the Chair for an extraordinarily effective debate on the issue that dominated today's discussion in the foreign operations appropriations bill. I think the Senator from Kansas did an outstanding job.

I also want to thank my staff. Robin Cleveland has done work on foreign policy matters for some 15 years now, and I thank Robin for, as usual, outstanding work; and Billy Piper, with whom I have worked 5 or 6 years, has done an absolutely superb job; and his assistant, Jon Meek, from my personal staff; as well as Jennifer Chartrand, a new member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. All of those folks are on the majority side; and of course Tim Rieser and Cara Thanassi from the minority staff, with whom we always enjoy working, and Steve Cortese and Jay Kimmitt from the full committee.

I say to my friend, PAT LEAHY, I enjoy our annual collaboration on this bill, and I look forward to working with the Senator in conference.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I commend the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky for the alacrity with which he moved this bill. Those who have reached that level of knowledge know we Senators are constitutional impediments to our staffs.

I compliment Robin Cleveland, who has worked so hard at trying to balance the competing interests of so many Senators on both sides of the aisle, as well as Billy Piper and Jennifer Chartrand; and on my side, the indefatigable Tim Rieser, a man who has not slept since it was announced we might go to this bill a month or so ago. He has, again, maintained the remarkable Rieser filing cabinet, which is primarily in his head, knowing all the ins and outs of this bill and handling it so well.

He was ably assisted by Cara Thanassi. Ms. Thanassi began a few years ago on our staff. She has grown enormously in talent and ability and was absolutely essential in this work.

In working with the Senator from Kentucky, we have tried to accommodate each other on issues, even though on some issues we obviously have a different philosophy. We have respected each other and accommodated each other and tried to make sure a bipartisan piece of legislation came through. I think the resulting vote today shows that bipartisanship on foreign policy was maintained.

I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR JIM SASSER

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Ambassador James Sasser, our former colleague from Tennessee, who served in this body as a distinguished chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. He is returning from his post in the People's Republic of China where he has been the U.S. Ambassador since 1995. He has done an outstanding job during a challenging period in our relations with China.

Having had the honor to serve with Jim for 18 years in the Senate, I know him to be a man of great insight, intellect, and integrity, a highly respected public servant. While he served in the Senate, his interests and work covered a broad range of domestic and foreign policy issues. As Senate Budget Committee chairman, his keen grasp of financial and budgeting issues enabled him to handle that assignment with tremendous skill under very difficult circumstances. Jim constantly showed great resolve in addressing measures to reduce our deficit. He was instrumental in helping lead our country on to a path which is reflected in today's budget surplus.

This dedication and commitment has characterized Jim's lifetime devotion to our country. His interests in public service began long before he was elected to the Senate. Jim's father, a public servant himself, instilled in Jim the principles of public service at an early

age. He served as a role model for Jim and set him on a course which he has followed with great distinction.

Throughout his career, Jim Sasser has demonstrated, both in spirit and in deed, his adherence to the ideals most important to this Nation. He is a shining example of how much one individual can contribute to our Nation's well-being. Jim's leadership has always been highly regarded and broadly respected.

Throughout his tenure as Ambassador to China, Jim has been confronted with many difficult aspects of the relationship. Jim's work has emphasized the importance of keeping the lines of communication open by regularizing our contacts with the current Chinese leadership and ensuring that we remain engaged in our bilateral relationship. Jim's longstanding commitment to the promotion of democratic principles and values has played an important role in helping shape his service to our country.

Jim Sasser has done a terrific job as our Ambassador to China, and I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my esteemed former colleague, Ambassador Jim Sasser. He will soon be stepping down from his post as the longest serving American Ambassador to China. But it does not seem long ago that he and I were working together on the Budget Committee where he served as the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. In fact, as we talk today of the great state of the economy, it should be former Senator Sasser that we thank for having the leadership to push through the deficit reduction package that has led to today's unprecedented economic growth and prosperity. As a former Budget Committee Chairman myself, it was with great pride that I worked side-by-side with the former Senator in the Budget Committee because I understood the great challenges that the job entailed. He did a superb job in his duties here in the Senate, and it is with the same dedication and fairness that he represented this nation so admirably in his post as the U.S. Ambassador to China.

I still remember vividly the front page of the newspaper a few months ago which showed Ambassador Sasser looking through the shattered window of the American Embassy. Suffice to say that Ambassador Sasser has served during some very difficult times in China-U.S. relations. Few relationships are as difficult to define and put in perspective and I think that Ambassador Sasser would agree that there is still much work to be done. But during his tenure, Ambassador Sasser was able to build consensus and to find common ground between the two nations that has allowed the relationship to prosper. Ambassador Sasser should be commended for his dedication as a gifted emissary between the world's largest developed country and the world's largest developing country. He has served the United States admirably and I commend him for his dutiful service.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate Calendar No. 169, the fiscal year 2000 Treasury and general government appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1282) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CAMPBELL. I ask unanimous consent the following individuals have floor privileges for the duration of the consideration of S. 1282, the Treasury and government appropriations bill for the fiscal year 2000: Tammy Perrin, Lula Edwards, Dylan Pressman, and Liz Blevins.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am now pleased to lay before the Senate the committee recommendation for the Treasury Department, the Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and various independent agencies. The bill was crafted by the Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government and contains a total of $27,737,971,000 in new budget authority. Of that, $14,533,811,000 is for mandatory accounts.

The committee recommendation is within the 302(b) allocations and strikes a delicate balance between congressional priorities, administration initiatives, and agency requirements. This would not have been possible without the hard work and cooperation of the new ranking member of the subcommittee, Senator DORGAN, and his staff.

This bill consists of mostly salaries and expenses accounts and the majority of the increases for agencies is to simply allow them to maintain current levels. There are very few new initiatives in this bill.

Title I provides a total of $12,213,529,000 for the Department of the Treasury. This is $162,601,000 less than the administration request. The committee has again placed a priority on Treasury's law enforcement needs as well as support for efforts by State and local law enforcement.

Here are a few highlights from Title I:

$312,400,000 to the Customs Service to retain 5,000 current Customs employees since the user fee proposed by the administration has not been enacted.

Emphasis on the need for the Gang Resistance Education and Training program—called GREAT—by including $3 million more than the administration request for grants to State and local law enforcement.

Expansion of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative into 10 additional cities, bringing the total to 37 cities. This will allow ATF to track and prosecute those who supply guns to our youth.

Funding for the Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy to allow AFT to more comprehensively investigate NICS denials in order to make sure that felons do not possess guns.

Full funding to the IRS for customer service training and to implement the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

Title II provides $93,436,000 for the United States Postal Service, and continues to require free mailing for overseas voters and the blind as well as six-day delivery, and prohibit the closing or consolidation of small and rural post offices.

Title III recommends a total of $553,128,000 for the Executive Office of the President, $86,370,000 less than the administration request. This includes the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Federal drug control programs, and funding for the national anti-drug media campaign.

Of special note, the committee:

Recommends establishing a separate account for the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, and has provided $31,100,000 for that program to transfer much needed technology to State and local law enforcement.

Provides $188,277,000 for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program which will allow continuation of existing HIDTA programs at their current levels. These programs highly acclaimed by local law enforcement.

Recommends a total of $145,500,000 for the national anti-drug media campaign.

Title IV is independent agencies such as the Federal Election Commission, the General Services Administration, and the National Archives, as well as agencies involved in Federal employment such as the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of Government Ethics, the Office of Special Counsel, and the Office of Personnel Management. Also included in this title are mandatory accounts to provide for Federal retirees, health benefits, and life insurance. The committee recommends a total of $14,877,878,000 for this title.

For the third year in a row, the administration has not requested funding for courthouse construction. Unfortunately, due to the very limited funding available to the committee, we have not included any new courthouse construction projects in this bill.

In order to stay within our 302(b) allocations, the subcommittee was forced