

Mr. DEWINE. If the Senator wants to yield back her 2 seconds, I am willing to yield back the several minutes I have left.

Mrs. BOXER. Absolutely.

Mr. DEWINE. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I move to table the DeWine amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to table amendment No. 1200. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 197 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Akaka	Feinstein	Lincoln
Baucus	Graham	Mikulski
Bayh	Harkin	Moynihan
Bingaman	Hollings	Murray
Boxer	Inouye	Reed
Bryan	Jeffords	Robb
Byrd	Johnson	Rockefeller
Campbell	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Chafee	Kerrey	Schumer
Cleland	Kerry	Snowe
Collins	Kohl	Specter
Daschle	Landrieu	Stevens
Dodd	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Durbin	Leahy	Wellstone
Edwards	Levin	Wyden
Feingold	Lieberman	

NAYS—51

Abraham	Dorgan	Lugar
Allard	Enzi	Mack
Ashcroft	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Bennett	Frist	Nickles
Biden	Gorton	Reid
Bond	Gramm	Roberts
Breaux	Grams	Roth
Brownback	Grassley	Santorum
Bunning	Gregg	Sessions
Burns	Hagel	Shelby
Cochran	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Conrad	Helms	Smith (OR)
Coverdell	Hutchinson	Thomas
Craig	Hutchison	Thompson
Crapo	Inhofe	Thurmond
DeWine	Kyl	Voinovich
Domenici	Lott	Warner

NOT VOTING—2

McCain Murkowski

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio.

The amendment (No. 1200) was agreed to.

Mrs. HUTCHISON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1283

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator COVERDELL's needle exchange amendment have 30 minutes of debate, 20 minutes under the control of Senator COVERDELL and 10 minutes under the control of Senator DURBIN, at the end of which time Senator COVERDELL will withdraw the amendment; Senator DURBIN's tuition assistance program amendment have 30 minutes of debate, with 20 minutes under the control of Senator DURBIN and 10 minutes under the control of Senator HUTCHISON, at the end of which time the amendment will be withdrawn; Senator DURBIN's sense-of-the-Senate amendment on D.C. quality of life, with 15 minutes under control of Senator DURBIN and 5 minutes under the control of Senator HUTCHISON, at the end of which time there will be a voice vote; Senator DASCHLE's Rock Creek Park amendment, with 20 minutes under the control of Senator DASCHLE, at the end of which time there will be a voice vote; two amendments by Senator DORGAN, with 5 minutes on each, controlled by Senator DORGAN, at the end of which time they will be accepted by managers; managers' amendments, and then a voice vote on final passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000—continued

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, there are a number of amendments that Senator CAMPBELL and I have discussed, which we are prepared to accept. He has a number of them he will mention.

Let me mention the amendments by number that we are prepared to accept:

No. 1209, by Senator HARKIN, and he will be modifying that in a moment; amendment No. 1213, by Senator TORRICELLI; amendment No. 1212, by Senator WELLSTONE; amendment No. 1198, by Senator ENZI.

My understanding is that the remaining amendments that are pending will be withdrawn. My understanding, also, is that there is no request at this point for a recorded vote on final passage.

I am happy to yield to the chairman, Senator CAMPBELL.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, the amendments Senator DORGAN mentioned have been cleared with the majority, and we are prepared to accept them.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I amend that to say that the Torricelli amendment, No. 1213, will be accepted as modified, and it is the same case with the Harkin amendment, No. 1209, as modified. That has been cleared on both sides of the aisle.

My understanding, at the moment, is that Senator SCHUMER from New York is not able to clear the Torricelli sense-of-the-Senate amendment No. 1213.

So we have cleared all of the remaining amendments that Senator CAMPBELL and I have just described: No. 1209, a Harkin amendment, as modified; No. 1212 by Senator WELLSTONE; and No. 1198 by Senator ENZI.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1198, 1209, AND 1212, EN BLOC

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I send three amendments to the desk, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] proposes amendments numbered 1198, 1209, and 1212, en bloc.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1198

(Purpose: To include Campbell and Uinta Counties to the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas for the State of Wyoming)

On page 48, line 2, strike the period following "HIDTA", insert a colon (:), and after the colon insert the following: "Provided further, That Campbell County and Uinta County are hereby designated as part of the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area for the State of Wyoming."

AMENDMENT NO. 1209

(Purpose: To provide additional funding to reduce methamphetamine usage in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas)

On page 47, strike lines 9 through 11 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Area Program, \$205,277,000 for drug control activities consistent with the approve strategy for each of the designed High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, of which \$7,000,000 shall be used for methamphetamine programs above the sums allocated in fiscal year 1999, \$5,000,000 shall be used for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas that are designated after July 1, 1999 and \$5,000,000 to be used at the discretion of the Office of National Drug Control Policy with no less than half of the \$7,000,000 going to areas solely dedicated to fighting methamphetamine usage, of which".

Amend page 53, line 3 by reducing the dollar figure by \$17,000,000.

Amend page 51, line 15 by reducing the first dollar figure by \$17,000,000.

Amend page 55, line 2 by reducing the figure by \$17,000,000.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am offering this amendment on behalf of myself, Senator DASCHLE, Senator GRAHAM, Senator BINGAMAN, Senator MURRAY, and Senator JOHNSON. Our amendment is simple and I believe makes common sense. It would give a needed shot in the arm to our war against drugs by modestly increasing funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas—so-called HIDTAs—under the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

The bill before us freezes funding for this important and successful program. It provides no increases for the existing 31 HIDTAs across the Nation and it provides no funding for new HIDTAs. Our amendment would increase HIDTA funding by \$17 million. It would provide \$7 million to combat the rising scourge of methamphetamine abuse. It would

provide \$5 million to increase existing HIDTAs. And it would allot \$5 million to allow the establishment and funding of new HIDTAs.

I fully recognize the challenges faced by the distinguished chair and ranking member of this Subcommittee. They were dealt a bad check and they have done a commendable job within the allocation they were given. However, we believe that we have found a reasonable offset—one that will not undermine the effective functioning of the government.

We would take \$17 million—less than 2.5 percent from the General Services Administration account dedicated to the repair and alterations of federal government buildings. There is \$624 million in this account and over \$300 million of its goes for unspecified projects. I have no doubt that much of these funds are needed, but clearly \$17 million could be absorbed or a short deferral of a project could be made in order to make room for a modest increase in our war on drugs.

The need for this increase in the HIDTA program could not be clearer, particularly as it relates to combating methamphetamine abuse.

There is a plague sweeping across our Nation, ruining an untold number of lives, and claiming countless numbers of our children.

On our streets as well as in our classrooms, drugs have become more abundant. But there is a new drug, one that is far more addictive and readily available than heroin, cocaine, or any other illegal narcotic. Methamphetamine is fast becoming the leading addictive drug in this nation. From quiet suburbs, to city streets, to the corn rows of Iowa, meth is destroying thousands of lives every year. A majority of those lives, unfortunately, are our children.

Methamphetamine is commonly referred to as Iowa's drug of choice. This drug is reaching epidemic proportions as its sweeps from the west coast, ravages through the Midwest, and is now beginning to reach the east. The trail of destruction of human life as a result of methamphetamine addiction stretches across America from coast to coast.

To illustrate the violence meth elicits in people, methamphetamine is cited as a contributing factor in 80 percent of domestic violence cases in Iowa and a leading factor in a majority of violent crimes.

The \$17 million we provide would be used for increased enforcement and prosecution of drug dealers, additional undercover agents, and to help pay for the tremendous cost of confiscation and clean up of clandestine meth labs.

I believe that we have a window of opportunity as a nation to take a stand right now to defeat the meth scourge plaguing our nation. Our amendment will not solve all of these problems, but it will give law enforcement the support that they vitally need in their efforts to defeat this dangerous drug.

While we debate this modest proposal, another family is being devastated, another community is fighting an uphill battle, and another child is getting hooked by this deadly drug. The time is now to make a stand to protect our communities and schools by passing this important amendment. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 1212

(Purpose: To require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide bonus grants to high performance States based on certain criteria and collect data to evaluate the outcome of welfare reform, and for other purposes)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ EVALUATION OF OUTCOME OF WELFARE REFORM AND FORMULA FOR BONUSES TO HIGH PERFORMANCE STATES.

(a) ADDITIONAL MEASURES OF STATE PERFORMANCE.—Section 403(a)(4)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(4)(C)) is amended—

(1) by striking "Not later" and inserting the following:

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later";

(2) by inserting "The formula shall provide for the awarding of grants under this paragraph based on criteria contained in clause (ii) and in accordance with clauses (iii), (iv), and (v)." after the period; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) FORMULA CRITERIA.—The grants awarded under this paragraph shall be based on—

"(I) employment-related measures, including work force entries, job retention, and increases in household income of current recipients of assistance under the State program funded under this title;

"(II) the percentage of former recipients of such assistance (who have ceased to receive such assistance for not more than 6 months) who receive subsidized child care;

"(III) the improvement since 1995 in the proportion of children in working poor families eligible for food stamps that receive food stamps to the total number of children in the State; and

"(IV) the percentage of members of families which are former recipients of assistance under the State program funded under this title (which have ceased to receive such assistance for not more than 6 months) who currently receive medical assistance under the State plan approved under title XIX or the child health assistance under title XXI.

For purposes of subclause (III), the term 'working poor families' means families which receive earnings equal to at least the comparable amount which would be received by an individual working a half-time position for minimum wage.

"(iii) EMPLOYMENT RELATED MEASURES.—Not less than \$100,000,000 of the amount appropriated for a fiscal year under subparagraph (F) shall be used to award grants to States under this paragraph for that fiscal year based on scores for the criteria described in clause (ii)(I) and the criteria described in clause (ii)(II) with respect employed former recipients.

"(iv) FOOD STAMP MEASURES.—Not less than \$50,000,000 of the amount appropriated for a fiscal year under subparagraph (F) shall be used to award grants to States under this paragraph for that fiscal year based on scores for the criteria described in clause (ii)(III).

"(v) MEDICAID AND SCHIP CRITERIA.—Not less than \$50,000,000 of the amount appropriated for a fiscal year under subparagraph

(F) shall be used to award grants to States under this paragraph for that fiscal year based on scores for the criteria described in clause (ii)(IV)."

(b) DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING.—Section 411(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 611(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(8) REPORT ON OUTCOME OF WELFARE REFORM FOR STATES NOT PARTICIPATING IN BONUS GRANTS UNDER SECTION 403(a)(4).—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a State which does not participate in the procedure for awarding grants under section 403(a)(4) pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the report required by paragraph (1) for a fiscal quarter shall include data regarding the characteristics and well-being of former recipients of assistance under the State program funded under this title for an appropriate period of time after such recipient has ceased receiving such assistance.

"(B) CONTENTS.—The data required under subparagraph (A) shall consist of information regarding former recipients, including—

"(i) employment status;

"(ii) job retention;

"(iii) poverty status;

"(iv) receipt of food stamps, medical assistance under the State plan approved under title XIX or child health assistance under title XXI, or subsidized child care;

"(v) accessibility of child care and child care cost; and

"(vi) measures of hardship, including lack of medical insurance and difficulty purchasing food.

"(C) SAMPLING.—A State may comply with this paragraph by using a scientifically acceptable sampling method approved by the Secretary.

"(D) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to ensure that—

"(i) data reported under this paragraph is in such a form as to promote comparison of data among States; and

"(ii) a State reports, for each measure, changes in data over time and comparisons in data between such former recipients and comparable groups of current recipients."

(c) REPORT OF CURRENTLY COLLECTED DATA.—Not later than July 1, 2000, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall transmit to Congress a report regarding earnings and employment characteristics of former recipients of assistance under the State program funded under this part, based on information currently being received from States. Such report shall consist of a longitudinal record for a sample of States, which represents at least 80 percent of the population of each State, including a separate record for each of fiscal years 1997 through 2000 for—

(1) earnings of a sample of former recipients using unemployment insurance data;

(2) earnings of a sample of food stamp recipients using unemployment insurance data; and

(3) earnings of a sample of current recipients of assistance using unemployment insurance data.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to each of fiscal years 2000 through 2003.

(2) The amendment made by subsection (b) applies to reports in fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 2000.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these amendments be agreed to.

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

The amendments (Nos. 1198, 1209, and 1212) were agreed to.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. CAMPBELL addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1205, 1196, 1194, 1199, 1204, 1217, AND 1206

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to modify amendment No. 1205 and ask for its immediate adoption.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw amendment No. 1196 by Senator KYL.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw amendment No. 1194 by Senator WARNER, amendment No. 1199 by Senator GRASSLEY, amendment No. 1204 by Senator HUTCHISON, amendment No. 1217 by Senator COCHRAN, and amendment No. 1206 by Senator BAUCUS.

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

Amendment No. 1205, as modified, is as follows:

On page 11, strike line 17, and insert the following: "\$39,320,000 may be used for the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, of which \$1,120,000 shall be provided for the purpose of expanding the program to include Las Vegas, Nevada.

On page 11, line 18, strike "diction Initiative."

On page 62, line 9 strike through page 62 line 15.

The amendment (No. 1205), as modified, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1210 WITHDRAWN

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw amendment No. 1210 by Senator SCHUMER.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1198

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, amendment No. 1198 has been cleared by both sides. I ask unanimous consent that it be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 1198) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1213 WITHDRAWN

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I have visited with Senator TORRICELLI. He is willing to withdraw the amendment, provided that he is offered 5 minutes to discuss it. Senator SCHUMER would like 5 minutes as well. They are willing to do that when we finish the wrap-up.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw amendment No. 1213 on behalf of Senator TORRICELLI.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Michelle Vidovic be able to be on the floor of the Senate for the rest of our proceedings tonight.

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

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that any remaining amendments at the desk be withdrawn.

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

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1208, AS MODIFIED, 1218, 1219, AND 1220, EN BLOC

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I send to the desk a managers' package of amendments, and I ask unanimous consent they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) proposes amendments numbered 1208, as modified, 1218, 1219, and 1220, en bloc.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1208 AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To ensure that health and safety concerns at the Federal courthouse at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York, are alleviated)

Page 56, Line 6, after "Missouri;" insert and \$1,250,000 shall be available for the repairs and alteration of the Federal Courthouse at 40 Center Street, New York, NY."

AMENDMENT NO. 1218

On page 62, line 8 after "building operations" insert "Provided, That the amounts provided above under this heading for rental of space, building operations and in aggregate amount for the Federal Buildings Fund, are reduced accordingly".

AMENDMENT NO. 1219

At the appropriate place, at the end of the General Services Administration, General Provisions insert the following new sections: "SEC. 411. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, funds made available for fiscal year 2000 by this or any other Act to any department or agency, which is a member of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of JFMIP salaries and administrative costs.

"SEC. 412. The Administrator of General Services may provide from government-wide credit card rebates, up to \$3,000,000 in support of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program as approved by the Chief Financial Officers Council."

AMENDMENT NO. 1220

(Purpose: To require the Secretary of the Treasury to develop an Internet site where a taxpayer may generate a receipt for an income tax payment which itemizes the portion of the payment which is allocable to various Government spending categories)

On page 98, insert between lines 4 and 5 the following:

SEC. 636. ITEMIZED INCOME TAX RECEIPT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 15, 2000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish an interactive program on an Internet website where any taxpayer may generate an itemized receipt showing a proportionate allocation (in money terms) of the taxpayer's total tax payments among the major expenditure categories.

(b) INFORMATION NECESSARY TO GENERATE RECEIPT.—For purposes of generating an itemized receipt under subsection (a), the interactive program—

(1) shall only require the input of the taxpayer's total tax payments, and

(2) shall not require any identifying information relating to the taxpayer.

(c) TOTAL TAX PAYMENTS.—For purposes of this section, total tax payments of an individual for any taxable year are—

(1) the tax imposed by subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for such taxable year (as shown on his return), and

(2) the tax imposed by section 3101 of such Code on wages received during such taxable year.

(d) CONTENT OF TAX RECEIPT.—

(1) MAJOR EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES.—For purposes of subsection (a), the major expenditure categories are:

(A) National defense.

(B) International affairs.

(C) Medicaid.

(D) Medicare.

(E) Means-tested entitlements.

(F) Domestic discretionary.

(G) Social Security.

(H) Interest payments.

(I) All other.

(2) OTHER ITEMS ON RECEIPT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition, the tax receipt shall include selected examples of more specific expenditure items, including the items listed in subparagraph (B), either at the budget function, subfunction, or program, project, or activity levels, along with any other information deemed appropriate by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to enhance taxpayer understanding of the Federal budget.

(B) LISTED ITEMS.—The expenditure items listed in this subparagraph are as follows:

(i) Public schools funding programs.

(ii) Student loans and college aid.

(iii) Low-income housing programs.

(iv) Food stamp and welfare programs.

(v) Law enforcement, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, law enforcement grants to the States, and other Federal law enforcement personnel.

(vi) Infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and mass transit.

(vii) Farm subsidies.

(viii) Congressional Member and staff salaries.

(ix) Health research programs.

(x) Aid to the disabled.

(xi) Veterans health care and pension programs.

(xii) Space programs.

(xiii) Environmental cleanup programs.

(xiv) United States embassies.

(xv) Military salaries.

(xvi) Foreign aid.

(xvii) Contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(xviii) Amtrak.

(xix) United States Postal Service.

(e) COST.—No charge shall be imposed to cover any cost associated with the production or distribution of the tax receipt.

(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, the package of amendments I have sent to the desk has been agreed to by both sides. This package includes the following items:

One technical corrections in the GSA Federal Buildings Fund; addition of language regarding the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program; an amendment on itemized income tax receipts for Senator SCHUMER; and modifications to amendment No. 1208 for Senator MOYNIHAN.

I urge their adoption.

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

The amendments (Nos. 1208, as modified, 1218, 1219, 1220, and 1221) were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1215, 1216, 1189, AND 1190
WITHDRAWN

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw amendment No. 1215 by Senator GRAHAM, No. 1216 by Senator GRAHAM, No. 1189 by Senator MOYNIHAN, and No. 1190 by Senator MOYNIHAN.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1192

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now consider amendment No. 1192. I ask for its immediate consideration. It has been accepted by both sides. I urge its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) proposes an amendment numbered 1192.

AMENDMENT NO. 1192

On page 51, line 15 and on page 57, line 14 strike "\$5,140,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,261,478,000".

On page 53, line 2 after "are rescinded" insert "and shall remain in the Fund".

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I repeat that this amendment has been cleared by both sides. I urge its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1192) was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1282, the Treasury and General Government Appropriations bill for FY 2000, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

I commend the distinguished chairman and the ranking member for bringing the Senate a carefully crafted spending bill within the Subcommittee's 302(b) allocation and consistent with the discretionary spending caps for FY 2000.

The pending bill provides \$27.6 billion in budget authority and \$24.7 billion in new outlays for FY 2000 to fund the programs of the Department of the Treasury, including the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Customs Service, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Executive Office of the President; the Postal Service; and related independent agencies. With outlays from prior-years and other completed actions, the Senate bill totals \$27.8 billion in budget authority and \$28.2 billion in outlays.

For discretionary spending, which represents just under half the funding in the bill, the Senate bill is at the Subcommittee's 302(b) allocation for budget authority, and it is \$109 million in outlays below the 302(b) allocation. The Senate bill is \$0.5 billion in both BA and outlays below the President's budget request.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget

Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1282 TREASURY-POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 2000—
SPENDING COMPARISONS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL
[Fiscal year 2000, in millions of dollars]

	General purpose	Crime	Mandatory	Total
Senate-Reported Bill:				
Budget authority	13,204	194	14,385	27,783
Outlays	13,708	128	14,394	28,230
Senate 302(b) allocation:				
Budget authority	13,204	194	14,385	27,783
Outlays	13,817	128	14,394	28,339
1999 level:				
Budget authority	13,889	132	14,439	27,460
Outlays	12,762	131	14,439	26,332
President's request:				
Budget authority	13,792	132	14,385	28,309
Outlays	14,247	127	14,394	28,768
House-passed bill:				
Budget authority				
Outlays				

SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO:

Senate 302(b) allocation:				
Budget authority	(109)			(109)
Outlays				
1999 level:				
Budget authority	(685)	62	946	323
Outlays	946	(3)	955	1,898
President's request:				
Budget authority	(588)	62		(526)
Outlays	(539)	1		(538)
House-passed bill:				
Budget authority	13,204	194	14,385	27,783
Outlays	13,708	128	14,394	28,230

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I want to thank the managers of this bill for their hard work in putting forth this legislation which provides federal funding for numerous vital programs. However, I am sad to say, once again, I find myself in the unpleasant position of speaking about unacceptable levels of parochial projects in another appropriations bill.

I have asked rhetorically on the floor of the Senate many times when we are going to stop this destructive and irresponsible practice of earmarking special-interest pork-barrel projects in appropriations bills primarily for parochial reasons. I have yet to receive an answer and this practice has neither stopped nor slowed. Last year's Treasury Postal Appropriations bill contained well over \$826 million in specifically earmarked pork-barrel spending. This year's bill is a drastic improvement over last year's bill in that it only contains a little over \$293.6 million in wasteful, pork-barrel spending. \$293.6 million of waste is much better than \$826 million of waste, but waste is still waste.

Where does all this pork go? Well, as usual, this bill contains millions on top of millions for court house construction and repairs. We have \$11,606,000 earmarked for repairs and alterations to the Frank M. Johnson, Jr. Federal Building—U.S. Courthouse in Montgomery, Alabama, and \$21,098,000 for repairs and alterations to the Federal Building—U.S. Courthouse Annex in Anchorage, Alaska. I know that these court houses may be in dire need of repair and modernization. But are these particular projects more important than the litany of other court houses competing for funding? The process by

which these two earmarks were added makes it impossible to assess the relative merit of these programs against all other priority needs.

In addition to earmarks for court houses, this bill contains the usual earmarks of money for locality-specific projects such as: \$500,000 for the State Patrol Digital Distance Learning project to help the Nebraska State Patrol create computer-based training programs, and \$250,000 to the Fort Buford reconstruction project for planning and design of the reconstruction of this Fort—a Lewis and Clark "Corps of Discovery" site.

Then there are the many sections of the report which have language strongly urging various Departments of the Federal Government to recognize or participate in a joint-venture with a particular project in a state. While these objectionable provisions have no direct monetary effect on the bill, this not-so-subtle "urging" is sure to have some financial benefit for someone or some enterprise in a member's home state. For example: Report language urging the continuation and expansion of the collaboration between the University of North Dakota and the Customs Service for rotorcraft training, and report language urging GSA to strongly consider the U.S. Olympic Committee's need for additional space and to give priority to the USOC's request to gain title or acquire the property located at 1520 Willamette Avenue in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

This bill also selects particular sites across the country for which the report language either provides additional spending for extra staff and personnel, or "urges" the Agency not to reduce its staff. For example: \$750,000 for part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu Customs District, Report language designating the Hector International Airport as an International Port of Entry, to be adequately staffed and equipped so that the users of the facility are provided efficient services, and report language directing the Customs Service to ensure that staffing levels are sufficient to staff and operate all New Mexico border facilities.

Why are these facilities protected at a time when each agency is required to abide by the Government Program Reduction Act which mandates that they operate more efficiently with less bureaucracy? Even if these positions are critical, why are they not prioritized in the normal administrative process?

Everyone knows that we are very close to breaking the spending caps. We have not done so as of yet. I hope my colleagues understand that just because we can fund these programs of questionable merit within the spending caps, that does not mean we have the right to spend tax payers' hard-earned dollars in such an irresponsible fashion.

I am constantly amazed by the arbitrary fashion by which the Appropriations Committee chooses to allocate the dollars that should be spent only

for important and necessary federal programs.

The examples of wasteful spending that I have highlighted in this floor statement is just the tip of the iceberg. There are many more low-priority, wasteful, and unnecessary projects on the extensive list I have compiled, and I ask unanimous consent that the list be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN S. 1182 THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE, THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

BILL LANGUAGE

Department of the Treasury

\$9,200,000 for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for construction of two fire-arms ranges at the Artesia Center in NM.

\$900,000 is earmarked for a land grant university in North and/or South Dakota to conduct a research program on the United States/Canadian bilateral trade of agricultural commodities and products.

\$150,000 for official reception and representation expenses associated with hosting the Inter-American Center of Tax Administration (CIAT) 2000 Conference.

Independent agencies

An earmark of \$35,000,000 in Montgomery County, Maryland, for FDA Consolidation.

\$8,263,000 is earmarked for new construction of a border station in Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan.

\$753,000 for new construction of a border station in Roosville, Montana.

An \$11,480,000 earmark for new construction of a border station in Sweetgrass, Montana.

\$277,000 for new construction of a border station in Fort Hancock, Texas.

\$11,206,000 for new construction of a border station in Oroville, Washington.

\$11,606,000 is earmarked for repairs and alterations to the Frank M. Johnson, Jr. Federal Building—U.S. Courthouse in Montgomery, Alabama.

\$21,098,000 for repairs and alterations to the Federal Building—U.S. Courthouse Annex in Anchorage, Alaska.

A \$6,831,000 earmark for repairs and alterations to the USGB Building 1 in Menlo Park, California.

\$5,284,000 for repairs and alterations to the USGS Building 2 in Menlo Park, California.

A \$7,948,000 earmark for repairs and alterations to the Moss Federal Building—U.S. Courthouse in Sacramento, California.

\$1,100,000 for repairs and alterations in the Interior Building (Phase 1) in the District of Columbia.

\$47,226,000 for repairs and alterations in the Main Justice Building (Phase 2) in the District of Columbia.

\$10,511,000 is earmarked for repairs and alterations to the State Department Building (Phase 2) in the District of Columbia.

\$36,705,000 for repairs and alterations to the Metro West Building in Baltimore, Maryland.

A \$25,890,000 earmark for repairs and alterations to the Social Security Administration Annex in Woodlawn, Maryland.

\$10,989,000 for repairs and alterations to the Bishop H. Whipple Federal Building in Ft. Snelling, Minnesota.

\$8,537,000 for repairs and alterations to the Federal Building at 500 Gold Avenue in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

\$7,234,000 for repairs and alterations to the Celebrezze Federal Building in Cleveland, Ohio.

An earmark of \$1,600,000 for the repairs and alterations of the Kansas City Federal Courthouse at 811 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

\$2,750,000 for GSA to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the North Dakota State University to establish a Virtual Archive Storage Terminal.

General provisions

Language indicating that no funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance, the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1993, popularly known as the "Buy American Act."

Language indicating that entities receiving assistance should, in expending the assistance purchase only American-made equipment and products.

REPORT LANGUAGE

Report language directing the Director of Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to provide up to \$300,000 to a graduate level criminal justice program in a Northern Plains State which can provide causal research on the link between youth and criminal activity in rural locations.

Report language requesting that FLETC give special consideration to the training facilities at the Odegard School for Aerospace Sciences, at the University of North Dakota and at law enforcement training facilities in North Dakota.

\$1,290,000 for the counter-terrorism facility at Glynco, Georgia.

Report language that the "Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses" account covers major maintenance and facility improvements, construction, renovation, capital improvements, and related equipment at FLETC facilities in Glynco, GA, and Artesia, NM.

Report language urging that strong consideration be given to an application from Greenville, South Carolina for the Gang Resistance Education and Training [GREAT] Program.

Report language requesting that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms give strong consideration to designating South Carolina and Las Vegas, Nevada as Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative [YCGII] locations.

Report language designating the Hector International Airport in Fargo, North Dakota as an International Port of Entry, to be adequately staffed and equipped so that the users of the facility are provided efficient services.

Report language encouraging the Customs Service to pay close attention to the border facilities in Pembina and Minot, North Dakota.

Report language instructing Customs to maintain current staffing levels in Arizona in fiscal year 2000 and to report on what resources are necessary to reduce wait times along the Southwest border to twenty minutes.

Report language directing the Customs Service to maintain the level of services provided in fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2000 at the Charleston, West Virginia, Customs office.

\$750,000 for part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu Customs District.

Report language directing the Customs Service to ensure that staffing levels are sufficient to staff and operate all New Mexico border facilities.

Report language urging the Customs Service to give high priority to funding sufficient inspection personnel at ports of entry in Florida for fiscal year 2000.

Report language urging the Customs Service to consider allocation to smaller States

and rural areas with particular emphasis on Vermont when reviewing its staffing requirements.

Report language expressing the Committee's concerns about the adequacy of staffing levels at the Great Falls, Montana port.

Report language urging the continuation and expansion of the collaboration between the University of North Dakota and the Customs Service for rotorcraft training.

Report language indicating that the Committee's continued support of adequate staffing levels for tax administration and its support of the staffing plans for the Internal Revenue Service facilities in the communities of Martinsburg and Beckley, West Virginia.

Report language indicating that Section 105, an administrative provision of the Internal Revenue Service, continues a provision which provides that no reorganization of the field office structure of the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division will result in a reduction of criminal investigators in Wisconsin and South Dakota from the 1996 level.

Report language directing the Postal Service to work with the State of Alaska and the Alaska Federation of Natives to develop an inspection program to stop the criminal use of the mail where the U.S. Postal Service is being used to transport drugs to remote villages in Alaska.

Report language indicating that the Committee's awareness that the U.S. Postal Service has announced that it will purchase and deploy ethanol flexible fuel vehicles over the next two years.

Report language encouraging the Director to consider convening a national conference on rural drug crime to include regional conferences in rural areas, such as those in South Carolina and Vermont, in order to assess the needs of rural law enforcement and the impact of drug related crimes.

Report language encouraging the Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP] to work with the State of North Carolina to develop and implement a plan to designate North Carolina as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area with a focus on intensified interdiction along its interstate and national highways.

Report language requesting that GSA review the District Court of Vermont's proposal to relocate to a new facility, and that the GSA work with the Courts to determine how to address logistical, safety and space concerns at the Burlington Courthouse and Federal Building.

Report language urging the General Services Administration to work with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to provide the necessary expanded facilities to meet the chronic space needs at the National Tracing Center in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Report language urging GSA to strongly consider the U.S. Olympic Committee's [USOC] need for additional space and to give priority to the USOC's request to gain title or acquire the property located at 1520 Wilamette Avenue in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Report language encouraging the GSA to assist the Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Winter and Paralympic Games in 2002 as well as the 2001 World Police and Fire Games in Indiana.

Report language stating that a study of the causes, the impact, the effect, and the options for reversing de-population shall be undertaken by the universities of the following four states: Montana, Iowa, Colorado, and North Dakota.

\$500,000 for the State Patrol Digital Distance Learning project to help the Nebraska State Patrol create computer-based training programs.

An \$800,000,000 earmark for the repair, alteration, and improvements of the Ronald

Reagan Presidential Library and Museum in Simi Valley, California.

\$250,000 to the Fort Buford reconstruction project for planning and design of the reconstruction of this Fort—a Lewis and Clark "Corps of Discovery" site.

Mr. McCAIN. In closing, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the Capitol and on both sides of the aisle to develop a better standard which curbs our habit of funneling hard-earned taxpayer dollars to locality-specific special interests.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to express my support for Courthouse Construction funding for the U.S. federal courthouse in Erie, Pennsylvania. This courthouse is in dire need of repair, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts has placed the Erie Federal Courthouse on its priority list, and the General Services Administration is in the final stages of completing the design for the refurbished complex, which will be ready for construction in FY2000. Specifically, this project involves the alteration of the existing Erie Federal Building, the acquisition, repair and alteration of the adjacent Erie County Library building for the bankruptcy court and court of appeals; and the construction of a new courthouse annex for the district court. The current courthouse provides inadequate space and is not consolidated in a single location, presenting logistical and security concerns for jurors, judges, attorneys, and the public. The project, which will be a major step in the revitalization of downtown Erie, will rely substantially on the rehabilitation of existing structures as opposed to more costly, new construction.

I understand that the President's budget did not include funding for courthouse construction for the third consecutive year. This failure to provide funding for the needs of our judicial system is a serious oversight that should not stand in the way of the safety and security of my constituents in Erie.

I look forward to working with the Chairman of the Treasury and General Government Subcommittee, Senator CAMPBELL, and my colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator SPECTER, to ensure that this project receives funding as soon as possible. In the meantime, I urge the General Services Administration to take any necessary actions to rectify safety concerns or logistical problems that may result from this lapse in funding.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I welcome the comments by the Senator from Pennsylvania and look forward to continuing to work with him on this request. I am well aware of the importance he places on the proposed improvements to the Erie Federal Courthouse and recognize the significance of timely action on this request.

FY2000 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HIDTA PROGRAM

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for S. 1282,

the Fiscal Year 2000 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations bill. In particular, I commend the Senate Appropriations Committee for its support of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program within this legislation.

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program was established in 1988 to assist state and local governments to investigate, prosecute and prevent illegal drug production and trafficking. Since 1990, the Office of National Drug Control Policy has designated twenty-six regions of the nation as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. Most recently, the States of Ohio, Oregon, and Hawaii were among those areas granted HIDTA status to help improve coordination of drug control efforts.

Unfortunately, communities in my home state of Minnesota continue to be threatened by drug abuse and illegal drug trafficking, particularly methamphetamine. In recent years, methamphetamine has become the drug of choice throughout Minnesota, and is closely associated with increased violent crime. In my recent meeting with Office of National Drug Control Policy Director General Barry McCaffrey, he referred to methamphetamine as "the worst drug that ever hit America."

The alarming rate of meth production and trafficking has been caused by small, independent organizations that run clandestine laboratories in apartment complexes, farms, motel rooms and residences with inexpensive, over-the-counter materials. The secretive nature of the manufacturing process involves toxic chemicals, and frequently results in fires, damaging explosions, and destruction to our environment. A constituent from Benson, Minnesota underscored the devastating effects of illegal meth production when he wrote, "The resultant crime and addition problems are destroying small and mid-sized rural communities."

The high volume of meth trafficking in Minnesota has also placed enormous strain on the resources of those federal and state law enforcement agencies investigating abuse of this deadly substance. In 1998, for example, task forces from Freeborn County, Hennepin County, and Washington County seized a total of fourteen meth labs, an increase from five seizures in 1997. In 1998, the Minneapolis-St. Paul Resident Office of the Drug Enforcement Agency seized more than 200 pounds of meth, compared to 67 pounds seized in 1997.

Mr. President, Minnesota's local law enforcement community has begun to strengthen its strategy for combating illegal drug use. By September 1, a committee that includes representatives from the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Minnesota Sheriffs Association, the Minnesota Attorney General's Office, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety will submit its proposed HIDTA initiative to the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

When this designation is granted, Minnesota will receive federal assist-

ance to improve antidrug efforts currently underway by local prosecutors, sheriffs, police chiefs and state law enforcement officials. I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks, a complete list of the federal and state agencies developing this proposal be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, over the last several months, I have also worked to focus attention on the value of the HIDTA program to communities throughout Minnesota. This past Spring, I presented the need for a "Minnesota HIDTA" to Office of National Drug Control Policy Director Barry McCaffrey during the May edition of my monthly cable television program. As the administrator of the HIDTA program, General McCaffrey clearly understands that although law enforcement is primarily a local responsibility, the federal government can support the ability of local law enforcement to investigate and prosecute serious drug offenders.

I am pleased to have included a provision within S. 899, "The 21st Century Justice Act" that underscores the need for additional federal antidrug resources in Minnesota. This provision directs the Office of National Drug Control Policy to establish a "Northern Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area" that would include the State of Minnesota. It also authorizes \$2.7 million in Fiscal Year 2000 to improving coordination of antidrug efforts currently underway by local prosecutors, sheriffs, police chiefs, and state law enforcement officials.

Again, I commend the Senate for its support for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program. I will continue to work with law enforcement officials, my colleagues in the Senate, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy to ensure that localities have the assistance they need to protect our communities from crime and drug abuse.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

United States Attorney's Office-District of Minnesota
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Hennepin County Sheriffs Office
Internal Revenue Service/CID
Minnesota Department of Criminal Apprehension
Minnesota Attorney General's Office
Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association
Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Minnesota Sheriffs Association
Minnesota State Patrol
St. Paul Police Department
United States Customs, Office of Enforcement
United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am concerned about a \$257,000,000 decrease in appropriated funding for the United States Customs Service. Last year, Congress aided this agency through the Omnibus and Emergency Supplemental

Appropriations, that devotes a large percentage of its aggregate budget to preventing the smuggling of Narcotics into the United States, with an additional \$265,000,000. The Appropriations committee, this year, also recognizing the need of the Customs Service to react to changing smuggling modes and complex money laundering schemes increased the Customs Service total funding by \$315,000,000. This is \$315,000,000 over the President's budget estimate and Congress needs to maintain this effort. Drug trafficking is a never-ending battle. The demand for illegal drugs in the United States remains strong. The U.S. Customs Service is one of our front line drug enforcement agencies that protects America's borders every day from professional drug traffickers and money launders. Congress needs to fully and adequately fund the salaries and expenses and needed modernization for one of our major first line counter-drug agencies.

I am aware of the hard choices the Committee had to make in coming up with the current funding level for Customs. But I strongly feel that we must do more. Not only has legal trade expanded dramatically but so has illegal drug trafficking and alien smuggling. We have not supported the modernization or expansion of Customs to keep pace. We cannot maintain our commitment to fighting the smuggling of illegal drugs without more and better.

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COVERAGE
FOR SENIOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I have offered an amendment to the Treasury, Postal and General Government Appropriations bill to ensure that federal managers and law enforcement officials in all federal departments and agencies receive the same benefits concerning professional liability insurance. Today, several federal departments contribute to the costs of professional liability insurance for federal managers and law enforcement officials. Other large federal departments do not contribute to assisting federal managers obtain this insurance.

This professional liability insurance is essential as many federal managers are personally absorbing the significant costs of obtaining legal representation in cases where complaints have been brought against. Often, allegations have been made by citizens, against whom federal officials were enforcing the law and by employees who had performance or conduct problems.

I have been working with Chairman COCHRAN of the Government Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services to address this important issue and I welcome his views on this matter.

Mr. COCHRAN. I agree with Senator WARNER that this is an issue that must be addressed. In prior action, the Congress provided the authority for federal departments and agencies to contribute one-half of the costs of obtain-

ing professional liability insurance for federal managers and law enforcement officials. Unfortunately, this benefit has not been offered by all federal departments. I am committed to working with Senator WARNER to address this issue and to ensure that all federal managers and law enforcement officials are treated fairly.

Mr. WARNER. I thank Chairman COCHRAN for his attention to this issue. This is an important matter that is critical to ensuring that the federal government can attract and retain qualified professionals in federal service.

At this time I will withdraw my amendment and look forward to working with Chairman COCHRAN, Chairman THOMPSON and other members of the Government Affairs Committee.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I want to clarify with the ranking member of the Treasury Appropriations Subcommittee the intent of this bill regarding its appropriation of \$80.1 million for salaries and expenses at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) located in Glynco, GA. This appropriation is \$6 million less than the \$86 million for salaries initially requested by FLETC. It is my understanding that the lion's share of this reduction is simply the result of a readjustment based on what the Subcommittee and Committee believe will be the actual workload at FLETC and not an indication of the Committee's intent that there be any reduction in FLETC's ability to fulfill its mission. Does the Senator care to comment?

Mr. DORGAN. The Senator is correct. The \$6 million reduction is the result of the Subcommittee's re-estimation of the likely workload at FLETC combined with a small across-the-board cut on all salaries covered by the Treasury Department appropriations bill.

Mr. CLELAND. I thank the Senator. Should the actual workload at FLETC result in an appropriations need beyond what is provided for in this bill, does the Senator believe that the committee would consider alternative funding sources to ensure FLETC could fulfill its mission?

Mr. DORGAN. The committee recognizes FLETC's important role in providing quality training to the nation's law enforcement personnel, and it is fully supportive of providing the funding necessary for the center to effectively carry out the mission for which it was created.

Mr. COVERDELL. I thank the Senators for their comments and the ranking member for his commitment to FLETC. It is important that Congress preserve FLETC's intent and function and I am glad to know that this bill continues Congressional support for, and commitment to, this important training center. I ask Chairman CAMPBELL if he cares to comment on this matter.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, and I echo the sentiments of the ranking member.

The amount appropriated by the Committee for salaries and expenses does not indicate a lower level of support for FLETC. The Senators are correct in their understanding of this matter and the Committee will continue efforts to preserve consolidated federal law enforcement training at FLETC.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I would like to clarify with the chairman the intent of this bill regarding the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and its facilities in Glynco, GA. Is it the Chairman's belief that the appropriations bill now before this body, S. 1282, preserves the intent and function of FLETC and takes the appropriate steps to move forward with FLETC's five year modernization plan?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I thank the Senator for his question. Yes, I do believe that this bill preserves the intent and function of FLETC. FLETC serves an important role for federal law enforcement training and through this bill I have taken steps to help it toward completion of its five year plan.

Mr. COVERDELL. I thank the chairman. I understand that \$4.6 million has been funded in FLETC's base construction account and the Committee is directing the Treasury Department to use the money for a chilled water system expansion at FLETC's facility in Glynco, GA even though it was not specifically mentioned in the bill or report language.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The Senator is correct. These funds along with \$900,000 for the completion of a new classroom in Artesia, NM will complete FLETC's fiscal year 2000 5-year plan funding requirements and will keep the effort to expand FLETC's capacity moving forward and on time.

Mr. COVERDELL. I thank the chairman for his support of this important program and for his commitment to FLETC's modernization effort.

Mr. CLELAND. I thank the two Senators for their statement. I am very pleased that this bill continues the commitment of the Committee, and the Subcommittee, to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. FLETC is a model state-of-the-art facility which is critical to the training of our Nation's law enforcement personnel.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I would like to engage the esteemed chairman on a matter important to our Nation's Federal law enforcement training and the Glynco, GA site at which this training is conducted. As the chairman knows, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was developed to consolidate federal law enforcement training. This was done to ensure efficiency, prevent redundancy, and save taxpayer dollars. The Chairman is also aware that FLETC has a five year plan for its sites in Artesia, NM and Glynco, GA to modernize the facilities and address a training overflow issue. I understand that the Chairman's bill preserves FLETC's intent and keeps the five-year plan moving

into the next fiscal year. Understanding the Chairman's work continues FLETC's viability, will he be willing to communicate to the Treasury Department not only his commitment to this program but his desire to see that Treasury take steps towards funding design money for two dormitories at Glynco during this fiscal year?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I thank the Senator for his question and for his comments about FLETC's role and the Committee's work on behalf of FLETC. I believe in the intent for which FLETC was created and believe this bill reflects that belief. I also understand the need to take further steps to continue FLETC's 5-year plan. I say to the Senator from Georgia that I am willing to communicate with the Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin my hope that the Treasury Department provide design money for the two dormitories.

Mr. COVERDELL. The chairman's remarks are appreciated. As the Senator from Colorado knows this design money will assist with the dormitories scheduled for full funding in fiscal year 2001. Funding for design money will provide important continuation of and commitment to FLETC's 5-year plan. I thank the chairman.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to engage the distinguished Senator from Colorado, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, in a colloquy.

Mr. President, I want to begin by applauding the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Treasury-General Government Appropriations Subcommittee for what they have done under difficult budgetary circumstances. The Administration's fiscal year 2000 budget request for Customs included a controversial \$312.4 million user fee to fund 5,000 existing Customs personnel. That budget gimmick essentially forced the Committee to either reduce Customs staffing levels or reduce or deny many needed projects and new initiatives. Under those difficult circumstances, I believe that Committee made the right choice.

The Customs Service has added to the problem by failing to include comprehensive air interdiction and marine enforcement fleet modernization plans requested by Congress in its Fiscal Year 2000 budget request. Has the subcommittee received either of these plans?

Mr. CAMPBELL. We have not received either of the requested plans from the Customs Service. In my view, the Administration clearly has missed an opportunity. In the absence of these reports and in response to concerns expressed by the Senator from New Mexico and others we have urged the Customs Service to look at cost-effective force multiplying technologies to improve border control and support other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Mr. DOMENICI. As the Chairman knows, I believe that the AS350 AStar helicopter is a proven force-multiplier

for Customs that has been used along the Southwest border, and elsewhere in the country, to support operations by the Border Patrol, and other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. According to information provided by the Customs Service, in the past year these Customs helicopters assisted in the seizure of approximately \$14 million 7,800 pounds of cocaine, almost 25 tons of marijuana, 88 vehicles, 1 aircraft, 12 illegal weapons, 5 vessels, and 210 arrests. In addition, the Executive Director of the Customs Air Interdiction Division, has indicated that AStar is the most cost-effective element of the Customs air fleet. Based on this track record, the AS350 AStar has become the light enforcement helicopter of choice for the U.S. Customs Service.

Mr. President, I understand the budget constraints facing the Subcommittee. I would simply ask that as we proceed with this bill in conference or later in the year, the Chairman and the distinguished Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, Mr. DORGAN, consider making investments in proven, cost-effective force multipliers—like the AStar helicopters—that can help strengthen law enforcement and improve our efforts to combat the inflow of drugs into this country a funding priority.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I share the concern expressed by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico about the inflow of drugs into this country. In addition to urging the Customs Service to transmit the requested air and marine modernization plans to the Committee, we worked with the Senator from New Mexico and others to add report language urging the Customs Service to consider additional investments in proven counterdrug assets like the AS350 AStar helicopter and other technologies in its current and future plans to try to maximize the effectiveness of Customs counterdrug personnel and resources. If additional resources become available to the Committee, cost-effective force-multipliers like the AS350 AStars will be among our top counterdrug priorities.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Chairman.

HARTSFIELD ATLANTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of the chairman the tremendous need for the speedy assignment of additional Customs Inspectors for Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport.

There has been a 100% increase in the number of international gates at Hartsfield from 1994 to 1999 and yet only a 14% increase in Customs Inspectors during the same period. In addition, there has been a 102% increase in metric tons of cargo and no increase in inspectors to handle that growth.

Hartsfield airport officials and the business community believe this lack of Customs Inspectors to handle the rapid growth in both passengers and

cargo will soon place the airport at a serious competitive disadvantage. It is my understanding that millions of dollars a year will be lost by business travelers and industries in the Atlanta region due to inefficient movement of passengers and goods if this problem is not addressed soon.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Is it not true that the INS recently assigned 15 new inspectors to Hartsfield to handle the airport's tremendous growth?

Mr. COVERDELL. Yes, the chairman is correct.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I would like to state my concern to the chairman on this matter as well. Hartsfield recently surpassed O'Hare as the busiest airport in the world. I, too, strongly urge the U.S. Customs Service to address their lack of sufficient personnel at Hartsfield and respond as the INS has done in assigning the proper staff to this vital economic engine for the metro Atlanta region.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I thank my two colleagues for their comments on this matter and I encourage the Customs Service to work to address these issues.

Mr. President, I know of no further amendments to be offered. I believe we are ready for third reading of the bill. Senator DORGAN is prepared for that.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I think we are ready for third reading.

Let me, in 10 seconds, thank the staff on both sides who have worked so hard on this legislation.

I think all of the amendments have been disposed of. We are ready for final passage.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I also thank Senator DORGAN for all of his work. I ask now for a voice vote on final passage.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, will we have a recorded vote on the conference report?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Third reading.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on third reading of the bill.

The bill was read the third time.

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

The bill (S. 1282), as amended, was passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LOTT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I know there may be some wrap-up statements.

I commend the managers of the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill. They have worked together very well today. They have been able to complete a bill in 1 day that ordinarily takes days, or as much as a week. I commend them for that.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, in light of the vote that just occurred on the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill, and the agreement just reached a few moments ago with respect to the District of Columbia appropriations, the Senate has conducted its last vote for the week. There will be no further votes tonight and no votes in the morning.

The next vote will occur on Tuesday, July 13. The Senate will reconvene on Monday, July 12, at noon. However, no votes will occur during Monday's session of the Senate.

Votes will occur during the session of the Senate beginning Tuesday, July 13, through Friday, July 16. There will be votes on Friday, July 16. So be prepared for that. That was under a previously agreed to cloture vote at 10:30 on Friday, the 16th, concerning the Social Security lockbox issue.

We will be in session some tomorrow. But there will be no recorded votes in the morning.

I thank all of our colleagues for their cooperation. Senator DASCHLE and our whips have all worked to make it possible to complete not one but two appropriations bills. I wish all of our colleagues a safe and happy holiday. I look forward to seeing you back on the 12th.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate receives from the House of Representatives the companion bill to S. 1282, the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of that measure; that all after the enacting clause be stricken and the text of Senate bill S. 1282, as passed, be inserted in lieu thereof; that the House bill, as amended, be read for the third time and passed; that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate; and that the foregoing occur without any intervening action or debate.

I further ask unanimous consent that the bill, S. 1282, not be engrossed; that it remain at the desk pending receipt of the House companion bill, and that upon passage by the Senate of the House bill, as amended, the passage of S. 1282 be vitiated and the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, we agreed to a statement, after passage of the bill, of Senator TORRICELLI. I think that was the only one agreed to.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Colorado for his consideration.

UNFAIR COMMUTER TAX

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I have this evening withdrawn consider-

ation of an amendment that I offered with Senator LIEBERMAN, Senator DODD, and Senator LAUTENBERG. But I do so in the hope that in the intervening weeks the Finance Committee will consider this measure with the near certainty that my colleagues from Connecticut and I will return with Senator LAUTENBERG and offer this in the coming weeks. I rise tonight very simply and very briefly to make our case.

There is nothing more fundamental in this Federal union than the equal protection of all of our citizens. It is the very purpose of the union. A citizen can travel State-by-State, live anywhere in this Nation, and be subject to the same application of the law.

This principle, while 200 years old, is now tested again. Some weeks ago, the State of New York repealed the commuter tax for commuters into the city of New York. That tax had been in place for more than 30 years. But they did a peculiar thing that is offensive to our concept of national union. They repealed the tax for people who live in New York State and commute to New York City, but they retained the tax for the citizens of Connecticut, 80,000 strong, and 250,000 commuters in the State of New Jersey. Those people who I represent alone were contributing \$110 million to the city of New York.

It is not as if the legislature of the State of New York in doing this did not recognize they were trampling upon sacred constitutional grounds, because indeed in their State legislation they put a provision that if this was found unconstitutional for anybody, the law would be revoked. It was a political statement. It was not a sincere effort to legislate.

Indeed, as could be predicted, last week a judge did, indeed, rule that it was not only unfair to repeal this tax for New York commuters while imposing it on Connecticut and New Jersey, but it was unconstitutional and a violation of the privileges in the immunity clause of the U.S. Constitution.

I quote the judge who called this residency tax "arbitrary and irrational." The judge further recognized that "the only substantial difference between the two classes of commuters is in the State in which they reside."

It might be argued that the State of New York, having recognized this might be unconstitutional, a judge now having ruled it is unconstitutional, that we might let the matter rest. I do not believe that would be in the best interests of the Congress. Indeed, last week, the House of Representatives on a voice vote, without apparent objection, unanimously found this is bad policy and it should never happen again.

The legislation, the Computer Tax Fairness Act, that I have introduced with Senators DODD, LIEBERMAN, and LAUTENBERG, would have this Senate reach the same conclusion. I rise tonight not to offer an amendment but in the hopes of asking the Finance Committee in the next few weeks to review,

as the Ways and Means in the House of Representatives has done, to review this legislation, and to reach its own judgment, so in future weeks we can come back to the floor of the Senate and ask the Senate to make an informed judgment.

I believe it is important. Today it may be the people of Connecticut and New Jersey. This is a principle we will visit again. People who live in Indiana may one day commute to Chicago and find the city of Chicago thinks it is a good idea to tax somebody else for their services. I daresay the people of Alabama may one day find they are commuting to Mississippi and finding they are paying a tax subjected only on their own citizens. This is anathema to our national union. It is taxation without representation. It is a violation of privilege of immunities. It is a problem of equal protection. Indeed, it violates our sense of union.

While I do not insist on the amendment tonight, we will return to this moment in the hope that as the courts have found and as the House of Representatives has found, we can once again establish this principle.

Mr. DODD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TORRICELLI. I am happy to yield to the Senator.

Mr. DODD. I commend my colleague from New Jersey for taking a leadership role on this.

We should point out to our neighbors in New York how much we appreciate and support our great neighbor. The city of New York is a source of great economic vitality for our region. Our citizens are proud to live in our respective States of New Jersey and Connecticut, happy to work in the State of New York, but we want to be treated equally.

My colleague from New Jersey has rightfully raised this issue and pointed out that almost 100,000 constituents of mine who commute every day to the city of New York, and the almost 300,000 from the State of New Jersey, have raised a very important issue. We are confident our colleagues from New York are going to be tremendously sympathetic to this injustice that could be heaped on their neighboring States of New Jersey and Connecticut.

I thank my colleague from New Jersey for raising this issue.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, New York state legislature exempted New York state residents from paying the New York City commuter tax. But out-of-state residents—including people who live in New Jersey—are not exempt. They're supposed to keep paying the tax.

Commuting between states is an inescapable reality of modern life. As our population grows, the physical boundaries that used to divide one city from another are breaking down.

More and more everyday, our country is becoming a collection of regions. And that's especially true on the east coast, where urban populations are already closer together than they are anywhere else.