

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the crimes that occurred in Sacramento, California, at Congregation B'nai Israel, Congregation Beth Shalom, and Keneseth Israel Torah Center on the evening of June 18, 1999;

(2) rejects such acts of intolerance and malice in our society and interprets such attacks on cultural and religious institutions as an attack on all Americans;

(3) in the strongest terms possible, is committed to using Federal law enforcement personnel and resources pursuant to existing Federal authority to identify the persons who committed these heinous acts and bring them to justice in a swift and deliberate manner;

(4) recognizes and applauds the residents of the Sacramento, California, area who have so quickly joined together to lend support and assistance to the victims of these despicable crimes, and remain committed to preserving the freedom of religion of all members of the community; and

(5) calls upon all Americans to categorically reject similar acts of hate and intolerance.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS

#### REED (AND CHAFFEE) AMENDMENT NO. 1193

Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. CHAFFEE) proposed an amendment to the 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; as follows:

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

SEC. 636. Section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) For purposes of this section, the 5 counties of the State of Rhode Island (including Providence, Bristol, Newport, Kent, and Washington counties) shall be considered as 1 county, adjacent to the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence; Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Connecticut locality pay area and the Hartford, Connecticut locality pay area.”

#### WARNER AMENDMENT NO. 1194

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Federal Employees Equity Act of 1999”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 636(a) of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-363; 5 U.S.C. prec. 5941 note) is amended in the first sentence by striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

(c) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.—Section 636(c)(2) of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-364; 5

U.S.C. prec. 5941 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) the term ‘law enforcement officer’ means an employee, the duties of whose position are primarily the investigation, apprehension, prosecution, or detention of individuals suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States, including—

“(A) any law enforcement officer under section 8331(20) or 8401(17) of title 5, United States Code;

“(B) any special agent under section 206 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4823);

“(C) any customs officer as defined under section 5(e)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267);

“(D) any revenue officer or revenue agent of the Internal Revenue Service; or

“(E) any Assistant United States Attorney appointed under section 542 of title 28, United States Code.”

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the later of—

(1) October 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today in support of my amendment creating the Federal Employees Equity Act of 1999.

My legislation expands a provision included in the Omnibus Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1997 (P.L. 104-208) to allow Federal agencies to contribute to the costs of professional liability insurance for their senior executives, managers and law enforcement officials. While this important benefit contained in the Omnibus Appropriation bill was indeed enacted, it has not been made available on as wide a basis to Federal employees as we had hoped.

The Federal Employees Equity Act would ensure that Federal agencies reimburse one-half the premiums for Professional Liability Insurance for employees covered by this bill. Federal managers, supervisors and law enforcement officials should not have to fear the excessive costs of legal representation when unwarranted allegations are made against them and investigations of these allegations are conducted.

I was a strong supporter of the provision in 1996 because Federal officials often found themselves to be the target of unfounded allegations of wrongdoing. Sometimes allegations were made by citizens, against whom Federal officials were enforcing the law and by employees who had performance or conduct problems. Although many allegations have proven to be specious, these Federal officials were often subject to lengthy investigations and had to pay for their own legal representation when their agencies could not provide it.

The affected Federal managers, supervisors and law enforcement officials are generally prohibited from being represented by unions. For employees who are in bargaining units represented by unions, Congress allows Federal agencies to subsidize the time and expenses of union representatives when they are needed by such employees, whether or not they are dues paying members of the union.

Because these Federal officials are denied union representation, they have found it necessary to purchase Professional Liability Insurance in order to protect themselves when allegations are made against them to the Inspector General of their agency, to the Office of Special Counsel, or to the EEO office. The insurance provides coverage for legal representation for the employees when they are accused, and will pay judgments against the employee up to a maximum dollar amount if the employee is found to have made a mistake while carrying out his official duties. Currently, these managers must hire their own lawyers in order to defend their reputation and careers when they are the subject of a grievance, regardless of whether the complaint has merit.

The current law has had some success and has been implemented by several Federal departments including: Departments of Agriculture, Education, Interior, Labor, and such agencies as the Social Security Administration, Small Business Administration, General Services Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Office of the Inspector General at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Science Foundation, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of the Inspector General at the Office of Public Health and Science, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration at Department of Health and Human Services.

Regrettably, other departments such as Treasury, Justice, Defense, Commerce, Transportation, Veterans Affairs, and agencies such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Office of Personnel Management have not seen fit to do so.

The professional associations of these officials (the Senior Executives Association, the Professional Managers Association, the FBI Agents Association, the Federal Criminal Investigators Association, the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the National Association of Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and the Nation Treasury Employees Union) have endorsed the concept for legislation to require Federal agencies to reimburse half the cost of premiums for Professional Liability Insurance.

The intent of this measure is simply to “level the playing field” so that supervisors and managers are treated equally by various Federal agencies and have access to protections similar to those which are already provided for rank and file Federal employees.

I request your support for these Federal officials and for this legislation.

#### KYL (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1195

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. KYL (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr.

GRAMM, and Mr. BINGAMAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

On page 13, line 24, strike “\$1,670,747,000” and insert “\$1,720,747,000”.

On page 15, line 6, before the period, insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That \$50,000,000 shall be available until expended to hire, train, provide equipment for, and deploy 500 new Customs inspectors”.

On page 49, line 13, strike “\$38,175,000” and insert “\$36,500,000”.

On page 50, line 1, strike “\$23,681,000” and insert “\$22,586,000”.

On page 53, line 3, strike “\$624,896,000” and insert “\$590,110,000”.

On page 58, line 8, strike “\$120,198,000” and insert “\$109,344,000”.

On page 62, line 26, strike “\$27,422,000” and insert “\$25,805,000”.

**KYL (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1196**

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. KYL (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. McCAIN, and Mr. ABRAHAM)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR CUSTOMS SERVICE PERSONNEL**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) The Federal Government is responsible for securing our Nation's borders and stopping the flow of illegal drugs into the United States. The Federal Government is also responsible for affecting the flow of legitimate trade and commerce across the southern and northern borders of the United States.

(2) The United States Customs Service needs additional personnel to carry out its increasingly difficult mission, to seize illegal drugs and contraband and facilitate legitimate trade and commerce. Canada and Mexico are the United States first and second largest trading partners, respectively.

(3) The number of commercial trucks crossing United States-Mexico and United States-Canada ports-of-entry increased from 7,500,000 in 1994 to 10,100,000 in 1998, a 40-percent increase. More than 372,000,000 people crossed either the United States-Mexico or United States-Canada border in fiscal year 1998 and an additional 87,000,000 international passengers were processed at United States airports and seaports during fiscal year 1998. Between 1994 and 1998, however, the total number of United States Customs Service inspectors and canine enforcement officers increased by only 540, from 5,668 inspectors to 6,208 inspectors. As a result, significant delays in cross-border traffic now occur at various ports-of-entry throughout the United States.

(4) Even with limited numbers of inspectors and agents, the United States Customs Service continues to seize an alarming amount of drugs. Of the 3,484 pounds of heroin seized in the United States in 1998, the United States Customs Service seized 2,705 pounds. Of the 264,630 pounds of cocaine seized in the United States in 1998, the Customs Service seized 148,103 pounds. Of the 1,760,000 pounds of marijuana seized last year in the United States, the Customs Service seized 995,988 pounds.

(5) The United States Customs Service must have the necessary staffing and technology to detect, deter, disrupt, and seize illegal drugs and to expedite the processing of traffic and cargo at United States ports. Approximately 1,360 additional full-time Cus-

toms inspectors are needed to reduce traffic congestion to 20 minutes per vehicle at land ports of entry and to better interdict illegal drugs.

(6) The Customs Service requested 617 additional inspectors for fiscal year 2000 to work towards this goal. In the fiscal year 2000 budget request to Congress, however, the President set aside no additional money to hire additional inspectors.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that additional funding should be provided to the United States Customs Service to hire necessary staff for drug interdiction and traffic facilitation at United States land border crossings, including 617 full-time, active duty Customs inspectors for United States ports of entry.

**JEFFORDS (AND LANDRIEU) AMENDMENT NO. 1197**

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mrs. LANDRIEU, and Mr. ROBB)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

**TITLE \_\_\_\_—CHILD CARE CENTERS IN FEDERAL FACILITIES**

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Federal Employees Child Care Act”.

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this title (except as otherwise provided in section \_\_\_\_5):

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) CHILD CARE ACCREDITATION ENTITY.—The term “child care accreditation entity” means a nonprofit private organization or public agency that—

(A) is recognized by a State agency or by a national organization that serves as a peer review panel on the standards and procedures of public and private child care or school accrediting bodies; and

(B) accredits a facility to provide child care on the basis of—

(i) an accreditation or credentialing instrument based on peer-validated research;

(ii) compliance with applicable State or local licensing requirements, as appropriate, for the facility;

(iii) outside monitoring of the facility; and

(iv) criteria that provide assurances of—

(I) use of developmentally appropriate health and safety standards at the facility;

(II) use of developmentally appropriate educational activities, as an integral part of the child care program carried out at the facility; and

(III) use of ongoing staff development or training activities for the staff of the facility, including related skills-based testing.

(3) ENTITY SPONSORING A CHILD CARE FACILITY.—The term “entity sponsoring a child care facility” means a Federal agency that operates, or an entity that enters into a contract or licensing agreement with a Federal agency to operate, a child care facility primarily for the use of Federal employees.

(4) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “Executive agency” has the meaning given the term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, except that the term—

(A) does not include the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard; and

(B) includes the General Services Administration, with respect to the administration of a facility described in paragraph (5)(B).

(5) EXECUTIVE FACILITY.—The term “executive facility”—

(A) means a facility that is owned or leased by an Executive agency; and

(B) includes a facility that is owned or leased by the General Services Administration on behalf of a judicial office.

(6) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term “Federal agency” means an Executive agency, a legislative office, or a judicial office.

(7) JUDICIAL FACILITY.—The term “judicial facility” means a facility that is owned or leased by a judicial office (other than a facility that is also a facility described in paragraph (5)(B)).

(8) JUDICIAL OFFICE.—The term “judicial office” means an entity of the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(9) LEGISLATIVE FACILITY.—The term “legislative facility” means a facility that is owned or leased by a legislative office.

(10) LEGISLATIVE OFFICE.—The term “legislative office” means an entity of the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

(11) STATE.—The term “State” has the meaning given the term in section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858n).

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ 3. PROVIDING QUALITY CHILD CARE IN FEDERAL FACILITIES.**

**(a) EXECUTIVE FACILITIES.—**

**(1) STATE AND LOCAL LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.—**

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any entity sponsoring a child care facility in an executive facility shall—

(i) comply with child care standards described in paragraph (2) that are no less stringent than applicable State or local licensing requirements that are related to the provision of child care in the State or locality involved; or

(ii) obtain the applicable State or local licenses, as appropriate, for the facility.

(B) COMPLIANCE.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the entity shall comply, or make substantial progress (as determined by the Administrator) toward complying, with subparagraph (A); and

(ii) any contract or licensing agreement used by an Executive agency for the provision of child care services in the child care facility shall include a condition that the child care be provided by an entity that complies with the standards described in subparagraph (A)(i) or obtains the licenses described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

(2) HEALTH, SAFETY, AND FACILITY STANDARDS.—The Administrator shall by regulation establish standards relating to health, safety, facilities, facility design, and other aspects of child care that the Administrator determines to be appropriate for child care in executive facilities, and require child care facilities, and entities sponsoring child care facilities, in executive facilities to comply with the standards. The standards shall include requirements that child care facilities be inspected for, and be free of, lead hazards.

**(3) ACCREDITATION STANDARDS.—**

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall issue regulations requiring, to the maximum extent possible, any entity sponsoring an eligible child care facility (as defined by the Administrator) in an executive facility to comply with standards of a child care accreditation entity.

(B) COMPLIANCE.—The regulations shall require that, not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the entity shall comply, or make substantial progress (as determined by the Administrator) toward complying, with the standards; and

(ii) any contract or licensing agreement used by an Executive agency for the provision of child care services in the child care facility shall include a condition that the child care be provided by an entity that complies with the standards.

**(4) EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE.—**

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall evaluate the compliance, with the requirements of paragraph (1) and the regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3), as appropriate, of child care facilities, and entities sponsoring child care facilities, in executive facilities. The Administrator may conduct the evaluation of such a child care facility or entity directly, or through an agreement with another Federal agency or private entity, other than the Federal agency for which the child care facility is providing services. If the Administrator determines, on the basis of such an evaluation, that the child care facility or entity is not in compliance with the requirements, the Administrator shall notify the Executive agency.

(B) EFFECT OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—On receipt of the notification of noncompliance issued by the Administrator, the head of the Executive agency shall—

(i) if the entity operating the child care facility is the agency—

(I) not later than 2 business days after the date of receipt of the notification, correct any deficiencies that are determined by the Administrator to be life threatening or to present a risk of serious bodily harm;

(II) not later than 4 months after the date of receipt of the notification, develop and provide to the Administrator a plan to correct any other deficiencies in the operation of the facility and bring the facility and entity into compliance with the requirements;

(III) provide the parents of the children receiving child care services at the child care facility and employees of the facility with a notification detailing the deficiencies described in subclauses (I) and (II) and actions that will be taken to correct the deficiencies, and post a copy of the notification in a conspicuous place in the facility for 5 working days or until the deficiencies are corrected, whichever is later;

(IV) bring the child care facility and entity into compliance with the requirements and certify to the Administrator that the facility and entity are in compliance, based on an onsite evaluation of the facility conducted by an individual with expertise in child care health and safety; and

(V) in the event that deficiencies determined by the Administrator to be life threatening or to present a risk of serious bodily harm cannot be corrected within 2 business days after the date of receipt of the notification, close the child care facility, or the affected portion of the facility, until the deficiencies are corrected and notify the Administrator of the closure; and

(ii) if the entity operating the child care facility is a contractor or licensee of the Executive agency—

(I) require the contractor or licensee, not later than 2 business days after the date of receipt of the notification, to correct any deficiencies that are determined by the Administrator to be life threatening or to present a risk of serious bodily harm;

(II) require the contractor or licensee, not later than 4 months after the date of receipt of the notification, to develop and provide to the head of the agency a plan to correct any other deficiencies in the operation of the child care facility and bring the facility and entity into compliance with the requirements;

(III) require the contractor or licensee to provide the parents of the children receiving child care services at the child care facility and employees of the facility with a notification detailing the deficiencies described in subclauses (I) and (II) and actions that will be taken to correct the deficiencies, and to post a copy of the notification in a conspicuous place in the facility for 5 working days or until the deficiencies are corrected, whichever is later;

(IV) require the contractor or licensee to bring the child care facility and entity into compliance with the requirements and certify to the head of the agency that the facility and entity are in compliance, based on an onsite evaluation of the facility conducted by an independent entity with expertise in child care health and safety; and

(V) in the event that deficiencies determined by the Administrator to be life threatening or to present a risk of serious bodily harm cannot be corrected within 2 business days after the date of receipt of the notification, close the child care facility, or the affected portion of the facility, until the deficiencies are corrected and notify the Administrator of the closure, which closure may be grounds for the immediate termination or suspension of the contract or license of the contractor or licensee.

(C) COST REIMBURSEMENT.—The Executive agency shall reimburse the Administrator for the costs of carrying out subparagraph (A) for child care facilities located in an executive facility other than an executive facility of the General Services Administration. If an entity is sponsoring a child care facility for 2 or more Executive agencies, the Administrator shall allocate the reimbursement costs with respect to the entity among the agencies in a fair and equitable manner, based on the extent to which each agency is eligible to place children in the facility.

(5) DISCLOSURE OF PRIOR VIOLATIONS TO PARENTS AND FACILITY EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall issue regulations that require that each entity sponsoring a child care facility in an executive facility, upon receipt by the child care facility or the entity (as applicable) of a request by any individual who is—

(i) a parent of any child enrolled at the facility;

(ii) a parent of a child for whom an application has been submitted to enroll at the facility; or

(iii) an employee of the facility; shall provide to the individual the copies and description described in subparagraph (B).

(B) COPIES AND DESCRIPTION.—The entity shall provide—

(i) copies of all notifications of deficiencies that have been provided in the past with respect to the facility under clause (i)(III) or (ii)(III), as applicable, of paragraph (4)(B); and

(ii) a description of the actions that were taken to correct the deficiencies.

(b) LEGISLATIVE FACILITIES.—

(1) ACCREDITATION.—The Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress, and the head of a designated entity in the Senate shall ensure that, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the corresponding child care facility obtains accreditation by a child care accreditation entity, in accordance with the accreditation standards of the entity.

(2) REGULATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the corresponding child care facility does not maintain accreditation status with a child care accreditation entity, the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress, or the head of the designated entity in the Senate shall issue regulations governing the operation of the corresponding child care facility, to ensure the safety and quality of care of children placed in the facility. The regulations shall be no less stringent in content and effect than the requirements of subsection (a)(1) and the regulations issued by the Administrator under paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a), except to the extent that appropriate administrative officers make the determination described in subparagraph (B).

(B) MODIFICATION MORE EFFECTIVE.—The determination referred to in subparagraph (A) is a determination, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulations, that a modification of the regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the requirements and standards described in subsection (a) for the corresponding child care facilities, and entities sponsoring the corresponding child care facilities, in legislative facilities.

(3) CORRESPONDING CHILD CARE FACILITY.—In this subsection, the term “corresponding child care facility”, used with respect to the Chief Administrative Officer, the Librarian, or the head of a designated entity described in paragraph (1), means a child care facility operated by, or under a contract or licensing agreement with, an office of the House of Representatives, the Library of Congress, or an office of the Senate, respectively.

(c) JUDICIAL BRANCH STANDARDS AND COMPLIANCE.—

(1) STATE AND LOCAL LICENSING REQUIREMENTS HEALTH, SAFETY, AND FACILITY STANDARDS, AND ACCREDITATION STANDARDS.—The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall issue regulations for child care facilities, and entities sponsoring child care facilities, in judicial facilities, which shall be no less stringent in content and effect than the requirements of subsection (a)(1) and the regulations issued by the Administrator under paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a), except to the extent that the Director may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulations, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the requirements and standards described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) for child care facilities, and entities sponsoring child care facilities, in judicial facilities.

(2) EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE.—

(A) DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall have the same authorities and duties with respect to the evaluation of, compliance of, and cost reimbursement for child care facilities, and entities sponsoring child care facilities, in judicial facilities as the Administrator has under subsection (a)(4) with respect to the evaluation of, compliance of, and cost reimbursement for such centers and entities sponsoring such centers, in executive facilities.

(B) HEAD OF A JUDICIAL OFFICE.—The head of a judicial office shall have the same authorities and duties with respect to the compliance of and cost reimbursement for child care facilities, and entities sponsoring child care facilities, in judicial facilities as the head of an Executive agency has under subsection (a)(4) with respect to the compliance of and cost reimbursement for such centers and entities sponsoring such centers, in executive facilities.

(d) APPLICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if 8 or more child care facilities are sponsored in facilities owned or leased by an Executive agency, the Administrator shall delegate to the head of the agency the evaluation and compliance responsibilities assigned to the Administrator under subsection (a)(4)(A).

(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, STUDIES, AND REVIEWS.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance, and conduct and provide the results of studies and reviews, for Executive agencies, and entities sponsoring child care facilities in executive facilities, on a reimbursable basis, in order to assist the entities in complying with this section. The Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress, the head of the designated Senate

entity described in subsection (b), and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, may provide technical assistance, and conduct and provide the results of studies and reviews, or request that the Administrator provide technical assistance, and conduct and provide the results of studies and reviews, for legislative offices and judicial offices, as appropriate, and entities operating child care facilities in legislative facilities or judicial facilities, as appropriate, on a reimbursable basis, in order to assist the entities in complying with this section.

(f) INTERAGENCY COUNCIL.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Administrator shall establish an interagency council, comprised of—

(A) representatives of all Executive agencies described in subsection (d) and other Executive agencies at the election of the heads of the agencies;

(B) a representative of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, at the election of the Chief Administrative Officer;

(C) a representative of the head of the designated Senate entity described in subsection (b), at the election of the head of the entity;

(D) a representative of the Librarian of Congress, at the election of the Librarian; and

(E) a representative of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, at the election of the Director.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—The council shall facilitate cooperation and sharing of best practices, and develop and coordinate policy, regarding the provision of child care, including the provision of areas for nursing mothers and other lactation support facilities and services, in the Federal Government.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$900,000 for fiscal year 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for each subsequent fiscal year.

**SEC. 4. FEDERAL CHILD CARE EVALUATION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall jointly prepare and submit to Congress a report that evaluates child care provided by entities sponsoring child care facilities in executive facilities, legislative facilities, or judicial facilities.

(b) CONTENTS.—The evaluation shall contain, at a minimum—

(1) information on the number of children receiving child care described in subsection (a), analyzed by age, including information on the number of those children who are age 6 through 12;

(2) information on the number of families not using child care described in subsection (a) because of the cost of the child care; and

(3) recommendations for improving the quality and cost effectiveness of child care described in subsection (a), including recommendations of options for creating an optimal organizational structure and using best practices for the delivery of the child care.

**SEC. 5. CHILD CARE SERVICES FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to services authorized to be provided by an agency of the United States pursuant to section 616 of the Act of December 22, 1987 (40 U.S.C. 490b), an Executive agency that provides or proposes to provide child care services for Federal employees may use agency funds to provide the child care services, in a facility that is owned or leased by an Executive agency, or through a contractor, for civilian employees of the agency.

(b) AFFORDABILITY.—Funds so used with respect to any such facility or contractor shall be applied to improve the affordability of child care for lower income Federal employees using or seeking to use the child care services offered by the facility or contractor.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator after consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue regulations necessary to carry out this section.

(d) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “Executive agency” has the meaning given the term by section 105 of title 5, United States Code, but does not include the General Accounting Office.

**SEC. 6. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO CHILD CARE PROVIDED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.**

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL CHILD CARE CENTERS FOR ONSITE CONTRACTORS; PERCENTAGE GOAL.—Section 616 of the Act of December 22, 1987 (40 U.S.C. 490b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “officer or agency of the United States” and inserting “Federal agency or officer of a Federal agency”; and

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

“(2) the officer or agency determines that the space will be used to provide child care and related services to—

“(A) children of Federal employees or onsite Federal contractors; or

“(B) dependent children who live with Federal employees or onsite Federal contractors; and

“(3) the officer or agency determines that the individual or entity will give priority for available child care and related services in the space to Federal employees and onsite Federal contractors.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e)(1)(A) The Administrator of General Services shall confirm that at least 50 percent of aggregate enrollment in Federal child care centers governmentwide are children of Federal employees or onsite Federal contractors, or dependent children who live with Federal employees or onsite Federal contractors.

“(B) Each provider of child care services at an individual Federal child care center shall maintain 50 percent of the enrollment at the center of children described under subparagraph (A) as a goal for enrollment at the center.

“(C)(i) If enrollment at a center does not meet the percentage goal under subparagraph (B), the provider shall develop and implement a business plan with the sponsoring Federal agency to achieve the goal within a reasonable timeframe.

“(ii) The plan shall be approved by the Administrator of General Services based on—

“(I) compliance of the plan with standards established by the Administrator; and

“(II) the effect of the plan on achieving the aggregate Federal enrollment percentage goal.

“(2) The Administrator of General Services Administration may enter into public-private partnerships or contracts with non-governmental entities to increase the capacity, quality, affordability, or range of child care and related services and may, on a demonstration basis, waive subsection (a)(3) and paragraph (1) of this subsection.”.

(b) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Section 616(b)(3) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b(b)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) If a Federal agency has a child care facility in a Federal space, or is a sponsoring agency for a child care facility in a Federal space, the agency or the General Services Administration may pay accreditation fees,

including renewal fees, for that center to be accredited. Any Federal agency that provides or proposes to provide child care services for children referred to in subsection (a)(2), may reimburse any Federal employee or any person employed to provide the services for the costs of training programs, conferences, and meetings and related travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred in connection with those activities. Any per diem allowance made under this section shall not exceed the rate specified in regulations prescribed under section 5707 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 616(c) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b(c)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “Federal” before “child care centers”; and

(2) by striking “Federal workers” and inserting “Federal employees”.

(d) PROVISION OF CHILD CARE BY PRIVATE ENTITIES.—Section 616(d) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b(d)) is amended to read as follows: “(d)(1) If a Federal agency has a child care facility in a Federal space, or is a sponsoring agency for a child care facility in a Federal space, the agency, the child care center board of directors, or the General Services Administration may enter into an agreement with 1 or more private entities under which the private entities would assist in defraying the general operating expenses of the child care providers including salaries and tuition assistance programs at the facility.

“(2)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a Federal agency does not have a child care program, or if the Administrator of General Services has identified a need for child care for Federal employees at a Federal agency providing child care services that do not meet the requirements of subsection (a), the agency or the Administrator may enter into an agreement with a non-Federal, licensed, and accredited child care facility, or a planned child care facility that will become licensed and accredited, for the provision of child care services for children of Federal employees.

“(B) Before entering into an agreement, the head of the Federal agency shall determine that child care services to be provided through the agreement are more cost effectively provided through the arrangement than through establishment of a Federal child care facility.

“(C) The Federal agency may provide any of the services described in subsection (b)(3) if, in exchange for the services, the facility reserves child care spaces for children referred to in subsection (a)(2), as agreed to by the parties. The cost of any such services provided by a Federal agency to a Federal child care facility on behalf of another Federal agency shall be reimbursed by the receiving agency.

“(3) This subsection does not apply to residential child care programs.”.

(e) PILOT PROJECTS.—Section 616 of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f)(1) Upon approval of the agency head, a Federal agency may conduct a pilot project not otherwise authorized by law for no more than 2 years to test innovative approaches to providing alternative forms of quality child care assistance for Federal employees. A Federal agency head may extend a pilot project for an additional 2-year period. Before any pilot project may be implemented, a determination shall be made by the agency head that initiating the pilot project would be more cost-effective than establishing a new Federal child care facility. Costs of any pilot project shall be paid solely by the agency conducting the pilot project.

“(2) The Administrator of General Services shall serve as an information clearinghouse

for pilot projects initiated by other Federal agencies to disseminate information concerning the pilot projects to the other Federal agencies.

“(3) Within 6 months after completion of the initial 2-year pilot project period, a Federal agency conducting a pilot project under this subsection shall provide for an evaluation of the impact of the project on the delivery of child care services to Federal employees, and shall submit the results of the evaluation to the Administrator of General Services. The Administrator shall share the results with other Federal agencies.”.

(f) BACKGROUND CHECK.—Section 616 of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) Each Federal child care center located in a Federal space shall ensure that each employee of the center (including any employee whose employment began before the date of enactment of this subsection) shall undergo a criminal history background check consistent with section 231 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13041).”.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—Section 616 of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) In this section:

“(1) The term ‘Federal agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ in section \_\_\_\_2 of the Federal Employees Child Care Act.

“(2) The terms ‘Federal building’ and ‘Federal space’ have the meanings given the term ‘executive facility’ in such section \_\_\_\_2.

“(3) The term ‘Federal child care center’ means a child care center in an executive facility, as defined in such section \_\_\_\_2.

“(4) The terms ‘Federal contractor’ and ‘Federal employee’ mean a contractor and an employee, respectively, of an Executive agency, as defined in such section \_\_\_\_2.”.

#### ENZI (AND THOMAS) AMENDMENT NO. 1198

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. THOMAS) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

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 Rock Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area for the State of Wyoming.

#### GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 1199

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

On page 13, line 24: Strike \$1,670,747,000 and insert \$1,928,494,752.

On page 2, line 19: Strike \$133,168,000 and insert \$130,168,000.

On page 4, line 8: Strike \$111,340,000 and insert \$102,340,000.

On page 8, line 11: Strike \$80,114,000 and insert \$75,114,000.

On page 10, line 18: Strike \$200,054,000 and insert \$190,054,000.

On page 11, line 16: Strike \$569,225,000 and insert \$560,225,000.

On page 17, line 16: Strike \$3,291,945,000 and insert \$3,271,945,000.

On page 18, line 6: Strike \$3,305,090,000 and insert \$3,205,090,000.

On page 19, line 2: Strike \$1,450,100,000 and insert \$1,400,100,000.

On page 49, line 13: Strike \$38,175,000 and insert \$30,427,248.

On page 51, line 15: Strike \$5,140,000,000 and insert \$5,100,000,000.

On page 63, line 13: Strike \$179,738,000 and insert \$175,738,000.

#### DEWINE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1200

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BROWNBACH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. NICKLES)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of title VI, add the following:

SEC. . No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefit program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. . The provision of section shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

#### LOTT (AND DASCHLE) AMENDMENT NO. 1201

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

(a) ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—Subject to subsection (f) and such terms and conditions as the Administrator of General Services (in this section referred to as the “Administrator”) shall require in accordance with this section, the Administrator shall convey to the Columbia Hospital for Women (formerly Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-In Asylum; in this section referred to as “Columbia Hospital”), located in Washington, District of Columbia, for \$14,000,000 plus accrued interest to be paid in accordance with the terms set forth in subsection (d), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those pieces or parcels of land in the District of Columbia, described in subsection (b), together with all improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto. The purpose of this conveyance is to enable the expansion by Columbia Hospital of its Ambulatory Care Center, Betty Ford Breast Center, and the Columbia Hospital Center for Teen Health and Reproductive Toxicology Center.

#### (b) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The land referred to in subsection (a) was conveyed to the United States of America by deed dated May 2, 1888, from David Fergusson, widower, recorded in liber 1314, folio 102, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and is that portion of square numbered 25 in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia which was not previously conveyed to such hospital by the Act of June 28, 1952 (66 Stat. 287; chapter 486).

(2) PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION.—The property is more particularly described as square 25, lot 803, or as follows: all that piece or parcel of land situated and lying in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia and known as part of square numbered 25, as laid down and distinguished on the plat or plan of said city as follows: beginning for the same at the northeast corner of the square being the corner formed by the intersection of the west line of Twenty-fourth Street Northwest, with the south line of north M Street Northwest and running thence south with the line of said Twenty-fourth Street North-

west for the distance of two hundred and thirty-one feet ten inches, thence running west and parallel with said M Street Northwest for the distance of two hundred and thirty feet six inches and running thence north and parallel with the line of said Twenty-fourth Street Northwest for the distance of two hundred and thirty-one feet ten inches to the line of said M Street Northwest and running thence east with the line of said M Street Northwest to the place of beginning two hundred and thirty feet and six inches together with all the improvements, ways, easements, rights, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

#### (c) DATE OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) DATE.—The date of the conveyance of property required under subsection (a) shall be the date upon which the Administrator receives from Columbia Hospital written notice of its exercise of the purchase option granted by this section, which notice shall be accompanied by the first of 30 equal installment payments of \$869,000 toward the total purchase price of \$14,000,000, plus accrued interest.

(2) DEADLINE FOR CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Written notification and payment of the first installment payment from Columbia Hospital under paragraph (1) shall be ineffective, and the purchase option granted Columbia Hospital under this section shall lapse, if that written notification and installment payment are not received by the Administrator before the date which is 1 year after the date of enactment of this section.

(3) QUITCLAIM DEED.—Any conveyance of property to Columbia Hospital under this section shall be by quitclaim deed.

#### (d) CONVEYANCE TERMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance of property required under subsection (a) shall be consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in this section and such other terms and conditions as the Administrator deems to be in the interest of the United States, including—

(A) the provision for the prepayment of the full purchase price if mutually acceptable to the parties;

(B) restrictions on the use of the described land for use of the purposes set out in subsection (a);

(C) the conditions under which the described land or interests therein may be sold, assigned, or otherwise conveyed in order to facilitate financing to fulfill its intended use; and

(D) the consequences in the event of default by Columbia Hospital for failing to pay all installments payments toward the total purchase price when due, including revision of the described property to the United States.

(2) PAYMENT OF PURCHASE PRICE.—Columbia Hospital shall pay the total purchase price of \$14,000,000, plus accrued interest over the term at a rate of 4.5 percent annually, in equal installments of \$869,000, for 29 years following the date of conveyance of the property and receipt of the initial installment of \$869,000 by the Administrator under subsection (c)(1). Unless the full purchase price, plus accrued interest, is prepaid, the total amount paid for the property after 30 years will be \$26,070,000.

(e) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received by the United States as payments under this section shall be paid into the fund established by section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490f), and may be expended by the Administrator for real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, without further authorization.

## (f) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The property conveyed under subsection (a) shall revert to the United States, together with any improvements thereon—

(A) 1 year from the date on which Columbia Hospital defaults in paying to the United States an annual installment payment of \$869,000, when due; or

(B) immediately upon any attempt by Columbia Hospital to assign, sell, or convey the described property before the United States has received full purchase price, plus accrued interest.

The Columbia Hospital shall execute and provide to the Administrator such written instruments and assurances as the Administrator may reasonably request to protect the interests of the United States under this subsection.

(2) RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—The Administrator may release, upon request, any restriction imposed on the use of described property for the purposes of paragraph (1), and release any reversionary interest of the United States in the property conveyed under this subsection only upon receipt by the United States of full payment of the purchase price specified under subsection (d)(2).

(3) PROPERTY RETURNED TO THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—Any property that reverts to the United States under this subsection shall be under the jurisdiction, custody and control of the General Services Administration shall be available for use or disposition by the Administrator in accordance with applicable Federal law.

COLLINS (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1202

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. INOUE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ROBB, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. DODD, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. LANDRIEU, Mr. REID, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. THURMOND)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

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

## SEC. 636. (a) Congress finds that—

(1) the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States (in this section referred to as the "VFW"), which was formed by veterans of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection to help secure rights and benefits for their service, will be celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1999;

(2) members of the VFW have fought, bled, and died in every war, conflict, police action, and military intervention in which the United States has engaged during this century;

(3) over its history, the VFW has ably represented the interests of veterans in Congress and State Legislatures across the Nation and established a network of trained service officers who, at no charge, have helped millions of veterans and their dependents to secure the education, disability compensation, pension, and health care benefits they are rightfully entitled to receive as a result of the military service performed by those veterans;

(4) the VFW has also been deeply involved in national education projects, awarding

nearly \$2,700,000 in scholarships annually, as well as countless community projects initiated by its 10,000 posts; and

(5) the United States Postal Service has issued commemorative postage stamps honoring the VFW's 50th and 75th anniversaries, respectively.

(b) Therefore, it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Postal Service is encouraged to issue a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

DEWINE (AND COVERDELL)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1203

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. DEWINE (for himself and Mr. COVERDELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. . In addition to the amounts appropriated under this Act for the United States Customs Service, \$336,900,000 are appropriated to the United States Customs Service for drug enforcement activities in accordance with section 813(a) of the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act, of which—

(1) \$258,500,000 shall be used for acquisition of up to six P-3B Slick and up to four P-3B AEW aircraft;

(2) \$25,500,000 shall be used for operations and maintenance support for the P-3B Slick and P-3B AEW aircraft;

(3) \$20,000,000 shall be used for construction of a hangar facility;

(4) \$13,400,000 shall be used for the restoration, operation, and maintenance of a radar facility in the Caribbean region;

(5) \$10,000,000 shall be used for the development and deployment of a commercial unclassified relocatable Passive Coherent Location system for the region to determine active smuggling air and sea corridors;

(6) \$9,500,000 shall be used to perform surface interdiction in the Bahamian Island basic, Caribbean basin, and the Eastern Pacific in conjunction with U.S. Customs Service air program to support end game operations.

On page 17, line 16, strike "\$3,291,945,000" and insert "\$3,091,077,000".

On page 18, line 6, strike "\$3,305,090,000" and insert "\$3,169,058,000".

HUTCHISON (AND KYL)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1204

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. KYL)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

Insert the following:

On page 13, line 24: Strike "\$1,670,747,000" and insert \$1,720,747,000.

On page 15, line 6: Insert "Provided, that \$50,000,000 be provided to hire, train, deploy, and provide equipment for 500 new full-time, active-duty Customs inspectors."

On page 10, line 18: Strike \$200,054,000 and insert \$199,081,000.

On page 67, line 21: Strike \$91,584,000 and insert \$89,814,000.

On page 53, line 3: Strike \$624,896,000 and insert \$590,110,000.

On page 58, line 8: Strike \$120,198,000 and insert \$109,344,000.

On page 62, line 26: Strike \$27,422,000 and insert \$25,805,000.

## REID AMENDMENT NO. 1205

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; 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, to allow, among other purposes, for the placement of six new agents in this area, with \$1,120,000 being reimbursed from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund."

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

## BAUCUS AMENDMENT NO. 1206

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

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

SEC. 636. (a) This section may be cited as the "Post Office Community Partnership Act of 1999".

(b) Section 404 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b)(1) Before making a determination under subsection (a)(3) as to the necessity for the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction of any post office, the Postal Service shall provide adequate notice to persons served by that post office of the intention of the Postal Service to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct that post office not later than 60 days before the final determination is made to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct.

"(2)(A) The notification under paragraph (1) shall be in writing, hand delivered or delivered by mail to persons served by that post office, and published in 1 or more newspapers of general circulation within the zip codes served by that post office.

"(B) The notification under paragraph (1) shall include—

"(i) an identification of the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction of the post office involved;

"(ii) a summary of the reasons for the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction;

"(iii) the proposed date for the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction;

"(iv) notice of the opportunity of a hearing, if requested; and

"(v) notice of the opportunity for public comment, including suggestions.

"(3) Any person served by the post office that is the subject of a notification under paragraph (1) may offer an alternative relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction proposal during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the notice is provided under paragraph (1).

"(4)(A) At the end of the period specified in paragraph (3), the Postal Service shall make a determination under subsection (a)(3). Before making a final determination, the Postal Service shall conduct a hearing, if requested by persons served by the post office that is the subject of a notice under paragraph (1). If a hearing is held under this paragraph, the persons served by such post office may present oral or written testimony with respect to the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction of the post office.

"(B) In making a determination as to whether or not to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct a post office, the Postal Service shall consider—

"(i) the extent to which the post office is part of a core downtown business area;

"(ii) any potential effect of the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction on the community served by the post office;

"(iii) whether the community served by the post office opposes a relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction;

“(iv) any potential effect of the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction on employees of the Postal Service employed at the post office;

“(v) whether the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction of the post office is consistent with the policy of the Government under section 101(b) that requires the Postal Service to provide a maximum degree of effective and regular postal services to rural areas, communities, and small towns in which post offices are not self-sustaining;

“(vi) the quantified long-term economic saving to the Postal Service resulting from the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction;

“(vii)(I) the adequacy of the existing post office; and

“(II) whether all reasonable alternatives to relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction have been explored; and

“(viii) any other factor that the Postal Service determines to be necessary for making a determination whether to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct that post office.

“(C) In making a determination as to whether or not to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct a post office, the Postal Service may not consider compliance with any provision of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.).

“(5)(A) Any determination of the Postal Service to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct a post office shall be in writing and shall include the findings of the Postal Service with respect to the considerations required to be made under paragraph (4).

“(B) The Postal Service shall respond to all of the alternative proposals described in paragraph (3) in a consolidated report that includes—

“(i) the determination and findings under subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) each alternative proposal and a response by the Postal Service.

“(C) The Postal Service shall make available to the public a copy of the report prepared under subparagraph (B) at the post office that is the subject of the report.

“(6)(A) The Postal Service shall take no action to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct a post office until the applicable date described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) The applicable date specified in this subparagraph is—

“(i) if no appeal is made under paragraph (7), the end of the 30-day period specified in that paragraph; or

“(ii) if an appeal is made under paragraph (7), the date on which a determination is made by the Commission under paragraph 7(A), but not later than 120 days after the date on which the appeal is made.

“(7)(A) A determination of the Postal Service to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct any post office may be appealed by any person served by that post office to the Postal Rate Commission during the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the report is made available under paragraph (5). The Commission shall review the determination on the basis of the record before the Postal Service in the making of the determination. The Commission shall make a determination based on that review not later than 120 days after appeal is made under this paragraph.

“(B) The Commission shall set aside any determination, findings, and conclusions of the Postal Service that the Commission finds to be—

“(i) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law;

“(ii) without observance of procedure required by law; or

“(iii) unsupported by substantial evidence on the record.

“(C) The Commission may affirm the determination of the Postal Service that is the subject of an appeal under subparagraph (A) or order that the entire matter that is the subject of that appeal be returned for further consideration, but the Commission may not modify the determination of the Postal Service. The Commission may suspend the effectiveness of the determination of the Postal Service until the final disposition of the appeal.

“(D) The provisions of sections 556 and 557, and chapter 7 of title 5 shall not apply to any review carried out by the Commission under this paragraph.

“(E) A determination made by the Commission shall not be subject to judicial review.

“(8) In any case in which a community has in effect procedures to address the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction of buildings in the community, and the public participation requirements of those procedures are more stringent than those provided in this subsection, the Postal Service shall apply those procedures to the relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction of a post office in that community in lieu of applying the procedures established in this subsection.

“(9) In making a determination to relocate, close, consolidate, or construct any post office, the Postal Service shall comply with any applicable zoning, planning, or land use laws (including building codes and other related laws of State or local public entities, including any zoning authority with jurisdiction over the area in which the post office is located).

“(10) The relocation, closing, consolidation, or construction of any post office under this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2).

“(11) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to apply to a temporary customer service facility to be used by the Postal Service for a period of less than 60 days.

“(12)(A) For purposes of this paragraph the term ‘emergency’ means any occurrence that forces an immediate relocation from an existing facility, including natural disasters, fire, health and safety factors, and lease terminations.

“(B) If the Postmaster General makes a determination that an emergency exists relating to a post office, the Postmaster General may suspend the application of the provisions of this subsection for a period not to exceed 180 days with respect to such post office.

“(C) The Postmaster General may exercise the suspension authority under subparagraph (A) once with respect to a single emergency for any specific post office.”

#### SCHUMER AMENDMENT NO. 1207

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

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.

#### MOYNIHAN (AND SCHUMER) AMENDMENT NO. 1208

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

On page 56, line 3, after “and”, insert the following: “\$5,870,000 shall be available for repairs to and alterations of the Federal courthouse at 40 Centre Street, New York, New York, and”.

#### HARKIN AMENDMENT NO. 1209

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. EDWARDS)) proposed an

amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

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 approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, of which \$10,000,000 shall be used for methamphetamine programs above the sums allocated in fiscal year 1999 and otherwise provided for in this legislation with no less than half of the \$10,000,000 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.

#### SCHUMER AMENDMENT NO. 1210

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ TARGETED GUN DEALER ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1999.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Targeted Gun Dealer Enforcement Act of 1999”.

##### (b) REGULATION OF LICENSED DEALERS.—

###### (i) PROHIBITION ON STRAW PURCHASES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 922(a)(6) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, or with respect to the identity of the person in fact purchasing or attempting to purchase such firearm or ammunition,” before “under the”.

(B) PENALTIES.—Section 924(a)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a violation in relation to section 922(a)(6) or 922(d) by a licensed dealer, licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed collector shall be subject to the penalties under paragraph (2) of this subsection.”

(2) NOTIFICATION OF STATE LAW REGARDING CARRYING CONCEALED FIREARMS.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (y) the following:

(z) NOTIFICATION OF STATE REQUIREMENTS.—It shall be unlawful for a licensed dealer to transfer a firearm to any person, unless the dealer notifies that person whether applicable State law requires persons to be licensed to carry concealed firearms in the State, or prohibits the carrying of concealed firearms in the State.”.

(3) REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSE; CIVIL PENALTIES.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (e) and (f) and inserting the following:

(e) REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSE; CIVIL PENALTIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, after notice and opportunity for hearing—

(A) suspend or revoke any license issued under this section, if the holder of such license—

(i) willfully violates any provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation prescribed by the Secretary under this chapter; or

(ii) fails to have secure gun storage or safety devices available at any place in which firearms are sold under the license to persons who are not licensees (except that in any case in which a secure gun storage or safety device is temporarily unavailable because of theft, casualty loss, consumer sales, backorders from a manufacturer, or any other similar reason beyond the control of the licensee, the licensed dealer shall not be considered to be in violation of the requirement to make available such a device);

(B) suspend or revoke the license issued under this section to a dealer who willfully transfers armor piercing ammunition; and

(C) assess and collect a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 per violation against any holder of a license, if the Secretary is authorized to suspend or revoke the license of that holder under subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) LIABILITY.—The Secretary may at any time compromise, mitigate, or remit the liability with respect to any willful violation of this subsection or any rule or regulation prescribed by the Secretary under this subsection.

(3) REVIEW.—An action of the Secretary under this subsection may be reviewed only as provided in subsection (f).

(4) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Not less than once every 6 months, the Secretary shall notify each licensed manufacturer and each licensed dealer of the name, address, and license number of each dealer whose license was suspended or revoked under this section during the preceding 6-month period.

(f) RIGHTS OF APPLICANTS AND LICENSEES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary denies an application for, or revokes or suspends a license, or assesses a civil penalty under this section, the Secretary shall provide written notice of such denial, revocation, suspension, or assessment to the affected party, stating specifically the grounds upon which the application was denied, the license was suspended or revoked, or the civil penalty was assessed. Any notice of a revocation or suspension of a license under this paragraph shall be given to the holder of such license before the effective date of the revocation or suspension, as applicable.

(2) APPEAL PROCESS.—

(A) HEARING.—If the Secretary denies an application for, or revokes or suspends a license, or assesses a civil penalty under this section, the Secretary shall, upon request of the aggrieved party, promptly hold a hearing to review the denial, revocation, suspension, or assessment. A hearing under this subparagraph shall be held at a location convenient to the aggrieved party.

(B) NOTICE OF DECISION; APPEAL.—If, after a hearing held under subparagraph (A), the Secretary decides not to reverse the decision of the Secretary to deny the application, revoke or suspend the license, or assess the civil penalty, as applicable—

(i) the Secretary shall provide notice of the decision of the Secretary to the aggrieved party;

(ii) during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the aggrieved party receives a notice under clause (i), the aggrieved party may file a petition with the district court of the United States for the judicial district in which the aggrieved party resides or has a principal place of business for a de novo judicial review of such denial, revocation, suspension, or assessment;

(iii) in any judicial proceeding pursuant to a petition under clause (ii)—

(I) the court may consider any evidence submitted by the parties to the proceeding, regardless of whether or not such evidence was considered at the hearing held under subparagraph (A); and

(II) if the court decides that the Secretary was not authorized to make such denial, revocation, suspension, or assessment, the court shall order the Secretary to take such actions as may be necessary to comply with the judgment of the court.

(3) STAY PENDING APPEAL.—If the Secretary suspends or revokes a license under this section, upon the request of the holder of the license, the Secretary shall stay the effective date of the revocation, suspension, or assessment.”.

(4) EFFECT OF CONVICTION.—Section 925(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “until any conviction pursuant to the indictment becomes final” and inserting “until the date of any conviction pursuant to the indictment”.

(5) REGULATION OF HIGH-VOLUME CRIME GUN DEALERS.—Section 923(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(8) HIGH-VOLUME CRIME GUN DEALERS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘high-volume crime gun dealer’ means any licensed dealer with respect to which a designation under subparagraph (B)(i) is in effect, as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(B) DESIGNATION OF HIGH-VOLUME CRIME GUN DEALERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate a licensed dealer as a high-volume crime gun dealer—

(I) as soon as practicable, if the Secretary determines that the licensed dealer sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred to 1 or more persons not licensed under this chapter not less than 25 firearms that, during the preceding calendar year, were used during the commission or attempted commission of a criminal offense under Federal, State, or local law, or were possessed in violation of Federal, State, or local law; or

(II) immediately upon the expiration date of a suspension of the license of that dealer for a willful violation of this chapter, if such violation involved 1 or more firearms that were subsequently used during the commission or attempted commission of a criminal offense under Federal, State, or local law.

(ii) EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF DESIGNATION.—A designation under clause (i) shall remain in effect during the period beginning on the date on which the designation is made and ending on the later of—

(I) the expiration of the 18-month period beginning on that date; or

(II) the date on which the license issued to that dealer under this section expires.

(C) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Upon the designation of a licensed dealer as a high-volume crime gun dealer under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall notify the appropriate United States attorney’s office, the appropriate State and local law enforcement agencies (including the district attorney’s offices and the police or sheriff’s departments), and each State and local agency responsible for the issuance of business licenses in the jurisdiction in which the high-volume crime gun dealer is located of such designation.

(D) REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph—

(i) not later than 10 days after the date on which a handgun is sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred by a high-volume crime gun dealer to a person not licensed under this chapter, the high-volume crime gun dealer shall submit to the Secretary and to the department of State police or State law enforcement agency of the State or local jurisdiction in which the sale, delivery, or transfer took place, on a form prescribed by the Secretary, a report of the sale, delivery, or transfer, which report shall include—

(I) the manufacturer or importer of the handgun;

(II) the model, type, caliber, gauge, and serial number of the handgun; and

(III) the name, address, date of birth, and height and weight of the purchaser or transferee, as applicable;

(ii) each high-volume crime gun dealer shall submit to the Secretary, on a form prescribed by the Secretary, a monthly report of each firearm received and each firearm disposed of by the dealer during that month, which report shall include only the name of

the manufacturer or importer and the model, type, caliber, gauge, serial number, date of receipt, and date of disposition of each such firearm, except that the initial report submitted by a dealer under this clause shall include such information with respect to the entire inventory of the high-volume crime gun dealer; and

“(iii) a high-volume crime gun dealer may not destroy any record required to be maintained under paragraph (1)(A).

“(E) INSPECTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may inspect or examine the inventory and records of a high-volume crime gun dealer at any time without a showing of reasonable cause or a warrant for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

“(F) RECORDKEEPING BY LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (3)(B), a State or local law enforcement agency that receives a report under subparagraph (D)(i) may retain a copy of that record for not more than 5 years.

“(G) LICENSE RENEWAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (d)(2), the Secretary shall approve or deny an application for a license submitted by a high-volume crime gun dealer before the expiration of the 120-day period beginning on the date on which the application is received.

“(H) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO COMPLY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (e), the Secretary shall, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing—

“(I) suspend for not less than 90 days any license issued under this section to a high-volume crime gun dealer who willfully violates any provision of this section (including any requirement of this paragraph);

“(II) revoke any license issued under this section to a high-volume crime gun dealer who willfully violates any provision of this section (including any requirement of this paragraph) and who has committed a prior willful violation of any provision of this section (including any requirement of this paragraph); and

“(III) revoke any license issued under this section to a high-volume crime gun dealer who willfully violates any provision of section 922 or 924.

“(ii) STAY PENDING APPEAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (f)(3), the Secretary may not stay the effective date of a suspension or revocation under this subparagraph pending an appeal.”.

(c) ENHANCED ABILITY TO TRACE FIREARMS.—

(1) VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION OF DEALER'S RECORDS.—Section 923(g)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(4) VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION OF DEALER'S RECORDS.—

“(A) BUSINESS DISCONTINUED.—

“(i) SUCCESSOR.—When a firearms or ammunition business is discontinued and succeeded by a new licensee, the records required to be kept by this chapter shall appropriately reflect that fact and shall be delivered to the successor. Upon receipt of those records, the successor licensee may retain the records of the discontinued business or submit the discontinued business records to the Secretary.

“(ii) NO SUCCESSOR.—When a firearms or ammunition business is discontinued without a successor, records required to be kept by this chapter shall be delivered to the Secretary within 30 days after the business is discontinued.

“(B) OLD RECORDS.—A licensee maintaining a firearms business may voluntarily submit the records required to be kept by this chapter to the Secretary if such records are at least 20 years old.

“(C) STATE OR LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.—If State law or local ordinance requires the de-

livery of records regulated by this paragraph to another responsible authority, the Secretary may arrange for the delivery of records to such other responsible authority.”

(2) CENTRALIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.—Section 923(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) CENTRALIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS BY SECRETARY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary—

“(A) may receive and centralize any information or records submitted to the Secretary under this chapter and maintain such information or records in whatever manner will enable their most efficient use in law enforcement investigations; and

“(B) shall retain a record of each firearms trace conducted by the Secretary, unless the Secretary determines that there is a valid law enforcement reason not to retain the record.”.

(3) LICENSEE REPORTS OF SECONDHAND FIREARMS.—Section 923(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(10) LICENSEE REPORTS OF SECONDHAND FIREARMS.—A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, and licensed dealer shall submit to the Secretary, on a form prescribed by the Secretary, a monthly report of each firearm received from a person not licensed under this chapter during that month, which report shall not include any identifying information relating to the transferor or any subsequent purchaser.”.

(d) GENERAL REGULATION OF FIREARMS TRANSFERS.—

(1) TRANSFERS OF CRIME GUNS.—Section 924(h) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or having reasonable cause to believe” after “knowing”.

(2) INCREASED PENALTIES FOR TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS WITH OBLITERATED SERIAL NUMBERS.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “(k);” and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “(k),” after “(j),”.

(e) AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—The United States Sentencing Commission shall amend the Federal sentencing guidelines to reflect the amendments made by this section.

#### LANDRIEU (AND JEFFORDS) AMENDMENT NO. 1211

Mr. DORGAN (for Mrs. LANDRIEU (for herself, and Mr. JEFFORDS)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

#### TITLE — CHILD CARE CENTERS IN FEDERAL FACILITIES

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Federal Employees Child Care Act”.

##### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this title (except as otherwise provided in section 4):

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “Executive agency” has the meaning given the term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, except that the term—

(A) does not include the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard; and

(B) includes the General Services Administration, with respect to the administration of a facility described in paragraph (3)(B).

(3) EXECUTIVE FACILITY.—The term “executive facility”—

(A) means a facility that is owned or leased by an Executive agency; and

(B) includes a facility that is owned or leased by the General Services Administration on behalf of a judicial office.

(4) JUDICIAL FACILITY.—The term “judicial facility” means a facility that is owned or leased by a judicial office (other than a facility that is also a facility described in paragraph (3)(B)).

(5) JUDICIAL OFFICE.—The term “judicial office” means an entity of the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(6) LEGISLATIVE FACILITY.—The term “legislative facility” means a facility that is owned or leased by a legislative office.

(7) LEGISLATIVE OFFICE.—The term “legislative office” means an entity of the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

##### SEC. 3. FEDERAL CHILD CARE EVALUATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall jointly prepare and submit to Congress a report that evaluates child care provided by entities sponsoring child care facilities in executive facilities, legislative facilities, or judicial facilities.

(b) CONTENTS.—The evaluation shall contain, at a minimum—

(1) information on the number of children receiving child care described in subsection (a), analyzed by age, including information on the number of those children who are age 6 through 12;

(2) information on the number of families not using child care described in subsection (a) because of the cost of the child care; and

(3) recommendations for improving the quality and cost effectiveness of child care described in subsection (a), including recommendations of options for creating an optimal organizational structure and using best practices for the delivery of the child care.

##### SEC. 4. CHILD CARE SERVICES FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to services authorized to be provided by an agency of the United States pursuant to section 616 of the Act of December 22, 1987 (40 U.S.C. 490b), an Executive agency that provides or proposes to provide child care services for Federal employees may use agency funds to provide the child care services, in a facility that is owned or leased by an Executive agency, or through a contractor, for civilian employees of the agency.

(b) AFFORDABILITY.—Funds so used with respect to any such facility or contractor shall be applied to improve the affordability of child care for lower income Federal employees using or seeking to use the child care services offered by the facility or contractor.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator after consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue regulations necessary to carry out this section.

(d) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “Executive agency” has the meaning given the term by section 105 of title 5, United States Code, but does not include the General Accounting Office.

##### SEC. 5. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO CHILD CARE PROVIDED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL CHILD CARE CENTERS FOR ONSITE CONTRACTORS; PERCENTAGE GOAL.—Section 616 of the Act of December 22, 1987 (40 U.S.C. 490b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “officer or agency of the United States” and inserting “Federal agency or officer of a Federal agency”; and

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

“(2) the officer or agency determines that the space will be used to provide child care and related services to—

“(A) children of Federal employees or onsite Federal contractors; or

“(B) dependent children who live with Federal employees or onsite Federal contractors; and

“(3) the officer or agency determines that the individual or entity will give priority for available child care and related services in the space to Federal employees and onsite Federal contractors.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e)(1)(A) The Administrator of General Services shall confirm that at least 50 percent of aggregate enrollment in Federal child care centers governmentwide are children of Federal employees or onsite Federal contractors, or dependent children who live with Federal employees or onsite Federal contractors.

“(B) Each provider of child care services at an individual Federal child care center shall maintain 50 percent of the enrollment at the center of children described under subparagraph (A) as a goal for enrollment at the center.

“(C)(i) If enrollment at a center does not meet the percentage goal under subparagraph (B), the provider shall develop and implement a business plan with the sponsoring Federal agency to achieve the goal within a reasonable timeframe.

“(ii) The plan shall be approved by the Administrator of General Services based on—

“(I) compliance of the plan with standards established by the Administrator; and

“(II) the effect of the plan on achieving the aggregate Federal enrollment percentage goal.

“(2) The Administrator of General Services Administration may enter into public-private partnerships or contracts with non-governmental entities to increase the capacity, quality, affordability, or range of child care and related services and may, on a demonstration basis, waive subsection (a)(3) and paragraph (1) of this subsection.”.

(b) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Section 616(b)(3) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b(b)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) If a Federal agency has a child care facility in a Federal space, or is a sponsoring agency for a child care facility in a Federal space, the agency or the General Services Administration may pay accreditation fees, including renewal fees, for that center to be accredited. Any Federal agency that provides or proposes to provide child care services for children referred to in subsection (a)(2), may reimburse any Federal employee or any person employed to provide the services for the costs of training programs, conferences, and meetings and related travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred in connection with those activities. Any per diem allowance made under this section shall not exceed the rate specified in regulations prescribed under section 5707 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 616(c) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b(c)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “Federal” before “child care centers”; and

(2) by striking “Federal workers” and inserting “Federal employees”.

(d) PROVISION OF CHILD CARE BY PRIVATE ENTITIES.—Section 616(d) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d)(1) If a Federal agency has a child care facility in a Federal space, or is a sponsoring agency for a child care facility in a Federal space, the agency, the child care center

board of directors, or the General Services Administration may enter into an agreement with 1 or more private entities under which the private entities would assist in defraying the general operating expenses of the child care providers including salaries and tuition assistance programs at the facility.

“(2)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a Federal agency does not have a child care program, or if the Administrator of General Services has identified a need for child care for Federal employees at a Federal agency providing child care services that do not meet the requirements of subsection (a), the agency or the Administrator may enter into an agreement with a non-Federal, licensed, and accredited child care facility, or a planned child care facility that will become licensed and accredited, for the provision of child care services for children of Federal employees.

“(B) Before entering into an agreement, the head of the Federal agency shall determine that child care services to be provided through the agreement are more cost effectively provided through the arrangement than through establishment of a Federal child care facility.

“(C) The Federal agency may provide any of the services described in subsection (b)(3) if, in exchange for the services, the facility reserves child care spaces for children referred to in subsection (a)(2), as agreed to by the parties. The cost of any such services provided by a Federal agency to a Federal child care facility on behalf of another Federal agency shall be reimbursed by the receiving agency.

“(3) This subsection does not apply to residential child care programs.”.

(e) PILOT PROJECTS.—Section 616 of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f)(1) Upon approval of the agency head, a Federal agency may conduct a pilot project not otherwise authorized by law for no more than 2 years to test innovative approaches to providing alternative forms of quality child care assistance for Federal employees. A Federal agency head may extend a pilot project for an additional 2-year period. Before any pilot project may be implemented, a determination shall be made by the agency head that initiating the pilot project would be more cost-effective than establishing a new Federal child care facility. Costs of any pilot project shall be paid solely by the agency conducting the pilot project.

“(2) The Administrator of General Services shall serve as an information clearinghouse for pilot projects initiated by other Federal agencies to disseminate information concerning the pilot projects to the other Federal agencies.

“(3) Within 6 months after completion of the initial 2-year pilot project period, a Federal agency conducting a pilot project under this subsection shall provide for an evaluation of the impact of the project on the delivery of child care services to Federal employees, and shall submit the results of the evaluation to the Administrator of General Services. The Administrator shall share the results with other Federal agencies.”.

(f) BACKGROUND CHECK.—Section 616 of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) Each Federal child care center located in a Federal space shall ensure that each employee of the center (including any employee whose employment began before the date of enactment of this subsection) shall undergo a criminal history background check consistent with section 231 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13041).”.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—Section 616 of such Act (40 U.S.C. 490b) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) In this section:

“(I) The term ‘Federal agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ in section \_\_\_\_2 of the Federal Employees Child Care Act.

“(2) The terms ‘Federal building’ and ‘Federal space’ have the meanings given the term ‘executive facility’ in such section \_\_\_\_2.

“(3) The term ‘Federal child care center’ means a child care center in an executive facility, as defined in such section \_\_\_\_2.”.

## WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 1212

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

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 receives 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 recipient 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.

**TORRICELLI (AND OTHERS)**  
AMENDMENT NO. 1213

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DODD, and

Mr. LAUTENBERG)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

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

**SEC. 636. PROHIBITION ON IMPOSITION OF DISCRIMINATORY COMMUTER TAXES BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF STATES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of title 4, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**§ 116. Prohibition on imposition of discriminatory commuter taxes by political subdivisions of States**

“A political subdivision of a State may not impose a tax on income earned within such political subdivision by nonresidents of the political subdivision unless the effective rate of such tax imposed on such nonresidents who are residents of such State is not less than such rate imposed on such nonresidents who are not residents of such State.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 4 of title 4, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

**116. Prohibition on imposition of discriminatory commuter taxes by political subdivisions of States.”.**

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of enactment of this Act.

**LAUTENBERG (AND OTHERS)**  
AMENDMENT NO. 1214

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BYRD, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. JOHNSON)) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_. INCLUSION OF ALCOHOL ABUSE BY MINORS IN NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG MEDIA CAMPAIGN.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277) is amended—

(1) in section 101(h) of division A (the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1999), in title III under the heading “FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS—SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)”, by inserting “(including the use of alcohol by individuals who have not attained 21 years of age)” after “drug use among young Americans”;

(b) OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998.—Section 704(b) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (title VII of division C of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (14), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (15), by striking the period and inserting “; and”, and by adding at the end the following:

“(16) shall conduct a national media campaign in accordance with the Drug-Free Media Campaign Act of 1998 (including with respect to the use of alcohol by individuals who have not attained 21 years of age).”.

(c) DRUG-FREE MEDIA CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1998.—The Drug-Free Media Campaign Act of 1998 (subtitle A of title I of division D of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277)) is amended—

(1) in section 102(a), by inserting before the period the following: “, and use of alcohol by

individuals in the United States who have not attained 21 years of age”; and

(2) in section 103(a)(1)(H), by inserting after “antidrug messages” the following: “and messages discouraging underage alcohol consumption.”.

**GRAHAM AMENDMENTS NOS. 1215-1216**

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. GRAHAM) proposed two amendments to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

**AMENDMENT NO. 1215**

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_. Amounts provided for the Office of National Drug Control Policy in this Act are hereby increased by \$2,500,000, to be available for the funding for law enforcement in the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area associated with Jacksonville, Florida. Amounts provided for General Services Administration building operations in this Act are reduced by \$2,500,000.**

**AMENDMENT NO. 1216**

On page 15, line 2, after the colon, insert the following: “*Provided further*, That the number of Customs Service personnel assigned to Customs facilities in Florida or along the United States-Mexico border shall not be reduced below the number of such personnel assigned to such facilities for fiscal year 1999, if the reduction or diversion of personnel from those facilities would be detrimental to the drug enforcement or investigative operations of the Customs Service, or to the ability of the Customs Service to process international passengers, vessels, or cargo.”.

**COCHRAN AMENDMENT NO. 1217**

Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. COCHRAN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill insert the following new section:

“Section 1122 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 is hereby repealed”.

**CAMPBELL AMENDMENTS NOS. 1218-1219**

Mr. CAMPBELL proposed two amendments to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

**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 governmentwide 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.

## SCHUMER AMENDMENT NO. 1220

Mr. CAMPBELL (for Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1282, *supra*; as follows:

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—

(I) 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.

## OPEN-MARKET REORGANIZATION FOR THE BETTERMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT

## BURNS AMENDMENT NO. 1221

Mr. BURNS proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 376) to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to promote competition and privatization in satellite communications, and for other purposes; as follows:

Section 4 of S. 376 (as amended by the "ORBIT" substitute) is amended by striking proposed Section 603 of the Communications Satellite Act and inserting the following new section:

## SEC. 603. RESTRICTIONS PENDING PRIVATIZATION.

(a) INTELSAT shall be prohibited from entering the United States market directly to provide any satellite communications services or space segment capacity to carriers (other than the United States signatory) or end users in the United States until July 1, 2001 or until INTELSAT achieves a pro-competitive privatization pursuant to section 613(a) if privatization occurs earlier.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), INTELSAT shall be prohibited from entering the United States market directly to provide any satellite communications services or space segment capacity to any foreign signatory, or affiliate thereof, and no carrier, other than the United States signatory, nor any end user, shall be permitted to invest directly in INTELSAT.

(c) Pending INTELSAT's privatization, the Commission shall ensure that the United States signatory is compensated by direct access users for the costs it incurs in fulfilling its obligations under this Act.

(d) The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) shall remain in effect only until INTELSAT achieves a pro-competitive privatization pursuant to section 613(a)."

On line 21, page 32, Section 612(b), insert "subsection" after the word "under".

On line 21, page 32, Section 612(b), replace "consider" with "determine whether".

On line 23, page 32, Section 612(b), insert "exist" after the word "connections".

On line 9, page 33, Section 612(b)(4), after "ownership", insert "and whether the affiliate is independent of IGO signatories or former signatories who control telecommunications market access in their home territories."

On line 19, page 35, section 613(c)(1), after "taxation", insert "and does not unfairly benefit from ownership by former signatories who control telecommunications market access to their home territories."

On line 13, page 37, Section 613(d), replace "consider" with "determine".

On line 14, page 37, Section 613(d), insert "and Immarsat" after "Intelsat".

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

## COVERDELL AND ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 1222

Mr. COVERDELL (for himself and Mr. ASHCROFT) proposed an amendment

to the bill (S. 1283) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds contained in this Act may be used for any program of distributing sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug, or for any payment to any individual or entity who carries out any such program.

## DASCHLE AMENDMENT NO. 1223

Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1283, *supra*; as follows:

On page 53, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 1 \_\_\_\_\_.—WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS.—(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than 7 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall—

(1) implement the notice of decision approved by the National Capital Regional Director, dated April 7, 1999, including the provisions of the notice of decision concerning the issuance of right-of-way permits at market rates; and

(2) expend such sums as are necessary to carry out paragraph (1).

## (b) ANTENNA APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a Federal agency that receives an application to locate a wireless communications antenna on Federal property in the District of Columbia or surrounding area over which the Federal agency exercises control shall take final action on the application, including action on the issuance of right-of-way permits at market rates.

(2) GUIDANCE.—In making a decision concerning wireless service in the District of Columbia or surrounding area, a Federal agency described in paragraph (1) may consider, but shall not be bound by, any decision or recommendation of—

(A) the National Capital Planning Commission; or

(B) any other area commission or authority.

## DURBIN AMENDMENT NO. 1224

Mr. DURBIN proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1283, *supra*; as follows:

On page 5, strike beginning with line 17 through page 6, line 4.

On page 11, line 1, after the semicolon insert "up to".

On page 11, line 2, after "resident" insert "college".

## CITY OF SISTERS, OREGON, SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY LEGISLATION

## SMITH (AND WYDEN) AMENDMENT NO. 1225

Mr. GORTON (for Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 416) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the city of Sisters, Oregon, a certain parcel of land for use in connection with a sewage treatment facility; as follows: