

intended to address water management concerns of the state in the event that the tribe removes lands from either public or private use to be added into federal Indian trust land status.

Mr. President, Indian trust land acquisitions are the subject of much debate nationwide. In fact, the Department of Interior has proposed modifications to its existing regulations to address many of the same concerns raised by the state parties regarding potential impacts to resource management, loss of tax revenues, or other impacts to neighboring communities. These regulations have not been finalized to date.

Despite my support for the overall settlement, I believe it unwise to include ad hoc language that applies restrictions to only one particular tribe when overall changes to the underlying federal law governing Indian trust land acquisitions have not been settled. Such modifications to federal Indian trust land policies should also be guided by the review and advice of the congressional committees of jurisdiction. I hope that continuing discussions on this matter will result in a resolution that respects both the rights of the Indian tribes and the state of Arizona, consistent with applicable laws.

Mr. President, we introduce this bill today as an expression of our commitment to the various parties to successfully achieve conclusion to this process. The Arizona Water Settlements Act will be a historic accomplishment and one that will ultimately benefit all citizens of Arizona, the tribal communities, and the United States.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1570

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1570, a bill to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to promote identification of children eligible for benefits under, and enrollment of children in, the medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance programs.

S. 2789

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2789, a bill to amend the Congressional Award Act to establish a Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Board.

S. 2887

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2887, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income amounts received on account of claims based on certain unlawful discrimination and to allow income averaging for backpay and frontpay awards received on account of such claims, and for other purposes.

S. 2938

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2938, a bill to prohibit United States assistance to the Palestinian Authority if a Palestinian state is declared unilaterally, and for other purposes.

S. 3067

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 3067, a bill to require changes in the bloodborne pathogens standard in effect under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

S. 3089

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3089, a bill to authorize the design and construction of a temporary education center at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial

S. 3131

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3131, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure that the Secretary of Health and Human Services provides appropriate guidance to physicians and other health care providers that are attempting to properly submit claims under the medicare program and to ensure that the Secretary targets truly fraudulent activity for enforcement of medicare billing regulations, rather than inadvertent billing errors.

S. 3145

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 3145, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the treatment under the tax-exempt bond rules of prepayments for certain commodities

S. 3181

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3181, a bill to establish the White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance, and for other purposes.

S. 3198

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3198, a bill to provide a pool credit under Federal milk marketing orders for handlers of certified organic milk used for Class I purposes.

S. CON. RES. 138

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 138, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a day of peace and sharing should

be established at the beginning of each year.

S. RES. 340

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 340, a resolution designating December 10, 2000, as "National Children's Memorial Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 155—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ACTIVELY SUPPORT THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL FORCES IN PERU TOWARD AN IMMEDIATE AND FULL RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY IN THAT COUNTRY

Mr. L. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 155

Whereas democracy in Peru suffered a severe setback when the Government of Peru, headed by President Alberto Fujimori, manipulated democratic electoral processes and failed to establish the conditions for free and fair elections—both for the April 9, 2000, election and the May 28, 2000, run off—by not taking effective steps to correct the "insufficiencies, irregularities, inconsistencies, and inequities" documented by the Organization of American States (OAS) and other independent election observers;

Whereas the absence of free and fair elections in Peru has further undermined democracy in that country and constitutes a major setback for the Peruvian people and for democracy in the Hemisphere; and

Whereas the fate of Peruvian democracy is a matter that should be decided upon by the people of Peru: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) the Congress—

(1) supports efforts toward restoring democracy in Peru, including the shortening of the term of Alberto Fujimori, the recent call for new elections, and the decision to deactivate the National Intelligence Service (SIN);

(2) is concerned that the same elements which have systematically undermined democratic institutions in Peru and which manipulated the electoral process in April and May 2000 remain in power and are in a position to manipulate the upcoming electoral process; and

(3) supports the efforts of Peruvian democratic civil society to create the necessary conditions for free and fair elections, including improving respect for human rights, the rule of law, the independence and constitutional role of the judiciary and the national congress, and freedom of expression and of the independent media.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it should be the policy of the United States to actively support the aspirations of the democratic political forces in Peru for a credible transition toward the full restoration of democracy and the rule of law in Peru, headed by leaders who are committed to democracy and who enjoy the trust of the Peruvian people;

(2) it should be the policy of the United States to work with the international community, including the OAS, to assist democratic forces in Peru in restoring democracy to their country;

(3) the Government of Peru should establish a fully independent and credible election authority and should end all interference with freedom of speech and the media;

(4) the Government of Peru should fully implement the recently enacted law deactivating the SIN and the United States Government should oppose all elements of the Government of Peru that continue to subvert Peruvian democracy; and

(5) the United States Government should cooperate fully with any credible investigation of narcotics or arms trafficking by officials of the Government of Peru.

SENATE RESOLUTION 381—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 16, 2000, TO OCTOBER 20, 2000, AS “NATIONAL TEACH FOR AMERICA WEEK”

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 381

Whereas while the United States will need to hire over 2,000,000 new teachers over the next decade, Teach For America has proven itself an effective alternative means of recruiting gifted college graduates into the field of education;

Whereas in its decade of existence, Teach For America's 6,000 corps members have aided 1,000,000 low-income students at urban and rural sites across the United States;

Whereas Teach For America's popularity continues to skyrocket, with a record-breaking number of men and women applying to become corps members for the 2000-2001 school year;

Whereas over half of all Teach For America alumni continue to work within the field of education after their two years of service are complete;

Whereas Teach For America corps members leave their service committed to lifelong advocacy for low-income, underserved children;

Whereas over 100,000 schoolchildren are being taught by Teach For America corps members in 2000; and

Whereas October 16th through 20th will be Teach For America's fourth annual “Teach For America” week, during which government members, artists, historians, athletes, and other prominent community leaders will visit underserved classrooms served by Teach For America corps members: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Teach For America program, and its past and present participants, for its contribution to our Nation's public school system;

(2) designates the week beginning on October 16, 2000, and ending on October 20, 2000, as “National Teach For America Week”; and

(3) encourages Senators and all community leaders to participate in classroom visits to take place during the week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 382—RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING THE PERSONNEL OF THE 49TH ARMORED DIVISION OF THE TEXAS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION AND EFFORTS IN PROVIDING LEADERSHIP AND COMMAND AND CONTROL OF THE UNITED STATES SECTOR OF THE MULTINATIONAL STABILIZATION FORCE IN TUZLA, BOSNIA-HERZOGOVINA

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. WARNER) introduced the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 382

Whereas the personnel of the 49th Armored Division, Texas Army National Guard, provided command and control of Regular Army forces and an 11-nation multinational force in the American sector of Bosnia-Herzegovina from March 7, 2000, through October 4, 2000;

Whereas the presence of the soldiers of the 49th Armored Division prolonged nearly five years of peace among ethnic Serbs, Croats, and Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the historic deployment of elements of the 49th Armored Division marked the first time that the commander of an Army National Guard unit commanded Regular Army troops and multinational troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the deployment marked the first time since the Korean War that an Army National Guard division provided command and control of Regular Army forces participating in operations overseas;

Whereas a majority of the members of the 49th Armored Division who served in Bosnia-Herzegovina volunteered for the deployment that necessitated leaving their families and their civilian jobs for eight months in order to maintain peace and stability in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the soldiers of the 49th Armored Division were able to combine unique civilian occupational backgrounds and experience with their military skills to bring about unprecedented levels of reconstruction of destroyed homes and the resettlement of refugees;

Whereas the soldiers of the 49th Armored Division in the troubled Balkans achieved the highest level of safety demonstrated thus far in the performance of that mission, with division personnel compiling an impressive record of driving over 600,000 miles, conducting over 17,000 patrols and clearing 85 square miles of mine fields without serious injury or accident;

Whereas the 49th Armored Division's tour of duty in Bosnia-Herzegovina serves as a model for the integration of Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard forces in the performance of Army missions; and

Whereas the members of the 49th Armored Division involved in the mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina brought great credit upon themselves, the Army National Guard, the State of Texas, and the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the men and women of the 49th Armored Division of the Texas Army National Guard for their contributions to the unqualified success of the Multinational Stabilization Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the period of their deployment;

(2) recognizes that the efforts of the men and women of the 49th Armored Division contributed immeasurably to the success of

the peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina mission; and

(3) expresses deep gratitude for the sacrifices made by those men and women, their families, and their civilian employers in support of United States peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

GUAM OMNIBUS OPPORTUNITIES ACT

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 4334

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2462) to amend the Organic Act of Guam, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert:

“SECTION 1. OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TO ACQUIRE EXCESS REAL PROPERTY IN GUAM.

“(a) TRANSFER OF EXCESS REAL PROPERTY.—(1) Excepts as provided in subsection (d), before screening excess real property located on Guam for further Federal utilization under section 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471, et seq.) (hereinafter the ‘Property Act’), the Administrator shall notify the Government of Guam that the property is available for transfer pursuant to this section.

“(2) If the Government of Guam, within 180 days after receiving notification under paragraph (1), notifies the Administrator that the Government of Guam intends to acquire the property under this section, the Administrator shall transfer such property in accordance with subsection (b). Otherwise, the property shall be screened for further Federal use and then, if there is no other Federal use, shall be disposed of in accordance with the Property Act.

“(b) CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER.—(1) Any transfer of excess real property to the Government of Guam may be only for a public purpose and shall be without further consideration.

“(2) All transfers of excess real property to the Government of Guam shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, in the case of property reported excess by a military department, determines to be necessary to ensure that (A) the use of the property is compatible with continued military activities on Guam, (B) the use of the property is consistent with the environmental condition of the property; (C) access is available to the United States to conduct any additional environmental remediation or monitoring that may be required; (D) the property is used only for a public purpose and can not be converted to any other use; and (E) to the extent that facilities on the property have been occupied and used by another Federal agency for a minimum of two (2) years, that the transfer to the Government of Guam is subject to the terms and conditions for such use and occupancy.

“(3) All transfer of excess real property to the Government of Guam are subject to all otherwise applicable Federal laws, except section 2696 of title 10, United States Code or section 501 of Public Law 100-77 (42 U.S.C. 11411).

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

“(1) The term ‘Administrator’ means—

“(A) the Administrator of General Services; or