

home fraud and abuse, increase protections for victims of telemarketing fraud, enhance safeguards for pension plans and health care benefit programs, and enhance penalties for crimes against seniors, and for other purposes.

S. 861

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 861, a bill to designate certain Federal land in the State of Utah as wilderness, and for other purposes.

S. 1020

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1020, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1510

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1510, a bill to revise the laws of the United States appertaining to United States cruise vessels, and for other purposes.

S. 2280

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2280, a bill to provide for the effective punishment of online child molesters.

S. 2718

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2718, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to introduce new technologies to reduce energy consumption in buildings.

S. 2887

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) 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. 3116

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3116, a bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to prevent circumvention of the sugar tariff-rate quotas.

S. 3139

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3139, a bill to ensure that no alien is removed, denied a benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act, or otherwise deprived of liberty, based on evidence that is kept secret from the alien.

S. 3152

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3152, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for distressed areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3242

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3242, a bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to encourage equity investment in rural cooperatives and other rural businesses, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 157—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO SHOULD ADHERE TO THE TERMS OF THE 1944 UTILIZATION OF WATERS OF THE COLORADO AND TIJUANA RIVERS AND OF THE RIO GRANDE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. GRAMM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 157

Whereas, the United States and Mexico signed a Treaty on Water Utilization on February 3, 1944, to divide the waters of the Rio Grande and Colorado River systems, and;

Whereas, the Treaty required Mexico to deliver a minimum of 350,000 acre feet of water per year on a five year average from six Mexican tributaries, and;

Whereas, the Treaty required the United States to deliver a minimum of 1,500,000 acre feet of water per year from the Colorado River, and;

Whereas, the United States has never failed to meet its obligations under the Treaty, and;

Whereas, during the period of 1992-1997, Mexico failed to meet its obligations under the treaty by 1,024,000 acre feet, and;

Whereas, a recent study conducted by the Texas A&M University agriculture program has determined the economic impact to South Texas from this water loss due to non-compliance with the Treaty at \$441,000,000 per year;

Whereas, the Government of Mexico has not presented any plan to repay its entire water debt, as required by the Treaty; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that:

(1) The President of the United States should promptly utilize the full power of his office to bring about compliance with the 1944 Treaty on Water Utilization in order that the full requirement of water be available for United States use during the next full crop season.

(2) The United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission should work to bring about full compliance with the 1944 Treaty on Water Utilization and not accept any water debt or deficit repayment plan which does not provide for the full repayment of water owed.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 158—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING APPROPRIATE ACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO FACILITATE THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE COMPANIES THAT PROFITED FROM THE SLAVE LABOR THAT THOSE PERSONNEL WERE FORCED TO PERFORM FOR THOSE COMPANIES AS PRISONERS OF WAR OF JAPAN DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CONRAD, and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 158

Whereas from December 1941 to April 1942, members of the United States Armed Forces fought valiantly against overwhelming Japanese military forces on the Bataan peninsula of the Island of Luzon in the Philippines, thereby preventing Japan from accomplishing strategic objectives necessary for achieving early military victory in the Pacific during World War II;

Whereas after receiving orders to surrender on April 9, 1942, many of those valiant combatants were taken prisoner of war by Japan and forced to march 85 miles from the Bataan peninsula to a prisoner-of-war camp at former Camp O'Donnell;

Whereas, of the members of the United States Armed Forces captured by Imperial Japanese forces during the entirety of World War II, a total of 36,260 of them survived their capture and transit to Japanese prisoner-of-war camps to be interned in those camps, and 37.3 percent of those prisoners of war died during their imprisonment in those camps;

Whereas that march resulted in more than 10,000 deaths by reason of starvation, disease, and executions;

Whereas many of those prisoners of war were transported to Japan where they were forced to perform slave labor for the benefit of private Japanese companies under barbaric conditions that included torture and inhumane treatment as to such basic human needs as shelter, feeding, sanitation, and health care;

Whereas the private Japanese companies unjustly profited from the uncompensated labor cruelly exacted from the American personnel in violation of basic human rights;

Whereas these Americans do not make any claims against the Japanese Government or the people of Japan, but, rather, seek some measure of justice from the Japanese companies that profited from their slave labor;

Whereas they have asserted claims for compensation against the private Japanese companies in various courts in the United States;

Whereas the United States Government has, to date, opposed the efforts of these Americans to receive redress for the slave labor and inhumane treatment, and has not made any efforts to facilitate discussions among the parties;

Whereas in contrast to the claims of the Americans who were prisoners of war in Japan, the Department of State has facilitated a settlement of the claims made against private German businesses by individuals who were forced into slave labor by the Government of the Third Reich of Germany for the benefit of the German businesses during World War II: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it is the sense of Congress that it is in the interest of justice and fairness that the United States, through the Secretary of State or other appropriate officials, put forth its best efforts to facilitate discussions designed to resolve all issues between former members of the Armed Forces of the United States who were prisoners of war forced into slave labor for the benefit of Japanese companies during World War II and the private Japanese companies who profited from their slave labor.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2000

FEINGOLD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 4354

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. LEVIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2346) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the marriage penalty by providing for adjustments to the standard deduction, 15-percent and 28-percent rate brackets, and earned income credit, and for other purposes: as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. STATE AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REGULATIONS ON USE OF CITIZENS BAND RADIO EQUIPMENT.

Section 302 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 302a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a State or local government may enact a statute or ordinance that prohibits a violation of the following regulations of the Commission under this section:

“(A) A regulation that prohibits a use of citizens band radio equipment not authorized by the Commission.

“(B) A regulation that prohibits the unauthorized operation of citizens band radio equipment on a frequency between 24 MHz and 35 MHz.

“(2) A station that is licensed by the Commission pursuant to section 301 in any radio service for the operation at issue shall not be subject to action by a State or local government under this subsection. A State or local government statute or ordinance enacted for purposes of this subsection shall identify the exemption available under this paragraph.

“(3) The Commission shall, to the extent practicable, provide technical guidance to State and local governments regarding the detection and determination of violations of the regulations specified in paragraph (1).

“(4) (A) In addition to any other remedy authorized by law, a person affected by the decision of a State or local government agency enforcing a statute or ordinance under paragraph (1) may submit to the Commission an appeal of the decision on the grounds that the State or local government, as the case may be, enacted a statute or ordinance outside the authority provided in this subsection.

“(B) A person shall submit an appeal on a decision of a State or local government agency to the Commission under this paragraph, if at all, not later than 30 days after the date on which the decision by the State or local government agency becomes final,

but prior to seeking judicial review of such decision.

“(C) The Commission shall make a determination on an appeal submitted under subparagraph (B) not later than 180 days after its submittal.

“(D) If the Commission determines under subparagraph (C) that a State or local government agency has acted outside its authority in enforcing a statute or ordinance, the Commission shall preempt the decision enforcing the statute or ordinance.

“(5) The enforcement of statute or ordinance that prohibits a violation of a regulation by a State or local government under paragraph (1) in a particular case shall not preclude the Commission from enforcing the regulation in that case concurrently.

“(6) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to diminish or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of the Commission under this section over devices capable of interfering with radio communications.

“(7) The enforcement of a statute or ordinance by a State or local government under paragraph (1) with regard to citizens band radio equipment on board a ‘commercial motor vehicle’, as defined in section 31101 of title 49, United States Code, shall require probable cause to find that the commercial motor vehicle or the individual operating the vehicle is in violation of the regulations described in paragraph (1).”.

INTERNET FALSE IDENTIFICATION PREVENTION ACT OF 2000

COLLINS (AND FEINSTEIN) AMENDMENT NO. 4355

Mr. GRASSLEY (for Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2924) to strengthen the enforcement of Federal statutes relating to false identification and for other purposes: as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Internet False Identification Prevention Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON FALSE IDENTIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a coordinating committee to ensure, through existing interagency task forces or other means, that the creation and distribution of false identification documents is vigorously investigated and prosecuted.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The coordinating committee shall consist of the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, the Social Security Administration, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(c) TERM.—The coordinating committee shall terminate 2 years after the effective date of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, at the end of each year of the existence of the committee, shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives on the activities of the committee.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report referred in paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the total number of indictments and informations, guilty pleas, convictions, and acquittals resulting from the investigation and prosecution of the creation and distribution of false identification documents during the preceding year;

(B) identification of the Federal judicial districts in which the indictments and infor-

mations were filed, and in which the subsequent guilty pleas, convictions, and acquittals occurred;

(C) specification of the Federal statutes utilized for prosecution;

(D) a brief factual description of significant investigations and prosecutions; and

(E) specification of the sentence imposed as a result of each guilty plea and conviction.

SEC. 3. FALSE IDENTIFICATION.

Section 1028 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) knowingly produces or transfers a document-making implement that is designed for use in the production of a false identification document; or”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(D), by striking “(7)” and inserting “(8)”;

(3) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by striking “or (7)” and inserting “(7), or (8)”;

(4) in subsection (c)(3)(A), by inserting “, including the making available of a document by electronic means” after “commerce”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “template, computer file, computer disc,” after “impression,”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (8);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (4) through (6), respectively;

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) the term ‘false identification document’ means an identification document of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purposes of identification of individuals that—

“(A) is not issued by or under the authority of a governmental entity; and

“(B) appears to be issued by or under the authority of the United States Government, a State, political subdivision of a State, a foreign government, political subdivision of a foreign government, an international governmental or an international quasi-governmental organization;”;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (6), as redesignated (previously paragraph (5)), the following:

“(7) the term ‘transfer’ includes making available for acquisition or use by others; and”;

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) EXCEPTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(7) shall not apply to an interactive computer service used by another person to produce or transfer a document making implement in violation of that subsection except—

“(A) to the extent that such service conspires with such other person to violate subsection (a)(7);

“(B) if, with respect to the particular activity at issue, such service has knowingly permitted its computer server or system to be used to engage in, or otherwise aided and abetted, activity that is prohibited by subsection (a)(7), with specific intent of an officer, director, partner, or controlling shareholder of such service that such server or system be used for such purpose; or

“(C) if the material or activity available through such service consists primarily of material or activity that is prohibited by subsection (a)(7).

“(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘interactive computer service’ means