

**§ 700. Incitement; damage or destruction of property involving the flag of the United States**

“(a) DEFINITION OF FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.—In this section, the term ‘flag of the United States’ means any flag of the United States, or any part thereof, made of any substance, in any size, in a form that is commonly displayed as a flag and that would be taken to be a flag by the reasonable observer.

“(b) ACTIONS PROMOTING VIOLENCE.—Any person who destroys or damages a flag of the United States with the primary purpose and intent to incite or produce imminent violence or a breach of the peace, and under circumstances in which the person knows that it is reasonably likely to produce imminent violence or a breach of the peace, shall be fined not more than \$100,000, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

“(c) DAMAGING A FLAG BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.—Any person who steals or knowingly converts to his or her use, or to the use of another, a flag of the United States belonging to the United States, and who intentionally destroys or damages that flag, shall be fined not more than 2 years, or both.

“(d) DAMAGING A FLAG OF ANOTHER ON FEDERAL LAND.—Any person who, within any lands reserved for the use of the United States, or under the exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction of the United States, steals or knowingly converts to his or her use, or to the use of another, a flag of the United States belonging to another person, and who intentionally destroys or damages that flag, shall be fined not more than \$250,000, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

“(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to indicate an intent on the part of Congress to deprive any State, territory, or possession of the United States, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico of jurisdiction over any offense over which it would have jurisdiction in the absence of this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 33 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 700 and inserting the following:

“700. Incitement; damage or destruction of property involving the flag of the United States.”.

**HOLLINGS (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 2890**

Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. REID) proposed the following amendment to the joint resolution, S.J. Res. 14, supra; as follows:

On page 2, line 4, strike beginning with “article” through line 10 and insert the following: “articles are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, either or both of which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years after the date of submission for ratification.”.

“‘Article —”

“‘SECTION 1. Congress shall have power to set reasonable limits on the amount of contributions that may be accepted by, and the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to, a candidate for nomination for election to, or for election to, Federal office.

“‘SECTION 2. A State shall have power to set reasonable limits on the amount of contributions that may be accepted by, and the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to, a can-

didate for nomination for election to, or for election to, State or local office.

“‘SECTION 3. Congress shall have power to implement and enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

“‘Article —”.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET**

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING**

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet on March 27, 2000, from 2 p.m.-4:30 p.m. in Dirksen 562 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

**PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR**

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Theresa Mullin be allowed floor privileges during my speech today.

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

**CONTINUATION OF FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT REPORTS**

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 324, S. 1730.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1730) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide that certain environmental reports shall continue to be required to be submitted.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1730) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1731

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

**SECTION 1. CONTINUATION OF SUBMISSION OF CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS.**

(a) WATER QUALITY INVENTORY.—Section 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1315(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “Each” and inserting “Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), each”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “The” and inserting “Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), the”.

(b) CLEAN WATER NEEDS SURVEY.—Section 516 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1375) is amended by striking “The” and inserting “Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), the”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on the earlier of—

- (1) the date of enactment of this Act; or
- (2) December 19, 1999.

**CONTINUATION OF A CLEAN AIR ACT REPORT**

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 325, S. 1731.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1731) to amend the Clean Air Act to provide that certain environmental reports shall continue to be required to be submitted.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1731) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1731

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

**SECTION 1. CONTINUATION OF SUBMISSION OF CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS.**

(a) ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION TO GREAT WATERS REPORT.—Section 112(m)(5) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(m)(5)) is amended by striking “Within” and inserting “Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), within”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section takes effect on the earlier of—

- (1) the date of enactment of this Act; or
- (2) December 19, 1999.

**CONTINUATION OF AN ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT REPORT**

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 329, S. 1744.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1744) to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide certain species conservation reports shall continue to be required to be submitted.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1744) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1744

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

# SECTION 1. CONTINUATION OF SUBMISSION OF CERTAIN SPECIES CONSERVATION REPORTS.

(a) ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS.—Section 18 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1544) is amended by striking "On" and inserting "Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104-66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), on".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section takes effect on the earlier of—

- (1) the date of enactment of this Act; or
- (2) December 19, 1999.

## COMMEMORATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL VISITORS PROGRAM

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 442, S. Res. 87.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 87) commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the International Visitors Program.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 87) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

### S. RES. 87

Whereas the year 2000 marks the 60th Anniversary of the International Visitors Program;

Whereas the International Visitors Program is the public diplomacy initiative of the United States Department of State that brings distinguished foreign leaders to the United States for short-term professional programs under the authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961;

Whereas the purposes of the International Visitors Program include—

(1) increasing mutual understanding and strengthening bilateral relations between the United States and other nations;

(2) developing the web of human connections essential for successful economic and commercial relations, security arrangements, and diplomatic agreements with other nations; and

(3) building cooperation among nations to solve global problems and to achieve a more peaceful world;

Whereas during 6 decades more than 122,000 emerging leaders and specialists from around the world have experienced American democratic institutions, cultural diversity, and core values firsthand as participants in the International Visitors Program;

Whereas thousands of participants in the International Visitors Program rise to influential leadership positions in their countries each year;

Whereas among the International Visitors Program alumni are 185 current and former

Chiefs-of-State or Heads of Government, and more than 600 alumni have served as cabinet level ministers;

Whereas prominent alumni of the International Visitors Program include Margaret Thatcher, Anwar Sadat, F.W. de Klerk, Indira Gandhi, and Tony Blair;

Whereas a new configuration of domestic forces has emerged which is shaping global policy and empowering private citizens to an unprecedented degree;

Whereas each year more than 80,000 volunteers affiliated with 97 community-based member organizations and 7 program agency members of the National Council for International Visitors across the United States are actively serving as "citizen diplomats" organizing programs and welcoming International Visitors Program participants into their homes, schools, and workplaces;

Whereas all of the funds appropriated for the International Visitors Program are spent in the United States, and such spending leverages private contributions at a ratio of 1 to 12;

Whereas the International Visitors Program corrects distorted images of the United States, effectively countering misperceptions, underscoring common human aspirations, advancing United States democratic values, and building a foundation for national and economic security;

Whereas the International Visitors Program provides valuable educational opportunities for United States citizens through special "Back to School With International Visitor" programs and events that increase the knowledge of Americans about foreign societies and cultures, and bring attention to international issues crucial to interests of the United States;

Whereas the International Visitors Program offers emerging foreign leaders a unique view of America, highlighting its vibrant private sector, including both businesses and nonprofit organizations, through farm stays, home hospitality, and meetings with their professional counterparts; and

Whereas the International Visitors Program introduces foreign leaders, specialists, and scholars to the American tradition of volunteerism through exposure to the daily work of thousands of "citizen diplomats" who share the best of America with those foreign leaders, specialists, and scholars: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) commemorates the 60th Anniversary of the International Visitors Program and the remarkable public-private sector partnership that sustains it; and

(2) commends the achievements of the thousands of volunteers who are part of the National Council for International Visitors "citizen diplomats" who for 6 decades have daily worked to share the best of America with foreign leaders, specialists, and scholars.

## EXPRESSING SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING U.S. POSITION OF INCREASING WORLD CRUDE OIL SUPPLIES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 444, S. Res. 263.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 263) expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should communicate to the members of the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") cartel and non-OPEC countries that participate in the cartel of crude oil producing countries, before the meeting of the OPEC nations in March 2000, the position of the United States in favor of increasing world crude oil supplies so as to achieve stable crude oil prices.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

### S. RES. 263

Whereas the United States currently imports roughly 55 percent of its crude oil;

Whereas ensuring access to and stable prices for imported crude oil for the United States and major allies and trading partners of the United States is a continuing critical objective of United States foreign and economic policy for the foreseeable future;

Whereas the 11 countries that make up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") produce 40 percent of the world's crude oil and control 77 percent of proven reserves, including much of the spare production capacity;

Whereas beginning in March 1998, OPEC instituted 3 tiers of production cuts, which reduced production by 4,300,000 barrels per day and have resulted in dramatic increases in crude oil prices;

Whereas in August 1999, crude oil prices had reached \$21 per barrel and continued rising, exceeding \$25 per barrel by the end of 1999 and \$27 per barrel during the first week of February 2000;

Whereas crude oil prices in the United States rose \$14 per barrel during 1999, the equivalent of 33 cents per gallon;

Whereas the increase has translated into higher prices for gasoline and other refined petroleum products; in the case of gasoline, the increases in crude oil prices have resulted in a penny-for-penny passthrough of increases at the pump;

Whereas increases in the price of crude oil result in increases in prices paid by United States consumers for refined petroleum products, including home heating oil, gasoline, and diesel fuel; and

Whereas increases in the costs of refined petroleum products have a negative effect on many Americans, including the elderly and individuals of low income (whose home heating oil costs have doubled in the last year), families who must pay higher prices at the gas station, farmers (already hurt by low commodity prices, trying to factor increased costs into their budgets in preparation for the growing season), truckers (who face an almost 10-year high in diesel fuel prices), and manufacturers and retailers (who must factor in increased production and transportation costs into the final price of their goods): Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—*

(1) the President and Congress should take both a short-term and a long-term approach to reducing and stabilizing crude oil prices as well as reducing dependence on foreign sources of energy;

(2) to address the problem in the short-term, the President should communicate to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") cartel and non-OPEC countries that participate in the cartel of crude oil producing countries, prior to their scheduled meeting on March 27, 2000, that—

(A) the United States seeks to maintain strong relations with crude oil producers around the world while promoting international efforts to