

the Transition to Competition in the Electric Industry Act; S. 516, the Electric Utility Restructuring Empowerment and Competitiveness Act of 1999; S. 1047, the Comprehensive Electricity Competition Act; S. 1284, the Electric Consumer Choice Act; S. 1273, the Federal Power Act Amendments of 1999; S. 1369, the Clean Energy Act of 1999; S. 2071, Electric Reliability 2000 Act; and S. 2098, the Electric Power Market Competition and Reliability Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR,
AND PENSIONS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Employment, Safety, and Training be authorized to meet for a hearing on The Ergonomics Rule: OSHA's Interference with State Workers' Compensation during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000 at 2:00 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a markup on Thursday, April 27, 2000, at 10:00 a.m. The markup will take place in Dirksen Room 226.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Thursday, April 27, 2000, at 2 p.m., in SD226.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed mark-up on the FY01 Intelligence Authorization Bill.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND
FINANCE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Trade and Finance of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000, to conduct a hearing on "The International Monetary Fund and International Financial Institutions."

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC
PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Thursday, April 27 at 2:30 p.m. to conduct a hearing. The subcommittee will receive testimony on S. 1438, a bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia; S. 1921, a bill to authorize the placement within the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial of a plaque to honor Vietnam veterans who died after their service in the Vietnam war, but as a direct result of their service; S. 2231 and H.R. 2879, bills to provide for the placement at the Lincoln Memorial of a plaque commemorating the speech of Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the "I Have a Dream" speech; S. 2343, a bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act for purposes of establishing a national lighthouse preservation program; S. 2352, a bill to designate portions of the Wekiva River and associated tributaries as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; H.R. 1749, a bill to designate Wilson Creek in Avery and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and H.R. 3201, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson Home in the District of Columbia as a National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE,
PEACE CORPS, NARCOTICS, AND TERRORISM

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, Narcotics and Terrorism be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 27, 2000, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE REGARDING THE
UNITED STATES POLICY TO-
WARD LIBYA

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 512, S. Res. 287.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 287) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the United States policy toward Libya, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I urge the Senate to approve this resolution, which Senator HELMS, Senator LAUTENBERG and I submitted on the travel ban and other U.S. restrictions on contacts with Libya. The resolution was approved on April 13 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At the end of March, a team of State Department officials visited Libya as

part of a review of the ban that has been in effect since 1981 on U.S. travel to that nation. State Department officials were in Libya for 26 hours, visiting hotels and other sites. Based on the findings of this delegation, the State Department is preparing a recommendation for the Secretary of State to help her determine whether there is still "imminent danger to . . . the physical safety of United States travelers," as the law requires in order to maintain the ban.

Under the provisions of the travel ban, American citizens can travel to Libya only if they first obtain a license from the Department of the Treasury. In addition, the State Department must first validate a passport for travel to Libya.

The travel ban was imposed originally for safety reasons and predates the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. But lifting the ban now, just as the two Libyan suspects are about to go on trial in The Netherlands for their role in that atrocity, will undoubtedly be viewed as a gesture of good will to Colonel Qadhafi.

After the State Department announced that it would send this consular team to Libya, a Saudi-owned daily paper quoted a senior Libyan official as saying the one-day visit by the U.S. team was a "step in the right direction." The official said the visit was a sign that "the international community was convinced that Libya's foreign policy position was not wrong and there is a noticeable improvement in Libya's relations with the world."

Libya's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation said the visit demonstrated that the Administration "has realized the importance of Libya" and that Libya feels "the negative chapter in our relations is over."

Libya's Secretary for African Unity told reporters that the visit to Libya by U.S. officials was a welcome step and that ". . . we welcome the normalization between the two countries."

The good will gesture was certainly not lost on Colonel Qadhafi, who said on April 4, when asked about a possible warming of relations with the United States: "I think America has reviewed its policy toward Libya and discovered that it is wrong . . . it is a good time for America to change its policy toward Libya."

I have been in contact with many of the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103, and they are extremely upset by the timing of this decision. They are united in their belief that the U.S. delegation should not have been sent to Libya and that it would be a serious mistake to lift the travel ban before justice is served. The families want to know why the Secretary of State made this friendly overture to Colonel Qadhafi just six weeks before the trial in the Netherlands begins. They question how much information the State Department was able to obtain by spending only 26 hours in

Libya. They wonder why the State Department could not continue to use the same sources of information it has been using for many years to make a determination about the travel ban.

There is no reason to believe that the situation in Libya has changed since November 1999, when the travel ban was last extended on the basis of imminent danger to American citizens. Indeed, in January 2000, President Clinton cited Libya's support for terrorist activities and its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions 731, 748, and 863 as actions and policies that "pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interest of the United States."

These American families have waited for justice for eleven long years. They felt betrayed by the decision to send the consular delegation to Libya. They have watched with dismay as our close ally, Great Britain, has moved to reestablish diplomatic relations with Libya, before justice is served for the British citizens killed in the terrorist bombing. The State Department denies it, but the families are concerned that the visit signals a change in U.S. policy, undermines U.S. sanctions, and calls into question the Administration's commitment to vigorously enforce the Iran Libya Sanctions Act. That Act requires the United States to impose sanctions on foreign companies which invest more than \$40 million in the Libyan petroleum industry, until Libya complies with the conditions specified by the UN Security Council in its resolutions.

The bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, in which 188 Americans were killed, was one of the worst terrorist atrocities in American history. Other American citizens are waiting for justice in other cases against Libya as well. Libya is also accused in the 1986 La Belle discotheque bombing in Germany, which resulted in the deaths of two United States servicemen. The trial of five individuals implicated in that attack began in December 1997 and is ongoing. In March 1999, six Libyan intelligence agents, including Colonel Qadhafi's brother-in-law, were convicted in absentia by a French court for the bombing of UTA Flight 772, which resulted in the deaths of 171 people, including seven Americans. A civil suit against Colonel Qadhafi based on that bombing is pending in France.

The State Department should not have sent a delegation to Libya now and it should not lift the travel ban on Libya at this time. The Department's long-standing case-by-case consideration of passport requests for visits to Libya by U.S. citizens has worked well. It can continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

The resolution the Senate is now considering states the Sense of the Senate that Libya's refusal to accept responsibility for its role in terrorist attacks against United States citizens suggests that the imminent danger to

the physical safety of United States travelers continues. It calls on the Administration to consult fully with the U.S. Congress in considering policy toward Libya. It states that the travel ban and all other U.S. restrictions on Libya should not be eased until all cases of American victims of Libyan terrorism have been resolved and the government of Libya has cooperated fully in bringing the perpetrators to justice.

I urge my colleagues to approve this resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 287) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 287

Whereas 270 people, including 189 Americans, were killed in the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland on December 21, 1988;

Whereas this bombing was one of the worst terrorist atrocities in American history;

Whereas 2 Libyan suspects in the attack are scheduled to go on trial in The Netherlands on May 3, 2000;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council has required Libya to cooperate throughout the trial, pay compensation to the families if the suspects are found guilty, and end support for international terrorism before multilateral sanctions can be permanently lifted;

Whereas Libya is accused in the 1986 La Belle discotheque bombing in Germany which resulted in the death of 2 United States servicemen;

Whereas in March 1999, 6 Libyan intelligence agents including Muammar Qadhafi's brother-in-law, were convicted in absentia by French courts for the bombing of UTA Flight 772 that resulted in the death of 171 people, including 7 Americans;

Whereas restrictions on United States citizens' travel to Libya, known informally as a travel ban, have been in effect since December 11, 1981, as a result of "threats of hostile acts against Americans" according to the Department of State;

Whereas on March 22, 4 United States State Department officials departed for Libya as part of a review of the travel ban; and

Whereas Libyan officials have interpreted the review as a positive signal from the United States, and according to a senior Libyan official "the international community was convinced that Libya's foreign policy position was not wrong and there is a noticeable improvement in Libya's relations with the world": Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Libya's refusal to accept responsibility for its role in terrorist attacks against United States citizens suggests that the imminent danger to the physical safety of United States travelers continues;

(2) The President should consult fully with Congress in considering policy toward Libya, including disclosure of any assurances received by the Qadhafi regime relative to the judicial proceedings in The Hague; and

(3) the travel ban and all other United States restrictions on Libya should not be eased until all cases of American victims of Libyan terrorism have been resolved and the Government of Libya has cooperated fully in bringing the perpetrators to justice.

JOHN H. CHAFEE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 515, S. 1946.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1946) to amend the National Environmental Act to redesignate the Act as the "John H. Chafee Environmental Education Act," to establish the John H. Chafee Memorial Fellowship Program, to extend programs under that Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*.)

S. 1946

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

(a) THIS ACT.—This Act may be cited as the "John H. Chafee Environmental Education Act of 1999".

(b) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ACT.—Section 1(a) of the National Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5501 note) is amended by striking "National Environmental Education Act" and inserting "John H. Chafee Environmental Education Act".

SEC. 2. OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION.

Section 4 of the John H. Chafee Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5503) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "balanced and scientifically sound" after "support";

(B) by striking paragraph (6);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (13) as paragraphs (6) through (12), respectively; and

(D) in paragraph (12) (as so redesignated), by inserting before the period at the end the following: "through the headquarters and the regional offices of the Agency"; and

(2) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

"(c) STAFF.—The Office of Environmental Education shall—

"(1) include a headquarters staff of not more than 10 full-time equivalent employees; and

"(2) be supported by 1 full-time equivalent employee in each regional office of the Agency."

"(d) ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator may carry out the activities described in subsection (b) directly or through awards of grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts."

SEC. 3. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION GRANTS.

Section 6 of the John H. Chafee Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5505) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of subsection (i), by striking "25 percent" and inserting "15 percent"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: