

Whereas, modern biotechnology is being used to increase the productivity of crops and livestock, to improve the quality of life by developing new high-yielding crops that require fewer inputs and conserve natural resources, to increase the food supply for a rapidly increasing human population, to produce more nutritious foods with longer shelf lives, and to continue to provide consumers with high-quality, low-cost food products; and

Whereas, it is estimated that in 1999 about 100 million acres worldwide were planted with transgenic varieties of more than 20 crop species and the value of transgenic crops grew from \$75 million in 1995 to \$1.64 billion in 1998; and

Whereas, the National Research Council has stated that bioengineered crops should provide no greater risk to the environment than those crops using traditional biotechnology; and

Whereas, further advances in modern biotechnology may result in crops, for example, that combat vitamin and mineral deficiencies that afflict hundreds of millions of people worldwide or that can be used to produce life-saving vaccines and biodegradable plastics; and

Whereas, a 1999 report of the Nuffield Council on Bioethics concluded that there is compelling moral imperative to enable emerging economies to evaluate the use of modern biotechnology to combat hunger and poverty; and

Whereas, a September 1999 Gallup Poll found that Americans most familiar with modern biotechnology are also the most supportive of its use to improve our food supply and that more than three-fourths of Americans are confident in the federal government to ensure the safety of the nation's food supply; and

Whereas, federal law requires that all foods and food ingredients, whether produced by traditional or modern biotechnology, must be extensively reviewed for safety by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and meet the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act before they can be sold to consumers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2000, the Senate concurring, supports the responsible use of modern biotechnology to benefit the people of Hawaii, the nation, and the world, and the global environment through high-yield agricultural production requiring the reduced use of farm inputs and acreage; and be it further

Resolved, that a certified copy of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the Hawaii U.S. Congressional Delegation, the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Director of the United States Food and Drug Administration, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the Chairperson of the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Crop Protection Association, the Western Crop Protection Association, the Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment, the Grocery Manufacturers of America, the Hawaii Food Industry Association, the Hawaii Food Manufacturers Association, the Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation, the Hawaii Crop Improvement Association, and the Hawaii Agriculture Research Center.

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POM-527. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas rel-

ative to amending the Constitution to restrict the ability of the federal judiciary to mandate any state or subdivision thereof to levy or increase taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 5059

Whereas, Unfunded mandates by the United States Congress and the executive branch of the federal government increasingly strain already tight state government budgets if the states are to comply; and

Whereas, To further compound this assault on state revenues, federal district courts, with the blessing of the United States Supreme Court, continue to order states to levy or increase taxes to supplement their budgets to comply with federal mandates; and

Whereas, The court's actions are an intrusion into a legitimate legislative debate over state spending priorities and not a response to a constitutional directive; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States of America does not allow, nor do the states need, judicial intervention requiring tax levies or increases as solutions to potentially serious problems; and

Whereas, This usurpation of legislative authority begins a process that over time could threaten the fundamental concept of separation of powers that is precious to the preservation of the form of our government embodied by the Constitution of the United States of America; and

Whereas, Fifteen states, including Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Utah, have petitioned the United States Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America that reads as follows: "Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to instruct or order a state or political subdivision thereof, or and official of such state or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That the Kansas Legislature respectfully requests and petitions the Congress of the United States to propose submission to the states for their ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America to restrict the ability of the United States Supreme Court or any inferior court of the United States to mandate any state or political subdivision of the state to levy or increase taxes; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to send enrolled copies of this section to the President of the United States; the President pro tempore of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; each member of the Kansas Congressional Delegation; each member of the United States Supreme Court and the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit and all federal district court judges for the district of Kansas; and each member of the Kansas Supreme Court and the Kansas Court of Appeals and all Kansas district court judges.

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EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committee were submitted:

By Mr. WARNER for the Committee on Armed Services.

General John A. Gordon, United States Air Force, to be Under Secretary for Nuclear Security, Department of Energy.

The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that con-

firmation be subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army as Dean of the Academic Board, United States Military Academy, and for appointment to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 4335:

To be brigadier general

Col. Daniel J. Kaufman, 3704

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be admiral

Vice Adm. Robert J. Natter, 0422

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

By Mr. MURKOWSKI for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mildred Spiewak Dresselhaus, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that she be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

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INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. KERREY:

S. 2616. A bill for the relief of Luis A. Gonzalez and Virginia Aguilla Gonzalez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2617. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. REID:

S. 2618. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land to the town of Kingston, Nevada, for use as an emergency medical air evacuation site and for other public uses; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 2619. A bill to provide for drug-free prisons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 2620. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Vassar Street in Reno, Nevada, as the "Barbara F. Vucanovich Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. L. CHAFEE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 2621. A bill to continue the current prohibition of military cooperation with the armed forces of the Republic of Indonesia until the President determines and certifies to the Congress that certain conditions are being met; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 2622. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage stronger math and science programs at elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 2623. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 2624. A bill to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. DODD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 2625. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise the performance standards and certification process for organ procurement organizations; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. 2626. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve access to tax-exempt debt for small non-profit health care and educational institutions; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BURNS:

S. 2627. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to provide funding for rehabilitation of the Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park, to authorize funds for maintenance of utilities related to the Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MACK:

S. 2628. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on R115777; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2629. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Ridge Street in Lenoir, North Carolina, as the "James T. Broyhill Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. VOINOVICH):

S. Con. Res. 117. A concurrent resolution commending the Republic of Slovenia for its partnership with the United States and NATO, and expressing the sense of Congress that Slovenia's accession to NATO would enhance NATO's security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. 2617. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

THE TRADE NORMALIZATION WITH CUBA ACT OF 2000

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today, on behalf of myself and Senators

ROBERTS, DORGAN, and LINCOLN, to introduce the Trade Normalization With Cuba Act of 2000.

For 40 years, we have implemented a series of policies designed to end Fidel Castro's leadership of Cuba. The instruments we have used have included a trade embargo, an invasion of Cuba, assassination attempts, and multilateral pressures. None of these measures has moved Cuba any closer to democracy and a market economy. In fact, the result has been just the opposite. Castro is as entrenched as ever. The economy is in tatters. The Cuban people are suffering.

For four decades, Castro has suppressed his own citizens. He has been responsible for the imprisonment and mistreatment of thousands, and the emigration of hundreds of thousands. He has dispatched Cuban troops around the world to support revolution.

During the Cold War, Cuba was an integral member of the Soviet bloc. Castro was an eager and active participant in the proxy battles fought between the United States and the Soviet Union throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The Cold War has been over for a decade. The embargo, which had the goal of forcing Castro out of power, has failed totally. And it will continue to have no impact on the longevity of Castro's rule.

What has the embargo and American policy actually done? It has certainly done nothing to advance liberty and democracy for the Cuban people. And there are no prospects that it will.

What has the embargo done? First, it prohibits all trade with Cuba. It does include an exception for the sale of food and medicine. However, the requirements are so complex and burdensome on U.S. suppliers that very little food or medicine has been exported to Cuba. We hurt the Cuban people. We hurt American business, American farmers, and American workers. And we have had no impact on the regime.

We have succeeded in alienating virtually all potential allies who would be willing to work with us in developing a realistic policy to influence change in Cuba—the nations of the European Union, Canada, the Organization of American States, the United Nations, even the Pope.

Another accomplishment of our policy of our trade embargo, we now have a law, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act, that prohibits lifting the embargo until there is a transition government in Cuba that does not include Castro. This is an "all or nothing policy" that cannot work in the real world.

Unilateral trade sanctions don't work. This is as true with Cuba as it has been with China, Myanmar, Iraq, or North Korea. In some cases, it hurts the people in those countries. And it hurts Americans, our farmers, ranchers, workers, and businesses.

Forty years of sanctions have accomplished nothing in Cuba. It is time for

the Congress to recognize that. I fully support the efforts being made again this year in both the Senate and the House to remove the unilateral restraints we have put on our export of food and medicine to a number of countries, including Cuba. This bill is not a substitute for those efforts. Rather, this bill is directed only toward Cuba, and goes far beyond liberalization of food and medicine exports.

Thomas Jefferson said "Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of the day." Current US policy turns Jefferson's statement on its head. Our effort to isolate Cuba through the trade embargo and other policies has failed to bring human rights improvement, has provided a pretext for Castro's continued repression, makes the United States the scapegoat for Castro's failed economic policies, and hurts the Cuban people.

It is time to put together a responsible strategy to improve the human condition in Cuba and set the stage for increased freedom and respect for human rights once Fidel Castro leaves the scene.

Obviously, Cuba will not change overnight with the removal of the trade embargo. But this bill is a first step down the road to a peaceful transition to a democratic society and a market economy in Cuba.

Before I conclude, I want to recognize my friend, Congressman Charles Rangel, who has been a leader in trying to end the embargo and move toward normalization of relations with Cuba. I look forward to working closely with him to make this happen.

I urge my Senate colleagues to support our effort.

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By Mr. REID:

S. 2618. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land to the town of Kingston, Nevada, for use as an emergency medical air evacuation site and other public uses; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EMERGENCY LANDING STRIP CONVEYANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Town of Kingston Emergency Landing Strip Conveyance Act.

The Town of Kingston, Nevada, currently uses federal land as an emergency landing strip at Kingston in southern Lander County, Nevada. Kingston is a rural town located on a small island of private land in the center of the state and is surrounded by both United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public lands. The isolation constrains the growth, economic diversity, and public services available to those who live in or visit Kingston. Medic Air of Reno has an agreement with local Fire and Rescue to provide 24-hour emergency medical service to this landing strip. BLM has extended the existing airport lease to the Kingston Town