

year), roughly 80 percent to 85 percent would be paid by entities in the private sector and another 10 percent to 14 percent would be paid by state and local government entities. (The remainder would be paid by federally owned entities.)

Finally, the bill would preempt the authority of any state to take action to ensure the safety, adequacy, and reliability of electric service if NERC determines that action to be inconsistent with ERO standards. To the extent that states currently have jurisdiction to regulate electric service, the preemption in S. 2071 would be a mandate under UMRA. Based on information from APA and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, CBO estimates that this preemption would impose no significant costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate Prepared by: Federal Costs: Lisa Cash Driskill and Kathleen Gramp; Federal Revenues: Mark Booth; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Victoria Heid Hall; and Impact on the Private Sector: Gail Cohen.

Estimate Approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis and G. Thomas Woodward, Assistant Director for Tax Analysis.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, at the time Senate Report No. 106-173 was filed, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. I ask unanimous consent that the report which is now available be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Senate.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, PAY-AS-YOU-GO ESTIMATE, JULY 14, 2000

S. 986—Griffith Project Prepayment and Conveyance Act

As cleared by the Congress on July 10, 2000

S. 986 would direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Rec-

lamation (Bureau), to convey the Robert B. Griffith Water Project to the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). The transfer would occur after the SNWA pays about \$112 million to the Bureau to meet its outstanding obligations under an existing repayment contract with the federal government.

CBO estimates that enacting S. 986 would yield a net increase in asset sale receipts of \$103 million in 2001, but that this near-term cash savings would be offset by the loss of other offsetting receipts over the 2002-2033 period.

CBO's estimate of the impact of S. 986 on direct spending is shown in the following table. The change in outlays resulting from this legislation would fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Changes in outlays	0	-103	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Changes in receipts											
Not applicable											

Based on information from the SNWA and the Bureau, CBO expects that the authority will make the prepayment during fiscal year 2001, and that the formal project conveyance will be completed during fiscal year 2002.

S. 986 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell the Griffith Project to the SNWA for a one-time payment of about \$121 million. The legislation would allow the sales price to be adjusted for any payments made after September 15, 1999, and before the project transfer is completed. According to the Bureau, the SNWA has made a payment of about \$9 million during fiscal year 2000. Thus, CBO expects a payment of about \$112 million to occur during fiscal year 2001 and estimates that those receipts would be offset by the loss of currently scheduled repayments of about \$9 million a year between 2001 and 2022 and \$6 million a year between 2023 and 2033.

Under the Balanced Budget Act, proceeds from nonroutine asset sales (sales that are not authorized under current law) may be counted for pay-as-you-go purposes only if the sale would entail no financial cost to the government. Based on information from the Bureau, CBO estimates that the sale proceeds would exceed the present value of the repayment stream currently projected to accrue from the Griffith Project; therefore, selling the project would result in a net savings for pay-as-you-go purposes.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Megan Carroll. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read the names of some of those who have lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

September 8, 1999:

Frederick Boone, 37, Baltimore, MD; Franklin Brown, 41, Seattle, WA; Rico Brown, 25, Baltimore, MD; Antonio Daniely, 24, Atlanta, GA; Anthony Harris, 17, Cincinnati, OH; Bruce A. Howard, 35, Madison, WI; Fred Miller, 76, St. Louis, MO; Victor Manuel Rios-Baheva, 35, Salt Lake City, UT; Robert Somerville, 21, Baltimore, MD; Robert Winder, Jr., 23, Baltimore, MD; Unidentified Male, 19, Norfolk, VA.

One of the gun violence victims I mentioned, 41-year-old Franklin Brown of Seattle, was shot and killed by a stranger who approached him in the street and started an argument. Franklin died from several gunshot wounds to his back.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, September 7, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,680,707,239,455.93. Five trillion, six hundred eighty billion, seven hundred seven million, two hundred thirty-nine thousand, four hundred fifty-five dollars and ninety-three cents.

One year ago, September 7, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,654,527,000,000. Five trillion, six hundred fifty-four billion, five hundred twenty-seven million.

Five years ago, September 7, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,968,652,000,000. Four trillion, nine hundred sixty-eight billion, six hundred fifty-two million.

Ten years ago, September 7, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,236,567,000,000. Three trillion, two hundred thirty-six billion, five hundred sixty-seven million, which reflects an increase of almost \$2.5 trillion—\$2,444,140,239,455.93. Two trillion, four hundred forty-four billion, one hundred forty million, two hundred thirty-nine thousand, four hundred fifty-five dollars and ninety-three cents, during the past 10 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

BACK TO SCHOOL

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, all over America, young people are back in schools. A record 53 million students are in our classrooms and teachers across the country are gearing up to prepare them for the new millennium. In many ways, teachers are doing what they always have at the start of a new school year—they are learning names, starting curriculums, passing out text books and coaching athletic teams. There is nothing highly unusual about recent new school years except that teachers are more concerned for their safety than they were in the past.

Over the last few years, the number of high profile school shootings—in Jonesboro, Arkansas, Littleton, Colorado, and Mt. Morris Township, Michigan—have changed Americans' perception of safety in school. On the last day of school in Lake Worth, Florida, a 13 year old boy allegedly shot and killed his language arts teacher with a .25-caliber handgun he brought to school.

Teachers in this country fear what may happen to them in the classroom and for good reason. Listen to this middle school teacher in Michigan, who participated in a study conducted by Dr. Ron Astor, an assistant professor of

social work and education at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. The teacher said:

"A lot of us are afraid. You come in the morning and you're just afraid to even go to work. You're just so stressed out, because you're all tensed up, you can't feel happy and teach like you want to because you've got to spend all of your time trying to discipline. You're scared somebody's going to walk in. We keep our doors locked. We have to keep our doors locked." Middle school teacher. (Meyer, Astor & Behre, 2000).

Teachers, students, and staff are fearful of the presence of firearms in school and those of us who feel strongly about education and school safety feel we must do something to ease their fears. During the last few years, we have continually tried to close the loopholes in our laws that give young people access to firearms. In May of 1999, the Senate passed the juvenile justice bill with common sense amendments that would have strengthened our gun laws. After the House passed its version of the bill, the legislation went to a conference committee where Senators and Representatives were supposed to work out the differences between their two versions of the bill. Unfortunately, that conference committee has met only once and that was more than a year ago.

In the United States, another ten young people are killed by firearms each day. Congress must pass sensible gun laws and help keep our schools safe.●

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Duquesne University School of Pharmacy on its 75th anniversary. Since September 21, 1925, the school has made valuable contributions to our nation by training thousands of pharmacists who serve the healthcare needs of our communities.

The mission of the School of Pharmacy, Mr. President, is to prepare students for life-long learning and careers in the profession of pharmacy. The school accomplishes this through outcome competency-based programs with an emphasis on appreciation for ethical and spiritual values. Moreover, the school conveys to students a foundation in the pharmaceutical, administrative, social and clinical sciences which are the bases for pharmaceutical care and research. Students, furthermore, acquire the ability to think critically and communicate effectively; and to understand personal, professional and social responsibilities.

Mr. President, it is with these ideas in mind that I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the Duquesne University School of Pharmacy for its invaluable service to our nation. The health of our friends, families and neighbors is dependent on the diligent work of schools such as this.●

A TRIBUTE TO MICHIGAN'S OLYMPIANS

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 28 individuals with connections to the State of Michigan who will be representing our Nation at the XXVII Olympic Summer Games in Sydney, Australia. While I know that this is a very proud time for them and for their families, it is also a proud time for all Michiganians, and, on behalf of my constituents, I congratulate these 28 men and women on having been selected to coach or to compete as part of the United States Olympic Team.

I have many hopes for these individuals, Mr. President. My first hope is that while in Sydney they will do their best not only to bring home a medal, but also to enjoy their experience as Olympians. It goes without saying that it is an incredible honor to be an Olympian, and that these men and women have dedicated a great portion of their lives to attaining this goal, and also to winning a medal. I hope they will remember, however, that a medal is only one of many things they can take away from their time in Australia.

Secondly, Mr. President, I hope that as they compete they do not forget the millions and millions of Americans who are offering their support from the other side of the world. More importantly, I hope they do not forget the nearly 10 million Michiganians, myself included, who will be cheering just a little bit harder than the rest of them.

My final hope, Mr. President, is that these 28 Olympians achieve above and beyond the goals they have set for themselves and for their teams, whatever these goals might be, and I wish them the best of luck in doing so. With that having been said, I ask to print their names, hometowns, and the sports they will compete in or coach, in the RECORD:

Dave Simon, West Bloomfield, Rowing; Todd Martin, Lansing, Tennis; Steven Smith, Detroit, Basketball; Kate Sobrero, Bloomfield Hills, Soccer; Ann Marsh, Royal Oak, Fencing; Shelia Taormina, Livonia, Triathlon; Nick Radkewich, Royal Oak, Triathlon; Teodor Gheorge, Davison, Table Tennis; Jasna Reed, Davison, Table Tennis.

Margo Jonker, Mt. Pleasant, Softball; Shane Hearn, Lambertville, Baseball; Jon Urbaneck, Ann Arbor, Swimming; Karen Dennis, East Lansing, Track & Field; Steven Mays, Kalamazoo, Wrestling; Daryl Szarenski, Saginaw, Shooting; Mike Kinkade, Livonia, Baseball; Phil Regan, Byron Center, Baseball.

Rudy Tomjanovich, Hamtramack, Basketball; Serena Williams, Saginaw, Tennis; David Jackson, Marquette, Boxing; Jermain Taylor, Marquette, Boxing; Brian Vilorio, Marquette, Boxing; Clarence Vinson, Marquette, Boxing; Ann Trombley, Saginaw, Cycling; Jame Carney, Detroit, Cycling; Jonas Carney, Detroit, Cycling; Martin Boonzaayer, Kalamazoo, Judo; Torrey Folk, Ann Arbor, Rowing.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:51 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H.R. 8) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phase out the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, that the said bill do not pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives not agreeing to pass the same.

The message also announced that the House passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4115. An act to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4678. An act to provide more child support money to families leaving welfare, to simplify the rules governing the assignment and distribution of child support collected by States on behalf of children, to improve the collection of child support, to promote marriage, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4844. An act to modernize the financing of the railroad retirement system and to provide enhanced benefits to employees and beneficiaries.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 710(a)(2) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1709) and the order of the House of Thursday, July 27, 2000, the Speaker on Tuesday, August 15, 2000 has appointed the following members from the private sector to the Parents Advisory Council on Youth Drug Abuse on the part of the House: Ms. Judith Kremer of Naperville, Illinois, to a 3-year term, Ms. Modesta Martinez of Bensenville, Illinois to a 2-year term, and Mr. Richard F. James of Columbus, Ohio, to a 1-year term.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 4115. An act to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 4678. An act to provide more child support money to families leaving welfare, to simplify the rules governing the assignment and distribution of child support collected by States on behalf of children, to improve the collection of child support, to promote marriage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 4844. An act to modernize the financing of the railroad retirement system and to provide enhanced benefits to employees and beneficiaries; to the Committee on Finance.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S. 3021. A bill to provide that a certification of the cooperation of Mexico with United States counterdrug efforts not be required in fiscal year 2001 for the limitation on assistance for Mexico under section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 not to go into effect in that fiscal year.