

credit, has helped to change this situation, there is still room for improvement, a lot of room for a lot of improvement. For example, combined with the dependent exemption, the tax benefits for families raising children still falls well below both the inflation-adjusted value of the original dependent exemption, and also the actual cost of raising children according to Minnesota's Children Defense Fund.

In addition, this child tax credit and the income threshold for families qualifying for credit are not indexed for inflation. As a result, the value of this child tax credit would also shrink in the future and fewer families would qualify for the credit.

That is why I am introducing tonight legislation aimed at expanding the tax credit. My legislation would increase the tax credit from \$500 per child to \$1,000, and it would be adjusted for inflation every year. It would also index the income threshold for families qualifying for this tax credit.

While I strongly support this increase as well as the marriage penalty repeal and getting rid of the death tax, the only way we will achieve meaningful tax relief is to reform our entire tax system completely. Even my legislation today, I look at as just an interim step toward this very essential goal of having a tax system that is simple, fair, and easy to understand.

With these proposed improvements we would allow overtaxed working families with children to keep a little bit more of their own money—give them the opportunity to spend it on their own priorities, not looking for a handout from Washington, not saying they need another program from Washington, not that they want another big government approach—but allowing them to keep some of their dollars so they can make the determination on how they want to spend their money, a little bit more of their own money, to spend on their own priorities. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I say to Senator GRAMS, I think this is another insightful bit of tax relief policy you are promoting. I look forward to studying it. People think sometimes this is not possible. I don't think we stop to celebrate enough the wonderful thing that happened when, under your leadership and that of a lot of others who worked on it, we were able to provide a \$500-per-child tax credit to working families in America. A mother with two children will now have, today, \$1,000 more a year—nearly \$80 a month with which they can buy shoes or fix the muffler on the car, take the kids on a trip or to a movie or out for a meal. It is the kind of thing that was really great. People said it could not be done and it was done.

I think these other proposals the Senator makes are realistic and also can be done.

We need to continue to work at this. The question is whether the American

people are going to be able to keep this money or are we going to allow more and more to come to Washington as it grows more and more powerful and the power and wealth and independence of American citizens grows weaker and weaker.

Mr. GRAMS. The Senator from Alabama is right. If we look at it, at a time of overtaxation, when American workers are getting up every morning, working hard, and sending this money to Washington, and then it is overtaxed—we are not talking about cutting taxes at all. We are talking right now about returning some of the surplus to make sure those people who worked hard and produced this windfall get it back.

We tell our children: If you find a wallet on the street with \$1,000 dollars in it, the first thing you should do is try to return it to the owner. Make sure you give the money back. Washington has found a wallet with \$2.2 trillion in it, and they won't give it back. They are trying to find a way to spend it. I think our hard-working families deserve some tax credit along with debt reduction and securing Social Security, rather than leaving it for the big spenders in Washington to decide how they want to divvy up and dole out their money.

Mr. SESSIONS. I think my colleague also makes an excellent point about this percentage of the total gross domestic product. People say we cannot afford a tax cut, but we have reached record levels of a total gross domestic product that is being taken by the Government. These suggestions the Senator makes are worthwhile. We need to be working on that and the marriage penalty and the estate tax and a lot of other things around here which we can afford. I thank my colleague.

Mr. GRAMS. I thank the Senator from Alabama for his support.

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BUNNING):

S. 3140. A bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction over land of the Tennessee Valley Authority within the Daniel Boone National Forest to the Secretary of Agriculture and compensate the Authority for the transfer; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

KENTUCKY NATIONAL FOREST LAND TRANSFER
ACT OF 2000

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Kentucky National Forest Land Transfer Act of 2000. The purpose of this legislation is to provide an equitable solution to a problem that exists in Kentucky—specifically, to allow the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to donate mineral rights, which it owns, to the Forest Service in exchange for compensation through the sale of other mineral rights in the Federal land inventory.

Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to give my colleagues some background on this issue and why this is necessary. During the 1960's, TVA

purchased coal mineral rights on land that was later designated as the Daniel Boone National Forest. Today, TVA owns 40,000 acres of mineral rights under the forest.

This past July, TVA announced that it no longer had a need for these extensive mineral rights, and announced that after a 15-day comment period, it intended to auction the rights to a coal operator to mine the land. In TVA's view, this was a way to get much needed funds to pay down the \$26 billion debt which they have amassed over the years. Since TVA originally had purchased the land with ratepayer funds, they were unwilling simply to donate the land, and consequently defended their proposal to auction off their rights to a coal operator by arguing that they currently have the ability to mine the land since they owned the mineral rights before the forest was created.

As you can imagine, Mr. President, this proposal hit a nerve with Kentuckians, who were quick to express their outrage at the proposition that TVA could allow mining in the Daniel Boone National Forest. The Courier-Journal, in an editorial published on August 7, 2000, wrote that TVA's proposal was a "rush to judgment" that failed to take the public interest into consideration. The editorial went on to say that "the best outcome, obviously, would be for the U.S. Forest Service to control the mineral rights under the acreage that it manages. And if there are legal problems to overcome in arranging that, the auction should be held up until Congress can remove them." Mr. President, that is essentially what my legislation will achieve. I would like to submit the editorial for the RECORD.

Well, Mr. President, both Congress and TVA responded to the public outcry. First, Senator BUNNING offered an amendment to the Energy and Water Appropriations bill requiring TVA to conduct an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) before it could move forward on its proposal to auction off mineral rights. In response to that, a week later, TVA withdrew its auction plan, citing its concern that the proposal had sent the wrong signals. Despite these developments, the interested parties continued to press their case for transferring the mineral rights to the Forest Service, and again, I say, Mr. President, that is exactly what my bill will do.

My bill is a compromise solution that will protect the forest and protect TVA's ratepayers, by compensating TVA. This legislation is narrowly crafted to require TVA to donate the mineral rights under the Daniel Boone to the Forest Service in exchange for the right to sell other mineral rights owned by the Interior Department. Under this agreement, TVA will receive fair market value from the sale, which it can then use to reduce its burgeoning debt.

My bill has the support of TVA and the Forest Service, and is necessary in

order to implement the compromise which we have worked to achieve. This solution is based on the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Completion Act (P.L. 105-279), which allowed for the acquisition of private mineral rights within the Monument through a swap. That legislation passed the Senate by unanimous consent. It is my hope that my colleagues will recognize the merits of my legislation and pass it with similar support.

Mr. President, we are in the waning days of the 106th Congress and time is running out to implement this carefully crafted solution, which is in the best interest of Kentucky's citizens and TVA's ratepayers. This is a win-win proposition and I urge the Senate to expeditiously consider and pass this important legislation. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill and an editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3140

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Kentucky National Forest Land Transfer Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States owns over 40,000 acres of land and mineral rights administered by the Tennessee Valley Authority within the Daniel Boone National Forest in the State of Kentucky;

(2) the land and mineral rights were acquired by the Tennessee Valley Authority for purposes of power production using funds derived from ratepayers;

(3) the management of the land and mineral rights should be carried out in accordance with the laws governing the management of national forests; and

(4) the Tennessee Valley Authority, on behalf of the ratepayers of the Authority, should be reasonably compensated for the land and mineral rights of the Authority transferred within the Daniel Boone National Forest.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to transfer administrative jurisdiction over land of the Tennessee Valley Authority within the Daniel Boone National Forest to the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(2) to compensate the Tennessee Valley Authority for the reasonable value of the transfer of jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COVERED LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "covered land" means all land and interests in land owned or managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority within the boundaries of the Daniel Boone National Forest in the State of Kentucky that are transferred under this Act, including surface and subsurface estates.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "covered land" does not include any land or interest in land owned or managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority for the transmission of water, gas, or power, including power line easements and associated facilities.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OVER COVERED LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All covered land is transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary to be managed in accordance with the laws (including regulations) pertaining to the National Forest System.

(b) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR OVER MINERAL RESOURCES.—The transfer of the covered land shall be subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to mineral resources underlying National Forest System land, including laws pertaining to mineral leasing and the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.).

(c) SURFACE MINING.—No surface mining shall be permitted with respect to any covered land except as provided under section 522(e)(2) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1272(e)(2)).

SEC. 5. MONETARY CREDITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In consideration for the transfer provided under section 4, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Tennessee Valley Authority monetary credits with a value of \$4,000,000 that may be used for the payment of—

(1) not more than 50 percent of the bonus or other payments made by successful bidders in any sales of mineral, oil, gas, or geothermal leases in the contiguous 48 States under—

(A) the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.);

(B) the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.); or

(C) the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.);

(2) not more than 10 percent of the bonus or other payments made by successful bidders in any sales of mineral, oil, gas, or geothermal leases in the State of Alaska under the laws referred to in paragraph (1);

(3) not more than 50 percent of any royalty, rental, or advance royalty payment made to the United States to maintain any mineral, oil, gas, or geothermal lease in the contiguous 48 States issued under the laws referred to in paragraph (1); or

(4) not more than 10 percent of any royalty, rental, or advance royalty payment made to the United States to maintain any mineral, oil, gas, or geothermal lease in the State of Alaska issued under the laws referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) VALUE OF CREDITS.—The total amount of credits provided under subsection (a) shall be considered equal to the fair market value of the covered land.

(c) ACCEPTANCE OF CREDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall accept credits provided under subsection (a) in the same manner as cash for the payments described under subsection (a).

(2) USE OF CREDITS.—The use of the credits shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) governing such payments, to the extent the laws are consistent with this section.

(d) TREATMENT OF CREDITS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO STATES.—All credits accepted by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (c) for the payments described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be money received for the purpose of section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) and section 20 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1019).

(e) EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish an exchange account for the Tennessee Valley Authority for the monetary credits provided under subsection (a).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The account shall—

(A) be established with the Minerals Management Service of the Department of the Interior; and

(B) have an initial balance of credits equal to \$4,000,000.

(3) USE OF CREDITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The credits shall be available to the Tennessee Valley Authority for the purposes described in subsection (a).

(B) ADJUSTMENT OF BALANCE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall adjust the balance of credits in the account to reflect credits accepted by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (c).

(f) TRANSFER OR SALE OF CREDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Tennessee Valley Authority may transfer or sell any credits in the account of the Authority to another person or entity.

(2) USE OF TRANSFERRED CREDITS.—Credits transferred or sold under paragraph (1) may be used in accordance with this subsection only by a person or entity that is qualified to bid on, or that holds, a mineral, oil, or gas lease under—

(A) the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.);

(B) the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.); or

(C) the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the transfer or sale of any credits, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall notify the Secretary of the Interior of the transfer or sale.

(B) VALIDITY OF TRANSFER OR SALE.—The transfer or sale of any credit shall not be valid until the Secretary of the Interior has received the notification required under subparagraph (A).

(4) TIME LIMIT ON USE OF CREDITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the date that is 5 years after the date on which an account is established for the Tennessee Valley Authority under subsection (e), the Secretary of the Interior shall terminate the account.

(B) UNUSED CREDITS.—Any credits that originated in the terminated account and have not been used as of the termination date, including any credits transferred or sold under this subsection, shall expire.

SEC. 6. EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act affects any valid existing rights under any lease, permit, or other authorization by the Tennessee Valley Authority on covered land in effect before the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) RENEWAL.—Renewal of any existing lease, permit, or other authorization on covered land shall be at the discretion of the Secretary on terms and conditions determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 7. COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "environmental law" means all applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations) and requirements related to protection of human health, natural or cultural resources, or the environment.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "environmental law" includes—

(i) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.);

(ii) the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);

(iii) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(iv) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(v) the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

(vi) the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);

(vii) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(viii) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(ix) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(2) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT, RELEASE, AND RESPONSE ACTION.—The terms “hazardous substance”, “pollutant or contaminant”, “release”, and “response action” have the meanings given the terms in section 101 and other provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(b) DOCUMENTATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall provide the Secretary all documentation and information that exists on the environmental condition of the land and waters comprising the covered land.

(2) ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION.—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall provide the Secretary with any additional documentation and information regarding the environmental condition of the covered land as such documentation and information becomes available.

(c) ACTION REQUIRED.—

(1) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall provide to the Secretary an assessment indicating what action, if any, is required under any environmental law on covered land.

(2) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—If the assessment concludes that action is required under any environmental law with respect to any portion of the covered land, the Secretary and the Tennessee Valley Authority shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that—

(A) provides for the performance by the Tennessee Valley Authority of the required actions identified in the assessment; and

(B) includes a schedule providing for the prompt completion of the required actions to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

(d) DOCUMENTATION DEMONSTRATING ACTION.—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall provide the Secretary with documentation demonstrating that all actions required under any environmental law have been taken, including all response actions that are necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant, hazardous waste, hazardous material, or petroleum product or derivative of a petroleum product on covered land.

(e) CONTINUATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The transfer of covered land under this Act, and the requirements of this section, shall not affect the responsibilities and liabilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority under any environmental law.

(2) ACCESS.—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall have access to the property that may be reasonably required to carry out a responsibility or satisfy a liability referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the transfer of covered land under this Act as the Secretary considers to be appropriate to protect the interest of the United States concerning the continuation of any responsibilities and liabilities under any environmental law.

(4) NO EFFECT ON RESPONSIBILITIES OR LIABILITIES.—Nothing in this Act affects, di-

rectly or indirectly, the responsibilities or liabilities under any environmental law of any person with respect to the Secretary.

(f) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Subject to the other provisions of this section, a Federal agency that carried or carries out operations on covered land resulting in the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant, hazardous waste, hazardous material, or petroleum product or derivative of a petroleum product for which that agency would be liable under any environmental law shall pay—

(1) the costs of related response actions; and

(2) the costs of related actions to remediate petroleum products or their derivatives.

[From the Courier-Journal, Aug. 7, 2000]

TVA'S PROPOSAL TO AUCTION BOONE FOREST MINERAL RIGHTS STINKS

The period for comment on the Tennessee Valley Authority's auction of more than 40,000 acres in mineral rights under Eastern Kentucky's Daniel Boone National Forest has just closed. But for what it's worth, we'll comment anyway: It stinks.

Talk about a rush to judgment. Comment was shut off just 15 days after TVA revealed its plan to sell.

Given that it's at least a quasi-public entity, TVA certainly ought to keep the broad public interest in mind when it makes major business decisions. TVA should be able to say what public good will result from selling these mineral rights to the highest bidder, as if they were some tax evader's living room furniture being auctioned on the courthouse steps.

TVA environmental engineer Steve Hillenbrand defends the sellout (and we do mean to invoke the word “sellout” in both its meanings, the ordinary and the pejorative) by saying the agency needs money. But on that basis just about any outrage could be rationalized. Obviously there needs to be some better justification.

Hillenbrand also said TVA wants out because these mineral deposits are not in the Tennessee Valley.

Odd. The distance between Eastern Kentucky's coalfields and the utility's service area never discouraged TVA's interest, or its coal buyers, before. Indeed, for decades the Kentucky River coalfield was stripped and augered, its watersheds compromised, its resources depleted, its people victimized, for coal to feed the power plants of TVA.

The story of coal barons and their work in Appalachia, on behalf of TVA, would make a great book, if Upton Sinclair or Ida Tarbell were still around to write it.

How can TVA simply turn its back on that history and depart, with the proceeds of its auction?

One newspaper story about the auction said TVA wants at least \$3.5 million, and will sell only to those who agree not to strip mine. But the legalities are unclear, and protection for all the national forest land against stripping is not a sure thing. Nor would such a restriction address the potential impact of deep mining or oil-and-gas exploration, which could be devastating.

The best outcome, obviously, would be for the U.S. Forest Service to control the mineral rights under the acreage that it manages. And if there are legal problems to overcome in arranging that, the auction should be held up until Congress can remove them.

Selling mineral rights to the highest bidder is not a responsible policy. The National Citizens' Coal Law Project is right to oppose it, right to call for a full Environmental Impact Statement on the plan instead of some half-baked assessment, and right to urge

that, if all else fails, only those with exemplary mining and reclamation records be allowed to bid.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 26

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 26, a bill entitled the “Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 1999”.

S. 61

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate disincentives to fair trade conditions.

S. 190

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 190, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit former members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability rated as total to travel on military aircraft in the same manner and to the same extent as retired members of the Armed Forces are entitled to travel on such aircraft.

S. 693

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 693, a bill to assist in the enhancement of the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

S. 695

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 695, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery for veterans in the Atlanta, Georgia, metropolitan area.

S. 1128

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1128, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers, to provide for a carryover basis at death, and to establish a partial capital gains exclusion for inherited assets.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

S. 1536

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. L. CHAFFEE), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1536, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend authorizations of appropriations for programs under the

Act, to modernize programs and services for older individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1562

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1562, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify certain franchise operation property as 15-year depreciable property.

S. 2029

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2029, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit telemarketers from interfering with the caller identification service of any person to whom a telephone solicitation is made, and for other purposes.

S. 2265

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2265, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to preserve marginal domestic oil and natural gas well production, and for other purposes.

S. 2287

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2287, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

S. 2394

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2394, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to stabilize indirect graduate medical education payments.

S. 2434

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2434, a bill to provide that amounts allotted to a State under section 2401 of the Social Security Act for each of fiscal years 1998 and 1999 shall remain available through fiscal year 2002.

S. 2450

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2450, a bill to terminate the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

S. 2601

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2601, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from the gross income of an employee any employer provided home computer and Internet access.

S. 2787

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Mississippi

(Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 2787, a bill to reauthorize the Federal programs to prevent violence against women, and for other purposes.

S. 2858

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2858, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure adequate payment rates for ambulance services, to apply a prudent layperson standard to the determination of medical necessity for emergency ambulance services, and to recognize the additional costs of providing ambulance services in rural areas.

S. 2937

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2937, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to Medicare+Choice plans through an increase in the annual Medicare+Choice capitation rates and for other purposes.

S. 2938

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2938, a bill to prohibit United States assistance to the Palestinian Authority if a Palestinian state is declared unilaterally, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2938, *supra*.

S. 3007

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3007, a bill to provide for measures in response to a unilateral declaration of the existence of a Palestinian state.

S. 3009

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3009, a bill to provide funds to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

S. 3020

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3020, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to revise its regulations authorizing the operation of new, low-power FM radio stations.

S. 3049

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 3049, a bill to increase the maximum amount of marketing loan gains and loan deficiency pay-

ments that an agricultural producer may receive during the 2000 crop year.

S. 3101

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3101, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow as a deduction in determining adjusted gross income the deduction for expenses in connection with services as a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States.

S. 3116

At the request of Mr. BREAU, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) 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. CON. RES. 60

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 60, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of the U.S.S. *Wisconsin* and all those who served aboard her.

S. RES. 343

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 343, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement should recognize and admit to full membership Israel's Magen David Adom Society with its emblem, the Red Shield of David.

S. RES. 359

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. L. CHAFEE), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 359, a resolution designating October 16, 2000, to October 20, 2000 as "National Teach For America Week."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 139—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN MEMORIAL TO PATRIOTISM

Mr. INOUE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 139

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Resolution:

(1) **EVENT.**—The term "event" means the dedication of the National Japanese-American Memorial to Patriotism.

(2) **SPONSOR.**—The term "sponsor" means the National Japanese-American Memorial Foundation.