

mail, telephone, computer, or other similar means."

### SEC. 3. PROVISION OF SUMMARY OF RIGHTS.

Section 604(b)(1)(B) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681b(b)(1)(B)) is amended by inserting " , or has previously provided," before "a summary".

### SEC. 4. NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTIGATION CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) GOVERNMENT AS END USER.—Section 609(a)(3) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681g(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(C) Subparagraph (A) does not apply if—

"(i) the end user is an agency or department of the United States Government that procures the report from the person for purposes of determining the eligibility of the consumer to whom the report relates to receive access or continued access to classified information (as defined in section 604(b)(4)(E)(i)); and

"(ii) the head of the agency or department makes a written finding as prescribed under section 604(b)(4)(A)."

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 613 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681k) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—" before "A consumer"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) EXEMPTION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS.—Subsection (a) does not apply in the case of an agency or department of the United States Government that seeks to obtain and use a consumer report for employment purposes, if the head of the agency or department makes a written finding as prescribed under section 604(b)(4)(A)."

### SEC. 5. CIVIL SUITS AND JUDGMENTS.

Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "Suits and Judgments which" and inserting "Civil suits, civil judgments, and records of arrest that";

(2) by striking paragraph (5);

(3) in paragraph (6), by inserting " , other than records of convictions of crimes" after "of information"; and

(4) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (5).

### SEC. 6. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 603(d)(2)(A)(iii), by striking "any communication" and inserting "communication";

(2) in section 603(o)(1), by striking "(d)(2)(E)" and inserting "(d)(2)(D)";

(3) in section 603(o)(4), by striking "or" at the end and inserting "and";

(4) in section 604(g), by striking "or a direct marketing transaction";

(5) in section 611(a)(7), by striking "(6)(B)(iv)" and inserting "(6)(B)(iii)"; and

(6) in section 621(b), by striking "or (e)".

### SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall be deemed to have the same effective date as the amendments made by section 2403 of the Consumer Credit Reporting Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-1257).

### UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— H.R. 2431

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 456, H.R. 2431, the religious freedom bill.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I object on behalf of Senators on this side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

### FREEDOM FROM RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION ACT OF 1998—MOTION TO PROCEED

#### CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCAIN. I now move to proceed to H.R. 2431, and send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion, having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 456, H.R. 2431, the religious freedom legislation:

Senators Trent Lott, Don Nickles, Conrad Burns, Robert Bennett, Charles Grassley, Michael Enzi, Bill Frist, John Ashcroft, Dan Coats Tim Hutchinson Ben Campbell Craig Thomas, James Inhofe, Thad Cochran Jeff Sessions, and Strom Thurmond

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

Mr. MCCAIN. For the information of all Senators, this cloture vote will occur on Friday. All Senators will be notified as to the exact time when this becomes available.

I now withdraw the motion.

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

### WILLIAM F. GOODLING CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the conference report to accompany H.R. 3874, the Child Nutrition Act reauthorization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3874) have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by all of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of October 6, 1998.)

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask unanimous consent the conference report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the conference report be printed in the RECORD.

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

The conference report was agreed to.

### MINTING OF COINS IN COMMEMORATION OF THOMAS ALVA EDISON

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 678, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows.

A bill (H.R. 678) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of THOMAS Alva Edison and the 125th anniversary of Edison's invention of the light, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise in support of H.R. 678, the "Thomas Edison Commemorative Coin Act", a bill that directs the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue coins commemorating Thomas Edison and the 125th anniversary of the invention of the lightbulb. I am the author of the Senate version of this bill. In 1928, Congress saw fit to award to Mr. Edison a Congressional gold medal "for the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century." Mr. President, by passing this legislation today, we have the opportunity to once again honor the memory of one of the world's greatest inventors by issuing commemorative coins bearing Mr. Edison's likeness.

Thomas Edison produced more than 1,300 inventions during the course of his lifetime, 1,093 of which were patented. These included the incandescent lightbulb, the alkaline battery, the phonograph, the microphone, motion picture cameras, and stock tickers. He was one of America's greatest inventors, and truly a genius. Formerly known as "The Wizard of Menlo Park", he would spend countless hours in his labs in New Jersey coming up with ideas that ultimately made all our lives much easier.

In 1887, Thomas Edison built his lab in West Orange, New Jersey. It was known as the world's first "invention factory", where he and his partners invented, built and shipped out numerous products stemming from Edison's work. He saw every failure as a success. One story is that Thomas Edison failed 10,000 times in his storage battery experiments. Instead of being dejected, he said "Why, I haven't failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that it won't work." Conversely, in response to remarks about his success, he would say, "Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration." It is now proper to honor this man who left such a lasting legacy with these commemorative coins.

Mr. President, not only would these coins honor the memory of Thomas Edison, they would also raise revenue to support organizations that preserve his legacy. The two New Jersey sites,

the "invention factory" in West Orange, New Jersey and the Edison Memorial Tower in Edison, New Jersey, are in need of funding for maintenance and repair. Each year, nine thousand young students visit the West Orange site alone to learn about the great inventor. The proceeds from the sale of these coins will help to preserve irreplaceable records containing Edison's thoughts as well as priceless memorabilia. This bill, at no cost to the government, would provide the funds necessary to protect these and six other historical sites so that generations of school children can continue to visit them.

Mr. President, I introduced similar legislation in the 104th Congress as well as at the beginning of this Congress. I now urge the passage of H.R. 678 so that we may honor the memory of Thomas Alva Edison and celebrate the 125th anniversary of the lightbulb while, at no cost to the government, providing needed funds to important historical sites.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. McCAIN. I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on 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 (H.R. 678) was considered read a third time and passed.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREE-  
MENT—CONFERENCE REPORT AC-  
COMPANYING S. 2206

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate considers the conference report accompanying S. 2206, that the reading be waived and that there be 30 minutes for debate on the conference report with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators JEFFORDS and KENNEDY or their designees, that upon the use or yielding back of time the conference report be adopted, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without intervening action.

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

OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND  
SAFE STREETS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 606, S. 2235.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2235) a bill to amend part Q of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to encourage the use of school resource officers.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be consid-

ered 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. 2235) was considered read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2235

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

**SECTION 1. SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS.**

Part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1701(d)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (10) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

"(8) establish school-based partnerships between local law enforcement agencies and local school systems by using school resource officers who operate in and around elementary and secondary schools to combat school-related crime and disorder problems, gangs, and drug activities;" and

(2) in section 1709—

(A) by redesignating the first 3 undesignated paragraphs as paragraphs (1) through (3), respectively; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) 'school resource officer' means a career law enforcement officer, with sworn authority, deployed in community-oriented policing, and assigned by the employing police department or agency to work in collaboration with schools and community-based organizations—

"(A) to address crime and disorder problems, gangs, and drug activities affecting or occurring in or around an elementary or secondary school;

"(B) to develop or expand crime prevention efforts for students;

"(C) to educate likely school-age victims in crime prevention and safety;

"(D) to develop or expand community justice initiatives for students;

"(E) to train students in conflict resolution, restorative justice, and crime awareness;

"(F) to assist in the identification of physical changes in the environment that may reduce crime in or around the school; and

"(G) to assist in developing school policy that addresses crime and to recommend procedural changes."

ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION  
ACT OF 1998

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 514, H.R. 3528.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3528) to amend title 28 of the United States Code, with respect to the use of alternative dispute resolution processes in the United States district courts, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee

on the Judiciary, 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.

H.R. 3528

*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 "Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

*Congress finds that—*

(1) *alternative dispute resolution, when supported by the bench and bar, and utilizing properly trained neutrals in a program adequately administered by the court, has the potential to provide a variety of benefits, including greater satisfaction of the parties, innovative methods of resolving disputes, and greater efficiency in achieving settlements;*

(2) *certain forms of alternative dispute resolution, including mediation, early neutral evaluation, minitrials, and voluntary arbitration, may have potential to reduce the large backlog of cases now pending in some federal courts throughout the United States, thereby allowing the courts to process their remaining cases more efficiently; and*

(3) *the continued growth of Federal appellate court-annexed mediation programs suggests that this form of alternative dispute resolution can be equally effective in resolving disputes in the federal trial courts; therefore, the district courts should consider including mediation in their local alternative dispute resolution programs.*

**[SEC. 2.] SEC. 3. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESSES TO BE AUTHORIZED IN ALL DISTRICT COURTS.**

Section 651 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

**"§651. Authorization of alternative dispute resolution**

"(a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this chapter, an alternative dispute resolution process includes any process or procedure, other than an adjudication by a presiding judge, in which a neutral third party participates to assist in the resolution of issues in controversy, through processes such as early neutral evaluation, mediation, minitrial, and arbitration as provided in sections 654 through 658.

"(b) AUTHORITY.—Each United States district court shall authorize, by local rule adopted under section [2071(b)] 2071(a), the use of alternative dispute resolution processes in all civil actions, including adversary proceedings in bankruptcy, in accordance with this chapter, except that the use of arbitration may be authorized only as provided in section 654. Each United States district court shall devise and implement its own alternative dispute resolution program, by local rule adopted under section [2071(b)] 2071(a), to encourage and promote the use of alternative dispute resolution in its district.

"(c) EXISTING ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAMS.—In those courts where an alternative dispute resolution program is in place on the date of the enactment of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998, the court shall examine the effectiveness of that program and adopt such improvements to the program as are consistent with the provisions and purposes of this chapter.

"(d) ADMINISTRATION OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAMS.—Each United States district court shall designate an employee, or a judicial officer, who is knowledgeable in alternative dispute resolution practices and processes to implement, administer, oversee, and evaluate the court's