

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 Cal-endar 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 Cal-endar 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