S. 333

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 333, a bill to amend the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 to improve the farmland protection program.

S. 335

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 335, a bill to amend chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, to provide for the nonmailability of certain deceptive matter relating to games of chance, administrative procedures, orders, and civil penalties relating to such matter, and for other purposes.

S. 346

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 346, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit the recoupment of funds recovered by States from one or more tobacco manufacturers.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, a concurrent resolution expressing congressional opposition to the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and urging the President to assert clearly United States opposition to such a unilateral declaration of statehood.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 10—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THERE SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE PARITY BETWEEN THE ADJUSTMENTS IN THE COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES AND ADJUSTMENTS IN THE COMPENSATION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. CLELAND) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 10

Whereas members of the uniformed services of the United States and civilian employees of the United States make significant contributions to the general welfare of the United States; and

Whereas, increases in the levels of pay of members of the uniformed services and of civilian employees of the United States have not kept pace with increases in the overall levels of pay of workers in the private sector so that there is now up to a 30 percent gap between the compensation levels of Federal civilian employees and the compensation levels of private sector workers and a 9 to 14 percent gap between the compensation levels of members of the uniformed services and the compensation levels of private sector workers; and

Whereas, in almost every year of the past two decades, there have been equal adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the compensation of civilian employees of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that there should continue to be parity between the adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the adjustments in the compensation of civilian employees of the United States.

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senators MIKULSKI and WARNER in submitting a resolution which would express the sense of the Congress that parity between Federal civilian pay and military pay should be maintained. Disparate treatment of civilian and military pay goes against longstanding Congressional policy that for more than a decade has ensured parity for all those who have chosen to serve our Nation, whether that service be in the civilian workforce or in the armed services. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important resolution.●

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AMENDMENTS MADE BY FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Ms. LANDRIEU): submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. CON. RES. 11

Whereas the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–170; 110 Stat. 1489) was enacted with unanimous congressional approval and with the assistance and leadership of a broad coalition of agricultural, industry, and public interest groups;

Whereas the amendments made by that Act are intended to be an important tool in protecting public health, particularly the health and well-being of the most valuable resource of the United States, the children of the United States;

Whereas it is critical that the amendments made by that Act be implemented in a way that accomplishes the intent of Congress while maintaining an abundant, affordable, and safe food supply for the United States, ensuring urban pest control, and not unfairly providing competitive advantages to foreign food suppliers over domestic producers;

Whereas the amendments made by that Act require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop risk assessment methodologies that are based on reliable information and to undertake a massive review of all approved pesticide tolerances;

Whereas on August 4, 1997, the Administrator published a schedule for reassessment of more than 3,000 tolerances by August 3, 1999, that could include certain classes of products that are extensively used;

Whereas the sudden loss of uses and products could both economically cripple a host of agricultural commodities, including corn, soybeans, wheat, rice, cotton, and dozens of fruit and vegetable crops and create a public health threat to the urban environment from the unchecked infestation of insects; and

Whereas it is critical that the amendments made by that Act be implemented in a fair and equitable manner, and that the protections be implemented while maintaining an abundant, affordable, and safe food supply for the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Agriculture should ensure that the implementation of the amendments made by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–170; 110 Stat. 1489)—

(A) be based on sound science that protects public health;

(B) include transparent processes with full disclosure of decisions and be subject to peer and public review;

(C) provide for a reasonable transition for agriculture; and

(D) require consultation with the public and other agencies;

(2) the development of risk assessment methodologies, guidelines, and protocols for collection of data under the amendments made by that Act be based on sound science and not default assumptions in the absence of reliable data;

(3) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should devote sufficient resources to register new pesticide products and uses to provide effective substitutes for pesticides that may be considered high risk under the amendments made by that Act; and

(4) the Administrator should establish ongoing means for input regarding the implementation decisions of the Administrator with respect to that Act from producers, pesticide users, registrants, environmental and public health groups, consumers, State and local agencies, tribal governments, Members of Congress, and appropriate Federal agencies.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I submit a Senate Concurrent Resolution which addresses the controversy surrounding the Food Quality Protection Act. I am pleased to be joined today by my colleagues, Senators CONRAD, BROWNBACK, HUTCHISON, FRIST, GRAMM of Texas, LANDRIEU, and HUTCHINSON who are original cosponsors of the resolution.

The Food Quality Protection Act directs the EPA to base its tolerance review decisions pertaining to pesticides on reliable data that is currently available. Or, the EPA can require the development of new data through the data call-in provisions of the Food Quality Protection Act.

In order to meet the review deadlines, the EPA is basing some critical decisions on assumptions, which are primarily EPA's preliminary findings. This could lead to needless and questionable product cancellations, and have a significant impact on the agricultural industry.

It is essential that the EPA's insect tolerance assessment process be based

on sound scientific data. If the EPA's current approach to pesticide risk assessments is not modified, it is likely that many uses of crop protection products will be unjustifiably terminated. The sudden adoption of new restrictions of certain pesticide applications and products could needlessly cripple a host of agricultural commodities, including corn; soybeans; wheat; rice; cotton; and dozens of fruit and vegetable crops. It could also add a public health threat to the urban environment from mosquitos, cockroaches, and termites that might go unchecked. American farmers, ranchers, and consumers will feel the unnecessary and avoidable repercussions of the EPA's actions.

We all know pesticide use must be closely monitored and some pesticides need to be replaced. The protection of the environment must always be foremost in our minds. But, common sense and real science must be involved in this matter so that all parties will benefit. Certain pesticides that warrant replacement or removal must have suitable, affordable, and effective replacements. And, any changes must be made in a sufficient time frame to allow producers to learn the safe use of the new products as they transition away from old dated products.

Also, the current Food Quality Protection Act puts the United States at a distinct disadvantage in the global marketplace. Other countries do not have the same requirements that our producers have, but we still import and consume their products. We need to offer every advantage to our producers and safeguard consumers instead of providing other countries an upper hand in the world's agricultural market.

To address this issue, the resolution I introduce today expresses the sense and intent of Congress for the fair and equitable implementation of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. The resolution calls on the EPA Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture to use sound science to protect the public health while effectively administering the Food Quality Protection Act.

Some important organizations have endorsed my resolution, including the Colorado Farm Bureau and the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union.

We must modify the enforcement mechanisms in the Food Quality Protection Act to ensure the act is properly implemented, so that it can help, not hurt the people and our environment it was intended to protect. The resolution I submit today will help accomplish this goal, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

SENATE RESOLUTION 37—TO EXPRESS GRATITUDE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES AS PRESIDING OFFICER DURING THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 37

Whereas Article I, section 3, clause 6 of the Constitution of the United States provides that, when the President of the United States is tried on articles of impeachment, the Chief Justice of the United States shall preside over the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to Rule IV of the Rules of Procedure and Practice in the Senate When Sitting on Impeachment Trials, on January 6, 1999, the Senate notified William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, of the time and place fixed for consideration of the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, and requested him to attend;

Whereas, in the intervening days since January 7, 1999, Chief Justice Rehnquist has presided over the Senate, when sitting on the trial of the articles of impeachment, for long hours over many days;

Whereas Chief Justice Rehnquist, in presiding over the Senate, has exhibited extraordinary qualities of fairness, patience, equanimity, and wisdom;

Whereas, by his manner of presiding over the Senate, Chief Justice Rehnquist has contributed greatly to the Senate's conduct of fair, impartial, and dignified proceedings in the trial of the articles of impeachment;

Whereas the Senate and the Nation are indebted to Chief Justice Rehnquist for his distinguished and valued service in fulfilling his constitutional duty to preside over the Senate in the trial of the articles of impeachment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate expresses its profound gratitude to William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, for his distinguished service in presiding over the Senate, while sitting on the trial of the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall notify he Chief Justice of the United States of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 38—TO WAIVE THE STANDING RULE OF THE SENATE IN ORDER TO PERMIT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING SENATE COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD OF MARCH 1, 1999 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1999

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 38

Resolved, That, notwithstanding paragraph 9 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to report a continuing resolution authorizing Senate committee expenditures for the period March 1, 1999 through September 30, 1999.

SENATE RESOLUTION 39—COMMENDING JUNE ELLENOFF O'NEILL FOR HER SERVICE TO CONGRESS AND THE NATION

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 39

Whereas Dr. June Ellenoff O'Neill has served as the Director of the Congressional Budget Office since March of 1995;

Whereas she previously served in that office in its early years from 1976 to 1979 as the Chief of the Human Resources Cost Estimates Unit and has held numerous positions within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, within academia, and at respected private research institutions;

Whereas she has been recognized as a leader within the economics profession by her election as Vice President of the American Economics Association and has been published in numerous books, monographs, and articles addressing important issues of public policy and economics;

Whereas during her tenure as Director, an unprecedented period that saw budget deficits turning to surpluses, she has continued to encourage the highest standards of analytical excellence within the staff of the Congressional Budget Office while maintaining the independent and nonpartisan character of the organization;

Whereas she has improved and expanded Congress and the general public's access to the Congressional Budget Office's work product by establishing a web site for the organization;

Whereas she has actively promoted the importance of a budget process to a democratic society by participating in and encouraging her staff to participate in educational and foreign exchange programs;

Whereas she has performed her duties as Director with courage, grace, and intelligence; and

Whereas she has earned the respect and esteem of the United States Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States commends Dr. June Ellenoff O'Neill for her dedicated, faithful, and outstanding service to her country and to the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 40—COMMENDING JAMES L. BLUM FOR HIS SERVICE TO CONGRESS AND TO THE NATION

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 40

Whereas James L. Blum has served as the Deputy Director of the Congressional Budget Office since December of 1991;

Whereas he has served in that office since its creation in 1975: from 1975 to 1991 as the Assistant Director for Budget Analysis and in the post of Acting Director from December 1987 to March of 1989;

Whereas prior to his tenure at the Congressional Budget Office, he has held numerous positions within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government including the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Labor;

Whereas he is internationally recognized for his expertise in budget and finance;

Whereas he has instilled professionalism and integrity in generations of staff at the Congressional Budget Office by his personal