the people, I am introducing a different kind of constitutional amendment. An amendment that would simply give States the explicit right to limit congressional terms. It would not mandate that any State limit the nature or extent of the terms of the individuals who represent it in the Congress, but would give the States, if they chose to do so, the right to limit the Members' terms who represent that State.

In the Arkansas case, which was announced earlier this week, Justice Clarence Thomas wrote, ''Where the Constitution is silent it raises no bar to action by the States or the people.''

I believe that he is correct. Where the Constitution does not speak, the people and their States should have a right. Unfortunately, a majority of Supreme Court Justices did not agree with Justice Thomas. In order to supply them with what they appear to require, I believe we should allow the Constitution a way to shout out ''freedom.'' This is a freedom the American people want and a freedom the American people understand is necessary.

More than 3 out of 4 people in the United States endorse the concept of term limits. They have watched individuals come to Washington and spend time here, captivated by the Beltway logic, the spending habits and the power that exists in this city. The people of America know that the talent pool in America is substantial and there are many who ought to have the opportunity of serving in the U.S. Congress. Furthermore, they know that term limits would make sure that individuals who go to Washington return someday to live under the very laws that they enact.

I believe the people in the various States of this Republic should have the opportunity to limit the terms of those who serve them in the U.S. Congress. In light of the fact that the administration has argued against term limits, the executive branch is not going to support term limits, and because the judicial branch has ruled conclusively now in the United States Supreme Court that the States have no constitutional authority, it is up to those of us who serve in the U.S. Congress to do something to extend to the people their right to speak.

This is the house of the people. This Congress is the place where the voice of the people can, and should, be heard. Let us provide another avenue where the voice of the people regarding this important matter can be heard.

It is my pleasure to announce that today I am proposing a joint resolution to be enacted or passed by a two-thirds vote of each Chamber of Congress, which merely reads:

''SECTION 1. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected or appointed to the Senate of the United States.

''SECTION 2. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the United States.

''SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.''.

Obviously section 3 is simply the ratification clause.

It is a simple amendment to accord to the people of the United States of America a profound right—the right to make sure that the individuals who represent them in this body and in the House of Representatives are people who stay in touch with their needs and concerns, the aspirations, the hopes and the wishes of those who sent them here. The right to limit the terms of Members of the U.S. Senate and the right to limit the terms of those individuals who represent districts in our States in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Because that right has been rejected—argued against by the executive branch, the Clinton administration, and ruled against by the U.S. Supreme Court—we, the Members of the U.S. Congress, are forced to accord that right to the people. We must at least give them the opportunity to vote on that right by sending to them this joint resolution on the right of States and individuals to limit Members' terms who serve the States and the districts of those States in the U.S. Congress.

It is a profoundly important expression of our confidence in the people of this country to extend to them the right to be involved in making this judgment. I submit this joint resolution today in the hopes that democracy will continue to flourish as people have greater opportunities to be involved.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 768

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] were added as cosponsors of S. 768, a bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to reauthorize the act, and for other purposes.

S. 853

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 853, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to divide the ninth judicial circuit of the United States into two circuits, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE COMPREHENSIVE TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 1995

LIEBERMAN AMENDMENT NO. 1200

Mr. LIEBERMAN proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1199 proposed by Mr. DOLE to the bill (S. 735) to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes; as follows:

Insert at the appropriate place the following new section:

SEC. . REVISION TO EXISTING AUTHORITY FOR EMERGENCY WIRETAPS.

(a) Section 2518(7)(a)(iii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or domestic terrorism or international terrorism (as those terms are defined in 18 U.S.C. 2331) for offenses described in section 2516 of this title.'' after ''organized crime''.

(b) Section 2331 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following words after subsection (4)—

''(5) the term 'domestic terrorism' means any activities that involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State and which appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population or to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.''.

(c) Section 2518(7) of title 18 is amended by adding after ''Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter,'' ''but subject to section 2516,''.

THE HANFORD LAND MANAGEMENT ACT

JOHNSTON (AND MURKOWSKI) AMENDMENT NO. 1201

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.)

Mr. JOHNSTON (for himself and Mr. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 871) to provide for the management and disposition of the Hanford Reservation, to provide for environmental management activities at the reservation, and for other purposes; as follows:

After section 7, add the following:

''SEC. 8. COMPLIANCE WITH CERCLA, RCRA, NEPA, AND OTHER LAWS.

''(a) POLICY.—This Act shall govern all land management and environmental management activities at the Hanford Reservation and shall preempt any provision of federal, state, or local law or regulation, or any agreement entered into by the Department of Energy that is inconsistent with this Act.

''(b) PREEMPTION.—No environmental management activity conducted by the Secretary or the employees or contractors of the Secretary at the Hanford Reservation shall be subject to—

''(1) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601–9675);

''(2) the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 to 6992k, also known as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act);

''(3) any state or local law or regulation relating to environmental management activities; or