

of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Whereas, targeted business incentive programs have proliferated into a counterproductive economic war between the States and now form the cornerstone of State-sponsored "economic development" policies; and

Whereas, these programs fail to promote healthy and equitable statewide economic growth and, in reality, result in States engaging in economic warfare by moving businesses from one location to another both within and between States, with no significant economic benefit in the aggregate; and

Whereas, America's future in the global economy lies within its educational, industrial, technological, and research capabilities throughout the entire fifty States; and

Whereas, disarmament of wasteful programs can be achieved through a combination of new State and Federal policies; and

Whereas, States would be better off providing a less burdensome tax climate for all businesses and a quality educational system geared to providing an adequately trained and ready work force, support for research and development, and a quality transportation system, along with other high-quality traditional Government services; and

Whereas, efforts are currently under way in the United States Congress to identify and eliminate federally funded programs that are used by the States to escalate this economic warfare: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives urges the Congress of the United States to embrace and support efforts in the United States Congress such as H.R. 1842 and other legislative initiatives that will begin to mitigate this economic warfare: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Presiding Officer of each branch of the Congress, and to the members thereof from this Commonwealth.

POM-109. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 415

Whereas, the federal government distributed almost \$229 billion in grants to state and local governments in federal fiscal year 1995; and

Whereas, Virginia received approximately \$3.5 billion in federal grants in federal fiscal year 1995; and

Whereas, Virginia's receipt of federal grants on a per-capita basis is the lowest of any state in the country and has been for five consecutive years; and

Whereas, many federal grants are awarded using mathematical formulas that may be disadvantageous to the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, the United States General Accounting Office last prepared a catalogue of federal grant formulas in 1987; and

Whereas, an updated catalogue of federal grant formulas is vital for Virginia to better understand and address its receipt of federal grant moneys: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the Congress of the United States be urged to direct the General Accounting Office to update its 1987 catalogue of federal grant-in-aid formulas as soon as possible; and, be it

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates transmit copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the members of the Congressional Delegation of Virginia, and the Director of the Virginia Liaison Office in order that they may be apprised

of the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia in this matter.

POM-110. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 228

Whereas, the federal government was granted carefully limited powers by the states through the ratification of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States specifies that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people"; and

Whereas, the framers of the Constitution recognized that the separation of powers is essential in protecting the rights of the people and extends not only to the three branches of the federal government, but also to the relationship between the federal government and state governments; and

Whereas, the three branches of the federal government have by many actions usurped powers reserved by the Constitution of the United States to the states and the people, thus severely unbalancing the relationship between the federal government and the state governments; and

Whereas, the federal judiciary has not taken any action to control these unwarranted assumptions of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, less federal preemption means states can act as true laboratories of democracy, developing novel social and economic policies without intruding into the affairs of the rest of the nation; and

Whereas, in order to restore the balance of power between the federal government and state governments as intended by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, the federal government must carefully consider, and be accountable for, the constitutional boundaries of its jurisdiction; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the Congress of the United States be urged to enact legislation that would require Congress to cite the constitutional authority for all proposed laws; and, be it

Resolved further, That the enabling legislation enacted by Congress contain the following provisions:

1. To require Congress to state explicitly the extent to which the proposed section of any new law preempts any state, local, or tribal law, and if so, to provide the reasons for such preemptions;

2. To prohibit federal agencies from promulgating rules or regulations (i) that preempt or otherwise interfere with state and local powers without expressed statutory authority and (ii) that do not give states notice and an opportunity to be heard in the rule-making process; and

3. If clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States is cited as the constitutional authority for the proposed law, to require Congress to report a list of factual findings establishing a substantial nexus between the regulatory effect of the proposed law and interstate commerce; and, be it

Resolved finally, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members of the Congressional Delegation of Virginia in order that they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly in this matter.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 23, 1997, the following reports of committees were submitted on May 28, 1997:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 210. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam, the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, and the Compact of Free Association Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-22).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 819. A bill to designate the United States courthouse at 200 South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Martin V.B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. Res. 95. A resolution designating August 16, 1997, as "National Airborne Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 819. A bill to designate the United States courthouse at 200 South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Martin V.B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE MARTIN V.B. BOSTETTER, JR. UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE DESIGNATION ACT OF 1997

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today to designate the U.S. Bankruptcy Courthouse, at 200 S. Washington Street in Alexandria, VA the "Martin V.B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse."

I authored previous legislation which is now law, authorizing the transfer of the Albert V. Bryan U.S. Courthouse building name from 200 S. Washington Street to the new Alexandria U.S. Courthouse. Since that time the old Albert V. Bryan Courthouse has remained nameless, while still serving the U.S. Bankruptcy Court. I can think of no better person to name the bankruptcy court after than Chief Judge Bostetter given his long service to the bankruptcy court in Alexandria.

Chief Judge Bostetter is currently the Chief Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. He was appointed to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in 1959, and appointed Chief Judge on February 1, 1985. He has the longest tenure on the bench of any bankruptcy judge in the country, a record he will probably hold for sometime.