

However, a win-win proposal for all D.C. metropolitan residents is possible. It will create high-paying job opportunities for high-school graduates through improved skill training. It will provide the needed repairs to the D.C. school infrastructure. It will provide funds to improve schools and other area training institutions.

A recent report issued by the Greater Washington Board of Trade indicates that there are approximately 50,000 high-paying jobs requiring information technology skills in the Washington metropolitan area. These jobs pay on average \$40,000 a year. By filling these jobs the Board of Trade estimates an additional \$3.5 billion annually would be injected into the economy of what we call 'the golden crescent'—the Washington metropolitan region that stretches from Annapolis, Maryland to Winchester, Virginia.

But actually, this labor market shortage is a national problem. There are an estimated 190,000 information technology jobs going begging in the Nation for lack of skilled workers. Congress is presently trying to pass legislation to revamp our workforce training laws. We have at this time a prime opportunity to solve the D.C. metropolitan problem and provide a national model to help correct the serious national skill training deficiencies. I am introducing legislation today to accomplish this "win-win" structure.

If the Washington metropolitan area were to become a model for the rest of the country we could jump start the rest of the country in solving this serious national problem. And this could be done with no additional Federal cost. But, of course, there is a hitch.

My plan would require a 3-percent non-resident income tax on D.C. commuter wages. But remember, it would cost the commuters nothing because of laws requiring mutual offsetting tax credits. There would be an offset against the State income taxes of Maryland and Virginia. This would allow the commuter dollars to stay within the metropolitan region instead of going to Richmond and Annapolis with the hope of it coming back.

One percent of this new revenue would be used to repair the D.C. school infrastructure. Bonds could then be amortized for the \$2 billion needed. The other two percent would fund a trust overseen by metro-area school and business leaders to provide funding for regional skill training.

Benefits to the regional economy should more than offset any losses to the States. It is hard to argue against growing the local Maryland and Virginia metro-area economies by \$3.5 billion a year. This and future gains would more than offset the 1 percent going solely to D.C.

And finally, this bill results in hundreds of millions of dollars in savings to the Federal Government; hundreds of millions of dollars of help to the suburbs surrounding the capital; the repair of the D.C. school system and the

overall improvement of the regional school system; and potential revenue gains to Maryland and Virginia. Most importantly, it would make the congressional and administration plans sensible instead of senseless. We must not miss this opportunity.

By Mr. D'AMATO (by request):

S. 1071. A bill to facilitate the effective and efficient management of the homeless assistance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, including the merger of such programs into one performance fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

THE HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE AND  
MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1997

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, I introduce the Homelessness Assistance and Management Reform Act of 1997 at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 89

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 89, a bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals and their family members on the basis of genetic information, or a request for genetic services.

S. 484

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 484, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a pediatric research initiative.

S. 755

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 755, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the provisions of chapter 76 of that title (relating to missing persons) as in effect before the amendments made by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 and to make other improvements to that chapter.

S. 1067

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1067, a bill to prohibit United States military assistance and arms transfers to foreign governments that are undemocratic, do not adequately protect human rights, are engaged in acts of armed aggression, or are not fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 12

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON], the Senator from

New York [Mr. D'AMATO], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 12, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the collection of data on ancestry in the decennial census.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 39, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the German Government should expand and simplify its reparations system, provide reparations to Holocaust survivors in Eastern and Central Europe, and set up a fund to help cover the medical expenses of Holocaust survivors.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 43—URGING THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE TO PURSUE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROVISIONS WITH THE WTO

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. KERREY) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 43

Whereas the North American Free Trade Agreement (in this resolution, referred to as "the NAFTA") was intended to reduce trade barriers between Canada, Mexico and the United States;

Whereas the NAFTA represented an opportunity for corn farmers and refiners to increase exports of highly competitive United States corn and corn products;

Whereas Corn is the number one U.S. cash crop with a value of \$25,000,000,000;

Whereas U.S. corn refiners are highly efficient, provide over 10,000 non-farm jobs, and add over \$2,000,000 of value to the U.S. corn crop;

Whereas the Government of Mexico has initiated an antidumping investigation into imports of high fructose corn syrup from the United States which may violate the antidumping standards of the World Trade Organization;

Whereas On June 25, 1997, the Government of Mexico published a Preliminary Determination imposing very high antidumping duties on imports of United States high fructose corn syrup;

Whereas there has been concern that Mexico's initiation of the antidumping investigation was motivated by political pressure from the Mexican sugar industry rather than the merits of Mexico's antidumping law: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Government of Mexico should review carefully whether it properly initiated this antidumping investigation in conformity with the standards set forth in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Antidumping, and should terminate this investigation immediately;

(2) if the United States Trade Representative considers that Mexico initiated this antidumping investigation in violation of World Trade Organization standards, and if the Government of Mexico does not terminate the antidumping investigation, then the United States Trade Representative should

immediately undertake appropriate measures, including actions pursuant to the dispute settlement provisions of the World Trade Organization.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, July 25, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent of behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee Special Investigation to meet on Friday, July 25, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on campaign financing issues.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. HAGEL. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a hearing on pending legislation on July 25, 1997, at 10 a.m., in room 418 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### SUPPORT OF THE MCCAIN/KYL INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION AMENDMENT

• Mr. KYL. Mr. President, last year, the Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously passed an amendment I sponsored to the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act that requires incoming immigrants to be immunized before they enter the United States.

The amendment makes public health sense. Between 800,000 and 1 million individuals emigrate from their home country to the United States every year. And, the Department of Health and Human Services has made immunization of the U.S. population against vaccine-preventable diseases one of its top health priorities. But before the passage of last year's Immigration Act, there was no Federal policy with regard to the immunization of foreign nationals seeking permanent residency in the United States. With passage of the Immigration Reform Act, we can be assured that incoming immigrants will be immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases.

There are special circumstances, however, when requiring an immigrant to be immunized in his or her home country before traveling to the United States doesn't make sense. The law allows the Attorney General the authority to waive the immunization requirement whenever the requirement "would not be medically appropriate"

or when such immunizations "would be contrary to the alien's religious or moral convictions."

So, the Attorney General has complete authority to waive the immunization requirement. Some House and Senate offices, however, including mine, have heard from representatives of the international adoption community about the difficulties this requirement has caused for such parents and their children.

To address this issue, Senator MCCAIN and I offer this amendment to instruct the Attorney General "to exercise the waiver authority provided for in subsection (g)(2)(B) for any alien applying for an IR3 or IR4 category visa." That is, for any orphan in another country who is to be adopted by a U.S. citizen.

I have heard from adoptive parents and agencies in Arizona about the unique difficulties the immunization requirement is creating for some adoptive parents and their babies and young children. Their unique concerns focus on a number of issues, including:

Unavailable background Records: Children from orphanages, which comprise over 50 percent of international adoptions, often do not have health records on which to base recommendations for vaccinations.

Immunocompromised children: According to medical professionals, many children who have lived in orphanages exhibit significant immune defects. These immunocompromised children should not receive certain immunizations. Requiring such immunizations could cause the child to acquire the very disease the immunization is supposed to prevent.

The exact age of the child is unknown and, therefore, some children could be forced to receive age-inappropriate immunizations.

The adoptive parents often have limited time and resources to travel to the adoptee's home country. Forcing the child to undergo as many as five immunizations at one time, in order to reduce the amount of time and money a parent must spend in the child's home country, will drive up the cost of the adoption.

There is a danger that unsterile or reconstituted needles, or substandard immunizations, may be used to vaccinate children in some orphanages in some countries.

It is also important to ensure that any immigrant who has received a waiver be immunized once he or she has arrived in the United States. The McCain/Kyl amendment requires the Attorney General and Secretaries of HHS and State to report back in 6 months on how to establish an enforcement program to ensure that immigrants who receive waivers be immunized once they arrive in the United States. The enforcement program would not apply to immunizations that would not be medically appropriate in the foreign country or the United States or would be contrary to the alien's religious or moral convictions.

On July 22, 23 of my colleagues, including Senators ABRAHAM, KENNEDY, ALLARD, ASHCROFT, COATS, CONRAD, CRAIG, D'AMATO, DEWINE, DODD, DORGAN, DURBIN, FRIST, GRASSLEY, HUTCHINSON, INOUE, KOHL, LANDRIEU, MCCAIN, MOYNIHAN, ROBB, GORDON SMITH, and SNOWE joined me in sending a letter to Attorney General Reno urging her to generously use her authority to provide waivers from the immunization requirement for these babies and children awaiting adoption. I am pleased that the Senate has adopted this timely amendment. •

##### DARRELL COLSON, HOOSIER HERO

• Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of a true Hoosier hero, Mr. Darrell Colson of Indianapolis. On July 15, 1997, Mr. Colson performed a heroic act. While getting ready to leave his apartment complex pool, he noticed that his neighbor, Orian Williams, who moments earlier was swimming laps, was now drowning at the bottom of the pool. After an attempt by Kim Williams, his fiancé, to rescue the young woman, Mr. Colson dove into the water and pulled Ms. Williams to safety. Once he was able to remove her from the water, Darrell Colson and Kim Williams performed CPR until the rescue team arrived. Orian Williams, who by then was in a coma, was rushed to a nearby community hospital where she regained consciousness after receiving medical treatment.

This is a remarkable act, by a remarkable individual. However, what makes Ms. Williams' rescue truly amazing is that Mr. Colson is a paraplegic. Four years ago, Mr. Colson suffered a tragic accident when he fell 40 feet from a tree; he is now confined to a wheelchair. To save Ms. Williams, Darrell Colson maneuvered his wheelchair to the pool, dove in, held onto her with one arm and used the other to swim her to the surface. Despite his condition, Mr. Colson found the courage to risk his own life for a fellow human being. Mr. Colson may not think of himself as special, but he is a hero to both Orian Williams and to all of us who look to his selfless example for inspiration.

I initiated the Hoosier Hero program in 1991 to recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to Indiana life, while at the same time serving as an inspirational example to the entire Nation. I cannot think of a more inspirational display of courage than saving the life of another individual. Last week, Mr. President, I was pleased to officially recognize Mr. Colson as a true Hoosier hero and awarded him a Hoosier Hero plaque.

Mr. Colson never expected to save a life that day while he was relaxing at the pool. Yet, he demonstrated how we all need to be prepared if we are called upon to help others.

Today I ask that my colleagues join me in commending Darrell Colson,