

program, the food stamp program, and the medicaid program that were allocated to the AFDC program; and

“(B) the annualized amount the State would have received under section 403(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(3) (as so in effect)), section 1903(a)(7) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(a)(7) (as so in effect)), and subsection (a) of this section (as so in effect), for administrative costs common to determining the eligibility of individuals, families, and households eligible or applying for the AFDC program and the food stamp program, the AFDC program and the medicaid program, and the AFDC program, the food stamp program, and the medicaid program, if those costs had been allocated equally among such programs for which the individual, family, or household was eligible or applied for.

“(3) REDUCTION IN PAYMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, effective for each of fiscal years 1998 through 2002, the Secretary shall reduce, for each fiscal year, the amount paid under subsection (a) to each State by an amount equal to the amount determined for the food stamp program under paragraph (2)(B).

“(4) DETERMINATIONS NOT SUBJECT TO REVIEW.—The determinations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under paragraph (2) shall be final and not subject to administrative or judicial review.

“(5) ALLOCATION OF COMMON ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—In allocating administrative costs common to determining the eligibility of individuals, families, and households eligible or applying for 2 or more State-administered public benefit programs, the head of a Federal agency may require States to allocate the costs among the programs.”.

(b) MEALS FOR CHILDREN OF WORKING FAMILIES.—

(1) GRANTS FOR LOW-INCOME AREAS.—Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) LOW-INCOME AREA GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) ELIGIBLE SCHOOL.—The term ‘eligible school’ means a school—

“(i) attended by children, a significant percentage of whom are members of low-income families, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii)(I) as used with respect to a school breakfast program, that agrees to operate the school breakfast program established or expanded with the assistance provided under this subsection for a period of not less than 3 years; and

“(II) as used with respect to a summer food service program for children, that agrees to operate the summer food service program for children established or expanded with the assistance provided under this subsection for a period of not less than 3 years.

“(B) SERVICE INSTITUTION.—The term ‘service institution’ means an institution or organization described in paragraph (1)(B) or (7) of section 13(a) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1761(a)).

“(C) SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN.—The term ‘summer food service program for children’ means a program authorized by section 13 of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1761).

“(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a program under this subsection to be known as the ‘Low-Income Area Grant Program’ (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Program’) to assist eligible schools and service institutions through grants to initiate or expand programs under the school breakfast program and the summer food service program for children.

“(3) PAYMENTS.—

“(A) APPROPRIATION.—Out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the Secretary \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and each fiscal year thereafter.

“(B) ENTITLEMENT TO FUNDS.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive the funds made available under subparagraph (A) and shall accept the funds.

“(C) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall use the funds made available under subparagraph (A) to make payments under the Program—

“(i) in the case of the school breakfast program, to school food authorities for eligible schools; and

“(ii) in the case of the summer food service program for children, to service institutions.

“(D) INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.—The Secretary may expend less than the amount described in subparagraph (A) for a fiscal year to the extent that there is an insufficient number of suitable applicants to initiate or expand programs under this subsection for the fiscal year.

“(4) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall make payments under the Program on a competitive basis and in the following order of priority (subject to the other provisions of this subsection) to:

“(A) School food authorities for eligible schools to assist the schools with non-recurring expenses incurred in—

“(i) initiating a school breakfast program under this section; or

“(ii) expanding a school breakfast program.

“(B) Service institutions to assist the institutions with nonrecurring expenses incurred in—

“(i) initiating a summer food service program for children; or

“(ii) expanding a summer food service program for children.

“(5) PAYMENTS ADDITIONAL.—Payments under the Program shall be in addition to payments under subsection (b) of this section and section 13 of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1761).

“(6) PREFERENCES.—Consistent with paragraph (4), in making payments under the Program for any fiscal year to initiate or expand school breakfast programs or summer food service programs for children, the Secretary shall provide a preference to a school food authority for an eligible school or service institution that—

“(A) in the case of a summer food service program for children, is a public or private nonprofit school food authority;

“(B) has significant public or private resources that will be used to carry out the initiation or expansion of the programs during the year;

“(C) serves an unmet need among low-income children, as determined by the Secretary; or

“(D) is not operating a school breakfast program or summer food service program for children, as appropriate.

“(7) RECOVERY AND REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall act in a timely manner to recover and reallocate to other school food authorities for eligible schools or service institutions any amounts under the Program that are not expended within a reasonable period (as determined by the Secretary).

“(8) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—Expenditures of funds from State, local, and private sources for the maintenance of the school breakfast program and the summer food service program for children shall not be diminished as a result of payments received under the Program.”.

(2) MEALS AND SUPPLEMENTS.—Section 13(b)(2) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1761(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively;

(B) by striking “(2) Any service” and inserting the following:

“(2) MEALS AND SUPPLEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any service”;

(C) by striking “3 meals, or 2 meals and 1 supplement,” and inserting “4 meals”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) CAMPS AND MIGRANT PROGRAMS.—A camp or migrant program may serve a breakfast, a lunch, a supper, and meal supplements.”.

(3) NUMBER OF MEALS AND SUPPLEMENTS.—Section 17(f)(2) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766(f)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) NUMBER OF MEALS AND SUPPLEMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), no reimbursement may be made to any institution under this paragraph, or to a family or group day care home sponsoring organization under paragraph (3), for more than 2 meals and 1 supplement per day per child.

“(ii) CHILD CARE.—A reimbursement may be made to an institution under this paragraph (but not a family or group day care home sponsoring organization) for 2 meals and 2 supplements, or 3 meals and 1 supplement, per day per child for children that are maintained in a child care setting for 8 or more hours per day.”.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraphs (2) and (3) take effect on September 1, 1998.

(c) INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE.—Section 26(d) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769g(d)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “\$150,000” and all that follows through “1998” and inserting “\$150,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$185,000 for each of fiscal years 1998 through 2002”.

(d) FOOD STAMP ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN INDIANS.—

(1) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN INDIANS.—Section 402(a)(2)(G) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)(2)(G)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “SSI EXCEPTION” and inserting “EXCEPTION”; and

(B) by striking “program defined in paragraph (3)(A) (relating to the supplemental security income program)” and inserting “specified Federal programs described in paragraph (3)”.

(2) BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN INDIANS.—Section 403(d) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613(d)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “SSI AND MEDICAID”; and

(B) by striking “(a)(3)(A)” and inserting “(a)(3)”.

SEC. 502. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4(g) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714b(g)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “\$275,000,000” and inserting “\$193,000,000”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect on October 1, 1997.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session

to consider the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: Nos. 276, 280, 283, 284 and 285.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nominations appear in the RECORD, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations were considered and confirmed as follows:

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON  
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Harold C. Pachios, of Maine, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 1999.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON  
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Paula Dobriansky, of Maryland, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 1998.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

R. Nicholas Burns, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece.

Tom McDonald, of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Mark Robert Parris, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Turkey.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER  
30, 1997

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Thursday, October 30. I further ask that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session for the consideration of Calendar No. 324, Judge Siragusa, of New York, and the time between then and 10:30 a.m. be equally divided between the chairman and ranking member.

I further ask consent that at 10:30 the Senate proceed to vote on the confirmation of the nomination, and immediately following that vote the notification of the President, and upon resumption of legislative session there be a period of morning business until the hour of 12 noon with Senators to speak up to 5 minutes each with the following exceptions:

Senator THOMAS for up to 30 minutes; Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, for up to 30 minutes.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 12 noon the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 1292 regarding the line-item veto matter.

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

MEASURE PLACED ON THE  
CALENDAR—S. 1173

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1173 be placed back on the calendar.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, tomorrow, following the 10:30 vote, there will be a period of morning business until 12 noon.

The Senate will begin consideration of S. 1292, a bill disapproving the cancellations transmitted by the President on October 6. The measure has a 10-hour statutory time limitation. However, it is the hope of the majority leader that much of that time may be yielded.

The Senate may also consider and complete action on any or all of the following items: the District of Columbia appropriations bill, the FDA reform conference report, the Amtrak strike resolution, the intelligence authorization conference report, and any additional legislation or executive items that can be cleared.

I also remind all Senators that under rule XXII they have until 1 p.m. on Thursday in order to file timely amendments to H.R. 2646, the A-plus education savings account bill.

Needless to say, all Senators should expect rollcall votes throughout Thursday's session of the Senate.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator LEVIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Chair and my good friend from Vermont.

NATO ENLARGEMENT

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I rise this evening to discuss an issue that relates to NATO enlargement that I believe merits careful consideration by the Senate at this early stage of the ratification process.

Enlargement of the Alliance is based upon Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty, also known as the Washington

Treaty, which states in pertinent part as follows:

The parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this treaty.

So Article 10 sets up two conditions for Alliance membership. One, to further the principles of the Treaty, and, two, to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area.

Madam President, the principal focus of the Senate and expert commentators thus far has been to examine whether the accession of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic will contribute to European security. That is the second condition. And that is surely an appropriate focus.

For instance, one of my first concerns was the impact that these additions would have on democratization and movement to a market economy in Russia, which I believe has a major bearing on European security. Those concerns have been greatly ameliorated by the NATO-Russia Founding Act and other NATO initiatives. But we also need to be aware of the other condition of Article 10; namely, to further the principles of the Washington Treaty.

Now, those principles are summed up in the preamble which reads as follows:

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principle of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security.

Those are the principles in the preamble to the NATO Treaty.

In the April 23 testimony of Secretary of State Albright and Secretary of Defense Cohen before the Armed Services Committee that kicked off the Senate ratification process, my first question to Secretary Albright dealt with this issue. I asked her to list the criteria which will be applied in judging the applications for membership of the various countries.

Secretary Albright responded as follows:

Senator LEVIN, what we are doing is looking at a general set of criteria that fit into some of the comments that I made in my statement, as did Secretary Cohen. That is, we are interested in countries, first of all, that can be active contributors to the Alliance. This is not a way of just trying to give gifts to countries. This is the world's strongest military alliance, and members have to be capable of pulling their weight in it.

And she continued:

We are looking at democracies, at free market systems. We are looking at the way that countries treat their minorities, their attitude toward human rights. We are looking to make sure that there is civilian control over the military, generally looking at