

H.R. 3811. An act to establish felony violations for the failure to pay legal child support obligations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 255. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

H. Con. Res. 262. Concurrent resolution authorizing the 1998 District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run to be run through the Capitol Grounds.

H. Con. Res. 263. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the seventeenth annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, with amendments, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1605. An act to establish a matching grant program to help States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement officers.

The message also announced that the House has disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 629) to grant the consent of Congress to the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact, and asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. HALL of Texas, as the managers of the conference on the part of the Houses.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276d, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the House to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, in addition to Mr. HOUGHTON of New York, Chairman, appointed on April 27, 1998: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. CRANE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SHAW, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. UPTON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. DANNER.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2217. An act to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of FERC Project Number 9248 in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2841. An act to extend the time required for the construction of a hydroelectric project; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2886. An act to provide for a demonstration project in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, under which a private contractor will perform multiple resource management activities for that unit of the National Forest System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3723. An act to authorize funds for the payment of salaries and expenses of the Pat-

ent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Pursuant to the order of today, May 13, 1998, the following bill was ordered referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. 1415. A bill to reform and restructure the processes by which tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed, to prevent the use of tobacco products by minors, to redress the adverse health effects of tobacco use, and for other purposes; ordered, referred to the Committee on Finance until 9:00 pm on Thursday, May 14, 1998 to report or be discharged.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the first and second times, and placed on the Calendar:

H.R. 1021. An act to provide for a land exchange involving certain National Forest Systems lands within the Routt National Forest in the State of Colorado.

H.R. 3811. An act to establish felony violations for the failure to pay legal child support obligations, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-391. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 163

Whereas, Federal departments such as the Environmental Protection Agency have sought to implement strict standards on American farmers regarding pesticide use; and

Whereas, Certain nations allow the use of pesticides that are prohibited for use by American farmers and the export to the United States of agricultural products growth with the assistance of these pesticides; and

Whereas, This provides an unfair advantage to other nations and their citizens over American farmers and American agricultural workers who depend on this productivity for their livelihood; and

Whereas, The United States' agriculture is a vital industry to the nation's economy and quality of life; and

Whereas, Protecting our citizens by proven science and policy is of paramount importance to American citizens; and

Whereas, No nation should be allowed to export items into our nation using methods such as certain pesticides that the government of the United States prohibits its own farmers from using based on debatable claims of health and environmental concerns; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to prohibit the importation of agricultural and other food items from nations that do not have the same requirements, standards, and restrictions on allowable pesticides and chemicals used in the production, preservation, and growth of the products in future trade agreements; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-392. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, although we believe that the United States should retain its position as the strongest military Nation in the world, we also believe that the security of our Nation is dependent fundamentally not on military might, but on the well-being and vitality of our citizens; and

Whereas, programs which sustain and improve the health, education, and affordable housing, environmental protection, and safety of our citizens are being transferred from the Federal to the State governments; and

Whereas, the funds being provided by the Federal Government to the States are insufficient to fulfill these responsibilities; and

Whereas, the seven countries currently identified as our potential adversaries have a combined military budget of 15 billion dollars, while the United States military budget for 1997 is 265 billion dollars; and

Whereas, the United States military budget remains at cold war levels and contains: 114 billion dollars not requested by the Pentagon, 25 billion dollars for 10,000 nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, and 40 billion dollars in excess and what many former military leaders and leading executives consider sufficient; and

Whereas, current Pentagon spending outweighs all military threats, and creates fewer jobs than increased spending on domestic programs would deliver; and

Whereas, shifting funds from the military to repairing our infrastructure would dramatically improve the lives of our citizens and strengthen our ability to complete successfully in the world market; and

Whereas, sufficient amounts of money need to be redirected from the military budget to the several States so that the States can meet the critical needs of rebuilding communities and inner cities, repairing schools, educating children, reducing hunger, providing housing, improving transportation, protecting the environment, and obtaining a decent level of health care and safety for all of our citizens, thereby increasing fundamentally our security and well-being; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Senate memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to shift sufficient funds from the military to the States for the improvement of the lives of citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the clerk of the Senate to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officers of each branch of Congress and the Members thereof from this commonwealth.

POM-393. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, in August of 1996, the United States Congress enacted the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, so-called; and

Whereas, Congress in said act forbade use of Federal funds to provide SSI benefits and food stamp benefits for financially needy immigrants lawfully residing in the United States; and

Whereas, legal immigrants pay taxes and contribute in many ways to the productivity and vitality of our communities; and

Whereas, the United States was founded and built by immigrants; and

Whereas, Congress should be applauded for the restoration of SSI benefits for legal immigrants through passage of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997; and

Whereas, Congress must continue in this effort by resolving to restore its financial responsibility in the Food Stamp Benefits Program as the present situation imposes a financial burden on the States and needy residents of the States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives respectfully requests that the President and the Congress of the United States restore to the States the authority to provide federally funded food stamp benefits to needy, lawful residents of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives respectfully requests that the President and the Congress of the United States restore to the Commonwealth adequate Federal funding to allow for the provision of food stamp benefits for financially needy immigrants lawfully residing in this Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the clerk of the House of Representatives to the President of the United States of America, the Presiding Officer of each branch of the United States Congress and each Member of the Massachusetts congressional delegation.

POM-394. A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Yuba, California relative to Beale Air Force Base; to the Committee on Armed Services.

POM-395. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 52

Whereas, on the night of July 17, 1944, two transport vessels loading ammunition at the Port Chicago naval base on the Sacramento River in California were suddenly engulfed in a gigantic explosion, the incredible blast of which wrecked the naval base and heavily damaged the town of Port Chicago, located 1.5 miles away; and

Whereas, everyone on the pier and aboard the two ships was killed instantly—some 320 American naval personnel, 200 of whom were Black enlisted men; and another 390 military and civilian personnel were injured, including 226 Black enlisted men; and

Whereas, the two ships and the large loading pier were totally annihilated and an estimated \$12,000,000 in property damage was caused by the huge blast; and

Whereas, this single, stunning disaster accounted for nearly one-fifth of all Black naval casualties during the whole of World War II; and

Whereas, the specific cause of the explosion was never officially established by a Court of Inquiry, in effect clearing the officers-in-charge of any responsibility for the disaster and insofar as any human cause was invoked, laid the burden of blame on the shoulders of the Black enlisted men who died in the explosion; and

Whereas, following the incident, many of the surviving Black sailors were transferred to nearby Camp Shoemaker where they remained until July 31, when two of the divisions were transferred to naval barracks in Vallejo near Mare Island; another division, which was also at Camp Shoemaker until July 31, returned to Port Chicago to help with the cleaning up and rebuilding of the base; and

Whereas, many of these men were in a state of shock, troubled by the vivid memory of the horrible explosion; however, they were provided no psychiatric counseling or medical screening, except for those who were obviously physically injured; none of the men,

even those who had been hospitalized with injuries, was granted survivor leaves to visit their families before being reassigned to regular duties; and none of these survivors was called to testify at the Court of Inquiry; and

Whereas, Captain Merrill T. Kline, Officer-in-Charge of Port Chicago, issued a statement praising the African American enlisted men and stating that "the men displayed creditable coolness and bravery under those emergency conditions"; and

Whereas, after the disaster, white sailors were given 30 days' leave to visit their families—according to survivors, this was the standard for soldiers involved in a disaster—while only African American sailors were ordered back to work the next day to clean and remove human remains; and

Whereas, after the disaster, the preparation of Mare Island for the arrival of African American sailors included moving the barracks of white sailors away from the loading area in order to be clear of the ships being loaded in case of another explosion; and

Whereas, the survivors and new personnel who later were ordered to return to loading ammunition expressed their opposition, citing the possibility of another explosion; the first confrontation occurred on August 9 when 328 men from three divisions were ordered out to the loading pier; the great majority of the men balked, and eventually 258 were arrested and confined for three days on a large barge tied to the pier; and

Whereas, fifty of these men were selected as the ring-leaders and charged with mutiny, and on October 24, 1944, after only 80 minutes of a military court, all 50 men were found guilty of mutiny—10 were sentenced to 15 years in prison, 24 sentenced to 12 years, 11 sentenced to 10 years, and five sentenced to eight years; and all were to be dishonorably discharged from the Navy; and

Whereas, after a massive outcry the next year, in January 1946, 47 of the Port Chicago men were released from prison and "exiled" for one year overseas before returning to their families; and

Whereas, in a 1994 investigation, the United States Navy stated that "there is no doubt that racial prejudice was responsible for the posting of only African American enlisted personnel to loading divisions at Port Chicago"; and

Whereas, in the 1994 investigation, the United States Navy, prompted by Members of Congress, admitted that the routine assignment of only African American enlisted personnel to manual labor was clearly motivated by race; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to act to vindicate the sailors unjustly blamed for, and the sailors convicted of mutiny following, the Port Chicago disaster, and to rectify any mistreatment by the military of those sailors; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-396. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania relative to Federal credit unions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM-397. A resolution adopted by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee relative to the Department of Energy Laboratory for Comparative and Functional Genomics in Oak Ridge (TN); to

the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-398. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 98-1018

Whereas, the Internet is a massive global network spanning local government, state, and international borders; and

Whereas, transmissions over the Internet are made through packet-switching, a process that makes it not only impossible to determine with any degree of certainty the precise geographic route or endpoints of specific Internet transmissions but infeasible to separate interstate from intrastate Internet transmissions or domestic from foreign transmissions; and

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that state taxation of companies operating outside the borders of the state is constitutional only if there is a substantial connection between the state and the company and the tax is fairly apportioned, does not discriminate against interstate commerce, and is fairly related to services provided by the state; and

Whereas, the tax laws and regulations of local governments, state governments, and the federal government were established long before the Internet or interactive computer services became available; and

Whereas, taxation of Internet transmissions by local, state, and federal governments without a thorough understanding of the impact such taxation would have on Internet users and providers could have unintentional and unpredictable consequences and may be unconstitutional if it does not meet the tests set forth by the United States Supreme Court; and

Whereas, the United States Congress is being asked to consider federal legislation that would establish a national policy on the taxation of the Internet and other interactive computer services; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein: That the Colorado General Assembly does not support at this time any Congressional action that would establish a national policy expanding taxation of the Internet and other interactive computer services; *be it further*

Resolved, That the Colorado General Assembly endorses a moratorium on taxation of the internet and interactive computer services until the impact of such taxation can be thoroughly studied and evaluated; *be it further*

Resolved, That the Colorado General Assembly encourages Congress to establish or appoint a consultative group to study, evaluate, and report back to Congress on the impact of any taxation on the use of the Internet and other interactive computer services and the users of those services; *be it further*

Resolved, That any consultative group established or appointed by Congress should include state and local governments, consumer and business groups, and other groups and individuals that may be impacted by a national policy on the taxation of the internet and other interactive computer services; *be it further*

Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, Governor Roy Romer, the National Governors' Association, and each member of the Colorado Congressional Delegation.

POM-399. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

RESOLUTION NO. 6

Whereas, the Aircraft Repair Station Safety Act of 1997 would provide for more stringent standards for certification of foreign repair stations by the Federal Aviation Administration and would revoke the certification of any repair facility that knowingly uses defective parts; and

Whereas, the Aircraft Repair Station Safety Act of 1997 would require all maintenance facilities, whether domestic or foreign, to adhere to the same safety and operating procedures; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota. That it urges the President and Congress of the United States to enact the Aircraft Repair Station Safety Act of 1997; be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the chair of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the chair of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

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. THOMPSON (for himself and Mr. GLENN):

S. 2071. A bill to extend a quarterly financial report program administered by the Secretary of Commerce; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. FRIST):

S. 2072. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the global competitiveness of United States businesses by permanently extending the research credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. ABRAHAM):

S. 2073. A bill to authorize appropriations for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELLSTONE:

S. 2074. A bill to guarantee for all Americans quality, affordable, and comprehensive health care coverage; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. 2075. A bill to provide for expedited review of executive privilege claims and to improve efficiency of independent counsel investigations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2076. A bill to provide reporting requirements for the assertion of executive privilege, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 2077. A bill to maximize the national security of the United States and minimize the cost by providing for increased use of the capabilities of the National Guard and other reserve components of the United States; to improve the readiness of the reserve components; to ensure that adequate resources are provided for the reserve components; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KERREY, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. ALLARD):

S. 2078. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 230. A resolution to authorize the production of records by the Select Committee on Intelligence; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. FRIST):

S. 2072. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the global competitiveness of United States businesses by permanently extending the research credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

RESEARCH TAX CREDIT LEGISLATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, advanced technologies drive a significant part of our nation's economic strength. Our economy and our wonderful standard of living depend on a constant influx of new technologies, processes, and products from our industries.

Many countries can provide labor at lower costs than the United States. As any new product matures, competitors using overseas labor can frequently find a way to undercut our production prices. We maintain our lead by constantly improving our products through encouragement of innovation.

The majority of new products require industrial research and development to reach the market stage. I want to encourage that research and development to create new products to ensure that our factories stay busy and that our workforce stays fully employed at high salaried jobs. I want more of our large multi-national companies to select the United States as the location for their R&D. R&D done here creates American jobs. And frequently the benefits of R&D in one area apply in another area; I want those spin-off benefits in this country, too.

The federal government has used the Research Tax Credit to encourage companies to perform research. But many studies document that the present form of this Tax Credit is not providing as much stimulation to industrial R&D as it could. Today, I introduce legislation to improve the Research Tax Credit.

The single most important change I'm proposing in the Research Tax Credit is to make it permanent. The credit has never been permanent, since Congress created it in 1981. Many stud-

ies point out that the temporary nature of the Credit has prevented companies from building careful research strategies. A recent study by Coopers and Lybrand claimed a \$41 billion stimulus for the economy by 2010, with \$13 billion added to the economy's productive capacity by 2010. Many of my Senate colleagues have endorsed legislation that includes this critical action, more than twenty at last count.

My legislative proposal goes further. The current Credit references a company's research intensity back to their level in the 1984-88 time period. That time period is too outdated to meet today's dynamic market conditions. Many companies now are operating in dramatically different markets, many with totally new product lines. My legislation allows a company to choose a four year period in the last ten years that best matches their own needs. This allows companies to tailor and optimize research strategies to match current market conditions.

The current approach has a provision that severely restricts the ability of many start-up companies to benefit from the full impact of the Credit. Recent analysis shows that 5 out of 6 start-up companies receive reduced benefits because of a provision that limits their allowable increase in research expenditures to half of their current expenditures. I'm concerned when start-up companies aren't receiving full benefit from this Credit. These are just the companies that tend to drive the innovative cycle in this country, they are the ones that frequently bring out the newest leading-edge products. My legislation allows start up companies for their first ten years to take full credit for their increases in research costs.

My legislation addresses several other shortcomings in the current Credit. Now there is a Basic Research Credit" allowed, but rarely used. It is defined to include only research with "no commercial interest." Now, I don't know too many companies that want to support—much less admit to their stockholders that they are supporting—research with no commercial interest. The idea of this clause was to encourage support of long term research; the kind that benefits far more than just the next product improvement. This is the kind of research that can enable a whole new product or service. We need to encourage this long term research. My legislation adds an incentive for this type of research by including any research that is done for a consortium of U.S. companies or any research that is destined for open literature publication. These two additions will include a lot more long term research that has future product applications. I've also allowed this credit to apply to research done in national labs, so companies can select the best source of research for any particular project.

And finally my legislation recognizes the importance of encouraging companies to use research capabilities wherever they exist in the country, whether