

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER
COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-4876. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals dated May 13, 1998; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to the Committee on Finance, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4877. A communication from the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Post Bankruptcy Loan Servicing Notices" (RIN0560-AE62) received on May 7, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4878. A communication from the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Combinations for Tobacco Allotments and Quotas" (RIN0560-AF14) received on May 13, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4879. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pine Shoot Beetle; Quarantined Areas" (Docket 97-100-2) received on May 7, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4880. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Mediterranean Fruit Fly; Addition to the Quarantined Area" (Docket 97-056-11) received on May 13, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4881. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Gypsy Moth Generally Infested Areas" (Docket 98-025-1) received on May 13, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4882. A communication from the Deputy Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding the sale and disposal of national forest timber (RIN0596-AB41) received on May 11, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4883. A communication from the General Counsel of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Investment and Deposit Activities; Corporate Credit Unions" received on May 7, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4884. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Implemen-

tation of the Privacy Act of 1974" (RIN2550-AA05) received on May 13, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4885. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, three reports concerning direct spending or receipts legislation within seven days of enactment dated May 6, 1998; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-4886. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Lipase Enzyme Preparation From *Rhizopus Niveus*; Affirmation of GRAS Status as a Direct Food Ingredient" (Docket 90G-0412) received on May 7, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-4887. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits" received on May 13, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-4888. A communication from the Chief of the Programs and Legislation Division of the Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a cost comparison of the Personal Development functions at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4889. A communication from the Chief of the Programs and Legislation Division of the Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a cost comparison of the Cadet Subsistence functions at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4890. A communication from the Chief of the Programs and Legislation Division of the Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a cost comparison of Civil Engineering functions at Cheyenne Mountain Air Station, Colorado; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4891. A communication from the Chief of the Programs and Legislation Division of the Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a cost comparison of the Logistics functions at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4892. A communication from the Secretary of the Panama Canal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Tolls for Use of Canal; Rules for Measurement of Vessels" (RIN3207-AA45) received on May 11, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4893. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on proposed obligations for weapons destruction and non-proliferation in the former Soviet Union; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4894. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Reserve component equipment and military construction requirements not included in a fiscal year's budget request; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4895. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Electronic Funds Transfer" received on May

13, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4896. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's annual report for calendar year 1997; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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-421. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 141

Whereas, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, Public Law 104-193, bars legal, noncitizen immigrants from receiving assistance under the federal Food Stamp Program; and

Whereas, food stamp eligibility is barred until legal immigrants become citizens, can demonstrate forty qualifying quarters of work in the United States, or meet five-year or military exemptions; and

Whereas, immigrants who lost their food stamp benefits under PRWORA are legal immigrants, residing in the United States under one of several immigration provisions that permit noncitizens to reside in this country permanently; and

Whereas, with most immigrant households that lost benefits, at least one child is a United States citizen; and

Whereas, a large proportion of the legal immigrants who lost food stamp benefits were the most vulnerable, including children, the elderly, and disabled; and

Whereas, between August 1996 and July 1997, the number of immigrants in Hawaii receiving assistance decreased from 10,332 to 2,285 individuals, a decrease of 8,047 individuals; and

Whereas, based on an average household size of 2.4 individuals, the Hawaii State Department of Human Services estimates that there are approximately 2,900 fewer immigrant families receiving food stamp assistance; and

Whereas, last year's Balanced Budget Act began to restore other types of benefits to legal immigrants, such as disability payments and indigent health care to disabled legal immigrants who were in this country in 1996; and

Whereas, progress towards restoring the nutritional safety net to some of the most vulnerable groups of legal immigrants must be continued to make it possible for all working families to meet the responsibilities of health and economic self-sufficiency; and

Whereas, the Clinton Administration, as a part of its 1999 budget proposal, will propose to restore federal food stamp benefits to 730,000 legal immigrants who lost their benefits as a result of PRWORA; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1998, the Senate concurring. That the United States Congress is strongly urged to restore food stamp benefits to legal, noncitizen immigrants who have been denied participation in the federal Food Stamp Program due to Public Law 104-193, PRWORA; and be it

Further resolved That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted

to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and Hawaii's Congressional Delegation.

POM-422. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 43

Whereas, a strong and viable agricultural industry is vital to Hawaii's economic base; and

Whereas, as many as twenty-four new alien species are introduced into the State each year, placing a dire threat on Hawaii's environment and agriculture industry; and

Whereas, the cost to the State to eradicate or mitigate the harmful effects of these alien species would be monumental; and

Whereas, vegetables and fruits can carry salmonella if they are tainted by sewage water or unclean hands; and

Whereas, *E. coli* has been found on lettuce; and

Whereas, in 1996, Guatemalan raspberries that were contaminated with the parasite *Cyclospora cayetanensis* resulted in a rash of poisoning that sickened thousands of people in twenty-nine states; and

Whereas, this outbreak occurred again in 1997; and

Whereas, the U.S. Federal Drug Agency (FDA) has seven hundred inspectors and lab personnel to monitor fifty-three thousand food processing plants in the U.S. and all imported fresh and processed produce; and

Whereas, plant inspections have decreased from one inspection every three to five years in 1992, to one inspection every ten years today; and

Whereas, of the nearly two-thirds of all winter produce eaten in the U.S., about six hundred million servings comes into the U.S. through the Nogales, Arizona, checkpoint each day; and

Whereas, about seventy percent of the trucks go through the Nogales entry gates without any inspection of the cargo; and

Whereas, although the FDA is the agency that is primarily responsible for food safety, its purview is mostly limited to testing for excessive pesticide residue and cursory random examination of about thirty percent of the trucks coming through Nogales, of which samples are taken from about three percent of the trucks; and

Whereas, the FDA has no on-the-spot testing for pathogens such as *cyclospora*, *cryptosporidia*, or *E. coli*, which are all linked to food borne illnesses; and

Whereas, globalization of the food marketplace is exposing some consumers to a host of strange microbes, and therefore, legislation has been introduced in Congress to create a billion-dollar-a-year Food Safety Administration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1998, the Senate concurring. That Congress is urged to require that the importation of all agricultural products into Hawaii have a designation of country or origin and a certification of inspection based on United States Department of Agriculture standards to verify that each imported product has passed all U.S. health and agricultural requirements; and be it

Further resolved, That Congress support the creation of a federal Food Safety Administration; and be it

Further resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United

States House of Representatives, Hawaii's Congressional Delegation, and the Governor.

POM-423. A resolution adopted by the Mayor and City Council of the City of LaFollette, Tennessee relative to postal services; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

POM-424. A petition from the Demographer of the State of Michigan relative to the year 2000 census; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

POM-425. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee relative to U.S. Department of Energy missions in Oak Ridge; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

POM-426. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio relative to the U.S. Postal Service; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

POM-427. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 106

Whereas, under the provisions of legislation recently passed by the U.S. Senate, each of the fifty (50) states would stand to lose twenty-one and one-half percent (21.5%) of their annual highway funding if their respective legislatures failed to enact federally prescribed laws on three (3) public safety issues; and

Whereas, specifically, S. 1173 would compel state legislatures to enact the following three (3) sanctions or else lose a significant amount of their state's share of federal highway dollars:

(1) the establishment of .08% as the legal blood alcohol content level for the offense of driving while intoxicated;

(2) a prohibition on open containers of alcoholic beverages in moving motor vehicles; and

(3) the enactment of mandatory sentences for drivers who repeatedly operate a motor vehicle while intoxicated; and

Whereas, although these three (3) public safety objectives are indeed worthy, past experience has proven that federal mandates are not in the best interests of the people of Tennessee and our system of government as enunciated by the 10th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which limits the federal government's powers to those specifically delineated in the U.S. Constitution, with the remaining powers and duties falling under the province of the states' legislatures; and

Whereas, these three (3) public safety objectives are presently being carefully and exhaustively considered by state legislatures, as they should be; and

Whereas, these public safety objectives are strictly state issues, as they encompass precisely the type of powers envisioned by our founding fathers to be reserved to the states by the 10th Amendment; and

Whereas, State legislatures should act to accomplish these public safety objectives only after pertinent data has been accumulated and verifiable results have been demonstrated for their respective state; no two (2) states are exactly alike and different approaches to accomplish these goals may be necessary in each state; and

Whereas, past experience has also conclusively demonstrated that incentive grants are far more effective than federal mandates; and

Whereas, the incentive grant approach permits state and federal governments to collaborate in order to achieve shared public safety objectives; and

Whereas, in addition to allowing the states and the federal government to work respect-

fully together as equals, instead of operating as opposing and divisive forces, the incentive grant approach does not require any pre-emption of state rights or prerogatives, does not impose any federal mandates upon state governments, and does not threaten states with the loss of transportation dollars (in a bill, "BESTEA", that allegedly provides for increased funding from the highway and other transportation funds and restoration of integrity to those same funds); and

Whereas, this General Assembly is most fervently opposed to federal mandates of any kind and requests the U.S. Congress to respect the 10th Amendment, as well as their counterparts at the state level; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the One-Hundredth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee. That this General Assembly hereby memorializes the United States Congress (and specifically the Tennessee Congressional delegation) to refrain from enacting into law the mandates and sanctions imposed on the several states by S. 1173 (or H.R. 2400, if amended to reflect the Senate Bill) of the One Hundred Fifth U.S. Congress and to instead maintain the incentive grant approach to accomplishing public safety objectives shared by state and federal governments. Be it

Further Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate is directed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the Speaker and the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives; the President and the Secretary of the U.S. Senate; and to each member of Tennessee's Congressional delegation.

POM-428. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 173

Whereas, hunting and fishing are important activities for millions of Americans. Hunting and fishing afford people an opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the outdoors and to pursue activities strongly associated with our pioneer heritage of generations past. For some people the woods and waters are much more than an occasional recreational diversion. For these citizens, hunting and fishing represent a way of life; and

Whereas, through intense study, hunting and fishing have become key tools in managing our wildlife resources. Regulations balance the population levels of game animals and fish. This has enormous benefits for our environment; and

Whereas, in recent years, there are increasing numbers of conflicts between those who hunt and fish and certain groups that are committed to halting hunting and fishing. There have been instances of individual and organized efforts to obstruct hunting and fishing. In response to growing concerns, Michigan enacted legislation in 1996 to make it a crime to harass a person lawfully engaged in hunting or fishing; and

Whereas, in 1996, the citizens of Michigan voted on statewide ballot questions related to hunting. Michigan voters strongly supported a proposal affirming scientific management of hunting while rejecting a proposal that sought to impose restrictions on certain hunting practices. In other states, however, voters have approved significant restrictions on hunting. In the public discussions on these questions, it is clear that many aspects of hunting and fishing are misunderstood by a growing number of people. Changes in where people live, as urban and suburban acreage engulfs more of our rural areas, likely contribute to misinformation about hunting and fishing and

Whereas, responsible hunting and fishing practices, like those exercised by the millions of people who enjoy Michigan's outdoor

bounty each year, enrich us all. Even those who may never know the joys of these sports benefit in the efficient and humane treatment of animals and fish that scientific management offers. We must ensure that these time-honored and productive pursuits are available for future generations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to recognize the right of all citizens to hunt and fish; 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-429. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE RESOLUTION

Whereas, many municipalities own antiquated sewerage treatment facilities which face substantial and sometimes complete reconstruction to meet Environmental Protection Agency standards, the cost of which can place extreme hardship on the municipality; and

Whereas, the Environmental Protection Agency has levied significant fines on various municipalities and their authorities for failure to comply with sewerage treatment standards in the operation of these outdated systems; and

Whereas, municipalities have limited funds from which to draw for both the fines and penalties and the repair and construction and thereby have been or will be forced to raise local taxes on residents to pay these fines and penalties; and

Whereas, the funds to pay for such fines and penalties were raised at the local level, thereby seriously depleting resources available for the municipalities and their authorities to take full corrective action for the noncomplying systems; and

Whereas, these fines have posed a great hardship on those municipalities by forcing them to divert funds needed for the actual repair and restoration of the noncomplying systems toward paying for the fines and penalties; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation directing the Environmental Protection Agency to return no less than 80% of all fines and penalties collected from any municipality, its authorities or agencies to some for the rehabilitation of the existing facilities to bring those facilities to required environmental standards, which may include expenditures for equipment and materials to correct operating deficiencies at the facilities involved in the violation; and be it

Further resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-430. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 13

Whereas, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991, Public Law 102-240, expired on September 30, 1997, and federal surface transportation programs are now being temporarily authorized under the Surface Transportation Extension Act (STEA) of 1997, which expires on May 1, 1998; and

Whereas, delay or disruption of federal surface transportation funds to the states and local governments would cause serious transportation and economic problems for the states and their citizens; and

Whereas, the United States Congress is currently considering various bills and amendments concerning a multiyear reauthorization of ISTEA; and

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Idaho recognizes the many positive aspects of ISTEA which should be retained in any new federal surface transportation authorization act, including: the need for development of intermodal transportation systems; the development of partnerships between federal, state, local and tribal governments for the delivery of transportation systems and services; and an increased level of responsibility and flexibility given to state, local and tribal governments to address their unique transportation needs and characteristics; and

Whereas, ISTEA does need revision in order to eliminate programs that are no longer needed or are unproductive and to remove or revise those provisions which are overly restrictive on the states. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, That the Congress of the United States adopt, in as timely a manner as possible, a multiyear federal surface transportation program reauthorization legislation which:

1. Increases total federal funding for highways to the maximum level sustainable by federal law, including spending authority for funds derived from transfer of 4.3¢ in motor fuel taxes from the General Fund to the Highway Trust Fund;

2. Includes fair and equitable formulas for distribution of federal highway funds, based on the extent and use of the highway system, both rural and urban;

3. Recognizes the national interest in federal lands and the economic impact on states with a large percentage of federal lands;

4. Streamlines and simplifies ISTEA by reducing regulations and mandates on the states;

5. Provides greater flexibility for state and local highway programs to spend funds in accordance with their unique transportation characteristics and priorities. Be it

Further resolved That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to President Bill Clinton, Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation of the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-431. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 76

Whereas, a safe and efficient highway system is essential to the nation's international competitiveness, key to domestic productivity, and vital to our quality of life; and

Whereas, Hawaii has critical highway investment needs that cannot be addressed with current financial resources. The Federal Highway Administration rates 313 miles of Hawaii's most important roads in either poor or mediocre condition and judges 51 percent of our bridges to be deficient; and

Whereas, the current level of federal funding for the nation's highway system is inadequate to meet rehabilitation needs, to pro-

tect the safety of the traveling public, to begin solving congestion and rural access problems, to conduct adequate transportation research, and to keep the United States competitive in a global economy; and

Whereas, the federal highway program is financed by dedicated user fees collected from motorists to improve the highway system and deposited into the federal Highway Trust Fund. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 transferred all federal motor fuel taxes into the Highway Trust Fund but provided no mechanism to ensure the funds are spent; and

Whereas, the 1998 congressional budget would constrain federal highway spending well below the level of highway tax receipts, allowing the Highway Trust Fund's cash balance to grow from just over \$22 billion today to more than \$70 billion by 2003; and

Whereas, Hawaii and other states will be prohibited from obligating any federal highway funds after April 30, 1998, unless Congress and the President enact new highway legislation by that date; and

Whereas, without federal highway funds, many states will be forced to delay life-saving safety improvements, congestion relief projects, and other road and bridge improvements; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Nineteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1998, That the United States Congress enact legislation reauthorizing the federal highway program by May 1, 1998; and be it

Further resolved, That the reauthorization bill should fund the federal highway program at the highest level that the user-financed Highway Trust Fund will support; and be it

Further resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and Hawaii's congressional delegation.

POM-432. A resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Manteo, North Carolina relative to the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-433. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor was established by the Congress of the United States in 1988 pursuant to the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-692, 102 Stat. 4552); and

Whereas, The Corridor was established to define the boundaries of these historic waterways and to coordinate efforts to preserve their unique and historic character in recognition of the important role that the Delaware Canal and the Lehigh Navigation Canal played in transporting coal from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania's northeast to the industrial regions of New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia, which helped to transform Pennsylvania from an economy based on agriculture to an economy based on industry and trade; and

Whereas, Congress established the Corridor for the purpose of assisting the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its local governments in developing and implementing integrated cultural, historical and natural resource policies that will preserve the Delaware Canal's and the Lehigh Navigation Canal's unique contributions to our national heritage; and

Whereas, Congress established the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission to organize

these efforts, to coordinate the development of a Cultural Heritage and Corridor Management Plan and to facilitate the distribution of funds to projects undertaken in the Corridor; and

Whereas, The Cultural Heritage and Corridor Management Plan authorized by Congress to coordinate Federal, State and local efforts in this regard has been completed with the cooperation of many Federal, State and local agencies; and

Whereas, Consistent with the purposes of the act, the implementation of the Cultural Heritage and Corridor Management Plan has resulted in a strong regional coalition that has sparked dozens of community revitalization, economic development and resource preservation projects in Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks counties; and

Whereas, The existence of the Corridor has encouraged individual communities to interpret their heritage in the context of a nationally significant story of settlement and industrialization and has assisted those communities in the development of educational public programs for people of all ages and interests; and

Whereas, The Corridor has received \$2.7 million in Federal funds and has stimulated \$29.1 million in State, local and private matching dollars at a rate of greater than ten to one, creating new investment and improvements to the natural, cultural, scenic and historic resources of the Corridor; and

Whereas, The Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission is scheduled to terminate on November 18, 1998; and

Whereas, The Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission, recognizing the continued relevance of the commission's activities to preserve the Corridor, has requested that Congress authorize a ten-year extension of the commission to the year 2008 and authorize additional Federal funds for the completion of the goals set in the Cultural Heritage and Corridor Management Plan; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize Congress to authorize a ten-year extension of the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act and to authorize continued Federal support for Corridor projects; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-434. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor was established by the Congress of the United States in 1988 pursuant to the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-692, 102 Stat. 4552); and

Whereas, The corridor was established to define the boundaries of these historic waterways and to coordinate efforts to preserve their unique and historic character, in recognition of the important role that the Delaware Canal and the Lehigh Navigation Canal played in transporting coal from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania's northeast to the industrial regions of New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia, which helped to transform Pennsylvania from an economy based on agriculture to an economy based on industry and trade; and

Whereas, Congress established the corridor for the purpose of assisting the Common-

wealth of Pennsylvania and its local governments in developing and implementing integrated cultural, historical and natural resource policies that will preserve the Delaware Canal's and the Lehigh Navigation Canal's unique contributions to our national heritage; and

Whereas, Congress established the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission to organize these efforts, to coordinate the development of a Cultural Heritage and Corridor Management Plan and to facilitate the distribution of funds to projects undertaken in the corridor; and

Whereas, The Cultural Heritage and Corridor Management Plan authorized by Congress to coordinate Federal, State and local efforts in this regard has been completed with the cooperation of many Federal, State and local agencies; and

Whereas, Consistent with the purposes of the act, the implementation of the Cultural Heritage and Corridor Management Plan has resulted in a strong regional coalition that has sparked dozens of community revitalization, economic development and resource preservation projects in Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks Counties; and

Whereas, The existence of the corridor has encouraged individual communities to interpret their heritage in the context of a nationally significant story of settlement and industrialization and has assisted those communities in the development of educational public programs for people of all ages and interests; and

Whereas, The corridor has received \$2.7 million in Federal funds and has stimulated \$29.1 million in State, local and private matching dollars at a rate of greater than ten to one, creating new investment and improvements to the natural, cultural, scenic and historic resources of the corridor; and

Whereas, The Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission is scheduled to terminate on November 18, 1998; and

Whereas, The Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission, recognizing the continued relevance of the commission's activities to preserve the corridor, has requested that Congress authorize a ten-year extension of the commission to the year 2008 and authorize additional Federal funds for the completion of the goals set in the Cultural Heritage and Corridor Management Plan; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize Congress to authorize a ten-year extension of the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act and to authorize continued Federal support for corridor projects; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-435. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 5035

Whereas, Each state is able and has the right to determine if there should be competition in retail sales of electricity within the state and the time period for implementation of competition; and

Whereas, Each state has unique electric power supply sources and demand requirements that cannot readily be accommodated by a federal mandate; and

Whereas, Availability of reliable electric energy at affordable prices has a tremendous

impact on the public health and welfare in each state; and

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Kansas created the Retail Wheeling Task Force, composed of legislators and representatives of all interested parties, to study and make recommendations regarding competition in retail sales of electricity in Kansas; and

Whereas, The Task Force devoted long hours for 18 months to understanding the issue of competition in retail sales of electricity, its potential impact on the citizens of this state and means of addressing the issue to benefit the greatest number of Kansans; and

Whereas, The federal government does not have the knowledge, time or money necessary to similarly assess the needs of each individual state; Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: The Legislature of the State of Kansas strongly urges the Congress of the United States not to take action to mandate competition in retail sales of electricity and to leave that responsibility to the individual states; and

Be it further resolved: The Secretary of State is directed to send enrolled copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, each United States Senator and each United States Representative representing Kansas, the secretary of the United States Department of Energy and the President of the United States.

POM-436. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 9

Whereas, Idaho was admitted to the Union on July 3, 1890; and

Whereas, the Idaho Admission Bill, 26 Stat. L. 215, ch. 656, provides that the Congress would grant certain lands to the state for the support of public schools and did grant those lands; and

Whereas, Section 5 of the Idaho Admission Bill, 26 Stat. L. 215, ch. 656, requires that the proceeds from the sale of those lands shall constitute a permanent school fund, only the interest of which can be used to support public schools; and

Whereas, the restrictions on the use of proceeds and interest are inconsistent with modern concepts of prudent investment; and

Whereas, the restrictions can be modified to reflect modern business practices without undue risk to the state or the beneficiaries of the funds;

Now therefore, be it resolved by the members of the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, That the Congress expeditiously amend the Idaho Admissions Bill, 26 Stat. L. 215, ch. 656, as follows: Section 5. Sale or lease of school lands. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of sold only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent public school permanent endowment fund. Proceeds from the sale of school lands may be deposited into a land bank fund to be used to acquire other lands in the state for the benefit of the endowment beneficiaries, under such laws as may be prescribed by the legislature. If the land sale proceeds are not used to acquire other lands in the state within a time provided by the legislature, the proceeds and any earnings on the proceeds shall be deposited into the public school permanent endowment fund. The interest earnings of which only the public school permanent endowment fund shall be deposited into

an earnings reserve fund and distributed expended in the support of said public schools of the state in the manner prescribed by law. Such lands may, under such regulations laws as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased, for periods of not more than ten years, and in the case of an oil, gas, or other hydrocarbon lease or a geothermal resource and associated byproducts lease, for as long thereafter as such product is produced in paying quantities or the lessee in good faith is conducting well drilling or construction operations provided any such lease secures the maximum long-term financial return, and such lands shall not be subject to preemption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only. (b) Such lands may be exchanged for other lands, public or private. The values of such lands so exchanged shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, they shall be equalized by the payment of money by the appropriate party. If any such lands are exchanged with the United States, such exchange shall be limited to Federal lands within the State that are subject to exchange under the laws governing the administration of such lands. All such exchanges heretofore made with the United States are hereby approved;

Be it further resolved that the Secretary of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-437. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 10

Whereas, on January 22, 1998, U.S. Forest Service chief Michael Dombeck proposed a major overhaul of the forest road system, including a proposal to halt all road construction in roadless areas of national forests; and

Whereas, forests occupy some ¾ billion acres, or ⅓ of the land area of the United States and the change would effectively create the largest de facto wilderness bill in history which would close public access to in excess of 47% of the national forest land base outside established wilderness, as well as limit access to wilderness; and

Whereas, this proposed policy change will result in an eighteen-month moratorium on road building within roadless areas currently defined as areas over 5,000 acres, roadless areas identified and inventoried within their forest plans, roadless areas over 1,000 acres that are adjacent to other roadless areas of 5,000 acres or larger which are congressionally designated wilderness or "wild river" corridors, roadless or very low density areas designated for inclusion by regional foresters because of their unique ecological or social values, and decommissioning of "unneded" existing roads; and

Whereas, a moratorium by administrative fiat circumvents the public participation and environmental documentation requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Forest Management Act, as well as the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, Idaho Code sections 40-107 and 40-204A define "federal lands rights-of-way" within the context of Revised Statute 2477, codified as 43 United States Code 932, and Idaho House Joint Memorial No. 6 of 1993 affirms Idaho's interest in maintaining Revised Statute 2477 authorization and grants,

in rights-of-way access to unreserved, or formerly unreserved public lands; and

Whereas, as counties are entitled to receive 25% of receipts from national forest lands, the new policy has the potential of eliminating \$100 million dollars in desperately needed moneys for local schools; and

Whereas, the administration has only evaluated the devastating economic effect on timber harvest and is ignoring the negative impact on mining, grazing, commercial and private recreationists and local economies; and

Whereas, unemployment rates could rise up to 33% in 7 western states and in some eastern and southern states; and

Whereas, forest roads are an integral part of maintaining forest health, as well as an integral part of a socioeconomic base that would shortchange rural counties of millions in revenue for having federal forests within their boundaries; and

Whereas, a road moratorium would preempt all state and local laws and regulations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the members of the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that the Congress of the United States is urged to recognize state and county rights-of-way under Revised Statute 2477 and take appropriate action to invalidate the proposed policy change for forest roadless areas; and be it further

Resolved that the Congress of the United States is urged to do all within its statutory authority to deny funding for the implementation of the proposed policy change by administrative fiat; and be it further

Resolved that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the Honorable William Clinton, President of the United States, to the Honorable Dan Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture, to Chief Michael Dombeck, United States Forest Service, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States, and to the Honorable Phil Batt Governor of the State of Idaho.

POM-438. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 14

Whereas, the United States Department of Agriculture, in concert with the United States Department of the Interior, has been actively involved for the last three and one-half years in the promulgation of a \$35-40 million dollar land management project involving virtually all of the Northwestern States, named the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP); AND

Whereas, ICBEMP has not been properly authorized by the United States Congress, nor coordinated with the state of Idaho, notwithstanding the inevitable involvement of intermingled state and private lands; and

Whereas, representatives of a number of federal wildlife, natural resource and land management agencies have been engaged in the preparation of an ICBEMP Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) without sufficient regard to or consideration of state concerns and interests; and

Whereas, there is no definitive description of an ecosystem or ecosystem management contained in the ICBEMP DEIS as drafted, and associated documents; and

Whereas, implementation of ICBEMP will have major impacts on the management of federal lands and therefore major impacts on the counties of this state including a reduction in human economic use of public lands, delays in land use decision-making and new restrictions on both commodity and non-commodity public land outputs, including recreation; and

Whereas, the preferred alternative in the DEIS, while supposedly designed to aggressively restore ecosystems and support people, in reality focuses on ecosystem protection to be achieved by minimizing human impacts to the environment; and

Whereas, the DEIS's Desired Range of Future Conditions reflect the personal values of its authors and are not necessarily based on a sound scientific information; and

Whereas, ecological considerations have been given more weight than providing predictable levels of goods and services from federal lands while procedures and standards for measurement have not been developed for ecosystem health and ecological integrity; and

Whereas, the ICBEMP DEIS fails to explicitly identify the economic or social needs of people, cultures, and communities in the Columbia River Basin as they pertain to federal lands and fails to define sustainable and predictable levels of products and services from U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands; and

Whereas, the DEIS contains no significant legal justification for shifting to ecosystem based management while at the same time nullifying the many years of cooperative effort contained in existing land management plans; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we urgently request the Congress of the United States to take action immediately to terminate the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project with no Record of Decision being approved. We request that all funding enabling further action toward the implementation be terminated and withdrawn from all federal agencies involved. All valid science based information developed by this project should be communicated to BLM district managers and National Forest supervisors for consideration of public input in statutorily scheduled environmental land and resource management plan revisions; be it further

Resolved that the members of the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, strongly support natural resource planning and environmental management featuring site-specific management decisions made by local decision-makers, local citizenry and parties directly and personally affected by environmental land and resource management decisions; and be it further

Resolved that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the Secretary of the United States Department of Interior, to the Chief of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation representing the state of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-439. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 4035

Whereas, The citizens of Washington State place great value upon their natural heritage and desire to protect and enhance it; and

Whereas, The growing population of Washington State is placing growing demands on the state's natural resources available for recreation; and

Whereas, Because of this growing demand and its attendant impacts on the environment, the federal government is considering restrictions on public access to popular recreation sites in Washington's central Cascade Mountains; and

Whereas, Plum Creek Timber Company, L.P. presently owns numerous sites near the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area which are of surpassing recreational and environmental value; and

Whereas, Such lands are located in a "checkerboard" pattern of alternating sections, and configuration that presents both private and public land managers with difficulties in meeting their respective objectives; and

Whereas, Both sectors have stated a willingness to exchange lands to accommodate mutual interests; and

Whereas, The federal government and Plum Creek Timber Company are completing an environmental impact statement for an exchange of private and public lands in the Cascade Mountains; and

Whereas, This process has involved extensive public participation; and

Whereas, This exchange complements the President's Forest Plan; and

Whereas, This exchange, if completed as currently proposed, would transfer into public ownership up to 60,000 acres of private land while transferring into private ownership up to 40,000 acres of public land; and

Whereas, The United States Forest Service and Plum Creek Timber Company L.P., have worked toward this land exchange for over a decade, expending more than two million dollars in environmental studies and land analysis; and

Whereas, Time is of the essence because the longer it takes to complete the exchange, the less private land will be precluded from harvest activities;

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that the United States Government promptly complete the proposed Interstate 90 land exchange, thus securing the greatest possible environmental, recreational, and land-management benefits at the earliest possible time; be it

Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the United States Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman, and each member of Congress from the State of Washington.

POM-440. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 16

Whereas, the coastal regions of the United States are fragile environmentally and under intense pressure from storms and natural disasters, population growth and, in some states, from onshore support activities that are necessitated by the development of the nation's oil and natural gas resources on the federal Outer Continental Shelf; and

Whereas, each year the federal government receives billions of dollars in revenues from the development of oil and natural gas resources on the federal Outer Continental Shelf, a capital asset of this nation; and

Whereas, the federal government does not share directly with the coastal states a meaningful share of these revenues, while the federal government does share with states fifty percent of the revenues from onshore federal mineral development; and

Whereas, at least a portion of the revenues from this capital asset of the nation should be reinvested in infrastructure and environmental restoration in the coastal regions of this nation; and

Whereas, states that host onshore activities in support of the offshore federal Outer Continental Shelf mineral development should receive a share of these revenues to offset state impacts of this development; and

Whereas, the Outer Continental Shelf Policy Committee of the United States Department of the Interior has recommended that all states, and the territories, should receive a portion of these revenues as an automatic payment annually pursuant to a formula based on proximity to offshore production, miles of shoreline and population; and

Whereas, members of Congress representing coastal states are preparing federal legislation to enact the proposal to share a portion of federal Outer Continental Shelf revenues with all coastal states and the territories; therefore, be it

Resolved that the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to support and adopt legislation to provide for the sharing of revenues generated through mineral exploration on the federal Outer Continental Shelf with coastal states and territories pursuant to a formula recommended by the Outer Continental Shelf Policy Committee; and be it further

Resolved that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate, the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana Congressional delegation.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BOND, from the Committee on Small Business:

Fred P. Hochberg, of New York, to be Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

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. KYL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 2087. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain works, facili-

ties, and titles of the Gila Project, and designated lands within or adjacent to the Gila Project, to the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:

S. 2088. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement to Chugach Alaska Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2089. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax for information technology training expenses paid or incurred by the employer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2090. A bill to extend the authority of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to collect fees through 2003, and for other purposes; 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. BENNETT:

S. Res. 231. A resolution to make a technical amendment to Senate Resolution 208; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. DODD, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. Con. Res. 97. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning the human rights and humanitarian situation facing the women and girls of Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 2087. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain works, facilities, and titles of the Gila Project, and designated lands within or adjacent to the Gila Project, to the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

WELLTON-MOHAWK TITLE TRANSFER ACT OF 1998

• Mr. KYL. Mr. President, today I introduced a bill to transfer title to the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District in Yuma, Arizona from the Federal Government to the project beneficiaries. The repayment obligation for construction costs was fully satisfied as of May 30, 1987. This bill is the product of intensive negotiations between the project beneficiaries and the Bureau of Reclamation and will be the subject of a hearing in the Water and Power Subcommittee on June 9. At