indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Daniel J. Petrosky, 1004

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Darrel W. McDaniel, 4512

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Gen. Eric K. Shinseki, 3256

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Michael J. Byron, 1295

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Keith W. Lippert, 1581
Rear Adm. (lh) Paul O. Soderberg, 9559

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Naval Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

Capt. Mark R. Feichtinger, 3808
Capt. John A. Jackson, 3255
Capt. Sam H. Kupresin, 8757
Capt. John P. McLaughlin, 4645
Capt. James B. Plehal, 5145
Capt. Marke R. Shelley, 9994

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Naval Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (Lower Half)

Capt. James S. Allan, 7214
Capt. Maurice B. Hill, Jr., 6455
Capt. Duret S. Smith, 6254
Capt. James M. Walley, Jr., 5129
Capt. Jerry D. West, 5130

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be admiral

Vice Adm. Dennis C. Blair, 1618

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. David Architzel, 0741
Capt. Jose L. Betancourt, 0044
Capt. Annette E. Brown, 7474
Capt. Brian M. Calhoun, 7720
Capt. Kevin J. Cosgriff, 3968
Capt. Lewis W. Crenshaw, Jr., 4960
Capt. Joseph E. Enright, 8942
Col. Terrance T. Etnyre, 8044
Capt. Mark P. Fitzgerald, 2694
Capt. Jonathan W. Greenert, 8869
Capt. Charles H. Griffiths, Jr., 0725
Capt. Stephen C. Heilman, 2302
Capt. Curtis A. Kemp, 5881
Capt. Anthony W. Lenderich, 9020
Capt. Walter B. Massenburg, 4394
Capt. Michael G. Mathis, 4091
Capt. James K. Moran, 5752
Capt. Charles L. Munns, 9043
Capt. Richard B. Porterfield, 3989
Capt. Issac E. Richardson III, 4443
Capt. James A. Robb, 4692
Capt. Paul S. Schultz, 8203
Capt. Joseph A. Sestaak, Jr., 0962
Capt. David M. Stone, 6735
Capt. Steven J. Tomaszeski, 3394
Capt. John W. Townes III, 0177
Capt. Thomas E. Zelibor, 6272

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Vernon E. Clark, 8489

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendations that they be confirmed.)

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the attached listing of nominations which were printed in full in the RECORDS of July 22, 1998, July 30, 1998, September 2 1998, September 3, 1998, September 10, 1998, September 11, 1998 and September 14, 1998, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of printing on the Executive Calendar, that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

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

(The nominations ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk were printed in the RECORDS of July 22, 1998, July 30, 1998, September 2, 1998, September 3, 1998, September 10, 1998, September 11, 1998 and September 14, 1998, at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

In the Army nominations beginning *David W. Acuff, and ending *Michael E. Yarman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 22, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning Ann E.B. Adcook, and ending Thomas J. Yurik, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 22, 1998.

In the Air Force nominations beginning Jeffrey C. Mabry, and ending Neal A. Thagard, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 30, 1998.

In the Army nominations beginning David W. Brooks, and ending Shelby R. Pearcy, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 30, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning David W. Adams, and ending John R. Anderson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 30, 1998.

In the Air Force nominations beginning Hart Jacobsen, and ending Henry S. Jordan, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 2, 1998.

In the Air Force nominations beginning Charles C. Armstead, and ending Scott A. Zuerlein, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 2, 1998.

In the Army nomination of Col. James G. Harris, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 2, 1998.

In the Marine Corps nomination of Lt. Col. Edward R. Cawthon, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 2, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning Thomas A. Buterbaugh, and ending Dermot P. Cashman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 2, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning Dean A. Barsaleau, and ending James N. Rosenthal, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 2, 1998.

In the Air Force nomination of Larry V. Zettwoch, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 3, 1998.

In the Army nomination of Carl W. Huff, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 3, 1998.

In the Army nominations beginning Robert D. Alston, and ending Earl R. Woods, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 3, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning John M. Adams, and ending Maureen J. Zeller, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 10, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning Christopher L. Abbott, and ending Kevin S. Zumbar, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 10, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning Daniel Avenancio, and ending Carl B. Weicksel, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 11, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning Karla M. Abreuolson, and ending Glen A. Zurlo, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 11, 1998.

In the Navy nominations beginning Leanne K. Aaby, and ending Michael J. Zucchero, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 1998.

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

Patricia A. Broderick, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, vice Harriett Rosen Taylor, term expired.

Natalia Combs Greene, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, vice Stephen F. Eilperin.

Neal E. Kravitz, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years, vice Paul Rainey Webber, III, term expired.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

Kenneth Prewitt, of New York, to be Director of the Census, vice Martha F. Riche, resigned.

Robert M. Walker, of Tennessee, to be Deputy Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, vice Harvey G. Ryland, resigned.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' 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. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CLELAND, and Mr. DODD):

S. 2514. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify State and local authority to regulate the placement, construction, and modification of broadcast transmission and telecommunications facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. REID:

S. 2515. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of Social Security benefits exempt from tax for single taxpayers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2516. A bill to make improvements in the operation and administration of the Federal courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. 2517. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to establish a pilot program commencing in crop year 2000 for a period of 2 years in certain States to provide improved crop insurance options for producers; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:

S. 2518. A bill to enhance family life; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 2519. A bill to promote and enhance public safety through use of 9–1–1 as the universal emergency assistance number, further deployment of wireless 9–1–1 service, support of States in upgrading 9–1–1 capabilities and related functions, encouragement of construction and operation of seamless, ubiquitous and reliable networks for personal wireless services, and ensuring access to Federal Government property for such networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. Res. 282. A resolution to express the sense of the Senate regarding social security and the budget surplus; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. HUTCHINSON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CLELAND, and Mr. DODD):

S. 2514. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify State and local authority to regulate the placement, construction, and modification of broadcast transmission and telecommunications facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS LEGISLATION

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to continue my strong objections to proposed Federal Communications Commission rules that could rob states and communities of the authority to decide where unsightly telecommunications towers should be built.

I am one of five Senators who voted against the Telecommunications Act of 1996. One of my fears was that the will and voice of states and local communities would be muzzled if that bill became law. Unfortunately, with the passage and implementation of the Telecommunications Act, my fears have been confirmed.

Mayors and citizens in Vermont towns and in towns across this nation are outraged that they have little control over the construction of these towers. This is especially troubling when communications technology is advancing so rapidly that large towers may become obsolete.

For example, some wireless phone providers offer the older analog wireless service. That is now being replaced by digital phone service in many parts of the nation. Analog providers could provide towerless service to towns by using an array of small antennas, instead of a large tower. Phone companies prefer to build one large tower with its switching equipment because that is cheaper than the switching equipment needed to control an array of small antennas. However, if a town does not want its landscape ruined with a tower, I think the company should be required to offer service through these smaller antennas.

Second, for companies offering the ''newer'' digital wireless phone service, other technologies are eliminating the need for large towers. The Iridium Corporation will offer phone service throughout the United States in the near future that is based on more than 60 low-earth-orbit satellites. Over time, this will provide a satellite communications link from any place in the world, even where no tower-based system is available.

In areas of the United States outside the range of cellular coverage the Iridium phone will connect you directly to the Iridium satellite network. Emergency communications—911 and disaster assistance—will be greatly aided with this development.

Hospitals, ambulances and other emergency service providers will be linked together by satellite directly from a hand held phone.

The Wall Street Journal reports that this service will cost more than regular cell phone service. However, they also report that other competitors and more efficiencies of scale are likely to bring down costs over time.

In addition, I have previously discussed how the towerless PCS-Over-Cable technology provides digital cellular phone service by using small antennas rather than large towers. These small antennas can be quickly attached to existing telephone poles, lamp posts or buildings and can provide quality wireless phone service without the use of towers. This technology is cheaper than most tower technology in part because the PCS-Over-Cable wireless provider does not have to purchase land to erect large towers.

Since there are viable and reasonable alternatives to providing wireless phone service through the use of towers, I think that towns should have some say in this matter. And I think that mayors, town officials and local citizens will agree with me.

Why should a large tower be forced on a town when wireless phone service can be provided without using a tower? Indeed, many argue that towerless phone service is much better in a disaster situation. During New England's ice storm, I am told that some towers collapsed. Tornadoes, earthquakes or hurricanes can destroy large telephone towers. But satellite phone service would not be affected by these disasters. Also, the PCS-Over-Cable technology is much less likely to be out of service for large areas during a disaster as compared to wireless phone service provided by large towers.

In addition, other advances in communications technology may also make towers obsolete even faster than anticipated.

This is one reason why I am so concerned about the federal government taking away the power of local communities to control where these towers are located. When big, unsightly towers are proposed to be located in the wrong place, towns should be able to just say no. And if the rules proposed by the FCC are implemented, towns will be further marginalized and even lose their input as to where the towers are placed.

As I have said before, I do not want Vermont turned into a pincushion, with 200 foot towers indiscriminately sprouting up on every mountain and in every valley. I have heard from many Vermonters, as well as town leaders and citizens from across the country, who are justifiably afraid that they are losing control over the siting, design, and construction of telecommunications towers and related facilities. They feel that state and local concerns are being sacrificed to the interests of a small part of the telecommunications industry that uses large towers.

Today I continue in my commitment to the preservation of state and local authority. I am joined by Senators JEFFORDS, HUTCHINSON, MOYNIHAN, FEINGOLD, GREGG, MOSELEY-BRAUN, SARBANES, DODD, and CLELAND in introducing legislation which would repeal the authority of the FCC to preempt state and local regulations affecting the placement of new telecommunications towers. This legislation expands and improves upon S. 1350, which I introduced one year ago.

Vermont communities and the state of Vermont must have a role in deciding where towers are going to go. They