

impression of a strong economy. It is also worth noting that such rural areas often suffer from high underemployment, rather than high unemployment.

Additionally, the CDFI Fund program considers an area economically distressed if median family income is at or below 80 percent of the national average, or if the percentage of the population living in poverty is at least 20 percent. Here again, Mr. President, these criteria do not accurately capture the level of economic distress in low-population rural areas. Prolonged out-migration in many rural areas due to the loss of family farms and a shortage of non-agricultural jobs keeps median incomes at higher levels.

There are other economic distress criteria in the CDFI program, Mr. President, but they all share one thing in common: they all fail to fully register the unique economic distress found in a good part of rural America.

This leads me to the most frustrating aspect of the CDFI program for many low-population rural areas. Current CDFI guidelines consider an area economically distressed and suffering from out-migration if county population loss between 1980 and 1990 was at least 10 percent. This effort to utilize out-migration figures as a measure of economic distress is laudable. However, the CDFI program does so in a manner that does nothing for many parts of rural America, including my state.

Mr. President, change in the size of a population has two components. One is what demographers term natural population growth. This is computed by subtracting deaths from births. The other variable is migration, which is determined by subtracting departures from arrivals.

If you assumed that out-migration-related economic distress was determined under the CDFI program by looking at out-migration numbers, you would be mistaken. In fact, birth and mortality rates are effectively factored into calculations of out-migration.

Instead of net migration loss, the determine criterion under current CDFI guidelines is the change in the overall sum total of the population from 1980 to 1990. Consequently, many counties that have experienced a continual hemorrhage of population to the cities, but also which have robust birth rates and long life expectancies, have not qualified for the CDFI program.

Mr. President, this makes no sense. Natality and mortality rates have nothing to do with out-migration.

Just a couple of statistics illustrate why this problem needs to be fixed. Nearly every non-metro county in North Dakota experienced a more than 10 percent net migration loss between 1980 and 1990. However, today only slightly more than two thirds of rural North Dakota counties qualify for the CDFI program because the program's guidelines measure overall population change, not net migration loss. Birth rates have been high enough and lifespans long enough to hide the real

story of out-migration in a dozen counties in my state.

Mr. President, instead of wheat or sunflowers, the top export in many parts of farm country is people. Unless they can find work in the shrinking agriculture industry, increasing numbers of Americans who were born and raised in the rural Upper Great Plains are being forced to the cities to find work. They become statistics in a continuing and under-recognized exodus driven by economic depression, one that is destroying two of our nation's greatest assets: its small towns and family farms.

Mr. President, I want to see the CDFI program work for rural America, to help save our rural communities and keep people on the land. Today, I am introducing legislation that will help it do just that.

Mr. President, my bill is very simple. It amends the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 to allow non-metro counties to qualify for the CDFI program if net migration loss—rather than just overall population loss—was at least 10 percent during the years 1980 to 1990.

Let me be clear: my bill does not strike any part of the Riegle Act and does not make major revisions to that landmark legislation. Rather, my bill makes a technical, perfecting correction that will help make the CDFI Fund work as intended for rural America. Consequently, I have entitled this measure the CDFI Technical Corrections Act.

Eighteen states and the District of Columbia, had populations of fewer than two million people during the 1990 Census, Mr. President. That is roughly one-third of the states. Yet of all the Core Component loans the CDFI Fund has made over the past three years, only about 12 percent have been to entities in these low-population states. The CDFI economic distress criteria need to be changed to more accurately reflect the level of economic distress in much of rural America. I urge my colleagues to join me in fixing the CDFI economic distress criteria by passing my technical corrections bill.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 1470. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to ensure that adequate actions are taken to detect, prevent, and minimize the consequences of accidental releases that result from criminal activity that may cause substantial harm to public health, safety, and the environment; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

CHEMICAL SECURITY ACT OF 1999

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Chemical Security Act of 1999, a bill which will address the threat of criminal attack on chemical facilities.

The FBI and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry have warned us that the possibility of terrorist and criminal attacks on chem-

ical plants is a serious threat to public safety. The scenarios they describe are truly chilling.

The concerns about criminal attack on chemical plants were initially raised in the context of Internet access to chemical accident information. Some were concerned that criminals could use chemical accident information, gained through the Internet, to target their attacks. In response, we will soon send a bill to the President that will balance the benefits of public access to chemical accident information against the threat of criminal attack.

However, Mr. President, the underlying issue is not Internet access to such information—no resourceful criminal needs the Internet to find a chemical plant to attack. A chemical plant target can be found by driving through neighborhood, reading a city map, or accessing information already available from government and business sources.

The real issue is the vulnerability of chemical facilities to attack—a vulnerability which can arise from a lack of adequate security at chemical facilities, as well as the use of inherently hazardous chemical operations, even when safer technologies are available.

The Chemical Security Act of 1999 will directly address the potential danger of criminal attack on chemical facilities. First, the Act will clarify that it is the general duty of chemical facilities under the Clean Air Act to reduce their own vulnerability to criminal attack. Second, it will require the Attorney General, within one year, to determine whether chemical facilities are taking adequate measures to reduce their vulnerability to criminal attacks that could cause substantial harm to public health, safety, and environment. Third, if the Attorney General finds that chemical facilities are not taking such actions, the Act will require the Attorney General, in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency, within two years, to promulgate regulations requiring appropriate measures to detect, prevent, and minimize the consequences of such criminal attack.

Mr. President, the American public has the right to chemical facilities that are safe from criminal attack.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this legislation.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 218

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 218, a bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for equitable duty treatment for certain wool used in making suits.

S. 285

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a

cosponsor of S. 285, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in substantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test.

S. 472

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 472, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide certain medicare beneficiaries with an exemption to the financial limitations imposed on physical, speech-language pathology, and occupational therapy services under part B of the medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 526

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 526, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow issuance of tax-exempt private activity bonds to finance public-private partnership activities relating to school facilities in public elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes.

S. 805

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), and the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 805, a bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment and operation of asthma treatment services for children, and for other purposes.

S. 877

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 877, a bill to encourage the provision of advanced service, and for other purposes.

S. 1023

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1023, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to stabilize indirect graduate medical education payments.

S. 1036

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1036, a bill to amend parts A and D of title IV of the Social Security Act to give States the option to pass through directly to a family receiving assistance under the temporary assistance to needy families program all child support collected by the State and the option to disregard any child support that the family receives in determining a family's eligibility for, or amount of, assistance under that program.

S. 1131

At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) and the Senator from

Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1131, a bill to promote research into, and the development of an ultimate cure for, the disease known as Fragile X.

S. 1145

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1145, a bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and district judges, and for other purposes.

S. 1269

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1269, a bill to provide that the Federal Government and States shall be subject to the same procedures and substantive laws that would apply to persons on whose behalf certain civil actions may be brought, and for other purposes.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, *supra*.

S. 1300

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1300, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to prevent the wearing away of an employee's accrued benefit under a defined plan by the adoption of a plan amendment reducing future accruals under the plan.

S. 1438

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1438, a bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

S. 1449

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1449, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase the payment amount for renal dialysis services furnished under the medicare program.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 32

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from New Mexico

(Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the guaranteed coverage of chiropractic services under the Medicare+Choice program.

SENATE RESOLUTION 92

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 92, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that funding for prostate cancer research should be increased substantially.

AMENDMENT NO. 1411

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1411 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 1426

At the request of Mr. THURMOND his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1426 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1426 proposed to S. 1429, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 1441

At the request of Mr. DORGAN the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1441 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 1442

At the request of Mr. BREAUX the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1442 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 1454

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1454 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1454 proposed to S. 1429, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 1455

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM the name of the Senator from Nebraska

(Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1455 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 1460

At the request of Mr. STEVENS the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1460 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 1479

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1479 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 1480

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1480 intended to be proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 1488

At the request of Mr. STEVENS the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1488 proposed to S. 1429, an original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

SENATE RESOLUTION 169—COMMENDING GENERAL WESLEY K. CLARK, UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. STEVENS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 169

Whereas General Wesley K. Clark has had a long and distinguished military career, which includes graduating first in the class of 1966 from the United States Military Academy at West Point and serving in command positions at every level in the United States Army, culminating in service concurrently in the positions of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe and Commander-in-Chief of the United States European Command;

Whereas General Clark was integral to the formulation of the Dayton Accords;

Whereas General Clark most recently distinguished himself by his tireless, resourceful, and successful leadership of the first military action of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization despite severe constraints; and

Whereas General Clark's record of exemplary and dedicated service is an example which all military officers should seek to emulate and is deserving of special recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the United States Senate commends and expresses its gratitude to General Wesley K. Clark, United States Army, for his outstanding record of military service to the United States of America.

(b) The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to General Wesley K. Clark.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am submitting today a resolution which commends General Wesley K. Clark for his outstanding service to the United States. I am pleased to be joined by Mr. MCCAIN and Mr. STEVENS as cosponsors of the resolution.

I was sorry to learn from the Wednesday morning's newspapers that General Clark would be leaving his current post, where he serves simultaneously as the NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe and as Commander-in-Chief of the United States European Command, before his tour was scheduled to end. When General Clark retires next year, the United States will be losing one of its finest officers. And I say that not just because of what he just accomplished in successfully leading NATO forces into battle for the first time, but because of the exemplary record General Clark compiled over 33 years of service to our Nation.

Wes Clark graduated first in his class from West Point in 1966, and was selected to attend Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar. After graduating from Oxford General Clark distinguished himself in Vietnam, where he commanded a mechanized infantry company in combat. General Clark went on to command two other companies, as well as an armor battalion at Fort Carson, Colorado, a brigade in the 4th Infantry Division, also at Fort Carson, the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California, the 1st Calvary Division at Fort Hood, Texas, and the United States Southern Command, headquartered in Panama.

I won't list the numerous staff jobs in which General Clark has served, but I do point out that General Clark, as the Director of Strategic Plans and Policy on the Joint Staff, was integral to the formulation of the Bosnian Peace Accords, negotiated in Dayton. In reviewing the numerous positions General Clark has held since he graduated from West Point, it is beyond question that Wes Clark is an officer who has served our Nation well during the last 33 years.

I recently had a chance to visit with General Clark at his headquarters in Brussels. Despite months of getting little sleep, I'm told it was about four hours per night, General Clark was able to explain to me clearly and in de-

tail our military operations in Kosovo and Serbia. His grasp of every nuance of every plan and option, was evident, and only reinforced his reputation for thoroughness. Nothing demonstrates his reputation for thoroughness and resourcefulness. Nothing demonstrates this more clearly than one simple fact: In an environment where General Clark was operating under severe constraints, he led NATO forces to victory. He was tireless; he was imaginative; and ultimately, he was victorious.

This resolution commends General Clark and expresses the Senate's gratitude to him not just because of his recent service, but because of his lifetime of service. General Clark deserves recognition not only for achieving results, but also for his personal integrity. His record of saying what he believes should be said without respect to whether that is what other people necessarily want to hear is an example that others should seek to emulate.

General Wes Clark has had a career distinguished by exemplary and dedicated service to our Nation. I urge the adoption of the Senate of this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from the great State of Arkansas.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, first of all, I commend the distinguished Senator from Mississippi for the introduction of this resolution. I associate myself with his remarks. I note for the RECORD, among the biographical comments that Senator COCHRAN made concerning General Clark, special emphasis on the fact that he hails from Little Rock, AK.

So with my fellow Arkansans, we express our pride at General Clark and his exemplary career, the service he has rendered our country with great distinction. I commend the Senator from Mississippi for introducing, I think, a very important resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Arkansas for his kind remarks. We appreciate very much his cosponsorship of the resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS
FOR FY 2000

BAUCUS AMENDMENT NO. 1495

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1233) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 76, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 7. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING ACTIONS BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION RELATING TO TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.—