be available for maintenance relating to park management and of''.

On page 17, lines 19 and 20, strike ''$221,093,000, to remain available until expended, of'' and insert ''$220,893,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than $32,840,000 shall be available for special programs relating to buildings and utilities and not more than $17,000,000 shall be available for construction program management and operations relating to buildings and utilities and of''.

On page 27, lines 22 through 24, strike ''$1,631,996,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001 except as otherwise provided herein, of'' and insert ''$1,631,896,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001 except as otherwise provided herein, of which not more than $131,065,000 shall be available for public safety and justice programs relating to special programs and pooled overhead and of''.

On page 29, lines 18 and 19, strike ''$146,884,000, to remain available until expended:'' and insert ''$146,784,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than $82,277,000 shall be available for education relating to construction:''.

On page 64, lines 17 and 18, strike ''$362,095,000, to remain available until expended'' and insert ''$361,895,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than $54,713,000 shall be available for facilities maintenance and not more than $20,345,000 shall be available for trails maintenance,''.

On page 82, lines 13 and 14, strike ''$2,135,561,000, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 238(b) for services furnished by the Indian Health Service:'' and insert ''$2,135,461,000, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to section 231(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238(b)) for services furnished by the Indian Health Service, of which not more than $991,890,000 shall be available for hospital and health clinic programs relating to Indian Health Service and tribal health delivery, and relating to clinical services:''.

On page 96, line 5, strike ''$23,905,000'' and insert ''$24,905,000''.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

DASCHLE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1499

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KERREY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. MIKULSKI)) proposed an amendment 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___. EMERGENCY AND INCOME LOSS ASSISTANCE.—(a) ADDITIONAL CROP LOSS ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in addition to amounts that have been made available to carry out section 1102 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note; Public Law 105–277) under other law, the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary') shall use not more than $756,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide crop loss assistance in accordance with that section in a manner that, to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) fully compensates agricultural producers for crop losses in accordance with that section (including regulations promulgated to carry out that section); and

(B) provides equitable treatment under that section for agricultural producers described in subsections (b) and (c) of that section.

(2) CROP INSURANCE.—Of the total amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use not less than $400,000,000 to assist agricultural producers in purchasing additional coverage for the 2000 crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(3) COMPENSATION FOR DENIAL OF CROP LOSS ASSISTANCE BASED ON TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.—The Secretary shall use not more than $70,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make payments to producers on a farm that were denied crop loss assistance under section 1102 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note; Public Law 105–277), as the result of a change in the taxpayer identification numbers of the producers if the Secretary determines that the change was not made to create an advantage for the producers in the crop insurance program through lower premiums or higher actual production histories.

(b) INCOME LOSS ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use not more than $6,373,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide (on an equitable basis among producers, as determined by the Secretary) supplemental loan deficiency payments to producers on a farm that are eligible for marketing assistance loans for the 1999 crop of a commodity under section 131 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7231).

(2) PAYMENT LIMITATION.—The total amount of the payments that a person may receive under paragraph (1) during any crop year may not exceed $40,000.

(3) PRODUCERS WITHOUT PRODUCTION.—The payments made available under this subsection shall be provided (on an equitable basis among producers, according to actual production history, as determined by the Secretary) to producers with failed acreage, or acreage on which planting was prevented, due to circumstances beyond the control of the producers.

(4) TIME FOR PAYMENT.—The assistance made available under this subsection for an eligible owner or producer shall be provided as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act by providing advance payments that are based on expected production and by taking such measures as are determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(5) DAIRY PRODUCERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the total amount made available under paragraph (1), $400,000,000 shall be available to provide assistance to dairy producers in a manner determined by the Secretary.

(B) FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS.—Payments made under this subsection shall not affect any decision with respect to rulemaking activities under section 143 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7253).

(6) PEANUTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the total amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use not to exceed $45,000,000 to provide payments to producers of quota peanuts or additional peanuts to partially compensate the producers for the loss of markets for the 1998 crop of peanuts.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to producers on a farm of quota peanuts or additional peanuts under subparagraph (A) shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the quantity of quota peanuts or additional peanuts produced or considered produced by the producers under section 155 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7271); by

(ii) an amount equal to 5 percent of the loan rate established for quota peanuts or additional peanuts, respectively, under section 155 of that Act.

(7) TOBACCO GROWER ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide $328,000,000 to be distributed to tobacco growers according to the formulas established pursuant to the National Tobacco Grower Settlement Trust.

(c) FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32).—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For an additional amount for the fund maintained for funds made available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $500,000,000.

(2) SET-ASIDE FOR CERTAIN LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS.—Of the funds made available by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use not more than $200,000,000 to provide assistance to livestock producers—

(A) the operations of which are located in counties with respect to which during 1999 a natural disaster was declared for losses due to excessive heat or drought by the Secretary, or a major disaster or emergency was declared for losses due to excessive heat or drought by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); and

(B) that experienced livestock losses as a result of the declared disaster or emergency.

(3) WAIVER OF COMMODITY LIMITATION.—In providing assistance under this subsection, the Secretary may waive the limitation established under the second sentence of the second paragraph of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), on the amount of funds that may be devoted to any 1 agricultural commodity or product.

(d) EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE.—For an additional amount to provide emergency livestock assistance, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $150,000,000.

(e) COMMODITY PURCHASES AND HUMANITARIAN DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall use not less than $978,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities, under applicable food aid authorities, including—

(A) section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431(b));

(B) the Food for Progress Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1736o); and

(C) the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.).

(2) LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.—Not less than 40 percent of the commodities distributed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available to least developed countries, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) LOCAL CURRENCIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, local currencies generated from the sale of commodities under this subsection shall be used for development purposes that foster United States agricultural exports.

(f) UPLAND COTTON PRICE COMPETITIVENESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 136(a) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7236(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''(in the case of each of the 1999–2000, 2000–2001, and 2001–2002 marketing years for upland cotton, at the option of the recipient)'' after ''or cash payments'';

(B) by inserting ''(or, in the case of each of the 1999–2000, 2000–2001, and 2001–2002 marketing years for upland cotton, 1.25 cents per pound)'' after ''3 cents per pound'' each place it appears;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) REDEMPTION, MARKETING, OR EXCHANGE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish procedures for redeeming marketing certificates for cash or marketing or exchange of the certificates for—

''(I) except as provided in subclause (II), agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation in such manner, and at such price levels, as the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes of cotton user marketing certificates; or

''(II) in the case of each of the 1999–2000, 2000–2001, and 2001–2002 marketing years for upland cotton, agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation as collateral for a loan in such manner, and at such price levels, as the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes of cotton user marketing certificates, including enhancing the competitiveness and marketability of United States cotton.

''(ii) PRICE RESTRICTIONS.—Any price restrictions that would otherwise apply to the disposition of agricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not apply to the redemption of certificates under this subparagraph.''; and

(D) in paragraph (4), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that this paragraph shall not apply to each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002''.

(2) ENSURING THE AVAILABILITY OF UPLAND COTTON.—Section 136(b) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7236(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''The'' and inserting ''Except as provided in paragraph (7), the''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) 1999–2000, 2000–2001, AND 2001–2002 MARKETING YEARS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of each of the 1999–2000, 2000–2001, and 2001–2002 marketing years for upland cotton, the President shall carry out an import quota program as provided in this paragraph.

''(B) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), whenever the Secretary determines and announces that for any consecutive 4-week period, the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth, as quoted for Middling (M) 1 3/32-inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe, adjusted for the value of any certificate issued under subsection (a), exceeds the Northern Europe price by more than 1.25 cents per pound, there shall immediately be in effect a special import quota.

''(C) TIGHT DOMESTIC SUPPLY.—During any month for which the Secretary estimates the season-ending United States upland cotton stocks-to-use ratio, as determined under subparagraph (D), to be below 16 percent, the Secretary, in making the determination under subparagraph (B), shall not adjust the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth, as quoted for Middling (M) 1 3/32-inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe, for the value of any certificates issued under subsection (a).

''(D) SEASON-ENDING UNITED STATES STOCKS-TO-USE RATIO.—For the purposes of making estimates under subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall, on a monthly basis, estimate and report the season-ending United States upland cotton stocks-to-use ratio, excluding projected raw cotton imports but including the quantity of raw cotton that has been imported into the United States during the marketing year.

''(E) LIMITATION.—The quantity of cotton entered into the United States during any marketing year described in subparagraph (A) under the special import quota established under this paragraph may not exceed the equivalent of 5 weeks' consumption of upland cotton by domestic mills at the seasonally adjusted average rate of the 3 months immediately preceding the first special import quota established in any marketing year.''.

(3) REMOVAL OF SUSPENSION OF MARKETING CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY.—Section 171(b)(1)(G) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7301(b)(1)(G)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that this subparagraph shall not apply to each of the 1999–2000, 2000–2001, and 2001–2002 marketing years for upland cotton''.

(4) REDEMPTION OF MARKETING CERTIFICATES.—Section 115 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445k) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking ''rice (other than negotiable marketing certificates for upland cotton or rice)'' and inserting ''rice, including the issuance of negotiable marketing certificates for upland cotton or rice'';

(ii) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) redeem negotiable marketing certificates for cash under such terms and conditions as are established by the Secretary.''; and

(B) in the second sentence of subsection (c), by striking ''export enhancement program or the marketing promotion program established under the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978'' and inserting ''market access program or the export enhancement program established under sections 203 and 301 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623, 5651)''.

(g) FARM SERVICE AGENCY.—For an additional amount for the Farm Service Agency, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $140,000,000, of which—

(1) $40,000,000 shall be used for salaries and expenses of the Farm Service Agency; and

(2) $100,000,000 shall be used for direct or guaranteed farm ownership, operating, or emergency loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.),

(h) STATE MEDIATION GRANTS.—For an additional amount for grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 (7 U.S.C. 5102(b)), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $2,000,000.

(i) DISASTER RESERVE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the disaster reserve established under section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (7 U.S.C. 1427a), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $500,000,000.

(2) CROP AND LIVESTOCK CASH INDEMNITY PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may use the amount made available under this subsection to carry out a program to provide crop or livestock cash indemnity payments to agricultural producers for the purpose of remedying losses caused by damaging weather or related condition resulting from a natural or major disaster or emergency.

(3) COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FAILURE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall provide $15,000,000 of the amount made available under this section to the Department of Commerce to provide emergency disaster assistance to persons or entities that have incurred losses from a commercial fishery failure described in section 308(b)(1) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107(b)) with respect to a Northeast multispecies fishery.

(j) FLOODED LAND RESERVE PROGRAM.—For an additional amount to carry out a flooded land reserve program in a manner that is consistent with section 1124 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note; Public Law 105–277), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $250,000,000.

(k) EMERGENCY SHORT-TERM LAND DIVERSION.—For an additional amount to carry out an emergency short-term land diversion program, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $200,000,000.

(l) GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS, AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION.—For an additional amount for the Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration to support rapid response teams to enforce the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,000,000.

(m) WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS.—For an additional amount for watershed and flood prevention operations to repair damage to waterways and watersheds resulting from natural disasters, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $60,000,000.

(n) EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM.—For an additional amount for the emergency conservation program authorized under sections 401, 402, and 404 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201, 2202, 2204) for expenses resulting from natural disasters, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $30,000,000.

(o) ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For an additional amount for the environmental quality incentives program established under chapter 4 of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa et seq.), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $52,000,000.

(2) LIVESTOCK NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The Secretary shall provide a priority in the use of funds made available under paragraph (1) to implementing livestock nutrient management plans.

(p) WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM.—For an additional amount for the wetlands reserve program established under subchapter C of chapter 1 of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3837 et seq.), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $70,000,000.

(q) FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT COOPERATOR PROGRAM.—For an additional amount for the foreign market development cooperator program established under section 702 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5722), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $10,000,000.

(r) RURAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—For an additional amount for rural economic assistance, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $150,000,000, of which—

(1) $100,000,000 shall be used for rural economic development, with the highest priority given to the most economically disadvantaged rural communities; and

(2) $50,000,000 shall be used to establish and carry out a program of revolving loans for the support of farmer-owned cooperatives.

(s) MANDATORY PRICE REPORTING.—For an additional amount to carry out a program of mandatory price reporting for livestock and livestock products, on enactment of a law establishing the program, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $4,000,000.

(t) LABELING OF IMPORTED MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(w) BEEF.—The term 'beef' means meat produced from cattle (including veal).

''(x) IMPORTED BEEF.—The term 'imported beef' means beef that is not United States beef, whether or not the beef is graded with a quality grade issued by the Secretary.

''(y) IMPORTED LAMB.—The term 'imported lamb' means lamb that is not United States lamb, whether or not the lamb is graded with a quality grade issued by the Secretary.

''(z) IMPORTED PORK.—The term 'imported pork' means pork that is not United States pork.

''(aa) LAMB.—The term 'lamb' means meat, other than mutton, produced from sheep.

''(bb) PORK.—The term 'pork' means meat produced from hogs.

''(cc) UNITED STATES BEEF.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'United States beef' means beef produced from cattle slaughtered in the United States.

''(2) EXCLUSION.—The term 'United States beef' does not include beef produced from cattle imported into the United States in sealed trucks for slaughter.

''(dd) UNITED STATES LAMB.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'United States lamb' means lamb produced from sheep slaughtered in the United States.

''(2) EXCLUSION.—The term 'United States lamb' does not include lamb produced from sheep imported into the United States in sealed trucks for slaughter.

''(ee) UNITED STATES PORK.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'United States pork' means pork produced from hogs slaughtered in the United States.

''(2) EXCLUSION.—The term 'United States pork' does not include pork produced from hogs imported into the United States in sealed trucks for slaughter.''.

(2) MISBRANDING.—Section 1(n) of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601(n)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(13)(A) if it is imported beef, imported lamb, or imported pork offered for retail sale as muscle cuts of beef, lamb, or pork and does not bear a label that identifies its country of origin;

''(B) if it is United States beef, United States lamb, or United States pork offered for retail sale as muscle cuts of beef, lamb, or pork, and does not bear a label that identifies its country of origin; or

''(C) if it is United States or imported ground beef, ground lamb, or ground pork and is not accompanied by labeling that identifies it as United States beef, United States lamb, United States pork, imported beef, imported lamb, imported pork, or other designation that identifies the content of United States beef, imported beef, United States lamb, imported lamb, United States pork, and imported pork contained in the product, as determined by the Secretary.''.

(3) LABELING.—Section 7 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 607) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) MANDATORY LABELING.—The Secretary shall provide by regulation that the following offered for retail sale bear a label that identifies its country of origin:

''(1) Muscle cuts of United States beef, United States lamb, United States pork, imported beef, imported lamb, and imported pork.

''(2) Ground beef, ground lamb, and ground pork.

''(h) AUDIT VERIFICATION SYSTEM FOR UNITED STATES AND IMPORTED MUSCLE CUTS OF BEEF, LAMB, AND PORK AND GROUND BEEF, LAMB, AND PORK.—The Secretary may require by regulation that any person that prepares, stores, handles, or distributes muscle cuts of United States beef, imported beef, United States lamb, imported lamb, United States pork, imported pork, ground beef, ground lamb, or ground pork for retail sale maintain a verifiable recordkeeping audit trail that will permit the Secretary to ensure compliance with the regulations promulgated under subsection (g).''.

(4) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate final regulations to carry out the amendments made by this subsection.

(5) FUNDING.—For an additional amount to carry out this subsection and the amendments made by this subsection, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $8,000,000.

(6) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection take effect 60 days after the date on which final regulations are promulgated under paragraph (4).

(u) INDICATION OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT.—The term ''food service establishment'' means a restaurant, cafeteria, lunch room, food stand, saloon, tavern, bar, lounge, or other similar facility operated as an enterprise engaged in the business of selling food to the public.

(B) PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY; RETAILER.—The terms ''perishable agricultural commodity'' and ''retailer'' have the meanings given the terms in section 1(b) of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930 (7 U.S.C. 499a(b)).

(2) NOTICE OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN REQUIRED.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), a retailer of a perishable agricultural commodity shall inform consumers, at the final point of sale of the perishable agricultural commodity to consumers, of the country of origin of the perishable agricultural commodity.

(3) EXEMPTION FOR FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply to a perishable agricultural commodity if the perishable agricultural commodity is—

(A) prepared or served in a food service establishment; and

(B)(i) offered for sale or sold at the food service establishment in normal retail quantities; or

(ii) served to consumers at the food service establishment.

(4) METHOD OF NOTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The information required by paragraph (2) may be provided to consumers by means of a label, stamp, mark, placard, or other clear and visible sign on the perishable agricultural commodity or on the package, display, holding unit, or bin containing the commodity at the final point of sale to consumers.

(B) LABELED COMMODITIES.—If the perishable agricultural commodity is already individually labeled regarding country of origin by the packer, importer, or another person, the retailer shall not be required to provide any additional information to comply with this subsection.

(5) VIOLATIONS.—If a retailer fails to indicate the country of origin of a perishable agricultural commodity as required by paragraph (2), the Secretary may assess a civil penalty on the retailer in an amount not to exceed—

(A) $1,000 for the first day on which the violation occurs; and

(B) $250 for each day on which the same violation continues.

(6) DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.—Amounts collected under paragraph (5) shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(7) APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION.—This section shall apply with respect to a perishable agricultural commodity after the end of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(v) LIMITATION ON MARKETING LOAN GAINS AND LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 1001(2) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308(1)), the total amount of the payments specified in section 1001(3) of that Act that a person shall be entitled to receive under the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.) for 1 or more contract commodities and oilseeds during the 1999 crop year may not exceed $150,000.

(w) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The entire amount necessary to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

(x) AVAILABILITY.—The amount necessary to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section shall remain available until expended.

COCHRAN AMENDMENT NO. 1500

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. COCHRAN) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1499 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill, S. 1233, supra; as follows:

Beginning on page 1, line 3, strike all that follows ''SEC.'' to the end of the amendment and insert the following:

___. EMERGENCY AND MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE.—(a) MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall use not more than $5,544,453,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide assistance to owners and producers on a farm that are eligible for payments for fiscal year 1999 under a production flexibility contract for the farm under the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.).

(2) AMOUNT.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), the amount of assistance made available to owners and producers on a farm under this subsection shall be proportionate to the amount of the contract payment received by the owners and producers for fiscal

year 1999 under a production flexibility contract for the farm under the Agricultural Market Transition Act.

(3) TIME FOR PAYMENT.—The assistance made available under this subsection for an eligible owner or producer shall be provided not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) PEANUTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use such amounts as are necessary to provide payments to producers of quota peanuts or additional peanuts to partially compensate the producers for continuing low commodity prices, and increasing costs of production, for the 1999 crop year.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to producers on a farm of quota peanuts or additional peanuts under subparagraph (A) shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the quantity of quota peanuts or additional peanuts produced or considered produced by the producers under section 155 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7271); by

(ii) an amount equal to 5 percent of the loan rate established for quota peanuts or additional peanuts, respectively, under section 155 of that Act.

(b) LIMITATION ON MARKETING LOAN GAINS AND LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 1001(2) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308(1)), the total amount of the payments specified in section 1001(3) of that Act that a person shall be entitled to receive under the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.) for 1 or more contract commodities and oilseeds during the 1999 crop year may not exceed $150,000.

(c) UPLAND COTTON PRICE COMPETITIVENESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 136(a) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7236(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or cash payments'' and inserting ''or cash payments, at the option of the recipient,'';

(B) by striking ''3 cents per pound'' each place it appears and inserting ''1.25 cents per pound'';

(C) in the first sentence of paragraph (3)(A), by striking ''owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation in such manner, and at such price levels, as the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes of cotton user marketing certificates'' and inserting ''owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation as collateral for a loan in such manner, and at such price levels, as the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes of cotton user marketing certificates, including enhancing the competitiveness and marketability of United States cotton''; and

(D) by striking paragraph (4).

(2) ENSURING THE AVAILABILITY OF UPLAND COTTON.—Section 136(b) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7236(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall carry out an import quota program during the period ending July 31, 2003, as provided in this subsection.

''(B) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), whenever the Secretary determines and announces that for any consecutive 4-week period, the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth, as quoted for Middling (M) 1 3/32-inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe, adjusted for the value of any certificate issued under subsection (a), exceeds the Northern Europe price by more than 1.25 cents per pound, there shall immediately be in effect a special import quota.

''(C) TIGHT DOMESTIC SUPPLY.—During any month for which the Secretary estimates the season-ending United States upland cotton stocks-to-use ratio, as determined under subparagraph (D), to be below 16 percent, the Secretary, in making the determination under subparagraph (B), shall not adjust the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth, as quoted for Middling (M) 1 3/32-inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe, for the value of any certificates issued under subsection (a).

''(D) SEASON-ENDING UNITED STATES STOCKS-TO-USE RATIO.—For the purposes of making estimates under subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall, on a monthly basis, estimate and report the season-ending United States upland cotton stocks-to-use ratio, excluding projected raw cotton imports but including the quantity of raw cotton that has been imported into the United States during the marketing year.''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) LIMITATION.—The quantity of cotton entered into the United States during any marketing year under the special import quota established under this subsection may not exceed the equivalent of 5 week's consumption of upland cotton by domestic mills at the seasonally adjusted average rate of the 3 months immediately preceding the first special import quota established in any marketing year.''.

(3) REMOVAL OF SUSPENSION OF MARKETING CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY.—Section 171(b)(1) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7301(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (G); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (H) through (L) as subparagraphs (G) through (K), respectively.

(4) REDEMPTION OF MARKETING CERTIFICATES.—Section 115 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445k) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking ''rice (other than negotiable marketing certificates for upland cotton or rice)'' and inserting ''rice, including the issuance of negotiable marketing certificates for upland cotton or rice'';

(ii) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) redeem negotiable marketing certificates for cash under such terms and conditions as are established by the Secretary.''; and

(B) in the second sentence of subsection (c), by striking ''export enhancement program or the marketing promotion program established under the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978'' and inserting ''market access program or the export enhancement program established under sections 203 and 301 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623, 5651)''.

(d) SUSPENSION OF SUGAR ASSESSMENTS.—Section 156(f) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7272(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''except as provided in paragraph (6),'' after ''years,'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''except as provided in paragraph (6),'' after ''years,''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENTS.—Effective beginning with fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2002, no assessments shall be required under this subsection during any fiscal year that immediately follows a fiscal year during which the Federal budget was determined to be in surplus, based on the most recent estimates available from the Office of Management and Budget as of the last day of the fiscal year.''.

(e) OILSEED PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall use not less than $500,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make payments to producers of the 1999 crop of oilseeds that are eligible to obtain a marketing assistance loan under section 131 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7231).

(2) COMPUTATION.—A payment to producers on a farm under this subsection shall be computed by multiplying—

(A) a payment rate determined by the Secretary; by

(B) the quantity of oilseeds that the producers on the farm are eligible to place under loan under section 131 of that Act.

(3) LIMITATION.—Payments made under this subsection shall be considered to be contract payments for the purposes of section 1001(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308(1)).

(f) ASSISTANCE TO LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCERS.—The Secretary shall use $500,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide assistance to livestock and dairy producers in a manner determined by the Secretary.

(g) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FAST-TRACK AUTHORITY AND FUTURE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION NEGOTIATIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should make a formal request for appropriate fast-track authority for future United States trade negotiations;

(2) regarding future World Trade Organization negotiations—

(A) rules for trade in agricultural commodities should be strengthened and trade-distorting import and export practices should be eliminated or substantially reduced;

(B) the rules of the World Trade Organization should be strengthened regarding the practices or policies of a foreign government that unreasonably—

(i) restrict market access for products of new technologies, including products of biotechnology; or

(ii) delay or preclude implementation of a report of a dispute panel of the World Trade Organization; and

(C) agricultural negotiations of the World Trade Organization should conclude simultaneously with nonagricultural negotiations as a single undertaking;

(3) the President should—

(A) conduct a comprehensive evaluation of all existing export and food aid programs, including—

(i) the export credit guarantee program established under section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5622);

(ii) the market access program established under section 203 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 5623);

(iii) the export enhancement program established under section 301 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 5651);

(iv) the foreign market development cooperator program established under section 702 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 5722); and

(v) programs established under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.); and

(B) transmit to Congress—

(i) the results of the evaluation under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) recommendations on maximizing the effectiveness of the programs described in subparagraph (A); and

(4) the Secretary should carry out a purchase and donation or concessional sales initiative in each of fiscal years 1999 and 2000 to promote the export of additional quantities

of soybeans, beef, pork, poultry, and products of such commodities (including soybean meal, soybean oil, textured vegetable protein, and soy protein concentrates and isolates) using programs established under—

(A) the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.);

(B) section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431);

(C) titles I and II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(D) the Food for Progress Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1736o).

(h) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The entire amount necessary to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

LOTT AMENDMENT NO. 1501

Mr. LOTT proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1233, supra; as follows:

On page 21, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to implement—

(1) sections 143 or 147(3) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7253, 7256(3));

(2) the final decision for the consolidation and reform of Federal milk marketing orders, as published in the Federal Register on April 2, 1999 (64 Fed. Reg. 16025); or

(3) section 738 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277; 112 Stat. 2681–30).

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on August 3, 1999, in SH–216 at 9 a.m. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the farm crisis.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on August 4, 1999, in SH–216 at 9 a.m. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the farm crisis.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on August 5, 1999, in SH–216 at 9 a.m. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the farm crisis.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

POINT CABRILLO LIGHTHOUSE

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today, I recognize an important and historic restoration project now nearing completion in Mendocino, California. While the North Coast of California is renowned for its natural beauty and breathtaking views, in Mendocino there is another coastal landmark that has captured the imagination of this rugged region. Built in 1908, the Point Cabrillo Lighthouse is a living reminder of California's maritime history. And on August 6th, the Lighthouse celebrates the 90th anniversary of the first lighting of its light.

This one-of-a-kind structure was originally built by the United States Lighthouse Service to protect the legendary ''doghole schooners'' that plied the lumber trade between San Francisco and California's northern coast at the turn of the century. The Lighthouse was turned over to the U.S. Coast Guard in 1939, and still houses Coast Guard navigational aids and monitoring equipment. However, the Lighthouse structure and its rare Fresnel lens suffered significant damage after many years of neglect. Then, in 1998, the California Coastal Conservancy and North Coast Interpretive Association stepped forward to restore and reinstate the original Fresnel lens, and to renovate the Lighthouse for use as an educational and interpretive center.

Thanks to the efforts of the people of Mendocino, the Coastal Conservancy and the North Coast Interpretive Association, the Lighthouse restoration project will soon be complete. A weekend of festivities will celebrate the Lighthouse's revival and highlight the attractions of the Point Cabrillo Preserve and Light Station. This celebration will acknowledge the efforts of the many volunteers and community partners that also helped make this project a success.

It is important to take the time to applaud the restoration of this nationally significant, historic landmark. I also think it is important to recognize the significance of community projects such as the Point Cabrillo Lighthouse, which serve as invaluable, irreplaceable links to our common past and as unique educational tools for the future. I commend the efforts that have gone into this restoration project, and send the Point Cabrillo Lighthouse volunteers and other partners my best wishes for their continued success.●

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF NEWTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the town of Newton, New Hampshire on its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The town's residents will celebrate this historic occasion on August 15, 1999 with a number of festivities including a parade and an ''Olde Fashioned Fireman's Muster''.

Newton's rich and fruitful history dates back to 1639 when families first settled in the area granted by England known as New Salisbury (Amesbury). Newton's actual township was incorporated in 1749, allowing the people to elect their own officials and to hold town meetings.

Much of the frontier region was wild country inhabited by the Naumkeag Indians. The settlers and the Naumkeaks had generally peaceful relations, relying on one another for trading purposes. The greatest danger facing the settlers came from the war parties of the Mic Macs, who originated from the area now known as Maine and New Brunswick, Canada. These hostile groups conducted violent raids as far south as Connecticut, killing large numbers of local populations. With a combination of the settlers' admirable fortitude and the recurring epidemics of disease, these native populations were nearly wiped out.

Newton residents have persevered in other ways throughout the years, courageously serving and defending America. They have participated in the French and Indian Wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam Conflict. Newton's citizens are always willing to serve our Nation when called upon.

I congratulate the town of Newton, and it's dedicated and patriotic citizens. I am proud to serve the residents of Newton in the United States Senate.●

ICELANDIC HERITAGE

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the Icelandic heritage of our country and of the state of North Dakota.

For a century it has been North Dakota's custom to set aside time to honor the contributions of Icelanders to North Dakota. In order to honor the thousands of people of Icelandic descent that reside in my state, the Governor has proclaimed July 30 to August 2 as Icelandic Heritage Days.

Icelandic Heritage Days culminates with a celebration of the historical presentation of a new constitution to the Icelandic Parliament. This occurred on August the second, or ''August the Deuce,'' as many Icelanders call it, 1874 by King Kristjan the Ninth. This action formally freed Iceland from hundreds of years of Danish rule.

In 1878, people of Icelandic descent first settled in northeastern North Dakota. Since this time, Icelandic-Americans have been instrumental in the development of their communities and my state. One settler, E.H. Bergman, was a member of the Territorial Legislature, which passed legislation enabling the establishment of the states of North and South Dakota. Since Bergman's time, many more people of Icelandic descent have represented