Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring the United States Naval Shipyards.

This legislation calls upon the United States Postal Service to issue a commemorative postage stamp honoring the legacy of our naval shipyard system on the occasion of its 200th anniversary, which will take place in the year 2000.

Mr. President, naval technology has proven invaluable to our nation by strengthening our national defense, preserving world maritime freedom, and producing significant scientific breakthroughs. In peacetime, ships built in naval shipyards patrol around the clock to preserve peace and keep the United States free. As Chair of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Seapower, I am proud that, today, the U.S. Navy is the preeminent naval force in the world. Ships constructed in U.S. yards have helped lead the way to victory in numerous global conflicts.

Naval shipyards workers, both past and present, have a well-deserved sense of pride in their accomplishments which have kept our Navy strong and our country free. Likewise, veterans of the United States Naval Force have served with courage, honor and distinction, risking their lives in combat and against an unforgiving sea.

On June 12, 2000, the Kittery/Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Maine will celebrate the 200th anniversary of its founding. Kittery/Portsmouth was the first major naval shipyard of the modern era. From the beginnings at Kittery/Portsmouth, the naval shipyard system grew to eventually include eleven yards located on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. In the two hundred years since 1800, naval yards have built hundreds of naval ships, and completed thousands of overhauls on ships of both the U.S. Navy and those of U.S. allies.

I believe this resolution would be a fitting way to recognize the forthcoming bicentennial of our public shipyards. I strongly believe that the contributions of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who work in our shipyards are worthy of recognition.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in this show of support for our shipyards.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 70—REQUESTING THAT THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE ISSUE A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP HONORING THE NATIONAL VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. SNOWE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 70

Whereas United States service personnel have fought, bled, and died in every war, conflict, police action, and military intervention in which the United States has engaged during this century and throughout the Nation's history;

Whereas throughout history, veterans service organizations have ably represented the interests of veterans in Congress and State legislatures across the Nation, and established networks of trained service officers who, at no charge, have helped millions of veterans and their families secure the education, disability compensation, and health care benefits they are rightfully entitled to receive as a result of the military service performed by those veterans; and

Whereas veterans service organizations have been deeply involved in countless local community service projects and have been constant reminders of the American ideals of duty, honor, and national service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress requests that—

(1) the United States Postal Service issue a series of commemorative postage stamps honoring the legacy and the continuing contributions of veterans service organizations to the United States; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee recommend to the Postmaster General that such a series of commemorative postage stamps be issued.

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a series of commemorative postage stamps should be issued honoring veterans service organizations across the United States.

As we near Veterans Day—81 years after the Armistice was signed in France that silenced the guns and ended the carnage of World War I—this legislation calls upon the United States Postal Service to issue a series of commemorative postage stamps honoring the legacy and the continuing contributions of veterans to our country. World War I was supposed to be ''the war to end all wars'' * * * the war that made the world safe for democracy. Sadly, that was not to be, and America has been repeatedly reminded that the defense of democracy is an ongoing duty. That is why this is such an opportune moment to recognize those brave Americans who fought to defend the freedoms we cherish.

Mr. President, when many of us think about war veterans, we think about the tremendous sacrifices these defenders of freedom made. From the War for Independence, through the Persian Gulf War, Bosnia, and Kosovo—more than two hundred years later—Americans have answered their country's call to duty to safeguard our freedoms. Of those who have worn our nation's uniform, more than a million never returned. They made the ultimate sacrifice so that those who followed could enjoy the blessings of liberty. The debt of gratitude we owe to our veterans can never be fully repaid. What we can and must do for our veterans is to keep alive the values of freedom and democracy they have defended, and honor them as the guardians of those ideals.

Elmer Runyon once wrote that: ''We will remain the home of the free only as long as we are also the home of the brave''. Today, America and the world is basking in the shine of freedom because of yesterday's and today's service men and women—who offer nobly to sacrifice in war so that others may live in peace. These are America's true heroes.

After all, winning freedom is not the same as keeping it. The cost of safeguarding freedom is high. It requires vigilance and sacrifice. Time and again when freedom has been threatened, American men and women have emerged as heroes.

America's veterans have served our country and the world ably in times of need, and know well the personal sacrifices which the defense of freedom demands. It is a true honor to represent these brave Americans, as so many of them continue to make contributions day-in and day-out in our communities—through youth activities and scholarships programs, homeless assistance initiatives, efforts to reach out to fellow veterans in need, and national leadership on issues of importance to veterans and all Americans.

I have nothing but the utmost respect for those who have served their country. This legislation is a tribute to the men and women and their families who have served this country with courage, honor and distinction. They answered the call to duty when their country needed them, and this is but a small token of our appreciation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this show of support and an expression of appreciation to all veterans.•

SENATE RESOLUTION 221—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND DOCUMENT PRODUCTION IN THE MATTER OF PAMELA A. CARTER VERSUS HEALTHSOURCE SAGINAW

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 221

Whereas, in the case of In the Matter of Pamela A. Carter v. HealthSource Saginaw, No. 1199–3828, pending in the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, testimony has been requested from Mary Washington, an employee in Senator Carl Levin's Saginaw, Michigan office;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Mary Washington, and any other employee of the Senate from whom testimony or document production may be required, is authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of In the Matter of

Pamela A. Carter v. HealthSource Saginaw, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SENATE RESOLUTION 222—TO REVISE THE PROCEDURES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 222

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the ''Senate Ethics Procedure Reform Resolution of 1999''.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The first section of Senate Resolution 338, agreed to July 24, 1964 (88th Congress, 2d Session)(referred to as the ''resolution'') is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) A majority of the members of the Select Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business involving complaints or allegations of, or information about, misconduct, including resulting preliminary inquiries, adjudicatory reviews, recommendations or reports, and matters relating to Senate Resolution 400, agreed to May 19, 1976.'';

(2) in subsection (d), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) A member of the Select Committee shall be ineligible to participate in—

''(A) any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review relating to—

''(i) the conduct of—

''(I) such member;

''(II) any officer or employee the member supervises; or

''(III) any employee of any officer the member supervises; or

''(ii) any complaint filed by the member; and

''(B) the determinations and recommendations of the Select Committee with respect to any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review described in subparagraph (A).

For purposes of this paragraph, a member of the Select Committee and an officer of the Senate shall be deemed to supervise any officer or employee consistent with the provision of paragraph 12 of rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate.'';

(3) in subsection (d)(2), by amending the first sentence to read as follows: ''A member of the Select Committee may, at the discretion of the member, disqualify himself or herself from participating in any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review pending before the Select Committee and the determinations and recommendations of the Select Committee with respect to any such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review.''; and

(4) in subsection (d), by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) Whenever any member of the Select Committee is ineligible under paragraph (1) to participate in any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review or disqualifies himself or herself under paragraph (2) from participating in any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review, another Senator shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (d), be appointed to serve as a member of the Select Committee solely for purposes of such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review and the determinations and recommendations of the Select Committee with respect to such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review. Any Member of the Senate appointed for such purposes shall be of the same party as the Member who is ineligible or disqualifies himself or herself.''.

SEC. 3. DUTIES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Section 2 of the resolution is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) and inserting the following:

''(2)(A) recommend to the Senate by report or resolution by a majority vote of the full committee disciplinary action to be taken with respect to such violations which the Select Committee shall determine, after according to the individual concerned due notice and opportunity for a hearing, to have occurred;

''(B) pursuant to subparagraph (A) recommend discipline, including—

''(i) in the case of a Member, a recommendation to the Senate for expulsion, censure, payment of restitution, recommendation to a Member's party conference regarding the Member's seniority or positions of responsibility, or a combination of these; and

''(ii) in the case of an officer or employee, dismissal, suspension, payment of restitution, or a combination of these;

''(3) subject to the provisions of subsection (e), by a unanimous vote of 6 members, order that a Member, officer, or employee be reprimanded or pay restitution, or both, if the Select Committee determines, after according to the Member, officer, or employee due notice and opportunity for a hearing, that misconduct occurred warranting discipline less serious than discipline by the full Senate;

''(4) in the circumstances described in subsection (d)(3), issue a public or private letter of admonition to a Member, officer, or employee, which shall not be subject to appeal to the Senate;

''(5) recommend to the Senate, by report or resolution, such additional rules or regulations as the Select Committee shall determine to be necessary or desirable to insure proper standards of conduct by Members of the Senate, and by officers or employees of the Senate, in the performance of their duties and the discharge of their responsibilities;

''(6) by a majority vote of the full committee, report violations of any law, including the provision of false information to the Select Committee, to the proper Federal and State authorities; and

''(7) develop and implement programs and materials designed to educate Members, officers, and employees about the laws, rules, regulations, and standards of conduct applicable to such individuals in the performance of their duties.'';

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) For the purposes of this resolution—

''(1) the term 'sworn complaint' means a written statement of facts, submitted under penalty of perjury, within the personal knowledge of the complainant alleging a violation of law, the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties as Members, officers, or employees of the Senate;

''(2) the term 'preliminary inquiry' means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee following the receipt of a complaint or allegation of, or information about, misconduct by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which provides substantial cause for the Select Committee to conclude that a violation within the jurisdiction of the Select Committee has occurred; and

''(3) the term 'adjudicatory review' means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee after a finding, on the basis of a preliminary inquiry, that there is substantial credible evidence which provides substantial cause for the Select Committee to conclude that a violation within the jurisdiction of the Select Committee has occurred.'';

(3) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) No—

''(A) adjudicatory review of conduct of a Member or officer of the Senate may be conducted;

''(B) report, resolution, or recommendation relating to such an adjudicatory review of conduct may be made; and

''(C) letter of admonition pursuant to subsection (d)(3) may be issued,

unless approved by the affirmative recorded vote of no fewer than 4 members of the Select Committee.'';

(4) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d)(1) When the Select Committee receives a sworn complaint or other allegation or information about a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, it shall promptly conduct a preliminary inquiry into matters raised by that complaint, allegation, or information. The preliminary inquiry shall be of duration and scope necessary to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which provides substantial cause for the Select Committee to conclude that a violation within the jurisdiction of the Select Committee has occurred. The Select Committee may delegate to the chairman and vice chairman the discretion to determine the appropriate duration, scope, and conduct of a preliminary inquiry.

''(2) If, as a result of a preliminary inquiry under paragraph (1), the Select Committee determines by a recorded vote that there is not such substantial credible evidence, the Select Committee shall dismiss the matter. The Select Committee may delegate to the chairman and vice chairman the authority, on behalf of the Select Committee, to dismiss any matter that they determine, after a preliminary inquiry, lacks substantial merit. The Select Committee shall inform the individual who provided to the Select Committee the complaint, allegation, or information, and the individual who is the subject of the complaint, allegation, or information, of the dismissal, together with an explanation of the basis for the dismissal.

''(3) If, as a result of a preliminary inquiry under paragraph (1), the Select Committee determines that a violation is inadvertent, technical, or otherwise of a de minimis nature, the Select Committee may dispose of the matter by issuing a public or private letter of admonition, which shall not be considered discipline. The Select Committee may issue a public letter of admonition upon a similar determination at the conclusion of an adjudicatory review.

''(4) If, as the result of a preliminary inquiry under paragraph (1), the Select Committee determines that there is such substantial credible evidence and the matter cannot be appropriately disposed of under paragraph (3), the Select Committee shall promptly initiate an adjudicatory review. Upon the conclusion of such adjudicatory review, the Select Committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of such adjudicatory review, together with its recommendations (if any) pursuant to subsection (a)(2).'';

(5) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

''(e)(1) Any individual who is the subject of a reprimand or order of restitution, or both,