

contributed significantly to this legislation. Their commitment to constructive compromise will improve the lives and choices of all people with disabilities and their families.

This reauthorization builds on the gains of the past three decades, while addressing critical and emerging needs of individuals with disabilities.

It improves the accountability of the programs under the Act by emphasizing better coordination, and by concentrating on activities related to child care, health care, housing, transportation, and recreation;

It offers wider training opportunities by strengthening the network of university centers that provide technical assistance to persons with disabilities, to their families, and to service providers across the country;

It supports stronger protection and advocacy services to prevent abuse and neglect, so that people with disabilities can live safely;

It targets funds for the development of statewide self-advocacy organizations, so that people with disabilities will have a stronger voice in determining their lives and their future;

It helps states to develop support programs for families with a disabled family member, so that living at home and becoming part of the community is a real choice for persons with disabilities; and

It provides funds to develop a new educational curriculum and establish scholarship opportunities for support workers who assist people with developmental disabilities.

This bill gives us an excellent opportunity to do more to keep the promise of the Americans with Disabilities Act—by ensuring that individuals with mental retardation and other significant developmental disabilities, and their families, have realistic opportunities to obtain the support and services they need to reach their dream of being contributing members of their communities.

Disabled people are not unable. We are a better and stronger and fairer country when we open the door of choice and opportunity to all Americans, and enable them to be full partners in the American dream. For countless persons with mental retardation and other developmental disabilities across the country, this legislation will continue to help to make that dream come true.

This bill deserves the support of every Member of Congress, and I look forward to its prompt enactment into law.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, November 5, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,661,710,720,483.34 (Five trillion, six hundred sixty-one billion, seven hundred ten million, seven hundred twenty thousand, four hundred eighty-three dollars and thirty-four cents).

One year ago, November 5, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,561,271,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred sixty-one billion, two hundred seventy-one million).

Fifteen years ago, November 5, 1984, the Federal debt stood at \$1,619,575,000,000 (One trillion, six hundred nineteen billion, five hundred seventy-five million).

Twenty-five years ago, November 5, 1974, the Federal debt stood at \$475,739,000,000 (Four hundred seventy-five billion, seven hundred thirty-nine million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,185,971,720,483.34 (Five trillion, one hundred eighty-five billion, nine hundred seventy-one million, seven hundred twenty thousand, four hundred eighty-three dollars and thirty-four cents) during the past 25 years.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 71

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 5, 1999.

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 72

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iran emergency declared in 1979 is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1999, to the *Federal Register* for publication. Similar notices have been sent annually to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register* since November 12, 1980. The most recent notice appeared in the *Federal Register* on November 12, 1998. This emergency is separate from that declared with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, in Executive Order 12957.

The crisis between the United States and Iran that began in 1979 has not been fully resolved. The international tribunal established to adjudicate claims of the United States and U.S. nationals against Iran and of the Iranian government and Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function, and normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran has not been achieved. On March 15, 1995, I declared a separate national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and imposed separate sanctions. By Executive Order 12959 of May 6, 1995, these sanctions were significantly augmented, and by Executive Order 13059 of August 19, 1997, the sanctions imposed in 1995 were further clarified. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that are in place by virtue of the November 14, 1979, declaration of emergency, including the authority to block certain property of the Government of Iran, and which are needed in the process of implementing the January 1981 agreements with Iran.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 5, 1999.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1693. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the overtime exemption for employees engaged in fire protection activities.

H.R. 3079. An act to amend titles XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Social Security Act to make corrections and refinements in the Medicare, Medicaid, and State children's health insurance programs, as revised by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 6:45 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by