

The current Nuclear Cities Initiative was established to assist Russia in creating job opportunities for employees who are not required to support realistic Russian security requirements and to facilitate conversion of the production facilities. It has focused on creation of commercial ventures that provide self-sustaining jobs, primarily in three of the closed cities. The current program scope, progress, and funding are not consistent with the scale of the threats to us.

I want to significantly advance our progress in the nuclear cities. However, to gain sufficient advocacy for a major funding increase, the program must demonstrate rapid progress in downsizing and an ability for the U.S. to track progress against verifiable milestones that support a Russian complex consistent with their future national security requirements.

My legislation substantially increases the funding and scope of our programs with the Russian nuclear weapons complex to assist the Russian Federation in restructuring its complex, but does this conditioned on a commitment from the Russian Federation to measure progress against realistic, transparent milestones. Without their commitment, and without an ability to track progress against such milestones, it is simply not appropriate for us to continue to fund programs within their complex.

My legislation supports the ongoing commercialization programs in their complex. In addition, however, it authorizes the federal government to contract for research in support of United States agencies in cases where the Russians have unique capabilities and facilities.

My legislation demands that funding for this expanded program, for the 2002 fiscal year and beyond, be contingent on making significant measurable progress on key issues of strategic interest to both countries, including:

Demonstrable conversion from military to civilian activities at the four cities participating in the FY 2001 program.

Development of a ten year plan by the Russian Federation for a nuclear weapons complex downsized to reflect the changing national security needs of Russia. This plan should reflect a production capacity consistent with future arms control agreements.

Increased transparency of Russian production capacity and nuclear materials inventories to eventually match that of the United States.

In addition, my legislation authorizes funding for educational initiatives both in the United States and in the Former Soviet Union focused on developing new non-proliferation experts. There are now few people who can assist in these difficult downsizing processes while, at the same time, minimizing the threat presented by residual weapons material or expertise.

Significant cooperation from the Russian government must occur for

milestones to be set and met. That won't happen unless they concur that these steps are also in their best interests. From interactions with senior levels of their Ministry of Atomic Energy, I've learned that they share the view that progress in this area is in the best interests of both nations.

It is certainly in our mutual interests to accomplish the transition of both nations' nuclear weapons complexes with as much care and as little proliferation risk as possible. It is also in each nation's interests for the other to maintain a sufficiently credible complex to support realistic national security objectives. To the extent that we can take these steps in a mutually transparent way, we should be able to assure each other of our future intentions.

Mr. President, this legislation can significantly impact our non-proliferation and future arms control national security objectives.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 662

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 662, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program.

S. 664

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 664, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

S. 914

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 914, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require that discharges from combined storm and sanitary sewers conform to the Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.

S. 934

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 934, a bill to enhance rights and protections for victims of crime.

S. 1155

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1155, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 1545

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1545, a bill to require schools and libraries receiving universal service assistance to install systems or implement policies for blocking or filtering Internet access to matter inappropriate for minors, to require a study of available Internet blocking or filtering software, and for other purposes.

S. 1608

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1608, a bill to provide annual payments to the States and counties from National Forest System lands managed by the Forest Service, and the reconstituted Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands managed predominately by the Bureau of Land Management, for use by the counties in which the lands are situated for the benefit of the public schools, roads, emergency and other public purposes; to encourage and provide new mechanisms for cooperation between counties and the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to make necessary investments in Federal lands, and reaffirm the positive connection between Federal Lands counties and Federal Lands; and for other purposes.

S. 1617

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1617, a bill to promote preservation and public awareness of the history of the Underground Railroad by providing financial assistance, to the Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. 1717

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1717, a bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of pregnancy-related assistance for targeted low-income pregnant women.

S. 1941

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1941, a bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to fire departments and fire prevention organizations for the purpose of protecting the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.

S. 2018

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2018, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the update factor used in making payments to PPS hospitals under the medicare program.

S. 2027

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S.

2027, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to design and construct a warm water fish hatchery at Fort Peck Lake, Montana

S. 2068

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) were added as cosponsors of S. 2068, a bill to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from establishing rules authorizing the operation of new, low power FM radio stations.

S. 2105

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2105, a bill to amend chapter 65 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the unauthorized destruction, modification, or alteration of product identification codes used in consumer product recalls, for law enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 2123

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2123, a bill to provide Outer Continental Shelf Impact assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

S. 2235

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2235, a bill to amend the Public Health Act to revise the performance standards and certification process for organ procurement organizations.

S. 2293

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 2293, a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to provide for the payment of Financing Corporation interest obligations from balances in the deposit insurance funds in excess of an established ratio and, after such obligations are satisfied, to provide for rebates to insured depository institutions of such excess reserves.

S. 2299

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2299, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to continue State Medicaid disproportionate share hospital (DSH) allotments for fiscal year 2001 at the levels for fiscal year 2000.

S. 2311

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 2311, a bill to revise and extend the Ryan White CARE Act programs under title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, to improve access to health care and the quality of health care under such programs, and to provide for the development of increased capacity to provide health care and related support services to individuals and families with HIV disease, and for other purposes.

S. 2330

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2330, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephone and other communication services.

S. 2344

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2344, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat payments under the Conservation Reserve Program as rentals from real estate.

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2344, *supra*.

S. 2417

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2417, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase funding for State nonpoint source pollution control programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2420

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2420, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of a program under which long-term care insurance is made available to Federal employees, members of the uniformed services, and civilian and military retirees, and for other purposes.

S. 2429

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2429, a bill to amend the Energy Conservation and Production Act to make changes in the Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons.

S. 2434

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2434, a bill to provide that amounts allotted to a State under section 2401 of the Social

Security Act for each of fiscal years 1998 and 1999 shall remain available through fiscal year 2002.

S. 2440

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2440, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve airport security.

S. 2459

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2459, a bill to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to former President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy Reagan in recognition of their service to the Nation.

S. CON. RES. 60

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 60, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of the U.S.S. *Wisconsin* and all those who served aboard her.

S. CON. RES. 107

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 107, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning support for the Sixth Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference.

S. RES. 247

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 247, a resolution commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

S. RES. 292

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 292, a resolution recognizing the 20th century as the "Century of Women in the United States."

S. RES. 296

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 296, a resolution designating the first Sunday in June of each calendar year as "National Child's Day."

AMENDMENT NO. 3097

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3097 intended to be proposed to S. 934, a bill to enhance rights and protections for victims of crime.

SENATE RESOLUTION 301—DESIGNATING AUGUST 16, 2000, AS “NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY”

Mr. THURMOND submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 301

Whereas the Parachute Test Platoon was authorized by the War Department on June 25, 1940, to experiment with the potential use of airborne troops;

Whereas the Parachute Test Platoon was composed of 48 volunteers that began training in July, 1940;

Whereas the Parachute Test Platoon performed the first official Army parachute jump on August 16, 1940;

Whereas the success of the Parachute Test Platoon led to the formation of a large and successful airborne contingent serving from World War II until the present;

Whereas the 11th, 13th, 17th, 82nd, and 101st Airborne Divisions and the numerous other regimental and battalion-sized airborne units were organized following the success of the Parachute Test Platoon;

Whereas the 501st Parachute Battalion participated successfully and valiantly in achieving victory in World War II;

Whereas the airborne achievements during World War II provided the basis for continuing the development of a diversified force of parachute and air assault troops;

Whereas paratroopers, glidermen, and air assault troops of the United States were and are proud members of the world's most exclusive and honorable fraternity, have earned and wear the “Silver Wings of Courage”, have participated in a total of 93 combat jumps, and have distinguished themselves in battle by earning 69 Congressional Medals of Honor, the highest military decoration of the United States, and hundreds of Distinguished Service Crosses and Silver Stars;

Whereas these airborne forces have performed in important military and peace-keeping operations, wherever needed, in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, Sinai, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia; and

Whereas the Senate joins together with the airborne community to celebrate August 16, 2000 (the 60th anniversary of the first official parachute jump by the Parachute Test Platoon), as “National Airborne Day”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 16, 2000, as “National Airborne Day”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on Federal, State, and local administrators and the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to submit a Senate resolution which designates August 16, 2000 as “National Airborne Day.”

On June 25, 1940, the War Department authorized the Parachute Test Platoon to experiment with the potential use of airborne troops. The Parachute Test Platoon, which was composed of 48 volunteers, performed the first official army parachute jump on August 16, 1940. The success of the Platoon led to the formation of a large and successful airborne contingent that has served from World War Two until the present.

I was privileged to serve with the 82nd Airborne Division, one of the first airborne divisions to be organized. In a two-year period during World War Two,

the regiments of the 82nd served in Italy at Anzio, in France at Normandy (where I landed with them), and at the Battle of the Bulge.

The 11th, 13th, 17th, and 101st Airborne Divisions and numerous other regimental and battalion size airborne units were also organized following the success of the Parachute Test Platoon. In the last sixty years, these airborne forces have performed in important military and peace-keeping operations all over the world, and it is only fitting that we honor them.

Mr. President, through passage of “National Airborne Day,” the Senate will reaffirm our support for the members of the airborne community and also show our gratitude for their tireless commitment to our Nation's defense and ideals.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

AKAKA (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 3103

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. KERREY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 2) to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ EXCELLENCE IN ECONOMIC EDUCATION.**

Title V (20 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“PART \_\_\_\_—EXCELLENCE IN ECONOMIC EDUCATION**

**“SEC. \_\_\_\_ 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.**

“(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This part may be cited as the ‘Excellence in Economic Education Act of 2000’.

“(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) The need for economic literacy in the United States has grown exponentially in the 1990's as a result of rapid technological advancements and increasing globalization, giving individuals in the United States more numerous and complex economic and financial choices than ever before as members of the workforce, managers of their families' resources, and voting citizens.

“(2) Individuals in the United States lack essential economic knowledge, as demonstrated in a 1998–1999 test conducted for the National Council on Economic Education, a private nonprofit organization. The test results indicated the following:

“(A) Students and adults alike lack a basic understanding of core economic concepts such as scarcity of resources and inflation, with less than half of those tested demonstrating knowledge of those basic concepts.

“(B) A little more than 1/3 of those tested realize that society must make choices about how to use resources.

“(C) Only 1/3 of those tested understand that active competition in the marketplace serves to lower prices and improve product quality.

“(D) Slightly more than 1/2 of adults in the United States and less than 1/4 of students in the United States know that a Federal budg-

et deficit is created when the Federal Government's expenditures exceed its revenues in a year.

“(E) Overall, adults received a grade of 57 percent on the test and secondary school students received a grade of 48 percent on the test.

“(F) Despite these poor results, the test findings pointed out that individuals in the United States realize the need for understanding basic economic concepts, with 96 percent of adults tested believing that basic economics should be taught in secondary school.

“(3) A range of trends points to the need for individuals in the United States to receive a practical economics education that will give the individuals tools to make responsible choices about their limited financial resources, and about the range of economic choices which face all people regardless of their financial circumstances. Examples of the trends include the following:

“(A) The number of personal bankruptcies in the United States rose and set new records in the 1990's, despite the longest peacetime economic expansion in United States history. One in every 70 United States households filed for bankruptcy in 1998. Rising bankruptcies have an impact on the cost and availability of consumer credit which in turn negatively affect overall economic growth.

“(B) Credit card delinquencies in the United States rose to 1.83 percent in 1998, which is a percentage not seen since 1992 when the effects of a recession were still strong.

“(C) The personal savings rate in the United States over the 5 years ending in 1998 averaged only 4.5 percent. In the third quarter of 1999, the personal savings rate dropped to 1.8 percent. A decline in savings rates reduces potential investment and economic growth.

“(D) By 2030, the number of older persons in the United States will grow to 70,000,000, more than twice the number of older persons in the United States in 1997. The additional older persons will add significantly to the population of retirees in the United States and require a shift in private and public resources to attend to their specific needs. The needs of this population will have dramatic, long-term economic consequences for younger generations of individuals in the United States workforce who will need to plan well in order to support their families and ensure for themselves a secure retirement.

“(4) The third National Education Goal designates economics as 1 of 9 core content areas in which teaching, learning, and students' mastery of basic and advanced skills must improve.

“(5) The National Council on Economic Education presents a compelling case for doing more to meet the need for economic literacy. While an understanding of economics is necessary to help the next generation to think, choose, and function in a changing global economy, economics has too often been neglected in schools.

“(6) States' requirements for economic and personal finance education are insufficient as evidenced by the fact that, while 39 States have adopted educational standards (including guidelines or proficiencies) in economics—

“(A) only 13 of those States require all students to take a course in economics before graduating from secondary school;

“(B) only 25 States administer tests to determine whether students meet the economic standards; and

“(C) only 27 States require that the economic standards be implemented in schools.

“(7) Improved and enhanced national, State, and local economic education efforts,