

will honor my good friend, Douglas Fontaine, on October 23, 1998, by establishing a scholarship in his name. The scholarship will provide education assistance to future entrepreneurs in the hospitality industry.

Doug literally grew up in the hotel business watching both his parents and grandparents manage the historic "Allison's Wells Spa" in Way, MS. After returning from a tour of duty in Germany where he managed a R & R hotel, he took his turn managing Allison's Wells. Doug eventually moved to Pascagoula, MS, where he has owned and operated the La Font Inn for over 35 years.

As the only Mississippian to have been President and Chairman of the Board of the American Hotel and Motel Association, his program, "Quest for Quality" has been his lasting legacy for hotels around the United States, Europe and the Caribbean.

Doug has been President of such organizations as the Jackson County Heart Fund, Rotary Club, the Pas-Point Navy League, United Way of Jackson County, the Mississippi Hotel and Motel Association, the Gulf Coast Hotel and Motel Association, the Gulf Coast Economic Development Council, the Jackson County Economic Development Council, and the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce.

Doug was also on the committee that worked to bring Naval Station Pascagoula to Mississippi, and he has chaired the committee to "Save the Homeport" for many years.

Currently, Doug serves as a lifetime Director of the American Hotel and Motel Association and as a member of the National Restaurant Association. He also serves on the Board of Director's of the Hancock Bank, a position he has held for over 27 years.

We are very proud of the leadership and example of Doug Fontaine. Our Nation is strong because of people like him. I congratulate him, his wife Lou, and the Mississippi Hotel and Motel Association for making this tribute a lasting legacy that will offer opportunities to younger members of this industry.●

THE REMARKABLE NEW YORK YANKEES

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to add my voice to the growing chorus of people proclaiming, "Thank God for baseball!" In this otherwise tumultuous year, the national pastime is back. Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa broke Ruthian (*and Marisian!*) records, Cal Ripken voluntarily ended his heroic streak of 2,632 consecutive games played (a record which may never be broken) and, most importantly, the New York Yankees and the incomparable Joe Torre are back on top. Well done!

While New Yorkers have grown accustomed to the success of the Bronx Bombers, 1998 is truly a departure from anything we've witnessed of late. The

numbers astound. Their 114 regular season victories are the most in baseball since the 1906 Chicago Cubs. Bernie Williams took the batting title, and on May 17 David Wells hurled the first perfect game by a Yankee pitcher since Don Larsen's masterpiece in game five of the 1956 World Series. (I was an aide to Governor Harriman at the time.) On Friday night, after a three-hour rain delay, the Yankees swept the prodigiously talented Texas Rangers 3-0 in their first-round American League playoff series.

Sadly, the season is not without its concerns. Darryl Strawberry, the embattled talent who so bravely and admirably turned his life and career around these past few years, was diagnosed last week with colon cancer. The Yankees outfielder/designated hitter underwent surgery Saturday and the prognosis of a full recovery is excellent. Our prayers are with him.

Tonight, in the Bronx, the Yankees will host the Cleveland Indians in the first game of the American League Championship Series, the winner to face the Atlanta Braves or San Diego Padres in the World Series. No doubt Darryl Strawberry will be in the hearts and minds of the entire team and city, as the Yankees continue their most remarkable season. Just two years ago, the Yankees won the World Series, and I was honored to ride in a motorcade down Broadway with Joe DiMaggio, the original Yankee Clipper. In all likelihood another parade is in the offing.●

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INSPECTORS GENERAL

● Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I applaud the Senate's action in passing a joint resolution, S. J. Res. 58, recognizing the accomplishments of Inspectors General during the last 20 years.

Inspectors General came into being in 1978, when with the leadership of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Congress passed the act creating these vital positions. The initial legislation was modified and expanded in 1988, and today there are IGs at nearly 60 Federal departments, agencies, and other entities. IGs are a unique institution. By design, they are independent voices that owe duties to both Congress and their agency heads. Their job, which is not easy, is to identify and report on waste, fraud, and abuse, and other problems in Federal Government and then recommend solutions.

IGs have served the taxpayers of this country well. Every year, they make recommendations totaling billions of dollars on how our government should spend money more wisely. They return hundreds of millions of dollars to the Federal treasury annually through investigative recoveries. And they help protect the integrity of Federal Government operations by successfully prosecuting thousands of criminal cases and suspending or disbaring

thousands of individuals and entities who have taken advantage of the government.

Naturally, IGs are not always popular at their agencies. No official likes to hear that a policy proposal is going to cost too much money or that a favored program suffers from waste, fraud, or abuse. But delivering news about problems, while sometimes unpopular or unwelcome by an agency, is vital to responsive and wise government management.

Thus, we did well to pass this resolution recognizing the achievements of the IGs and thanking them for their services. The Governmental Affairs Committee looks forward to working with the IGs in the future, including considering possible improvements to the IG act to ensure that they are afforded the necessary independence and authority.●

COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Banking Committee be discharged in further consideration of H.R. 3790, and further that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3790) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Library of Congress.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. SNOWE. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3790) was deemed read a third time and passed.

CONSUMER REPORTING EMPLOYMENT CLARIFICATION ACT OF 1998

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. 2561 introduced earlier today by Senators NICKLES and BRYAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2561) to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act with respect to furnishing and using consumer reports for employment purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, Senator BRYAN and I have been working for nearly a year to address concerns within the motor carrier industry with

respect to the Fair Credit Reporting Act. I would like to thank Senator BYRAN for his leadership on this important legislation. We have been working to ensure all involved parties are in agreement with the changes to the Fair Credit Reporting Act in this bill.

The Consumer Credit Reporting Reform Act of 1996, which passed as part of the Omnibus Conciliation Appropriations Act of 1997, contained reforms to the Fair Credit Reporting Act which are in conflict with the reality of how the motor carrier industry hires safe, responsible drivers.

We have reached an agreement with consumer groups, including U.S. PIRG, the chairman and ranking member of the Banking Committee, the Federal Trade Commission, and the credit industry which will not reduce consumer protections but will ensure a fair process for the regulated community. I would like to thank everyone for their help throughout this process on this important legislation.

This legislation will more appropriately address the manner in which the trucking industry hires safe, responsible drivers. If an individual applies for employment by mail, telephone, or electronic means, the employer can notify the potential employee orally, in writing, or electronically, that a consumer report may be obtained for employment purposes. The applicant must then consent to the procurement of that report.

This legislation will also allow an employer within the trucking industry, if the potential employee has applied for employment by mail, telephone, or electronically, to take adverse action based on the report and then notify the consumer within three business days that adverse action has been taken.

In addition, this bill also includes a provision that will allow criminal convictions to be reported past 7 years. This information is critical to employers in the areas of child care, education, and household services.

And finally we have included technical amendments to the Fair Credit Reporting Act that, again, the Federal Trade Commission and the regulated community are in agreement with.

It is essential that this commonsense legislation pass the Senate this year and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill. I want to again thank everyone for their support on this issue and I thank my colleagues Senator SARBANES, Senator BRYAN, Senator MACK, and others on the Banking Committee for their leadership on the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2561) was considered read the third time and passed.

(The text of the bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING AND CONSERVATION STAMPS

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4248 which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4248) to authorize the use of receipts from the sale of the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp to promote additional stamp purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am pleased to offer my support for the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Promotion Act of 1998, or the Duck Stamp Act as it is more commonly known.

In 1934 President Roosevelt signed into law the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (Act). The Act required that all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must annually purchase and carry a Federal Duck Stamp. The revenue generated from duck stamp sales is earmarked for the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund to buy or lease waterfowl sanctuaries. As a result, many of the nation's wildlife refuges have been purchased in whole or part with duck stamp funds.

Although the Duck Stamp program has been extremely successful, the Act does not provide funds to market and advertise duck stamps. This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to use up to \$1 million a year in duck stamp receipts until 2003 for marketing purposes. To ensure that this program is a success the marketing plan has to be approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission prior to implementation.

Duck stamp sales could increase substantially if funds were available to market the stamp, and I urge my colleagues in the Senate to support H.R. 4248.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4248) was considered read the third time and passed.

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1998

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 434, S. 2095.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2059) to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which

had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*.)

S. 2095

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments of 1998".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

Section 2(b) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Commerce, particularly the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources;"

SEC. 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOUNDATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.—Section 3 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3702) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall have a governing Board of Directors (referred to in this Act as the 'Board'), which shall consist of 25 Directors appointed in accordance with subsection (b), each of whom shall be a United States citizen.

"(2) REPRESENTATION OF DIVERSE POINTS OF VIEW.—To the maximum extent practicable, the membership of the Board shall represent diverse points of view relating to conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plants.

"(3) NOT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Appointment as a Director of the Foundation shall not constitute employment by, or the holding of an office of, the United States for the purpose of any Federal law."

(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—Section 3 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3702) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—

"(1) AGENCY HEADS.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall be Directors of the Foundation.

"(2) APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce and considering the recommendations submitted by the Board, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint 23 Directors who meet the criteria established by subsection (a), of whom—

"(i) at least 6 shall be knowledgeable or experienced in fish and wildlife conservation;

"(ii) at least 4 shall be educated or experienced in the principles of fish and wildlife management; and

"(iii) at least 4 shall be knowledgeable or experienced in ocean and coastal resource conservation.

"(B) TRANSITION PROVISION.—

"(i) CONTINUATION OF TERMS.—The 15 Directors serving on the Board as of the date of