

report of two rules regarding the Ohio Maintenance Plan and Recycled Used Oil Management Standards (FRL6123-1, FRL6123-3) received on July 8, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5973. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medical Devices; Retention of Three Preamendment Class III Devices in Class III" (Docket 94N-0418) received on July 8, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-501. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Hialeah, Florida relative to the renaming of the Everglades National Park; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-502. A resolution adopted by the Village Council of Miami Shores Village, Florida relative to the renaming of the Everglades National Park; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-503. A resolution adopted by the Village Council of the Village of Virginia Gardens, Florida relative to the renaming of the Everglades National Park; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-504. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire relative to trade with Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-505. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 72

Whereas, The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) as passed by Congress and was signed into law on August 3, 1996, by President Clinton; and

Whereas, Among the purposes of the FQPA is to assure that pesticide tolerance decisions and policies are based upon sound science and reliable data; and

Whereas, Another purpose of the FQPA is to assure tolerance decisions and policies are formulated in an open and transparent manner; and

Whereas, The EPA is required by the FQPA to have reviewed approximately 3,000 of the approximately 9,700 existing tolerances by August 1999 to determine whether these tolerances meet the safety standards established by the FQPA; and

Whereas, The implementation of the FQPA could have a profound negative impact on domestic agricultural production and on consumer food prices and availability. With Michigan's diverse agriculture, this impact could be especially severe on our numerous specialty crops; now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to take the following actions:*

1. Direct the EPA to initiate immediately appropriate administrative rulemaking to ensure that the policies and standards the agency intends to apply in evaluating pesticide tolerances are subject to thorough public notice and comment prior to final tolerance determinations being made by the agency.

2. Direct the EPA to use its authority under the FQPA to provide interested persons the opportunity to produce data needed

to evaluate a pesticide tolerance so that the agency can avoid the use of unrealistic default assumptions in making pesticide tolerance decisions.

3. Direct the EPA to implement the FQPA in a manner that will not disrupt agricultural production nor have a negative impact on the availability, diversity, and affordability of food.

4. Conduct oversight hearings immediately to ensure that actions taken by the EPA are consistent with the FQPA provisions and congressional intent. If the intent of the legislation is not carried out, then Congress should postpone the August 1999 deadline. Following oversight hearings, Congress should, if necessary, take appropriate actions or amend the FQPA to correct problem areas.

5. Encourage the Secretary of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture to increase its commitment of manpower and budgetary resources to work with the EPA to gather scientific data. Furthermore, Congress should encourage the United States Department of Agriculture to conduct an economic impact statement on the implementation of the FQPA.

6. Clarify the role of Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as its provisions relate to the reestablishment of tolerances under the FQPA; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the Michigan congressional delegation, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Adopted by the Senate, March 26, 1998.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, June 11, 1998.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. 2286. An original bill to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to provide children with increased access to food and nutrition assistance, to simplify program operations and improve program management, to extend certain authorities contained in those Acts through fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-243).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1695. A bill to establish the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in the State of Colorado (Rept. No. 105-244).

By Mr. D'AMATO, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 1283. A bill to award Congressional gold medals to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, commonly referred collectively as the "Little Rock Nine" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the integration of the Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas (Rept. No. 105-245).

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

S. 1259. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-246).

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Finance, unfavorably without amendment:

S.J. Res. 47. A joint resolution disapproving the extension of the waiver authority contained in section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Vietnam.

### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Finance:

Raymond W. Kelly, of New York, to be Commissioner of Customs.

James E. Johnson, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement.

Elizabeth Bresee, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DASCHLE, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. REID, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 2285. A bill to establish a commission, in honor of the 150th Anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention, to further protect sites of importance in the historic efforts to secure equal rights for women; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 2286. An original bill to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to provide children with increased access to food and nutrition assistance, to simplify program operations and improve program management, to extend certain authorities contained in those Acts through fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. BUMPERS) (by request):

S. 2287. A bill to provide for a more competitive electric power industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 2288. A bill to provide for the reform and continuing legislative oversight of the production, procurement, dissemination, and permanent public access of the Government's publications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 2289. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, relating to grand jury proceedings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 2290. A bill to promote the construction and operation of cruise ships in the United

States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. 2291. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to prevent the misappropriation of collections of information; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DASCHLE, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. REID, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 2285. A bill to establish a commission, in honor of the 150th Anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention, to further protect sites of importance in the historic efforts to secure equal rights for women; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### WOMEN'S PROGRESS COMMEMORATION ACT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, one hundred and fifty years ago this month, a remarkable group of women and men came together and wrote the single most important document of the nineteenth-century American women's movement and one of the most important writings of American freedom: The Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions. Modeled closely after the Declaration of Independence, this document is a declaration of women's independence. Radical at the time, it expounded such ideas as allowing women to vote, to become educated, and to participate in economic activities.

I believe we should take the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Seneca falls convention to celebrate and focus on the rich and courageous history of American women and their struggle for equality. With this in mind, I am introducing the Women's Progress Commemoration Act.

I am very happy to be joined in introducing this legislation by my primary cosponsor, Senator TED STEVENS of Alaska, and the bipartisan group of 17 other original cosponsors: Senators MOYNIHAN and D'AMATO from New York, Senator KENNEDY, Senator TORRICELLI, Senator LIEBERMAN, Senator DASCHLE, Senator COLLINS, Senator LANDRIEU, Senator REID, Senator DEWINE, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN, Senator MIKULSKI, Senator BOXER, Senator SNOWE, Senator MURRAY, Senator FEINSTEIN, and Senator LAUTENBERG.

This legislation will establish a commission to identify sites that have been instrumental in the women's movement and help to ensure their historic preservation. The history of American women has barely begun to be recorded. Consider these facts: (1) less than 5 percent of our Nation's historic landmarks chronicle women's achieve-

ments, (2) right here in the capitol, of the 197 statues exhibited in statuary hall, only seven are of women leaders, (3) according to a recent study, less than 2 percent of even our contemporary history textbooks are dedicated to women's contributions.

And yet, despite the virtual infancy of efforts to record women's history, we are doing even less to preserve the places where that history was made. That is why this bill is so important. If we don't preserve our past, we can lose our way into our future and our opportunity to teach not only girls and women but all students and citizens.

As I stand here today, numerous buildings and structures of deep historical significance to the American women's movement are in a state of disrepair—they have peeling paint, flooded basements, and structural deficiencies.

For example, the Sewall-Belmont House, just a block from the Capitol, was and still is the headquarters of the National Women's Party, which pressed for woman suffrage. This building was also the residency of Alice Paul, the legendary founder of this party. This is a prime example of a critical site in American women's history that is in need of preservation. Unfortunately, this house is plagued with water problems, deteriorating electrical wiring, and weather-damaged parts of the structure.

As we can see, I brought these two photographs, Mr. President, to indicate the condition of the Sewall Belmont Home, which I said is about a block from the Capitol and a house that many of my colleagues have visited over the years. This historic house is where some of the treasures of the women's suffrage movement are located and, sadly, as you can see in these pictures, the house is in desperate need of restoration. Even though, I am happy to report that efforts have begun by the Senate to save this house, there are many more examples of such sites throughout the country that are literally crumbling away.

Another example of a site in need of repair is the McClintock House in the Women's Rights Historical Park in upstate New York. This is where the actual Declaration of Sentiments was drafted during the Seneca Falls Convention.

Another site that the commission could choose would be the Rankin Ranch in Helena, Montana—the home of the first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Or perhaps the Harriet Tubman home in Auburn, New York, which is already open to the public but still needs financial support.

This commission will highlight sites throughout the country, such as these, that deserve to be preserved.

In my home State of Connecticut there are some success stories of efforts to preserve women's sites such as the Prudence Crandall home, the first school for African-American girls in

this country, or the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Even though my State of Connecticut has been progressive about the preservation of women's sites, unfortunately, some of these efforts were too late. Sadly, some historic women's sites in Connecticut were not preserved and are relegated to a signpost or a plaque rather than a museum.

Hopefully, 150 years after the birth of the women's movement we can create more museums and fewer plaques.

Let me take a moment to explain very briefly the structure and goals of the commission. The commission will have 15 members appointed by the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and the House and by the administration. Members will be selected based on a knowledge of women's history and historical preservation. Not later than 1 year after the commission's initial meeting it will provide to the Secretary of the Interior a list of sites deserving recognition and preservation. It will also recommend actions to rehabilitate those sites. Thirty days after the submission of this report, the commission will cease to exist. The commission will not fund preservation but rather highlight the need, and hopefully the publicity will generate funds—whether it be private, public, or nonprofit—that would be used to help in the preservation of these sites.

I hope that the sites across this Nation that signify important points in women's history or celebrate remarkable women will be preserved for the public to come and learn. I hope that school children across our Nation will be making field trips to historic women's sites, along with their trips to the White House, the Capitol, Monticello, and the significant memorials here in this city and across our Nation.

Let's make women's contributions to our history known to generations yet unborn—their accomplishments an inspiration and their homes and workplaces opportunities where future generations can come and learn.

In July of 1848 the Seneca Falls Convention convened to consider the social conditions and civil rights of women. As I have said, this convention signaled the beginning of an admirable and courageous women's movement in this Nation. Today, for the 150th anniversary of this historic meeting, let us take the opportunity to preserve and teach the contributions of women to our Nation's history to future generations of Americans.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2285

*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 "Women's Progress Commemoration Act".