

populations, S. 1754 would authorize an additional grant program. The funding under this grant program would be used for collecting data specifically on Hispanics and major Hispanic subpopulation groups and on American Indians, and for developing special area population studies on major Asian American and Pacific Islander populations. For this additional grant program, it would authorize \$1 million in appropriations for fiscal year 1998 and such sums as necessary for 1999–2002.

CBO estimates the provisions under Title II would result in additional discretionary outlays of \$25 million in 1999 and \$242 million during the 1998–2003 period.

Title III—Selected Initiatives and Title IV—Miscellaneous Provisions

S. 1754 would amend and reauthorize several other grant programs within HRSA, CDC, the National Institutes of Health, and the Administration on Aging. Except for a few small programs where the bill specifies the authorization for one or more years, Title III and IV would provide such sums as necessary for the entire period of the authorization for these programs. In addition, it would provide a permanent authorization of \$0.5 million a year for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that Titles III and

IV would result in additional discretionary spending of \$163 million in 1999 and \$1.9 billion over the 1998–2003 period.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. Because section 143 of the bill would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. The impact of this provision on federal outlays is shown in the following table. For the purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects in the current year, the budget year, and the succeeding four years are counted.

SUMMARY OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars—									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Change in outlays	1	3	4	5	5	3	2	1	0	0
Change in receipts					Not applicable					

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 1754 would waive any state statutes of limitations that govern the repayment of loans to nursing and other medical students. This preemption of state statutory authority would be a mandate as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. However, CBO estimates that the mandate would have no impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

The bill would also authorize appropriations for a number of grant programs. State and local governments, as well as other public and private entities, would be eligible to receive funding from these grant programs as long as they meet certain grant conditions. Participation in these programs would be voluntary, and the overall budgetary effects to the participating governments would be favorable.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

S. 1754 does not include any private sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Cyndi Dudzinski (226–9010); Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex (225–3220); and Impact on the Private Sector: Julia Matson (226–2674).

Estimate approved by: Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.●

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNUM CORPORATION

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great Maine company that this week celebrates a remarkable milestone—its 150th Anniversary.

It was thirteen years before the Civil War began that the UNUM Corporation of Maine was founded as the Union Mutual Life Insurance Corporation. Since that time, UNUM has grown to employ more than 7,400 employees worldwide, and almost 3,800 in their World Headquarters in Portland alone—and has become an industry leader in the area of long term care disability insurance.

We in Maine are proud of UNUM's growth and longevity—outstanding achievements that don't happen by accident. But what is even more impressive is UNUM's commitment to providing an outstanding environment for its employees. Indeed, UNUM has been recognized by Fortune magazine as one of

the nation's top 100 employers, and named as a leading "family-friendly" company by both Business Week and Working Mother magazines—evidence that UNUM's vision and innovation is garnering accolades throughout the professional world. In fact, UNUM has been on Working Mother's list a remarkable nine years in a row.

From the standpoint of one who has consistently fought in Congress for opening up possibilities and opportunities for women in business, as well as family-friendly legislation such as the Family and Medical Leave Act, I appreciate UNUM's commitment to fostering a work environment that recognizes that the values of hard work and family are not mutually exclusive. Indeed, UNUM's philosophy shows that responding to employees' concerns is not only the right thing to do, it's also sound business practice.

In particular, I applaud UNUM's commitment to providing safe, affordable child care options to employees. UNUM was one of the first companies in America to establish an on-site child care center, and UNUM subsidizes child care costs for qualified employees. Hopefully, this will blaze a trail that others in corporate America will be eager to follow.

UNUM also exemplifies the principles of corporate citizenship, and the corporation as a partner in the community. UNUM has consistently been a responsible and integral member of the Portland community—where most of their employees live—and UNUM will be celebrating their anniversary in part with a day-long community service effort involving thousands of employees and hundreds of projects. I commend UNUM's dedication to the community and to the use of corporate resources for the betterment of others, and believe that their model is one which should be replicated throughout the country.

This tone of corporate responsibility is set at the top, and UNUM President and Chief Executive Officer Jim Orr deserves much of the credit. A recent article in Portland's Maine Sunday Telegram elaborated on Jim's many tal-

ents, saying that, "he preaches a gospel of shared goals, clear vision and intense focus". A member of UNUM's board of directors stated, simply, "The guy knows how to lead". Obviously, he has used that skill to build a company that not only knows how to satisfy the bottom line, but to set an example for others to follow.

Mr. President, in Maine we like to speak of "the way life should be", and we cherish a quality of life that is second to none. UNUM exemplifies "the way business should be" and for 150 years—that's two-thirds of this nation's existence—it has been contributing to the effort to build an even better Maine in which to live, work, and raise a family. Again, I congratulate the leadership of UNUM, and the outstanding employees who have guaranteed the company's success over the past 150 years.●

CALLING ON JAPAN TO MAINTAIN AN OPEN MARKET FOR SECTORS FACING MARKET ACCESS BARRIERS IN JAPAN

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 88, and further, that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 88) calling on Japan to have an open, competitive market for consumer photographic film and paper and other sectors facing market access barriers in Japan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 3210

(Purpose: To make clarifying amendments.)

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], for Mr. D'AMATO, proposes an amendment numbered 3210.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 3, line 7, strike "implement" and insert "support".

On page 3, line 13, insert "paper and wood products," after "glass,".

On page 3, line 21, strike "July 15, 1998" and insert "December 15, 1998".

On page 4, strike lines 1 and 2, and insert: "access to Japanese markets for consumer photographic film and paper."

In the preamble—

(1) strike the ninth whereas clause; and
(2) in the 11th whereas clause strike "is committed to promote" and insert "promotes".

Amend the title so as to read: "A concurrent resolution calling on Japan to have an open, competitive market for consumer photographic film and paper and other sectors facing market access barriers in Japan."

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that amendment to the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the amendment to the preamble be agreed to and the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the title amendment and the title, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 3210) was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 88), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The Concurrent Resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 88

Whereas the current financial crisis in Asia underscores the fact that the health of the international economic system depends on open, competitive markets;

Whereas structural reform in Japan is critical to the resolution of the Asian financial crisis;

Whereas for many years the United States Trade Representative has reported to Congress in the National Trade Estimate on numerous barriers to entering and operating in the Japanese market;

Whereas Japan's restrictive policies deny opportunities to United States companies and their workers seeking access to Japanese markets;

Whereas the United States Trade Representative has engaged over the last several years in an intensive review of the Japanese distribution system;

Whereas on June 16, 1996, the United States Trade Representative found that the Government of Japan created and tolerated a market structure that impedes United States exports of consumer photographic film and paper;

Whereas the European Union has sought to remove these same barriers to distribution that restrain European exports to Japan;

Whereas it is important that United States companies and workers not be disadvantaged by other countries following Japan's model of protecting its market through a closed distribution system and other market access barriers;

Whereas the Government of Japan has consistently stated that it is committed to deregulation, transparency, nondiscrimination, and open distribution systems accompanied by vigorous enforcement of competition laws;

Whereas the Government of Japan stated in recent proceedings of the World Trade Organization on consumer photographic film that it promotes distribution policies that make the Japanese market more open to imports and to actively discourage restrictive business practices; and

Whereas fulfilling these public statements would benefit both United States trade and Japanese consumers, significantly raising the standard of living in Japan: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) calls upon the Government of Japan to live up to the standards it has set for open competitive markets;

(2) calls upon the Government of Japan to fully support the representations that it made to a dispute settlement panel of the World Trade Organization regarding deregulation, transparency, nondiscrimination, open distribution systems, and vigorous enforcement of competition laws with respect to consumer photographic film and paper as well as other sectors, such as autos and auto parts, glass, paper and wood products, and telecommunications, that face similar market access barriers in Japan;

(3) urges the President, the United States Trade Representative, and other appropriate officers of the executive branch to exercise fully existing authority to achieve these objectives; and

(4) requests the President to report to Congress, not later than December 15, 1998, and not less frequently than every six months thereafter, regarding access to Japanese markets for consumer photographic film and paper.

The title was amended so as to read: "A concurrent resolution calling on Japan to have an open, competitive market for consumer photographic film and paper and other sectors facing market access barriers in Japan."

AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE TO ACCEPT VOLUNTARY SERVICES

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 461, S. 2143.

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

The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2143) to amend chapter 45 of Title 28, U.S. Code, to authorize the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice to accept voluntary services, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

S. 2143

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICES.

Section 677 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c)(1) Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, the Administrative Assistant, with the approval of the Chief Justice, may accept voluntary personal services to assist with public and visitor programs.

"(2) No person may volunteer personal services under this subsection unless the person has first agreed, in writing, to waive any claim against the United States arising out of or in connection with such services, other than a claim under chapter 81 of title 5.

"(3) No person volunteering personal services under this subsection shall be considered an employee of the United States for any purpose other than for purposes of—

"(A) chapter 81 of title 5; or

"(B) chapter 171 of this title.

"(4) In the administration of this subsection, the Administrative Assistant shall ensure that the acceptance of personal services shall not result in the reduction of pay or displacement of any employee of the Supreme Court."

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill be considered read the third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2143), as amended, was considered read the third time, and passed.

URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE USED IN RECYCLING

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to S. 2316, introduced yesterday by Senator MCCONNELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2316) to require the Secretary of Energy to submit to Congress a plan to ensure that all amounts accrued on the books of the United States Enrichment Corporation for the disposition of depleted uranium hexafluoride will be used to treat and recycle depleted uranium hexafluoride.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3211

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator FORD and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] for Mr. FORD, proposes an amendment numbered 3211.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 3 strike all after "hexafluoride" and insert the following: consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act.

(b) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding the privatization of the United States Enrichment