

*To be rear admiral*

Rear Adm. (lh) Peter A.C. Long, 9560

The following named officer for appointment as Chief of Chaplains and for appointment to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 5142:

*To be rear admiral*

Rear Adm. (lh) Anderson B. Holderby, Jr., 9991

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

*To be rear admiral (lower half)*

Capt. Michael E. Finley, 8251  
 Capt. Gwilym H. Jenkins, Jr., 0193  
 Capt. James A. Johnson, 6264

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be vice admiral*

Rear Adm. James F. Amerault, 0491

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

*To be rear admiral*

Rear Adm. (lh) Michael L. Cowan, 2470

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be vice admiral*

Rear Adm. Joseph S. Mobley, 1731

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be vice admiral*

Rear Adm. Edward Moore, Jr., 0064

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be vice admiral*

Rear Adm. John W. Craine, Jr., 9037

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be vice admiral*

Vice Adm. Herbert A. Browne, Jr., II, 4815

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably 18 nomination lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy which were printed in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 22, June 15, July 7, and July 17, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar, that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

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

(The nominations ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk were printed in the RECORD of May 22, 1998, June 15, 1998, July 7, 1998, and July 17, 1998, at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

In the Army nominations beginning Johan K Ahn, and ending Clorinda K Zawacki, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 22, 1998

In the Navy nominations beginning Mark T Ackerman, and ending Mary J Zurey, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 22, 1998

In the Air Force nominations beginning Albert K Aimar, and ending Jerry L Wilper, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 15, 1998

In the Army nomination of Angela D. Meggs, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 15, 1998

In the Marine Corps nomination of Michael J. Colburn, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 15, 1998

In the Marine Corps nominations beginning Reginald H Baker, and ending James J Witkowski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 15, 1998

In the Navy nominations beginning David Abernathy, and ending Michael B Witham, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 15, 1998

In the Navy nominations beginning Sanders W Anderson, and ending Paul R Zambito, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 15, 1998

In the Navy nominations beginning John S. Andrews, and ending William M. Steele, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 15, 1998

In the Air Force nominations beginning Hedy C. Pinkerton, and ending Philip M. Shue, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 7, 1998

In the Air Force nominations beginning John J Abbatiello, and ending Michel P Zumwalt, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 7, 1998

In the Army nominations beginning Kevin C Abbott, and ending Mark G Ziemba, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 7, 1998

In the Army nominations beginning Celestia M \* Abner, and ending Shanda M \* Zugner, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 7, 1998

In the Navy nominations beginning Paul S. Webb, and ending Wesley P. Ritchie, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 7, 1998

In the Navy nomination of Kevin J. Bedford, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 7, 1998

In the Army nominations beginning Robert D. Branson, and ending William B. Walton, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 1998

In the Army nominations beginning Mark A Acker, and ending X4578, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 1998

In the Navy nominations beginning Douglas J. Mcaneny, and ending Richard A. Mohler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 1998

## 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. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2362. A bill to extend the temporary duty suspension on certain textured rolled glass sheets; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWNBACK:

S. 2363. A bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Kyrgyzstan; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. WARNER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. REID, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HOLLINGS, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 2364. A bill to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BURNS:

S. 2365. A bill to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to promote competition and privatization in satellite communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BUMPERS, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BURNS, and Mr. INOUE):

S. 2366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that housing assistance provided under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 shall be treated for purposes of the low-income housing credit in the same manner as comparable assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DODD:

S. 2367. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel AMICI; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 258. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation of Senate employee in State of Tennessee v. Ronald W. Byrd; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

S. Con. Res. 113. A concurrent resolution to rename the Document Door of the Capitol as the Chestnut-Gibson Memorial Door; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2362. A bill to extend the temporary duty suspension on certain textured rolled glass sheets; to the committee on finance.

## DUTY SUSPENSION LEGISLATION

● Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today I introduce, along with Senator

HOLLINGS, a bill which will suspend the duty imposed on certain textured rolled glass sheets. Currently, this glass is not manufactured in the United States nor is a substitute readily available. Therefore, suspending the duty on this item would not adversely affect domestic industries.

I hope the Senate will consider this measure expeditiously.

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

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

S. 2362

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

**SECTION 1. TEXTURED ROLLED GLASS SHEETS.**

Subheading 9902.70.03 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking "12/31/98" and insert "12/31/2001".

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, today, I, along with Senator THURMOND, introduce duty suspension legislation designed to continue the importation of certain rolled glass into the United States duty free. This product is not manufactured in the United States. Upon importation, the rolled glass will be further manufactured in a facility at Fountain Inn, South Carolina.

I believe that this duty suspension will assist with employment in South Carolina. This facility manufactures glass-ceramic cooktops for the North American appliance industry. Continuation of this duty suspension will allow for the most efficient manufacture of this high end product in South Carolina.

By Mr. BURNS:

S. 2365. A bill to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to promote competition and privatization in satellite communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

INTERNATIONAL SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS  
REFORM ACT OF 1998

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the "International Satellite Communications Reform Act of 1998," a bill to update our nation's policies regarding the provision of international satellite services.

During the final days of the First Session of the 105th Congress, I announced that I would engage in an effort to eliminate outdated regulations and foster competition in the global satellite market. Since that time, I have met with industry representatives and officials from the Administration, and my office has conducted a series of open briefings intended to fully educate Members and their staff on the competing interests and opposing views surrounding this complicated debate. The "International Satellite Communications Reform Act of 1998" represents the culmination of a great deal

of hard work, and I would like to thank the Members and staff, industry representatives, and Administration officials who worked with me to develop a consensus bill for their efforts. It is my intention to hold a hearing on this legislation when the Senate returns in early September.

Currently, the satellite policies of the United States are based upon the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, a bill drafted in the midst of the Cold War, when the United States was engaged in the "Space Race" with the Soviet Union. At that time, America wanted to demonstrate to the rest of the world its commitment to the peaceful uses of outer space and to bring the benefits of space technology to all the people of the world.

In that effort, we have succeeded magnificently. The 1962 Act led to the formation of Comsat Corporation, and then later of INTELSAT, which today provides global connectivity from the United States to virtually every point on the globe. The 1962 Act has paid the United States enormous dividends, to the point where the policy framework established by Congress in 1962 has been eclipsed by the success of these ventures, and by the development of healthy marketplace competition.

The "International Satellite Communications Reform Act of 1998" is designed to establish a new policy framework for international satellite communications for the 21st Century. It is designed to build on the success of the 1962 Act in a manner that preserves the benefits of that Act, while unleashing the power of private enterprise to provide new and innovative services to the people of the world.

The "International Satellite Communications Reform Act of 1998" will help to bring about the privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat, so that market forces may shape the services and prices available to American consumers. This bill is also designed to open foreign markets to competition—but to do so in a way that does not harm consumers nor reduce the number of competitors in the marketplace. It requires that all satellite service providers be subject to the same regulatory requirements while preserving lifeline services to those countries that do not generate enough revenues to entice the entrepreneurs to offer service. This will ensure that universal service and global connectivity will always be available to U.S. consumers.

Achieving the goal of drafting a thoughtful, balanced bill was not easy. I have worked with my colleagues on the Commerce Committee to draft a bill that is fair in its approach, consistent with our international obligations, and which maintains universal service. At the same time the bill relies upon free enterprise, market forces, and competition.

In my view, the "International Satellite Communications Reform Act of 1998" builds upon the successes of the 1962 Act, while recognizing that sat-

ellite technology has been successfully commercialized and that the old policy framework is no longer appropriate.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this legislation, in which I have tried to balance competing policy objectives. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to enact this legislation, and update our international satellite policy for the 21st Century.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BUMPERS, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BURNS, and Mr. INOUE):

S. 2366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that housing assistance provided under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 shall be treated for purposes of the low-income housing credit in the same manner as comparable assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT EQUITABLE  
ACCESS FOR INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation which will correct an unintended oversight in the federal administration of Native American housing programs, allowing Indian tribes to once again access Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs) for housing development in some of this nation's most under-served communities. Joining me as original cosponsors of this bill are Senators INHOFE, BAUCUS, CONRAD, BRYAN, KERRY, BUMPERS, SNOWE, BOXER, DASCHLE, BURNS and INOUE.

In the 104th Congress, the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) was signed into law, separating Indian housing from public housing and providing block grants to tribes and their tribally designated housing authorities. Prior to passage of NAHASDA, Indian tribes receiving HOME block grant funds were able to use those funds to leverage the Low Income Housing Tax Credits distributed by states on a competitive basis. Unfortunately, unlike HOME funds, block grants to tribes under the new NAHASDA are defined as federal funds and cannot be used for accessing LIHTCs.

The fact that tribes cannot use their new block grant funds to access a program (LIHTC) which they formerly could access is an unintended consequence of taking Indian Housing out of Public Housing at HUD and setting up the otherwise productive and much needed NAHASDA system. The legislation I am introducing today is limited in scope and redefines NAHASDA funds, restoring tribal eligibility for the LIHTC by putting NAHASDA funds on the same footing as HOME funds. With this technical correction, there would be no change to the LIHTC programs—tribes would compete for LIHTCs with all other entities at the

state level, just as they did prior to NAHASDA.

This technical corrections legislation is a minor but much needed fix to a valuable program that will restore equity to housing development across the country. The South Dakota Housing Development Authority has enthusiastically endorsed this legislation out of concern for equitable treatment of every resident of our state and to reinforce the proven success of the LIHTC program for housing development in rural and lower income communities.

I have joined many of my colleagues in past efforts to preserve and increase the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program which benefits every state, and I ask my colleagues to recognize the importance of maintaining fairness in access to this program emphasized through this legislation and encourage my colleagues to support passage of this vital legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2366

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

**SECTION 1. CERTAIN NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE DISREGARDED IN DETERMINING WHETHER BUILDING IS FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED FOR PURPOSES OF THE LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (E) of section 42(i)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to determination of whether building is federally subsidized) is amended—

(1) by inserting "OR NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE" after "HOME ASSISTANCE" in the subparagraph heading, and

(2) by inserting "or the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (as in effect on October 1, 1997)" after "this subparagraph)" in clause (i).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. DODD:

S. 2367. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Amici*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

**CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION FOR THE VESSEL "AMICI"**

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, today I introduce legislation to waive the 1920 Merchant Marine Act, commonly known as the Jones Act, to allow Coastal Cruisers, LLC to operate the 1983 Singapore-built vessel *Amici*.

Coastal Cruisers, LLC is a family-owned business in Branford, Connecticut that wishes to offer charters of Long Island Sound, Block Island Sound, and the Thimble Islands, among other destinations in the United States. The *Amici* is equipped to carry only up to six people and, therefore, does not pose any threat to larger U.S. shipping interests.

Prior to the *Amici's* purchase, the owners secured counsel to purchase the vessel and to establish the corporation Coastal Cruisers, LLC. They were aware that the vessel was foreign-built, although they had no knowledge of the Jones Act's restrictions on foreign-built vessels sailing between U.S. ports. Much to the owners' dismay, they were informed by the Coast Guard that their services would be in violation of the Jones Act only after they had applied for a vessel documentation.

Coastal Cruisers, LLC clearly presented its intentions to use the boat for cruising purposes to several parties involved in its acquisition, including the insurance company from which it was purchased and the seller, who himself is a captain with an unrestricted operating license. These parties failed to inform Coastal Cruisers, LLC about the Jones Act and the restrictions it would face in its endeavor. Coastal Cruisers, LLC never willfully intended to violate the Jones Act, a law about which it possessed no knowledge. Based upon these facts, Mr. President, I believe a waiver should be granted.

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

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

S. 2367

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

**SECTION 1. CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENTATION.**

Notwithstanding section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. App. 883), section 8 of the Act of June 19, 1886 (24 Stat. 81, chapter 421; 46 U.S.C. App. 289), and sections 12106 and 12108 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation may issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *AMICI*, United States official number 658055.

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS**

S. 375

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 375, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in substantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test.

S. 1822

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1822, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize provision of care to veterans treated with nasopharyngeal radium irradiation.

S. 1924

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1924, a bill to restore the standards used for determining whether technical workers are not employees as in effect before the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

S. 1993

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1993, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to adjust the formula used to determine costs limits for home health agencies under medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 1994

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1994, a bill to assist States in providing individuals a credit against State income taxes or a comparable benefit for contributions to charitable organizations working to prevent or reduce poverty and to protect and encourage donations to charitable organizations.

S. 1995

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1995, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the designation of renewal communities, and for other purposes.

S. 1996

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1996, a bill to provide flexibility to certain local educational agencies that develop voluntary public and private parental choice programs under title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

S. 2035

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2035, a bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to establish guidelines for the relocation, closing, or consolidation of post offices, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2035, *supra*.

S. 2078

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2078, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 2154

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2154, a bill to promote research to identify and evaluate the health effects of silicone breast implants, and to ensure that women and their doctors receive accurate information about such implants.

S. 2209

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2209, a bill to reduce class size in the early grades and to provide for teacher quality improvement.

S. 2217

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Michigan

(Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2217, a bill to provide for continuation of the Federal research investment in a fiscally sustainable way, and for other purposes.

S. 2256

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2256, a bill to provide an authorized strength for commissioned officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps, and for other purposes.

S. 2259

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2259, A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make certain changes related to payments for graduate medical education under the medicare program.

S. 2296

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2296, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on the amount of receipts attributable to military property which may be treated as exempt foreign trade income.

S. 2330

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2330, a bill to improve the access and choice of patients to quality, affordable health care.

S. 2337

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2337, a bill to establish a system of registries of temporary agricultural workers to provide for a sufficient supply of such workers and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to streamline procedures for the admission and extension of stay of non-immigrant agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

S. 2352

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2352, a bill to protect the privacy rights of patients.

S. 2354

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2354, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to impose a moratorium on the implementation of the per beneficiary limits under the interim payment system for home health agencies, and to modify the standards for calculating the per visit cost limits and the rates for prospective payment systems under the medicare home health benefit to achieve fair reimbursement payment rates, and for other purposes.

S. 2358

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Wiscon-

sin (Mr. FEINGOLD), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2358, a bill to provide for the establishment of a service-connection for illnesses associated with service in the Persian Gulf War, to extend and enhance certain health care authorities relating to such service, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 109

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 109, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that executive departments and agencies must maintain the division of governmental responsibilities between the national government and the States that was intended by the framers of the Constitution, and must ensure that the principles of federalism established by the framers guide the executive departments and agencies in the formulation and implementation of policies.

SENATE RESOLUTION 210

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 210, a resolution designating the week of June 22, 1998 through June 28, 1998 as "National Mosquito Control Awareness Week".

AMENDMENT NO. 3249

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL), and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 3249 proposed to S. 2312, an original bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 113—TO RENAME THE DOCUMENT DOOR OF THE CAPITAL AS THE CHESTNUT-GIBSON MEMORIAL DOOR

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 113

Whereas on Friday, July 24, 1998, a lone gunman entered the United States Capitol

building through the door known as the Document Door, located on the first floor of the East Front;

Whereas while the gunman's intentions are not yet fully known, nor may ever be known, it is clear that he would have killed many more innocent people if Officers Chestnut and Gibson had not ended his violent rampage;

Whereas Officer Jacob Chestnut was the first Capitol Police officer to confront the gunman just inside the Document Door and lost his life as a result;

Whereas Detective John Gibson was the next officer to confront the gunman and also lost his life in the ensuing shootout;

Whereas the last shot fired by Detective Gibson, his final act as an officer of the law, finally brought down the gunman and ended his deadly rampage;

Whereas this was the first time members of the Capitol Police have been killed in the line of duty in the 170-year history of the police force;

Whereas the Capitol Police represent true dedication and professionalism in their duties to keep the Capitol Building, the Library of Congress, and the Senate and House of Representatives office buildings safe for all who enter them;

Whereas the Capitol shines as a beacon of freedom and democracy all around the world;

Whereas keeping the sacred halls of the Capitol, known as the People's House, accessible for all the people of the United States and the world is a true testament of Congress and of our Nation's dedication to upholding the virtues of freedom;

Whereas the door where this tragic incident took place is known as the Document Door; and

Whereas it is fitting and appropriate that the Document Door be renamed as the Chestnut-Gibson Memorial Door in honor of Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the Document Door located on the first floor of the East Front is renamed as the Chestnut-Gibson Memorial Door in honor of Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I submit a Senate concurrent resolution to rename the Document Door as the Chestnut-Gibson Memorial Door. I feel that it is only fitting that this door be named in honor of the two brave Capitol Police Officers, Detective John Gibson and Officer Jacob Chestnut, who just last Friday, gave their lives in the line of duty while serving their country.

Last Friday's shocking and senseless violence in the halls of the U.S. Capitol both saddened our nation and took the lives of two of our finest.

Officer Jacob Chestnut was posted at the Document Door entrance on the Capitol's East Front. Officers posted to this entrance are the first faces that many tourists see when they come to visit the Capitol. Officer Chestnut's post, which involves achieving a delicate balance between the ensuring safety of those who visit the Capitol while keeping the People's House as free and open as possible, requires a very special combination of hospitality, humor, patience and professionalism. To his credit, Officer Chestnut excelled in this endeavor.