

Senator MURKOWSKI's bill does not authorize a single dollar of federal funds to build this road. It merely provides a land exchange in which the refuge gains five hundred acres of wilderness area.

The bill does not establish any precedent with respect to land use in wildlife refuges. There are currently 42 miles of road in this refuge, about a third of which are in wilderness areas. The Fish and Wildlife Service already encourages people to use these roads for bird-watching. Congress frequently allows a number of uses in wilderness areas. Just last Congress we allowed the use of all-terrain vehicles in the Anaktuvuk Pass land exchange.

Some people say that telemedicine is the answer to King Cove's emergency medical needs. I am a strong supporter of telemedicine, but I know that it is a diagnostic tool. Once a diagnosis is made, patients still need to get to a hospital. Telemedicine cannot reattach limbs or provide prenatal care.

Alaska is used to being micromanged by Washington, but we will not sit by and listen to specious arguments made to raise funds for extreme environmental groups. We have a simple bill to fix a simple problem, and if we don't do it more people will die.

The people of King Cove deserve reasonable access to medical facilities. They have made a generous land exchange offer in return for the right of way. I strongly support Senator MURKOWSKI's efforts and urge my colleagues to support him as well when the bill comes to the floor. I ask that I be added as a cosponsor to the King Cove Health and Safety Act.

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

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNLV GOLF TEAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to express my congratulations to Coach Dwaine Knight, Assistant Coach Dwayne Whalen, and the entire University of Nevada-Las Vegas golf team for capturing its first-ever NCAA national championship.

The UNLV Rebels secured the title after fending off rival Clemson to win the NCAA tournament, which was held in the final week of May at the University of Mexico's Championship Golf Course. UNLV easily set a team tournament record by shooting a sizzling 34 under (72-hole) par of 1,118. The previous mark was 23 under par.

Prospects for winning the title appeared dim at the beginning of the season. Despite high rankings, the team failed to qualify for the tournament in 1997, and lost key players to graduation and the professional ranks. Some in the media speculated that UNLV could not win the big tournaments. The team has clearly proved its doubters wrong.

It is interesting to note, however, that the Rebels came in a disappointing 10th in the season's first

match and fell dramatically in the rankings. Undeterred, the squad, which includes only one senior, bounced back to win seven contests, an NCAA record.

Importantly, instead of being laden with highly recruited stars and overblown egos that are the trademarks of so many top amateur sports programs, the 1998 Rebels featured a handful of student-athletes with tremendous heart and determination. Coach Knight has rightfully stated that the mark of this year's team was its will to do battle. Indeed, the group's desire to persevere and overachieve should be an inspiration to all who follow the sport.

Bob Hope once said that if you watch a game, it's fun. If you play it, it's recreation. If you work at it, it's golf. Plain and simple, the Rebels' tremendous success can be traced to their commitment to hard work. And, I might add, their hard work doesn't stop on the greens. In fact, the team is comprised of model student-athletes, young men who understand their first priority is academics. Their commitment to the sport is matched only by their commitment to the classroom.

I am particularly proud to report that the team earned a very respectable grade point average of 3.1 in the fall semester and 3.4 in the spring term. Moreover, they are true sportsmen in the sense that they represent themselves with class and good character.

The Rebels' success is something in which Nevadans can take great pride. In fact in southern Nevada, where the population increases by a thousand a week, where a new, spectacular course seems to open every month, and where the sun shines bright 300 hundred days a year, golf has emerged as nothing short of a sensation. The success of the UNLV team certainly contributes to the sport's popularity in southern Nevada.

Today, I applaud team members Jeremy Anderson, Chris Berry, Daron Dorsey, Charley Hoffman, Scott Lander, Bill Lunde, Christian Thornley, Morten Vidhoj, Scott Wingfield, the coaching staff, as well as the loyal fans, supportive community and UNLV, on the squad's amazing success. The UNLV golf team's hard work and great accomplishments have made Nevadans very proud, and I wish team members continued success in all their endeavors.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting one treaty, a withdrawal, and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT CONCERNING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 137

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a 6-month report on the national emergency declared by Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, in response to the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons ("weapons of mass destruction") and of the means of delivering such weapons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1998.

REPORT ENTITLED "INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1998"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 138

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting for immediate consideration and enactment the "International Crime Control Act of 1998" (ICCA). The ICCA is one of the foremost initiatives highlighted in my Administration's International Crime Control Strategy, which I announced on May 12, 1998. The proposed legislation would substantially improve the ability of U.S. law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute international criminals, seize their money and assets, intercept them at our borders, and prevent them from striking at our people and institutions.

Advances in technology, the resurgence of democracy, and the lowering of global political and economic barriers have brought increased freedom and higher living standards to countries around the world, including our own. However, these changes have also provided new opportunities for international criminals trafficking in drugs, firearms, weapons of mass destruction, and human beings, and engaging in fraud, theft, extortion, and terrorism.

In response to these formidable threats to the American people, I have directed the Departments of Justice, State, and the Treasury, as well as the

Federal law enforcement and intelligence communities, to intensify their ongoing efforts to combat international crime. In order to carry out this mandate most effectively, the many departments and agencies involved need the additional tools in the proposed ICCA that will enhance Federal law enforcement authority in several key areas, close gaps in existing laws, and facilitate global cooperation against international crime.

The ICCA's provisions focus on seven essential areas to improve the Federal Government's ability to prevent, investigate, and punish international crimes and criminals:

(1) INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED AGAINST AMERICANS ABROAD

- Broadens existing criminal law to authorize the investigation and punishment of organized crime groups who commit serious criminal acts against Americans abroad. (Current law generally requires a link to terrorist activity.)
- Provides jurisdiction in the United States over violent acts committed abroad against State and local officials while in other countries on official Federal business.

(2) STRENGTHENING U.S. AIR, LAND, AND SEA BORDERS

- Increases penalties for smugglers who endanger Federal law enforcement officials seeking to interdict their activities, introducing the Federal criminal offense of "portrunning" (i.e., evading border inspections, often through the use of force).
- Addresses gaps in current law relating to maritime drug interdiction operations, introducing the criminal offense of failing to stop ("heave to") a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other Federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel.
- Provides clear authority to search international, outbound letter-class mail if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the mail contains monetary instruments, drugs, weapons of mass destruction, or merchandise mailed in violation of several enumerated statutes (including obscenity and export control laws).
- Broadens the ability to prosecute criminals smuggling goods out of the United States.

(3) DENYING SAFE HAVEN TO INTERNATIONAL FUGITIVES

- Authorizes the extradition, in certain circumstances, of suspected criminals to foreign nations in two separate cases not covered by a treaty: (1) when the United States has an extradition treaty with the nation, but the applicable treaty is an outdated "list" treaty that does not cover the offense for which extradition is sought; and (2) when the United States does not have an extradition treaty with the requesting nation.

- Provides for exclusion from the United States of drug traffickers and their immediate family members and of persons who attempt to enter the United States in order to avoid prosecution in another country.

(4) SEIZING AND FORFEITING THE ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS

- Expands the list of money laundering "predicate crimes" to include certain violent crimes, international terrorism, and bribery of public officials, thus increasing the availability of money laundering enforcement tools.
- Broadens the definition of "financial institution" to include foreign banks, thereby closing a loophole involving criminally derived funds laundered through foreign banks doing business here.
- Provides new tools to crack down on businesses illegally transmitting money, and to investigate money laundering under the Bank Secrecy Act.
- Toughens penalties for violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.
- Criminalizes attempted violations of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

(5) RESPONDING TO EMERGING INTERNATIONAL CRIME PROBLEMS

- Enhances enforcement tools for combating arms trafficking, including requiring "instant checks" of the criminal history of those acquiring explosive materials from Federal licensees and clarifying Federal authority to conduct undercover transactions subject to the Arms Export Control Act for investigative purposes.
- Addresses the increasing problem of alien smuggling by authorizing the forfeiture of the proceeds and all instrumentalities of alien smuggling.
- Cracks down on the international shipment of "precursor chemicals" used to manufacture illicit drugs, primarily by authorizing the Drug Enforcement Administration to require additional "end-use" verification.
- Provides extraterritorial jurisdiction for fraud involving credit cards and other "access devices," which cost U.S. businesses hundreds of millions of dollars every year.
- Authorizes wiretapping for investigations of felony computer crime offenses.

(6) PROMOTING GLOBAL COOPERATION

- Expands the authority of U.S. law enforcement agencies to share the seized assets of international criminals with foreign law enforcement agencies.
- Provides new authority, applicable in cases where there is no mutual legal assistance treaty provision, to transfer a person in United States Government custody to a re-

questing country temporarily for purposes of a criminal proceeding.

(7) STREAMLINING THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME IN U.S. COURTS

- Authorizes the Attorney General to use funds to defray translation, transportation, and other costs of State and local law enforcement agencies in cases involving fugitives or evidence overseas.
- Facilitates the admission into evidence in U.S. court proceedings of certain foreign government records.

The details of this proposal are described in the enclosed section-by-section analysis. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislative proposal by the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1998.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 2:35 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hanrahan, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 1150. An act to ensure that federally funded agricultural research, extension, and education address high-priority concerns with national or multistate significance, to reform, extend, and eliminate certain agricultural research programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1244. An act to amend title 11, United States Code, to protect certain charitable contributions, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time and placed on the calendar

H.R. 3433. An act to amend the Social Security Act to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide beneficiaries with disabilities meaningful opportunities to return to work, to extend Medicare coverage for such beneficiaries, and to make additional miscellaneous amendments relating to Social Security.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-5235. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for calendar year 1997; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5236. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled