

up opportunity in world markets. And also, most important, the third passage dealt with tax—tax law flexibility, so that that production unit, that farmer or rancher, can deal with the cyclical character of his or her markets on good years versus bad years. So they pay their fair share in taxes but they do not pay taxes one year on substantial profits and then the next year have tremendous losses that put them in a bind.

They used to understand that. That is the way the law used to be. With that flexibility, you kind of store it up in the good years to offset your needs in the bad years. That is the way agriculture ought to operate, and that is the way our tax laws ought to allow them to operate.

I thought I would give that synopsis of what we are doing and what I think is important for our taxpayers to understand. Keeping this tremendous production unit in our country—known as agriculture—healthy and producing is of critical importance to our country. The American consumers today pay less for food than any other item they buy. As a result of that, our consuming public has more spendable income to buy cars, to buy homes, to provide for their children's education. They are not paying 30 percent or 40 percent or 50 percent or 60 percent of their income for food. They are paying 13 to 14 percent, for the highest quality, safest, richest foods in the world. That is a result of this marvelous production unit we call American agriculture.

I am proud that this Republican Congress, working with our colleagues on the other side, represented that understanding in the current policy that is embodied in this omnibus bill with which we will be dealing. It is an important area. I am glad our leaders were sensitive to it and that we can turn to agriculture and say: We didn't save you, we didn't guarantee you, but we recognize the need to shore up, in those areas of disaster, and to assure that those units of production—and those are family farms; these are people, men and women and their children who oftentimes work from daylight to dark—are going to be held as whole as we can possibly keep them at a time when farm commodities, because of certain situations here and around the world, have plummeted to nearly 25- and 30-year lows.

Mr. President, let me run through a few unanimous consent requests cleared by both sides of the aisle.

ACTIVITIES OF THE MICCOSUKEE TRIBE

Mr. CRAIG. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3055, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3055) to deem the activities of the Miccosukee Tribe on the Miccosukee Re-

served Area to be consistent with the purposes of the Everglades National Park, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRAHAM. Today I join my colleague Senator MACK in supporting the right of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida to reside in Everglades National Park.

Mr. MACK. I thank the Senator and feel that although the acreage provided to the Miccosukee in this legislation is far less than their historic territory within the Everglades, it does satisfy their right to reside within Everglades National Park.

Mr. GRAHAM. It is also my understanding that by giving the Miccosukee Tribe this opportunity to build a community within Everglades National Park we are fully resolving their claims to land within the park.

Mr. MACK. Yes. Also, it is expected that Miccosukee Tribe is granted the right to occupy, reside in, and govern in perpetuity the Miccosukee Reserved Area in Everglades National Park. I am pleased that this legislation will resolve the dispute between the Park Service and the Miccosukee Tribe over lands within the park.

Mr. GRAHAM. I am pleased to join the Senator in supporting the continued residence of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida in Everglades National Park.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent 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 (H.R. 3055) was considered read the third time and passed.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1998

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on the bill (S. 1525) to provide financial assistance for higher education to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently and totally disabled as the result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1525) entitled "An Act to provide financial assistance for higher education to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently and totally disabled as the result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Police, Fire, and Emergency Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION TO DEPENDENTS OF PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS KILLED OR PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

Part L of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the heading for subpart 2, by striking "Civilian Federal Law Enforcement" and inserting "Public Safety";

(2) in section 1211(l), by striking "civilian Federal law enforcement" and inserting "public safety";

(3) in section 1212(a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "Federal law enforcement" and inserting "public safety";

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "Financial" and inserting the following: "Except as provided in paragraph (3), financial"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) The financial assistance referred to in paragraph (2) shall be reduced by the sum of—

"(A) the amount of educational assistance benefits from other Federal, State, or local governmental sources to which the eligible dependent would otherwise be entitled to receive; and

"(B) the amount, if any, determined under section 1214(b).";

(4) in section 1214—

(A) by inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—" before "The"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) SLIDING SCALE.—Notwithstanding section 1213(b), the Attorney General shall issue regulations regarding the use of a sliding scale based on financial need to ensure that an eligible dependent who is in financial need receives priority in receiving funds under this subpart.;"

(5) in section 1216(a), by inserting "and each dependent of a public safety officer killed in the line of duty on or after October 1, 1997," after "1992,"; and

(6) in section 1217—

(A) by striking paragraph (2); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively.

Mr. CRAIG. I ask unanimous consent the Senate agree to the amendment of the House-passed bill.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am proud to cosponsor the Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance Act of 1996 and am again proud to cosponsor this bill, S. 1525, the Public Safety Officers Educational Benefits Assistance Act of 1998. I am delighted that the Senate is finally sending this important bill to the President's desk for his signature into law.

Our legislation extends the educational benefits that we previously provided to the children of federal law enforcement to the families of State and local public safety officials who die or are disabled in the line of duty. Those families make the ultimate sacrifice for our public safety and deserve our support and assistance. I commend Senator SPECTER and Senator BIDEN and all the cosponsors for their work on these measures.

The Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance Act of 1996, known as the Degan Act after U.S. Deputy Marshall Bill Degan, who died in the Ruby Ridge incident in 1992, provides Federal educational assistance to families of Federal law enforcement officers

killed in the line of duty. It is proper that we expand this educational assistance to the families of state and local law enforcement officers because most law enforcement needs are met at the state and local level. I would have preferred to send the President the original text of our legislation since it provided full assistance to these families, but the House of Representatives decided to impose a sliding scale means test to our bill.

This past May, I called for Congress to pass this legislation during National Police Week and the annual memorial activities for law enforcement officers. I believe it would have been a fitting tribute to those who gave their lives in preserving our public safety for Congress to enact the Public Safety Officers Educational Benefits Assistance Act, S. 1525; the Care for Police Survivors Act of 1998, S. 1985; and the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Act of 1998, S. 1605. Fortunately, President Clinton signed the Bulletproof Vests Partnership Act and the Care for Police Survivors Act into law on June 16, 1998 and now he will have the opportunity to sign into law this third piece of legislation. Together these measures make a significant package of legislation to benefit the families of those who serve in law enforcement.

The unfortunate reality of contemporary life is that we may still lose upwards of 100 law enforcement officers a year nationwide. I wish there were none and I will keep working to improve the assistance and support we provide our law enforcement officers. For those families that sacrifice a loved one in the line of duty I support the college education assistance that will be made possible by the Public Safety Officers Educational Benefits Assistance Act. I look forward to the President signing this important legislation into law.

AMENDING THE ORGANIC ACT OF GUAM

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2370, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H.R. 2370) to amend the Organic Act of Guam to clarify local executive and legislative provisions in such Act, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent 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. 2370) was considered read the third time, and passed.

INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND ANTI-TERRORISM AMENDMENTS OF 1998

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed

to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 677, S. 2539.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2539) to protect the safety of United States nationals and the interests of the United States at home and abroad, to improve global cooperation and responsiveness to international crime and terrorism, and to more effectively deter international crime and acts of violence.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, after months of review and careful Committee action, I am proud that the full Senate is poised to approve the International Crime and Anti-Terrorism Amendments of 1998. Along with Senators LEAHY, BIDEN, and others, the Senate Judiciary Committee has undertaken a careful review of the ambitious and expansive international crime package developed by the administration and introduced by President Clinton on May 12. This proposal took the best ideas developed by the Department of Justice, the Customs Service, the Treasury Department, and other federal agencies involved in the fight against international crime.

Senator LEAHY and I have worked with the Department to winnow the bill down to 17 sections which are generally noncontroversial but would provide valuable assistance in the fight against international crime, terrorism, and drug trafficking. Potentially controversial sections have been shelved in an effort to broaden support for the legislation, and Senator LEAHY supports each of the remaining 17 sections. I hope that next Congress we can undertake a broad review of these issues and confront the more difficult provisions which have been placed aside for the moment.

It is clear that the world has become a smaller place, with faster transportation and communication, loosening of borders, and great leaps in transnational economic activity. But as these changes have benefited law-abiding citizens, they have also made it easier for criminals to spread their misery and destruction throughout the globe. Whether we talking about drug cartels, arms smugglers, terrorists, or those involved in economic espionage, international crime is an increasing threat to our national security and well-being.

This legislation should not be seen as a comprehensive response to these problems, but rather as a package of moderate technical responses to weaknesses in current law that would make a real difference in the fight against international crime. Our proposal, among other things, improves federal laws which regulate the jurisdiction of law enforcement, allows exclusion of violent criminals, determines how our legal system deals with foreign defendants and records, and responds to emerging computer and financial crimes.

On a title-by-title basis, the bill does the following:

TITLE I—INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST U.S. NATIONALS ABOARD

101 Extend investigative authority to cover crimes committed against U.S. nationals abroad by organized criminal groups

102 Allow federal authorities to investigate murder and attempted murder of state and local officials

TITLE II—STRENGTHENING THE BORDERS OF THE UNITED STATES

201 Strengthen law enforcement authority to board ships

TITLE III—DENYING SAFE HAVEN TO INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS AND ENHANCING NATIONAL SECURITY RESPONSES

301 Allow exclusion from U.S. of persons fleeing lawful, non-political prosecution

302-04 Allow exclusion of persons from U.S. involved in RICO offenses, arms trafficking, drug trafficking, or alien smuggling from U.S., with waiver authority to Attorney General

305 Forfeiture of proceeds of foreign crimes held in U.S.

306 Expand administrative summons authority under Bank Secrecy Act

307 Increase monetary penalties for violations of International Emergency Economic Powers Act

308 Add attempt crime to Trading with the Enemy Act

TITLE IV—RESPONDING TO EMERGING INTERNATIONAL CRIME THREATS

501 Expand wiretap authority to cover computer fraud and hackers

502 Expand extraterritorial jurisdiction to cover credit card, ATM, and other electronic frauds with can cause harm in U.S.

TITLE V—PROMOTING GLOBAL COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CRIME

601 Authority to share proceeds from joint forfeiture actions with cooperating foreign agencies

602 Changes in procedures for MLAT's (mutual legal assistance treaties)

TITLE VI—STREAMLINING THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES IN U.S. COURTS

701 Allow Attorney General to reimburse state and local governments for costs incurred in assisting extradition

702 Change Federal Rules of Evidence to ease admission of foreign records

703 Bar foreign fugitives from receiving credit for time served abroad

I appreciate the Senate's quick action on this necessary legislation, and I urge the House to pass this bill before we adjourn.

Following my statement is a detailed section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND ANTI-TERRORISM AMENDMENTS OF 1998

TITLE I—INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST U.S. NATIONALS ABOARD

Section 101. Murder and extortion against U.S. nationals abroad in furtherance of organized crime (old section 1001)

This section provides additional discretionary authority for investigations and