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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 29

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERTS ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The National Park Service (in this resolution referred to as the ''sponsor'') may during each of calendar years 1999 and 2000 sponsor a series of three concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra (in this resolution each concert referred to as an ''event'') on the Capitol Grounds. Such concerts shall be held on Memorial Day, 4th of July, and Labor Day of each such calendar year, or on such alternate dates during that calendar year as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, each event authorized by section 1—

(1) shall be free of admission charge and open to the public, with no preferential seating except for security purposes as determined in accordance with section 4, and

(2) shall be arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with each event.

(c) AUDITS.—Pursuant to section 451 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (40 U.S.C. 193m–1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall perform an annual audit of the events for each of calendar years 1999 and 2000 and provide a report on each audit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration not later than December 15 of the calendar year for which the audit was performed.

SEC. 3. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT; BROADCASTING; SCHEDULING; OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor may erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for each event.

(b) BROADCASTING OF CONCERTS.—Subject to the restrictions contained in section 4, the concerts held on Memorial Day and 4th of July (or their alternate dates) may be broadcast over radio, television, and other media outlets.

(c) SCHEDULING.—In order to permit the setting up and taking down of structures and equipment and the conducting of dress rehearsals, the Architect of the Capitol may permit the sponsor to use the West Central Front of the United States Capitol for each event for not more than—

(1) six days if the concert is televised, and

(2) four days if the concert is not televised.

The Architect may not schedule any use under this subsection if it would interfere with any concert to be performed by a military band of the United States.

(d) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out each event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Capitol Police Board shall for each event—

(1) provide for all security related needs, and

(2) provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, displays, advertisements, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR CREDIT TO SPONSORS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), credits may be appropriately given to private sponsors of an event at the conclusion of any broadcast of the event.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall enter into an agreement with the sponsor, and such other persons participating in an event as the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board considers appropriate, under which the sponsor and such persons agree to comply with the requirements of this section. The agreement shall specifically prohibit the use for a commercial purpose of any photograph taken at, or broadcast production of, the event.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1999

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 1 p.m. on Monday, April 26. I further ask that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and there then be a period of morning business until the hour of 3:30 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 3:30 p.m. on Monday, the Senate resume the motion to proceed to S. 96, the Y2K legislation, and that there be 2 hours of debate equally divided in the usual form. I finally ask unanimous consent that the vote on invoking cloture on the motion to proceed occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, with the mandatory quorum waived.

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

PROGRAM

Ms. COLLINS. For the information of all Senators, on Monday the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to the Y2K legislation. A cloture vote on that motion will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday. Senators can therefore expect the next rollcall vote on Monday at 5:30. The Senate may also consider any other legislative or executive items that can be cleared for action.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Ms. COLLINS. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator LANDRIEU, Senator THURMOND, Senator DURBIN, Senator LEAHY, Senator CHAFEE, and Senator LOTT.

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

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the Chair, and I thank my colleagues for their patience. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Thank you, Mr. President. I yield 1 minute to my friend, the Senator from Vermont.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Louisiana for her customary courtesy.

(The remarks of Mr. LEAHY pertaining to the introduction of S. 96 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

(The remarks of Mr. LEAHY pertaining to the introduction of S. 871 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

KOSOVO

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, on the eve of the gathering of all of NATO to celebrate the successful completion of our first 50 years, I wanted to take this opportunity to comment on the current situation in Europe.

As you know, we are blessed to live in a country which enjoys a deeply rooted democracy and a deeply rooted sense of equality. However, these same characteristics and qualities which make America a model for the world also present very real challenges in times like these.

It is often said that the most difficult task for any democracy is deciding to go to war. The reasons are self-evident. When you live in a nation that believes all people are created equal, how do you ask some citizens to sacrifice so much so that others may continue to enjoy their freedom? When you live in a nation where human life is sacred, where, in fact each individual life has dignity, how do you build a consensus for the sacrifices that may be necessary to achieve the victory that we hope for?

The task is even more complex when the challenge to American freedom is more indirect, as it is in this case. We have confronted this reality since the beginning of the war in Kosovo. No one in America believes that Serbia intends to invade the United States. We will never look out of the window and see Yugoslavian tanks driving down Pennsylvania Avenue to squelch American liberties. It remains, then, for those of us in the leadership of this Nation who support NATO operations in Kosovo to explain why we are prepared to ask American troops to make the sacrifices that may be necessary, in this seemingly remote and distant land.

I believe there is one central reason that justifies our actions, and that is the price, the tremendous price, we have already paid for freedom in America and in Europe.