

UNANIMOUS CONSENT
AGREEMENT—H.R. 1180

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the agreement relative to the Work Incentives conference report commence at 3 p.m. today and that the remaining parameters of the consent agreement remain in order.

I further ask consent that the cloture vote relative to the appropriations conference report occur no later than 5 p.m. and that if cloture is invoked, adoption of the conference report immediately occur, without intervening action or debate.

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

Mr. LOTT. In light of this agreement, there will be three back-to-back votes that will occur a few minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon, the first being the cloture vote relative to the appropriations conference report, the second being passage of the appropriations conference report, and the third being passage of the Work Incentives conference report.

There are two very important colloquies we must have this afternoon before the votes, one with regard to understandings with regard to the Work Incentives bill and another colloquy we will have with the leadership on the Democratic side, and I will participate in, along with Senator LUGAR and others, to discuss the overall dairy situation. We will fulfill that commitment.

I thank Senator DASCHLE, Senator KOHL, Senator FEINGOLD, and everybody who has been involved. I know how emotional and how strongly held these feelings are. I also share those feelings, and I will make that clear in a colloquy here in a few minutes.

Senator DASCHLE, do you want to do that now or in a few minutes?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I know there are a number of other Senators who asked to be a part of this colloquy and they are not on the floor yet. I do recognize the importance of the authorization bill that is currently being considered. I know we need to give both of our managers the time they need to be able to complete their work. This is a very important piece of legislation.

Mr. LOTT. Let me just say, Mr. President, if I might, Senator DASCHLE and I will work with Senator KOHL and Senator REID and Senator LUGAR and others and will be prepared to do our colloquy when the debate is concluded on this very important piece of legislation. Thank you for allowing us to interpret at this point. If you will complete your work, we will be ready to go.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—
CONFERENCE REPORT—Continued

Mr. DASCHLE. I might also say, I heard the distinguished Chair talk about the service provided to this committee and to the Senate by the distin-

guished ranking member, the Senator from Nebraska. I will make a full statement at a later time, but let me say for the record now, no one has served this committee, this caucus, and this Senate more effectively, taking his intelligence responsibility more seriously, than the distinguished Senator from Nebraska. He has been an extraordinary leader, an extraordinary Member, and one who has taken his responsibilities on this committee as seriously as anybody has to date.

He departs with the actions taken today. He will leave the committee as a result of the statute requiring a certain limit of time for each Senator. I know I speak for all Senators in expressing our gratitude to him and our admiration for a job very well done, I yield the floor.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if I may take a moment of my leader time to join Senator DASCHLE in those remarks.

This is a very important committee. It is a committee that operates in the best tradition of total bipartisanship, nonpartisanship. Chairman SHELBY has been doing an outstanding job. It really makes the leaders feel good when we see two Senators of two parties work together for our national interests and our intelligence community. Senator KERREY certainly has been just outstanding, the way he has handled that job. He has been cooperative, non-partisan.

These two Senators, Senator SHELBY and Senator KERREY, have worked together the way it is supposed to be done. I hope your successors will only do as well. I thank you for your service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. KERREY. I thank both leaders for their kind remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I start by thanking the Senator from Nebraska for the extraordinary service he has rendered to the Intelligence Committee. I have served with him on that committee for a very short period of time, but I have seen the way he, working with Senator SHELBY, has been able to bring bipartisan leadership to this committee that is so essential for the working of this committee.

I say to our colleagues—I know Senator SHELBY has and as I know every member of the committee feels—Senator KERREY has made a unique and extraordinary contribution to the committee. He has attempted to strengthen the intelligence community every step of the way. He has done so in a bipartisan way. I commend him on his service. I know he is being rotated out of the committee, but that is what our rules provide. He will be missed.

The conference report to H.R. 1555, the Fiscal Year 2000 Intelligence Authorization Act, includes legislation under title 8 entitled "Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act."

Title 8 is intended to strengthen the Government's efforts to identify the assets, financial networks, and business associates of major foreign narcotics trafficking groups in an effort to disrupt these criminal organizations and bankrupt their leadership. I think all Senators agree with that laudable goal of combating the insidious effects of drug trafficking. In fact, an earlier version of this legislation was seen as being so without controversy that it was added by the Senate to the intelligence authorization bill in July of this year with little debate and on a voice vote.

Senators should be aware, however, that title 8, as it is now written, does have a significant national security, law enforcement, judicial, and drug trafficking implication that belie the legislation's simple design and are somewhat different from the original amendment that was offered, I believe, by Senator COVERDELL and by Senator FEINSTEIN.

I am not aware, however, despite the implications of this new language added in conference, of any committee of jurisdiction in either the Senate or the House having held a single hearing on the provision contained in title 8. The Senate Intelligence Committee has not had a hearing on title 8. The Senate Judiciary Committee has not had a hearing. Not a single legal or national security expert inside or outside of Government has testified before a congressional hearing as to whether title 8 should or should not become law, and if it does, how the legal rights of Americans might be changed as a result.

Except for the recent and very perfunctory House of Representatives debate and vote on this provision, the only public debate on the complexities of title 8 has occurred in the press. The way the issue has been characterized in press reports erroneously suggest that if you are ready to sign up to title 8 as now set forth after this conference committee in H.R. 1555, then you are being tough on foreign drug traffickers. If, however, you are troubled by the effect that the title 8 language would have on currently existing due process protections afforded innocent Americans, you are described by some in the press as doing the bidding of narcolobbyists.

This simplistic characterization is not only false, it is an insult to Members of this body, and it obscures a vitally important civil liberties issue which is at the core of title 8, which is the rights of innocent American citizens to challenge in our courts the taking of their property.

As a member of the Intelligence Committee, I was a conferee. I did not sign the conference report accompanying the bill because of the contradiction existing between the stated legislative intent of title 8 and the actual language contained in the bill, a contradiction which I attempted but failed in conference to correct by amendment.