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The amendments en bloc are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3100

(Purpose: To amend the provision extending the authority of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to collect annual charges and modifying the formula for the charges)

Beginning on page 5, strike line 2 and all that follows through page 7, line 22, and insert the following:

SEC. 101. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION ANNUAL CHARGES.

Section 6101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 2214) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking "September 30, 1999" and inserting "September 20, 2005"; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "or certificate holder" after "licensee"; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF CHARGES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The aggregate amount of the annual charges collected from all licensees and certificate holders in a fiscal year shall equal an amount that approximates the percentages of the budget authority of the Commission for the fiscal year stated in subparagraph (B), less—

"(i) amounts collected under subsection (b) during the fiscal year; and

"(ii) amounts appropriated to the Commission from the Nuclear Waste Fund for the fiscal year.

"(B) PERCENTAGES.—The percentages referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

"(i) 98 percent for fiscal year 2001;

"(ii) 96 percent for fiscal year 2002;

"(iii) 94 percent for fiscal year 2003;

"(iv) 92 percent for fiscal year 2004; and

"(v) 88 percent for fiscal year 2005.".

AMENDMENT NO. 3101

(Purpose: To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to provide the Nuclear Regulatory Commission authority over former licensees for funding of decommissionings)

On page 7, strike line 23 and insert the following:

SEC. 102. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AUTHORITY OVER FORMER LICENSEES FOR DECOMMISSIONING FUNDING.

Section 161i. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2201(i)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and (3)" and inserting "(3)"; and

(2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ", and (4) to ensure that sufficient funds will be available for the decommissioning of any production or utilization facility licensed under section 103 or 104b., including standards and restrictions governing the control, maintenance, use, and disbursement by any former licensee under this Act that has control over any fund for the decommissioning of the facility".

SEC. 103. COST RECOVERY FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent the amendments be agreed to en bloc.

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

The amendments (No. 3100 and 3101), en bloc, were agreed to.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the committee substitute amendment, as amended, be agreed to.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the amendment to the title be agreed to, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1627), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

An Act to extend the authority of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to collect fees through 2005, and for other purposes.

## CONTINUED REPORTING OF INTERCEPTED WIRE, ORAL, AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on the bill (S. 1769) to the reporting requirements of section 2519 of title 18, United States Code, beyond December 21, 1999, and for other purposes.

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

*Resolved*, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1769) entitled "An Act to continue the reporting requirements of section 2519 of title 18, United States Code, beyond December 21, 1999, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

*SECTION 1. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN REPORTS FROM AUTOMATIC ELIMINATION AND SUNSET.*

*Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:*

*(1) The following sections of title 18, United States Code: sections 2519(3), 2709(e), 3126, and 3525(b).*

*(2) The following sections of title 28, United States Code: sections 522, 524(c)(6), 529, 589a(d), and 594.*

*(3) Section 3718(c) of title 31, United States Code.*

*(4) Section 9 of the Child Protection Act of 1984 (28 U.S.C. 522 note).*

*(5) Section 8 of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (42 U.S.C. 1997f).*

*(6) The following provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968: sections 102(b) (42 U.S.C. 3712(b)), 520 (42 U.S.C. 3766), 522 (42 U.S.C. 3766b), and 810 (42 U.S.C. 3789e).*

*(7) The following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act: sections 103 (8 U.S.C. 1103), 207(c)(3) (8 U.S.C. 1157(c)(3)), 412(b) (8 U.S.C. 1522(b)), and 413 (8 U.S.C. 1523), and subsections (h), (i), (o), (q), and (r) of section 286 (8 U.S.C. 1356).*

*(8) Section 3 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (22 U.S.C. 1622).*

*(9) Section 9 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2008).*

*(10) Section 13(c) of the Act of September 11, 1957 (8 U.S.C. 1255b(c)).*

*(11) Section 203(b) of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act (50 U.S.C. App. 1989c-2(b)).*

*(12) Section 801(e) of the Immigration Act of 1990 (29 U.S.C. 2920(e)).*

*(13) Section 401 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (8 U.S.C. 1364).*

*(14) Section 707 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691f).*

*(15) Section 201(b) of the Privacy Protection Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 2000aa-11(b)).*

*(16) Section 609U of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10509).*

*(17) Section 13(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.).*

*(18) Section 1004 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964(42 U.S.C. 2000g-3).*

*(19) Section 1114 of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414).*

*(20) Section 11 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 621).*

*(21) The following provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978: sections 107 (50 U.S.C. 1807) and 108 (50 U.S.C. 1808).*

*(22) Section 102(b)(5) of the Department of Justice and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (28 U.S.C. 533 note).*

*SEC. 2. ENCRYPTION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.*

*(a) Section 2519(2)(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "and (iv)" and inserting "(iv) the number of orders in which encryption was encountered and whether such encryption prevented law enforcement from obtaining the plain text of communications intercepted pursuant to such order, and (v)".*

*(b) The encryption reporting requirement in subsection (a) shall be effective for the report transmitted by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts for calendar year 2000 and in subsequent reports.*

*SEC. 3. REPORTS CONCERNING PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES.*

*Section 3126 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the period and inserting ", which report shall include information concerning—*

*"(1) the period of interceptions authorized by the order, and the number and duration of any extensions of the order;*

*"(2) the offense specified in the order or application, or extension of an order;*

*"(3) the number of investigations involved;*

*"(4) the number and nature of the facilities affected; and*

*"(5) the identity, including district, of the applying investigative or law enforcement agency making the application and the person authorizing the order.".*

Amend the title so as to read "An Act to exempt certain reports from automatic elimination and sunset pursuant to the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995, and for other purposes.".

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is today considering for final passage S. 1769, as amended by the House. I introduced S. 1769 with Chairman HATCH on October 22, 1999 and it passed the Senate on November 5, 1999. This bill will continue and enhance the current reporting requirements for the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Attorney General on the eavesdropping and surveillance activities of our federal and state law enforcement agencies. The House amendment is the text of H.R. 3111, a bill to exempt from automatic elimination and sunset certain reports submitted to Congress that are useful and helpful in informing the Congress and the public about the activities of federal agencies in the enforcement of federal law. I am also glad to support this amendment.

For many years, the Administrative Office (AO) of the Courts has complied with the statutory requirement, in 18 U.S.C. 2519(3), to report to Congress annually the number and nature of federal and state applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral or electronic communications. By letter dated September 3,

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1999, the AO advised that it would no longer submit this report because "as of December 21, 1999, the report will no longer be required pursuant to the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995." I commend the AO for alerting Congress that their responsibility for the wiretap reports would lapse at the end of this year, and for doing so in time for Congress to take action. The date upon which this reporting requirement was due to lapse was extended in the FY 2000 Consolidated Appropriations Act, H.R. 3194, until May 15, 2000—only a few short weeks away.

AO has done an excellent job of preparing the wiretap reports. We need to continue the AO's objective work in a consistent manner. If another agency took over this important task at this juncture and the numbers came out in a different format, it would immediately generate questions and concerns over the legitimacy and accuracy of the contents of that report.

In addition, it would create difficulties in comparing statistics from prior years going back to 1969 and complicate the job of congressional oversight. Furthermore, transferring this reporting duty to another agency might create delays in issuance of the report since no other agency has the methodology in place. Finally, federal, state and local agencies are well accustomed to the reporting methodology developed by the AO. Notifying all these agencies that the reporting standards and agency have changed would inevitably create more confusion and more expense as law enforcement agencies across the country are forced to learn with a new system and develop a liaison with a new agency.

The system in place now has worked well and we should avoid any disruptions. We know how quickly law enforcement may be subjected to criticism over their use of these surreptitious surveillance tools and we should avoid aggravating these sensitivities by changing the reporting agency and methodology on little to no notice. I appreciate, however, the AO's interest in transferring the wiretap reporting requirement to another entity. Any such transfer must be accomplished with a minimum of disruption to the collection and reporting of information and with complete assurances that any new entity is able to fulfill this important job as capably as the AO has done.

S. 1769 would update the reporting requirements currently in place with one additional reporting requirement. Specifically, the bill would require the wiretap reports prepared beginning in calendar year 2000 to include information on the number of orders in which encryption was encountered and whether such encryption prevented law enforcement from obtaining the plain text of communications intercepted pursuant to such order.

Encryption technology is critical to protect sensitive computer and online information. Yet, the same technology poses challenges to law enforcement when it is exploited by criminals to hide evidence or the fruits of criminal activities. A report by the U.S. Working Group on Organized Crime titled, "Encryption and Evolving Technologies: Tools of Organized Crime and Terrorism," released in 1997, collected anecdotal case studies on the use of encryption in furtherance of criminal activities in order to estimate the future impact of encryption on law enforcement. The report noted the need for "an ongoing study of the effect of encryption and other information technologies on investigations, prosecutions, and intelligence operations". As part of this study, "a database of case information from federal and local law enforcement and intelligence agencies should be established and maintained." Adding a requirement that reports be furnished on the number of occasions when encryption is encountered by law enforcement is a far more reliable basis than anecdotal evidence on which to assess law enforcement needs and make sensible policy in this area.

The final section of S. 1769 would codify the information that the Attorney General already provides on pen register and trap and trace device orders, and would require further information on where such orders are issued and the types of facilities—telephone, computer, pager or other device—to which the order relates. Under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act ("ECPA") of 1986, P.O. 99-508, codified at 18 U.S.C. 3126, the Attorney General of the United States is required to report annually to the Congress on the number of pen register orders and orders for trap and trace devices applied for by law enforcement agencies of the Department of Justice. As the original sponsor of ECPA, I believed that adequate oversight of the surveillance activities of federal law enforcement could only be accomplished with reporting requirements such as the one included in this law.

The reports furnished by the Attorney General on an annual basis compile information from five components of the Department of Justice: the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the United States Marshals Service and the Office of the Inspector General. The report contains information on the number of original and extension orders made to the courts for authorization to use both pen register and trap and trace devices, information concerning the number of investigations involved, the offenses on which the applications were predicted and the number of people whose telephone facilities were affected.

These specific categories of information are useful, and S. 1769 would direct the Attorney General to continue providing these specific categories of information. In addition, the bill would direct the Attorney General to include information on the identity, including the district, of the agency making the application and the person authorizing the order. In this way, the Congress and the public will be informed of those jurisdictions and using this surveillance technique—information which is currently not included in the Attorney General's annual reports.

The requirement for preparation of the wiretap reports will soon lapse so I am delighted to see the Congress take prompt action on this legislation to continue the requirement for submission of the wiretap reports and to update the reporting requirements for both the wiretap reports submitted by the AO and the pen register and trap and trace reports submitted by the Attorney General.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

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

## RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 86.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 86) recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Korean War and the service by Members of the Armed Forces during such war, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read the third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 86) was read the third time and passed.

## C.B. KING UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives of the bill (S. 1567) to designate the United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Street in Albany, Georgia, as the C.B. King United States Courthouse.

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

*Resolved*, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1567) entitled "An Act to designate the United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Street in Albany, Georgia, as the 'C.B. King United States Courthouse'.", do pass with the following amendments:

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