the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nomination was considered and confirmed as follows:

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 339, H.J. Res. 62.

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

The legislative assistant clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 62) to grant the consent of Congress to the boundary change between Georgia and South Carolina.

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

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read a third time and passed, 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 joint resolution (H.J. Res. 62) was read the third time and passed.

PROSTATE CANCER RESEARCH COMMITMENT RESOLUTION OF 1999

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on HELP be discharged from legislative session.

A resolution (S. Res. 92) expressing the sense of the Senate that funding for prostate cancer research should be increased substantially.

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

Mr. BROWNBACK. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD, with the above occurring with no intervening action.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 92) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.
This resolution may be cited as the ‘‘Prostate Cancer Research Commitment Resolution of 1999’’.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.
It is the sense of the Senate that—
(1) finding treatment breakthroughs and a cure for prostate cancer should be made a national health priority;
(2) significant increases in prostate cancer research funding, commensurate with the impact of the disease, should be made available at the National Institutes of Health and to the Department of Defense Prostate Cancer Research Program; and
(3) these agencies should prioritize prostate cancer research that is directed toward innovative clinical and translational research projects in order that treatment breakthroughs can be more rapidly offered to patients.

ADOPTED ORPHANS CITIZENSHIP ACT

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 337, S. 1485.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

A bill (S. 1485) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to confer United States citizenship on adopted Chinese children.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1485) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1485

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Adopted Orphans Citizenship Act’’.

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP BY CERTAIN ADOPTED CHILDREN.
(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401) is amended—
(1) by striking ‘‘(2) the person satisfied the requirements under section (h) and inserting ‘‘(2) by striking the period at the end of subsection (h) and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
‘‘(i) an unmarried person, under the age of 16 years, born outside the United States and its outlying possessions and thereafter adopted by at least one parent who is a citizen of the United States and who has been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling not less than 5 years prior to the adoption of the person, at least 2 of which were after attaining the age of 14 years, if—
‘‘(1) the person is physically present in the United States with the citizen parent, having attained the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;
(2) the person satisfied the requirements in subparagraph (E) or (F) of section 101(b)(1); and
(3) the person seeks documentation as a United States citizen while under the age of 18 years,’’.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to persons adopted before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

INCLUSION OF RAILROAD POLICE OFFICERS IN FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 336, S. 1235.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative assistant read as follows:


There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate will approve S. 1235, legislation which I introduced to provide railroad police officers the opportunity to attend the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Academy for law enforcement training in...
Quantico, Virginia. I thank Senators Hatch, Biden, DeWine, Schumer, Helms, and Grams for their co-sponsorship of our bipartisan bill.

The FBI is currently authorized to offer the superior training available at the FBI's National Academy only to law enforcement personnel employed by state or local units of government. Police officers employed by railroads are not allowed to attend this Academy despite the fact that they work closely in numerous cases with Federal law enforcement agencies as well as State and local law enforcement. Providing railroad police with the opportunity to obtain the training offered at Quantico would improve inter-agency cooperation and prepare them to deal with the ever increasing sophistication of criminals who conduct their illegal acts either using the railroad or directed at the railroad or its passengers.

Railroad police officers, unlike any other private police department, are commissioned under State law to enforce the laws of that State and any other State in which the railroad owns property. As a result of this broad law enforcement authority, railroad police officers are actively involved in numerous investigations and cases with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.

For example, Amtrak has a police officer assigned to the New York City Joint Task Force on Terrorism, which is made up of 140 members from disparate agencies as the FBI, the U.S. Marshals Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This task force investigates domestic and foreign terrorist groups and responds to actual terrorist incidents in the Metropolitan New York area.

Whenever a railroad derailment or accident occurs, often railroad police are among the first on the scene. For example, on October 27, 1995, 13-car Amtrak train derailed in Arizona in October 1995, railroad police joined the FBI at the site of the incident to determine whether the accident was the result of an intentional criminal act of sabotage.

Amtrak police officers have also assisted FBI agents in the investigation and interdiction of illegal drugs and weapons trafficking on transportation systems in the District of Columbia and subsequent operations to seize the contraband. Railways is a popular means for illegal immigrants to gain entry to the United States. According to recent congressional testimony, in 1998 alone, 33,715 illegal aliens were found hiding on railroad trains and interdiction of illegal drugs and weapons trafficking on transportation systems in the District of Columbia and subsequent operations to seize the contraband. Railways is a popular means for illegal immigrants to gain entry to the United States. According to recent congressional testimony, in 1998 alone, 33,715 illegal aliens were found hiding on railroad trains and interdiction of illegal drugs and weapons trafficking on transportation systems in the District of Columbia and subsequent operations to seize the contraband. Railways is a popular means for illegal immigrants to gain entry to the United States. According to recent congressional testimony, in 1998 alone, 33,715 illegal aliens were found hiding on railroad trains and interdiction of illegal drugs and weapons trafficking on transportation systems in the District of Columbia and subsequent operations to seize the contraband. Railways is a popular means for illegal immigrants to gain entry to the United States. According to recent congressional testimony, in 1998 alone, 33,715 illegal aliens were found hiding on railroad trains and interdiction of illegal drugs and weapons trafficking on transportation systems in the District of Columbia and subsequent operations to seize the contraband. Railways is a popular means for illegal immigrants to gain entry to the United States. According to recent congressional testimony, in 1998 alone, 33,715 illegal aliens were found hiding on railroad trains and interdiction of illegal drugs and weapons trafficking on transportation systems in the District of Columbia and subsequent operations to seize the contraband.

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