

If we are to allow food stamps purchases of vitamins and minerals, which I agree is a good idea, I feel it is also wise to cover all dietary supplements.

There is ample evidence to show the nutritional benefits of dietary supplements. I direct my colleagues' attention to Senate Report 103-410, which accompanied the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act [DSHEA] in which we provided abundant references for such studies.

Americans use dietary supplements to ensure that their basic nutritional requirements are met, to support their health during periods of special risk, and to help protect against chronic disease.

In fact, studies have shown that more than 100 million Americans regularly use dietary supplements.

Increasingly, Americans are using herbal supplements to enhance their diets with substances found in plants and vegetables. Modern diets lack many novel constituents found only in herbal products. In addition, research has shown that many foodstuffs and substances found in human tissues and cells, such as amino acids, also contain compounds beneficial to health.

Mr. President, there is an ample body of evidence to show that Americans simply are not consuming healthy diets, and this is true for children, women, and men.

In one Government study of the eating habits of more than 21,000 people, not a single person got the full recommended daily allowance of 10 key vitamins and minerals.

Many other studies have shown that the poor and elderly in our country are especially likely to have low nutrient intakes, often with significant health consequences. For example, a 1992 study by a world-renowned authority on immune function reported that giving a modest multivitamin with minerals to a group of men and women over the age of 65 for a period of 1 year cut the number of sick days in this group in half compared to an unsupplemented group.

Perhaps the best example is folic acid, which the Food and Drug Administration steadfastly resisted revealing to America's women as a significant protector against birth defects in newborns.

For this reason, I think it is entirely appropriate, indeed warranted, that any participant in the Food Stamp Program who wants to improve his or her health be allowed to purchase dietary supplements.

I know that some are concerned that allowing food stamps to be used for nutritional supplements will in some way divert from the purpose of the Food Stamp Program, which is to improve the nutrition of people in need.

In fact, at a July 25 hearing before the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, in arguing against the Emerson bill, a representative of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association [UFFVA] testified

that "The fundamental purpose of the Food Stamp Program is to provide to people in need purchasing power to buy foods."

I would suggest that the Congress has already recognized that dietary supplements are considered food, and I direct the UFFVA to section 3 of the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994—Public Law 103-417—which clearly reiterates that dietary supplements are to be considered as foods within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. I would also question what the purpose is in allowing people in need to purchase foods if not to improve their nutrition? And improving nutrition is the goal of the legislation we are introducing today.

Another witness at the House hearing, Ms. Yvette Jackson, Deputy Administrator of the Food Stamp Program at the Department of Agriculture, said that "Substituting supplements for food weakens the time-honored link between nutrition benefits and agricultural production, a link that this Committee has traditionally fought to preserve." It is interesting to find that the Agriculture Department seems to consider food stamps an agricultural price support, rather than a nutritional support.

I have found from my study of this issue over the years that people who use dietary supplements are often those who are most interested in improving or maintaining their health. I think this shows that food stamps which are used to buy dietary supplements would go for good use.

Mr. President, one final point. Many supporters of this legislation point out that, at present, food stamps can be used to purchase so-called junk food.

Given the choice between a Twinkie or a vitamin, I hope that the vitamin would win out every time.

But that is not a choice afforded to participants of the Food Stamp Program.

Only through legislation such as that we are introducing today can this deficiency in the Food Stamp Program be corrected. I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1143

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the dietary patterns of Americans do not result in nutrient intakes that fully meet Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) of vitamins and minerals;

(2) the elderly often fail to achieve adequate nutrient intakes from diet alone;

(3) pregnant women have particularly high nutrient needs, which they often fail to meet through dietary means alone;

(4)(A) many scientific studies have shown that nutritional supplements that contain

folic acid (a B vitamin) can prevent as many as 60 to 80 percent of neural tube birth defects;

(B) the Public Health Service, in September 1992, recommended that all women of childbearing age in the United States who are capable of becoming pregnant should consume 0.4 mg of folic acid per day for the purpose of reducing their risk of having a pregnancy affected with spina bifida or other neural tube birth defects; and

(C) the Food and Drug Administration has also approved a health claim for folic acid to reduce the risk of neural tube birth defects;

(5) infants who fail to receive adequate intakes of iron may be somewhat impaired in their mental and behavioral development; and

(6) a massive volume of credible scientific evidence strongly suggests that increasing intake of specific nutrients over an extended period of time may be helpful in protecting against diseases or conditions such as osteoporosis, cataracts, cancer, and heart disease.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1977.

Section 3(g)(1) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2012(g)(1)) is amended by striking "or food product" and inserting ", food product, or dietary supplement (as defined in section 201(ff) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(ff)))".

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 141

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 851

At the request of Mr. JOHNSTON, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 851, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reform the wetlands regulatory program, and for other purposes.

S. 924

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 924, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduction in the capital gains tax for assets held more than 2 years, to impose a surcharge on short-term capital gains, and for other purposes.

S. 948

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to encourage organ donation through the inclusion of an organ donation card with individual income refund payments, and for other purposes.

S. 959

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST], the Senator from

Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] were added as cosponsors of S. 959, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage capital formation through reductions in taxes on capital gains, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1039, a bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes.

S. 1115

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1115, a bill to prohibit an award of costs, including attorney's fees, or injunctive relief, against a judicial capacity for action taken in a judicial capacity.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, a concurrent resolution supporting a resolution to the longstanding dispute regarding Cyprus.

SENATE RESOLUTION 149

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 149, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the recent announcement by the Republic of France that it intends to conduct a series of underground nuclear test explosions despite the current international moratorium on nuclear testing.

SENATE RESOLUTION 152

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 152, a resolution

to amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to require a clause in each bill and resolution to specify the constitutional authority of the Congress for enactment, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2280

At the request of Mr. DOLE the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2280 proposed to H.R. 4, a bill to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending, and reduce welfare dependence.

AMENDMENT NO. 2296

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2296 proposed to H.R. 1977, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

CRAIG (AND BURNS) AMENDMENT NO. 2308

Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. BURNS) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1977) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC.

Section 1864 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "twenty" and inserting "40";

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "ten" and inserting "20";

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking "if damage exceeding \$10,000 to the property of any individual results," and inserting "if damage to the property of any individual results or if avoidance costs have been incurred exceeding \$10,000, in the aggregate,"; and

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking "ten" and inserting "20";

(2) in subsection (c) by striking "ten" and inserting "20";

(3) in subsection (d), by—

(A) striking "and" at the end of paragraph (2);

(B) striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting "; and"; and

(C) adding at the end the following:

"(4) the term 'avoidance costs' means costs incurred by any individual for the purpose of—

"(A) detecting a hazardous or injurious device; or

"(B) preventing death, serious bodily injury, bodily injury, or property damage likely to result from the use of a hazardous or injurious device in violation of subsection (a)."; and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(e) Any person injured as the result of a violation of subsection (a) may commence a

civil action on his own behalf against any person who is alleged to be in violation of subsection (a). The district courts shall have jurisdiction, without regard to the amount in controversy or the citizenship of the parties, in such civil actions. The court may award, in addition to monetary damages for any injury resulting from an alleged violation of subsection (a), costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees, to any prevailing or substantially prevailing party, whenever the court determines such award is appropriate."

JEFFORDS (AND OTHERS)

AMENDMENT NO. 2304

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. PELL, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. AKAKA, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1977, supra; as follows:

On page 2, line 11, strike "\$565,936,000" and insert "\$564,938,000".

On page 2, line 24, strike "\$27,650,000" and insert "\$27,273,000".

On page 3, line 5, strike "\$565,936,000" and insert "\$564,938,000".

On page 3, line 11, insert before the period at the end thereof the following: "': *Provided further*, That not more than \$44,879,000 of the total amount appropriated under this heading shall be used for administrative support for work force and organizational support".

On page 9, line 23, strike "\$496,978,000" and insert "\$496,792,000".

On page 10, line 19, insert before the period at the end thereof the following: "': *Provided further*, That not more than \$13,442,000 of the total amount appropriated under this heading shall be used for general administration and for the Central Office Administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service".

On page 16, line 13, strike "\$145,965,000" and insert "\$145,762,000".

On page 17, line 14, insert before the period at the end thereof the following: "': *Provided further*, That not more than \$14,655,000 of the total amount appropriated under this heading shall be used for the administration of the Natural Resource Science Agency".

On page 21, line 22, strike "\$577,503,000" and insert "\$577,157,000".

On page 24, line 13, insert before the period at the end thereof the following: "': *Provided further*, That not more than \$25,027,000 of the total amount appropriated for the United States Geological Survey shall be used for the general administration of the United States Geological Survey".

On page 24, line 23, strike "\$182,169,000" and insert "\$181,725,000".

On page 26, line 14, insert before the period at the end thereof the following: "': *Provided further*, That not more than \$32,099,000 of the amount appropriated shall be used for administrative operations and general administration and for the Minerals Management Service".

On page 27, line 10, strike "\$132,507,000" and insert "\$132,216,000".

On page 28, line 6, insert before the period at the end thereof the following: "': *Provided further*, That not more than \$21,024,000 of the amount appropriated shall be used for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines".

On page 28, line 14, strike "\$95,470,000" and insert "\$95,316,000".

On page 29, line 6, insert before the period at the end thereof the following: "': *Provided further*, That not more than \$11,135,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be used for the general administration of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement".