

or receive services from, another home health agency within an episode period, the episode payment shall be prorated between home health agencies."

"(c) Prior to implementing the prospective system described in subsections (a) and (b) in a budget-neutral fashion, the Secretary shall first reduce, by 15 percent, the cost limits, per beneficiary limits, and actual costs, described in section 1861(v)(1)(L)(iv), as such limits are in effect on September 30, 1999."

SEC. 7189D. MAINTAINING SAVINGS RESULTING FROM TEMPORARY FREEZE ON PAYMENT INCREASES.

(a) **BASING UPDATES TO PER VISIT COST LIMITS ON LIMITS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993.**—Section 1861(v)(1)(L)(iii) (42 U.S.C. 1395x(v)(1)(L)(iii)) is amended by adding at the end the following sentence: "In establishing limits under this subparagraph, the Secretary may not take into account any changes in the costs of the provision of services furnished by home health agencies with respect to cost reporting periods which began on or after July 1, 1994, and before July 1, 1996."

(b) **NO EXCEPTIONS PERMITTED BASED ON AMENDMENT.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall not consider the amendment made by subsection (a) in making any exemptions and exceptions pursuant to section 1861(v)(1)(L)(ii) of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 7189E. ELIMINATION OF PERIODIC INTERIM PAYMENTS FOR HOME HEALTH AGENCIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1815(e)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1395g(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "and" at the end of subparagraph (C);

(2) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D).

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to payments made on or after October 1, 1999.

SEC. 7189F. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, the amendments made by this subtitle shall apply to items and services provided on or after October 1, 1995.

Amend the table of contents for title VII accordingly.

Mr. CRAIG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

(The remarks of Mr. CRAIG pertaining to the introduction of S. 1374 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. MCCAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today, two of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, Senators DODD and KERREY, held a press conference endorsing legislation that Senator FEINGOLD and I and Senator THOMPSON and others introduced some time ago. This follows on the heels of an announcement in the other body by Congresswoman SMITH and Congressman MARKEY of Massachusetts and Congressman SHAYS of support for this legislation as well, including announcement by the Speaker of the House that hearings would begin on the issue of campaign finance reform.

Mr. President, I welcome all of these initiatives and support. I believe that

the issue of campaign finance reform is one that is very important to the American people and becomes more important almost on a daily basis.

I wish to emphasize, after having been through this issue for a number of years, that if the issue is not bipartisan, then there will be no resolution to the campaign finance reform issue. And I worry sometimes that this legislation may tilt to one side or the other. That is why the Senator from Wisconsin and I have tried to maintain a balance as far as cosponsors are concerned.

If there is one lesson about reform in this body, and reform in the way we do business not only inside the Congress but in the way we conduct our campaigns, it is that any reform must be done on a bipartisan basis. I urge my colleagues who have similar ideas—I understand there are at least about 40 or 50 other campaign reform proposals now floating around—they engage it on a bipartisan basis, in which I and my friend from Wisconsin would be glad to join them.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 1372

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the clerk will read S. 1372 for a second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows.

A bill (S. 1372) to amend the Social Security Act to increase the earnings limit, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to further proceeding?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be placed on the Legislative Calendar.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I would like to strongly associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Arizona with regard to the recent news on our efforts on campaign finance reform.

Last week, we were extremely pleased to see a bipartisan group in the House essentially agree to introduce the kind of legislation that the Senator from Arizona and I have proposed.

Today, we are also pleased by the announcement of the support by the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

We are not so excited about the fact that these people happen to be leaders in the Democratic Party—that is good—but the more important thing is that it is another sign of the importance and the value of the bipartisan nature of this proposal.

The House proposal last week was bipartisan. Adding these two Senators to this group makes it another significant step in bringing both parties together

with regard to this issue. I have been very pleased with the quick response from various Senators on signing on to this bill. Week by week, we have added new people.

I also want to note the editorial endorsements that the Senator from Arizona alluded to. The Feingold-McCain-Thompson bill has been endorsed by the New York Times, the Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Dallas Morning News, Milwaukee Journal, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Kansas City Star, Houston Chronicle, Nashville Tennessean, the Boston Globe, and many others. Of course, this was added to last week in addition by the endorsement of Ross Perot, who has indicated a lot of support on this issue.

Today, the addition of the support of Senator BOB KERREY of Nebraska and Senator DODD of Connecticut helps us move in that direction.

It takes about 100 steps to pass this bill. It is a complicated, very controversial bill that has been a knotty problem for the Congress for many years, but I think we have taken about 25 or 35 of those steps already. These endorsements are very important today.

Senator DODD's response at the news conference to the question of, "Why do you think this bill has a chance of actually passing?" was right on target. The fact that this bill has Republican and Democrat cosponsors and represents the first truly bipartisan bill, the first truly bipartisan bill in nearly 10 years, automatically makes this effort different, dramatically different than past efforts.

Senator BOB KERREY of Nebraska also made an excellent point about nobody understanding the need for reform better than those of us who are charged with the responsibility of raising these awful amounts of money. So this is progress.

I want to emphasize what the Senator from Arizona did. It is only progress in the context of a continued bipartisan effort. If either party thinks they can gain political advantage by turning this into a partisan issue, all they will succeed in doing is killing this effort.

This effort can win. There is every sign that it will win and that the President would be willing to sign it. With that caveat, with that effort to make sure that this is a continuation of the effort of bipartisanship, I welcome their support, and I look forward to further support from Members on both sides of the aisle.

I thank the Senator from Arizona and the Chair, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. LUGAR. I would like to proceed in morning business, Mr. President.

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

(The remarks of Mr. LUGAR pertaining to the introduction of S. 1377 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAMS). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ORDER FOR MEASURE TO BE PLACED ON CALENDAR—H.R. 2492

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 2492, the legislative branch appropriations bill, be placed on the calendar when received from the House.

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

MEASURE INDEFINITELY POST- PONED—SENATE RESOLUTION 168

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that calendar No. 183, Senate Resolution 168, be indefinitely postponed.

NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 191, submitted earlier today by Senator McCain.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 191) designating the month of November 1995 as "National American Indian Heritage Month," and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

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

Mr. McCain. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the following 51 Senators, I am pleased to submit today a Senate resolution to designate the month of November, 1995 as American Indian Heritage Month: BAUCUS, BENNETT, BINGAMAN, BRADLEY, BREAUX, BROWN, BRYAN, BURNS, CAMPBELL, CHAFEE, COCHRAN, COHEN, CONRAD, CRAIG, D'AMATO, DASCHLE, DODD, DOMENICI, DORGAN, EXON, FAIRCLOTH,

FEINGOLD, FEINSTEIN, GORTON, GRAHAM, HATCH, INHOFE, INOUE, JEFFORDS, KASSEBAUM, KEMPThORNE, KENNEDY, J. KERRY, LAUTENBERG, LEVIN, LIEBERMAN, MIKULSKI, MOSELEY-BRAUN, MURRAY, NICKLES, PELL, PRESSLER, REID, SARBANES, SIMON, SIMPSON, SPECTER, STEVENS, THOMAS, THURMOND, and WELLSTONE.

Since 1982, the Congress has honored American Indians by designating a special day or week to pay tribute to the many outstanding contributions that American Indian tribes have made to our Nation. In the past 5 years, the Senate and the House have jointly designated the month of November as a time to celebrate the unique culture and heritage of American Indian people.

Mr. President, there are 557 federally recognized Indian tribal governments in this country, each with their own distinct language, culture, and traditions. All of us as Americans reap the benefits from many of these tribes' contributions, customs, and teachings.

Many of the principles of democracy that are reflected in the U.S. Constitution were drawn from the governmental traditions of various American Indian tribes, particularly the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers in government. Environmentalists embrace the spiritual and practical teachings of Indian people because of their deep-rooted beliefs and reverence for the natural world.

Many of our words in the English language derive from native languages, including those that denote rivers, cities and, counties nationwide. The beautiful art, crafts, and jewelry of American Indian tribes are a distinctive feature of our American heritage.

A wide range of modern medicines and remedies derive from traditional American Indian healing practices that use natural herbs and plants. Indian people have lent important findings to the fields of agriculture, anthropology, astronomy, and other sciences.

In proportion to their share of the overall population, more American Indians have dedicated their lives to the military defense of our country than have any other group of Americans.

The special designation of November as American Indian Heritage Month is equally important as an educational tool for America's children. American Indians and many others utilize this time to share their special cultural heritage with the larger world. Schools, educational institutions, and teachers take advantage of this opportunity to include educational activities and events in their curriculum and school activities that celebrate the many contributions and achievements of American Indians. Federal agencies, various organizations, and private businesses plan activities geared toward educating the public and their employees about American Indian history and culture.

Mr. President, around the Thanksgiving holiday that occurs each No-

vember, Americans typically remember a special time in our history when the American Indians and English settlers celebrated and gave thanks for the bounty of their harvests and the promise of new kinships. I think the month of November is, therefore, an appropriate time for America to commemorate and recognize the first Americans.

Therefore, I ask you to join me in this special tribute to the American Indian people of this country. They deserve special recognition for their significant contributions to our great Nation.

Mr. President, I urge immediate adoption of the resolution.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 191) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 191

Whereas American Indians were the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States of America;

Whereas American Indian governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers in government, and these principles form the foundation of the United States Government today;

Whereas American Indian societies have exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through deep respect for the earth, and these values continue to be widely held today;

Whereas American Indian people have served with valor in all wars from the Revolutionary War to the conflict in the Persian Gulf, often in a percentage well above the percentage of American Indians in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians have made distinct and important contributions to America and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas American Indians deserve to be recognized for their individual contributions to American society as artists, sculptors, musicians, authors, poets, artisans, scientists, and scholars;

Whereas a resolution and proclamation as requested in this resolution will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians of all ages; and

Whereas November is traditionally the month when American Indians have harvested their crops and is generally a time of celebration and giving thanks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates November 1995 as "National American Indian Heritage Month" and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on Federal, State, and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.