

savings to meet the every-increasing need for quality child care.

To do more than end welfare, we must remove the existing barriers to self-sufficiency, not raise them higher. For many, that barrier is lack of child care. One in three poor women not in the labor force say child care is their greatest barrier to participation. One in five part-time workers say they would work longer hours if child care is available and affordable.

Two-thirds of AFDC families have at least one preschool child. They need child care assistance in order to enroll in job training, job search, or educational activities.

There have been loud calls for cutting benefits and ending welfare. But there has been a deafening silence on child care. It is time to break that silence and put together a realistic program—based not on rhetoric but on results.

The bill approved Act passed by the House Republicans will roll back the positive advances we have made. According to estimates from the Department of Health and Human Services, the proposal will cut child care funds by 20 percent—a \$2.5 billion reduction over the next 5 years. In the year 2000, 400,000 fewer children will receive this essential assistance. That does not sound like progress and it isn't progress. More children "Home Alone" is never progress.

On top of all that, now they even want to slash nutrition aid for schools and for child care food programs. If taking food out of the mouths of hungry children is not Republican extremism, I do not know what is. Republicans like to boast about their new ideas, but these ideas are out to lunch.

In contrast, the Child Care Consolidation and Investment Act provides the resources needed to promote self-sufficiency and to support working families. It is a realistic pro-work and pro-family proposal. The Act will give AFDC families a helping hand and it will give working families a fighting chance for a better life. It will bring a long-needed cease-fire to the battle for limited slots between families trying to get off welfare and families trying to stay off welfare—a battle with no winners.

We must reject any policy that pulls the rug out from under families just as they are getting on their feet. Such approaches are callous and counter-productive. In Massachusetts, of mothers who left welfare for work and then returned to welfare, 35 percent said child care problems were the reason. Additional support at that critical time could have made all the difference.

Recent studies remind us of the mediocre to poor quality of child care that most children receive. Only one in seven child care centers offers quality care and only 9 percent of family day care homes are found to be of high quality. Children deserve more than custodial care. They need individual

attention and a safe place to learn and grow.

As the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services stated in a recent report:

The Child Care and Development Block Grant has been the principal source of Federal support to strengthen the quality and enhance the supply of child care. The implementation of the Act has been instrumental in raising the standards of other child care programs.

This act will take the next step by applying the requirement of quality standards to all Federal efforts, and by continuing to set aside a percentage of all child care funds to enable States to strengthen the quality of their programs. The innovative approaches that States have taken under this act have benefited all children in child care—not just those receiving assistance.

Clearly, for all of us who care about working families and genuine welfare reform, facing up to the challenge of child care deserves much higher priority than it has had so far.

By Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. ASHCROFT, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution to grant the consent of the Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Bi-State Development Agency by the States of Missouri and Illinois; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE BI-STATE COMPACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1995

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce this joint resolution with my friend and colleague, Senator ASHCROFT; the distinguished senior Senator from the State of Illinois, Senator SIMON; and my colleague and junior Senator from the State of Illinois, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN.

The Bi-State Development Agency of the Missouri-Illinois Metropolitan District is an interstate compact agency. The purpose of this joint resolution is to seek congressional approval for legislation enacted by the States of Missouri and Illinois which grants additional powers to the agency.

Since the agency's passenger transportation systems operate through various local jurisdictions, the agency has had difficulty insuring that fare evasion and other conduct prohibited on agency facilities and conveyances, and the penalties therefore, are uniform. In addition, issues have arisen regarding the jurisdiction of various local peace officers to arrest for conduct occurring on the light rail system.

The legislatures of the States of Missouri and Illinois have enacted legislation to confer the additional powers necessary to resolve the uniformity issues which the Bi-State Development Agency faces. To move forward, these changes approved by the elected officials of Missouri and Illinois now need congressional approval. I urge my colleagues to support this joint resolution. •

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 228

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 228, a bill to amend certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to the treatment of Members of Congress and Congressional employees for retirement purposes.

S. 233

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 233, a bill to provide for the termination of reporting requirements of certain executive reports submitted to the Congress, and for other purposes.

S. 256

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 256, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish procedures for determining the status of certain missing members of the Armed Forces and certain civilians, and for other purposes.

S. 351

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] were added as cosponsors of S. 351, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the credit for increasing research activities.

S. 357

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 357, a bill to amend the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to establish the Friends of Kaloko-Honokohau, an advisory commission for the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

S. 413

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 413, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rate under such Act, and for other purposes.

S. 434

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the names of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] were added as cosponsors of S. 434, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deductibility of business meal expenses for individuals who are subject to Federal limitations on hours of service.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 18

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 18, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections for Federal, State, and local office.

## AMENDMENT NO. 274

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 274 proposed to House Joint Resolution 1, a joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

## NOTICES OF HEARINGS

## COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Monday, March 6, 1995, at 2 p.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony regarding S. 333, the Department of Energy Risk Management Act of 1995.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Maureen Koetz at (202) 224-0765.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

## COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Thursday, February 23, 1995 at 9:30 a.m. in open session to receive testimony from the unified commanders on their military strategies, operational requirements, and the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1996, including the future years defense program.

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

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, February 23, 1995 at 10 a.m. for a hearing on S. 4 and S. 14, line-item veto.

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

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, February 23, at 10 a.m. for a markup on S. 219, Regulatory Transition Act of 1995, and S. 4 and S. 14, line-item veto.

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

## COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold a business meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday,

February 23, 1995, on the nominations of:

Sandra L. Lynch, of Massachusetts, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the First Circuit;

Lacy H. Thornburg, of North Carolina, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina;

Sidney H. Stein, of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York;

Thadd Heartfield, of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas; and

David Folsom, of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on reauthorization of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 23, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure be granted permission to meet Thursday, February 23, 1995, at 2 p.m. to conduct a hearing on the legislation to approve the National Highway System and the Department of Transportation's fiscal year 1996 budget request for the Federal-aid highway program.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## LONG-TERM CARE FAMILY PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

• Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, last week I introduced legislation aimed at improving access to affordable long-term care services. This bill allows families with exorbitant health care bills to deduct long-term care costs as medical expenses, creates incentives for older Americans and their families to plan for future long-term care expenses, and removes tax barriers that stifle the private long-term care insurance market.

Henry David Thoreau once wrote that "If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them."

Each day Americans, quite unknowingly, heed Thoreau's advice as they work to safeguard their families, their homes, and their dreams from the precarious circumstances life may hand them from time to time. As he suggests, we work not only to build our

castles, but strive to protect them once they are built.

Unfortunately, most of us have not adequately protected ourselves and our families from one of the most devastating financial risks that could face us in our entire lifetime—the need for long-term care services.

While approximately 38 million people lack basic health insurance, almost every American family is exposed to the catastrophic costs of long-term care. In fact, less than 3 percent of all Americans have insurance to cover long-term care. With average nursing home costs nearing \$40,000 per year and home health care costing from \$50 to \$200 per day, long-term care expenses can quickly wipe out the lifetime savings of a disabled individual and his or her family.

Sadly, many families erroneously assume that their current insurance or Medicare will cover long-term care expenses. It is only when a loved-one becomes disabled that they discover coverage is limited to acute medical care and that long nursing home stays and extended home care services must be paid for out-of-pocket. In fact, a 1994 public opinion poll conducted for the Employee Benefit Research Institute found that 45 percent of all respondents believe that Medicare pays for long-term care, when in fact it does not.

And despite what many of us believe, the chance of needing long-term care is significant and increasing as life expectancies increase. In 1990 for example, people age 65 or older faced a 43-percent risk of entering a nursing home. About 1 in 5 of those seniors are estimated to be in a nursing home stay over 1 year, about 1 in 10 would be in a facility for 5 years or longer and many more would receive caregiving from friends, families, and home care workers.

As chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I know the obstacles many disabled older Americans and their families face paying for necessary long-term care. Despite heroic caregiving efforts by spouses, children, and friends, many disabled Americans do not receive the appropriate medical and social services they desperately need. Families are literally torn apart or pushed to the brink of financial disaster due to the overwhelming costs of long-term care.

This lack of protection pulls the rug out from under hard working families at a time when they are in their greatest need. Growing frail or learning to function with severe disabilities is a formidable task in itself. Yet this is only half the battle for an uninsured older American—since at the same time they must face huge financial burdens posed by long-term care.

The legislation levels the playing field between acute and long-term care services, and provides all Americans with incentives to purchase protection against the risk of catastrophic long-term care expenses. As healthy and as independent as we may want to stay,