

the problems of the District of Columbia. I also agree that much work needs to be done in further crafting this bill as it goes through the legislative process to ensure that concerns about loopholes and unintended benefits are met. And, I also completely agree that the citizens of the District of Columbia must hold its elected leaders accountable for waste and mismanagement.

It is important, however, that the general concepts of this bill are put before the Congress. This bill is certainly not set in stone, and I would anticipate that many Members of Congress and outside groups will have a number of good ideas on how it can be improved. My goal is that Congress start taking a serious look at ways to solve the problems of our Nation's capital. One of these ways must include expanding the local economy and, therefore, the local tax base. And, serious problems often require bold solutions.

Washington, DC is the capital of the United States of America. Every day there are buses of people who come to view the monuments, study the historical treasures, and participate in their Federal Government. Every day there are people from foreign nations who may get their first and, in some cases, only taste of America from visiting our capital. Unfortunately, a city rife with pot holes, dilapidated police cars, and drug dealers and prostitutes openly offering their wares is not the impression of our country most Americans wish to leave with visitors from foreign countries, let alone tolerate themselves.

I quote Washington Post columnist James Glassman when I say that it is time to act courageously and adopt a proposal that could help save this city. I urge my colleagues to become actively involved in the debate and in searching for ways to revitalize and reinvigorate a city that is as important to Floridians as it is to Utahns, as important to Californians as to Pennsylvanians.

I urge my colleagues to join us in this bold effort to jump start both the economy and civic pride of the District of Columbia.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] were added as cosponsors of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 864

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 864, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for increased medicare reimbursement for nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists to increase the delivery of health services in health professional shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 949

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 949, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington.

S. 1675

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1675, a bill to provide for the nationwide tracking of convicted sexual predators, and for other purposes.

S. 1965

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1965, a bill to prevent the illegal manufacturing and use of methamphetamine.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282 RELATIVE TO THE DAY OF NATIONAL CONCERN ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE AND GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. BRADLEY (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. FRIST, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. GLENN, Mr. REID, Mr. SIMON, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DODD, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COATS, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BURNS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. ROTH, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. GORTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. ROBB, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MACK, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. HEFLIN, Mrs. FRAHM, Mr. EXON, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. FORD, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BYRD, Mr. GREGG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HATFIELD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. KERREY, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. NUNN, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BRYAN, and Mr. PELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 282

Whereas violent crime among juveniles in American society has dramatically escalated in recent years;

Whereas between 1989 and 1994, juvenile arrest rates for murder in this country skyrocketed 42 percent;

Whereas in 1993, more than 10 children were murdered each day in America;

Whereas America's young people are this country's most important resource, and Americans have a vested interest in helping children survive, free from fear and violence, to become healthy adults;

Whereas America's young people can, by taking individual and collective responsibility for their own decisions and actions, help

chart a new and less violent direction for the entire country;

Whereas American school children will be invited to participate in a national observance involving millions of their fellow students and will thereby be empowered to see themselves as the agents of positive social change; and

Whereas this observance will give American school children the opportunity to make a solemn decision about their future and control their destiny by voluntarily signing a pledge promising that they will never take a gun to school, will never use a gun to resolve a dispute, and will use their influence to prevent friends from using guns to settle disputes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates October 10, 1996, as the "Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the school children of the United States to observe such day with appropriate activities.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today, along with my colleagues, Senator SPECTER and Senator WELLSTONE, who initially joined me to serve as original cosponsors, to submit a resolution designating October 10, 1996, as a day of national concern about young people and gun violence.

This resolution has enjoyed broad bipartisan support over the last several days. I have been asking other Members of the Senate if they would like to join as original cosponsors of this resolution. As of today, the date of its introduction, there are 81 additional cosponsors of this resolution to declare October 10 as a national day of concern about young people and gun violence.

Mr. President, we are in a crisis in this country. America is losing a generation of young people to crime and violence. Last July, Cindy Villalba, a 20-year-old Rutgers University student, was slain in Paterson, NJ, when a bullet from a .25-caliber semiautomatic pistol careened into her chest. The assailant, Corie Miller, was 17 years old.

The murder was a senseless tragedy. Ms. Villalba was sitting in a car talking to a friend, Julissa Vargas. Miller, along with two other teenagers, aged 19 and 18, approached the vehicle and demanded money. When the two women insisted they did not have any money and began screaming, Miller cocked the pistol and struck Vargas in the back of the head. The pistol then discharged, and a bullet struck Villalba in the chest, killing her instantly. Villalba, a catechism teacher at St. John the Baptist Cathedral, had just returned from Costa Rica, where she was teaching English to schoolchildren as a part of a Rutgers University program.

A few months after the murder of Ms. Villalba, Desmond Carberry, then 12 years old, took a loaded gun and pointed it at his 10-year-old neighborhood playmate's head. He squeezed the trigger, killing Noel DaRocha. The children were playing unsupervised with a .22-caliber handgun at a third friend's house in Berkeley Township, NJ, on a day when school was let out early because of teacher conferences. They had

a dispute, and use of the gun resulted from the dispute.

Mr. President, the common theme in the murders of Cindy Villalba and Noel DaRoja is that children are killing and being killed at an alarming rate in this country. The number of juveniles murdered in 1994 was 47 percent greater than the number in 1980.

Mr. President, juvenile homicides involving firearms tripled from 1980 to 1994. Ask any police chief of any major city in this country, and they will tell you the problem in violence is that now the weapons are more powerful and they are used more frequently.

Teenage violence is skyrocketing. In 1994, one in five murdered juveniles were known to be killed by a juvenile offender. Juveniles were responsible for 14 percent of all violent crimes cleared in 1994, and young people were 17 percent of all persons arrested for murder that same year. Among young African-American males, murder is the No. 1 cause of death.

Mr. President, young people in this country are understandably frightened. In 1993, 42 percent of students in grades 6 to 12 reported knowing of weapons in their school. That same year, nearly 75 percent of students were aware of incidents of physical attack, robbery or bullying. Almost one-third of the students had witnessed such attacks, and at least one-fourth were worried about being the victims of such attacks.

Mr. President, this is not simply an urban problem. It is a national problem. During the 3-month period between December 1995 and February of this year, 31 teenagers were murdered in the largely suburban New Jersey counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Middlesex, Somerset and Union.

In January, 18-year-old Torrance Turner of suburban Lakewood, NJ, died after being shot in the face after a confrontation outside an apartment complex.

In September 1994, 20-year-old George Corbett biked to a park in suburban Old Bridge with a .22-caliber rifle swung over his shoulder. Once at the park, he shot 14-year-old Christopher Shrimpton in the head, killing him instantly. This deadly confrontation resulted from a dispute between the boys after the Old Bridge police caught them trying to break into a car the summer before the shooting.

Mr. President, the epidemic of violence is ensnaring our children at an alarming rate. I could go on and I could go on and on with story after heart-breaking story about kids killing kids and being killed. It is time to reverse this deadly trend because, if we do not, the future of America will perish before our eyes.

It is time to make it unfashionable to carry a gun to school. It is time to make it unacceptable to resolve a dispute with a gun. It is time to give young people in this country a chance to stand up and retake their schools and their neighborhoods.

Mr. President, the resolution that I am introducing today is designed to

give American young people a chance to stop the carnage that is taking place on the streets that they often frequent. The resolution designates October 10, 1996, as a day of national concern about young people and gun violence.

October 10 will mark a national observance, giving young people throughout the country the chance to sign a voluntary pledge. On this day young people will be asked to sign the pledge. Across this country, they will be asked to raise their hand in urban centers and small towns alike. They will be asked to raise their hand and say, "I pledge that I will never bring a gun to school; that I will never use a gun to settle a dispute; and that I will use my influence with my friends to keep them from using guns to settle disputes."

That is the pledge.

Mr. President, by taking individual and collective responsibility for their decisions and actions, American young people can help chart a less violent future. Through the power of their collective voices, young people can demonstrate that the country, through their initiative and resolve, has come to terms with a crisis.

A couple of years ago there was something called Hands Across America, where on one day, at one time, literally millions of Americans joined hands to make a very important point. It is my hope that every local television station, that local radio stations, that local institutions on that day, October 10, will cover young people in schools, raising their hand, and take this pledge.

Mr. President, the distribution of the national pledge will give local communities and residents of those communities the power to control their own destiny. Instead of looking to Washington to stop the scourge of violence, young people will take the pledge, and they themselves, by their action, will stop the violence.

Mr. President, this resolution does not concern the issue of gun control. It does not prevent someone from becoming a police officer, joining a State patrol, using a gun in hunting. It is designed simply for one purpose, and one purpose only. That is to curb the epidemic of gun violence and its deadly consequences for America's young people.

This bipartisan resolution is supported by the American Federation of Teachers, who frequently are the targets of some of this gun touting, the National Education Association, the Council of Great City Schools, the National League of Women Voters, Mothers Against Violence in America, the National Parent Teachers Association, Physicians for Social Responsibility, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the American Association of School Administrators, the Presbyterian Church of the USA, United Church of Christ Office for Church in Society, the National School Board Association, the United Methodist Church and the General Board of Church and Society.

Mr. President, young people are our most important resource. As a society, we have a vested interest in helping people survive, free from fear and violence, and survive into healthy adulthood. It is my hope, my sincere hope that all 84 Senators who have supported this resolution and cosponsored it, will share in their communities and States on this day of October 10, 1996, and oversee and participate with young people taking this pledge.

Some people say, well, what is a little resolution, a little resolution designating a day? It is a focus, that is what it is. It is a focus. It is a focus that allows young people, wherever they are, to take some control over their school, to give those who want it to be a safer place a chance to organize around an action, a simple pledge. "I pledge never to tell a lie"—we have all heard that before. It has some impact when it is taken seriously. "I pledge never to take a gun to school, never to use a gun to resolve a dispute, and to use my influence to keep my friends from using a gun to resolve a dispute." A very simple idea. If adhered to, a very positive and successful idea.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, we are here today simply to ask students to sign a pledge declaring that they will never bring a weapon to school, they will not use a weapon to settle disputes, and they will use their influence to prevent their friends from using weapons to settle disputes.

Mr. President, I am deeply disturbed that homicides and suicides are the leading causes of death for young people in Minnesota's largest county, Hennepin County. For teenagers between the ages of 15 and 19, 77 percent of the homicides involve guns.

I am deeply disturbed that juvenile aggravated assaults tripled in Minnesota in the 10 years between 1980 and 1990. Half of these crimes involve guns. I was horrified to find out that, of the 105 school-associated deaths between 1992 and 1994, 75 percent were committed with guns, according to the National School Safety Center.

Mr. President, I was dismayed to read in the Minneapolis Star Tribune, "More children in Minnesota are going to school angry and armed." More than 3,700 students reported carrying a gun to school at least once during the month the survey was taken by the Department of Children, Families and Learning. One Minnesota official said that they are "swimming upstream when it comes to growing violence among young people."

Every State in the Nation, every school district whether rural, suburban or urban has these kinds of stories, these kinds of statistics. That's why we have got to urge students to sign a pledge declaring that they will never bring a weapon to school, they will not use a weapon to settle disputes, and they will use their influence to prevent their friends from using weapons to settle disputes.

Clearly, the pledge is only a small step in preventing gun violence. But we

have got to start with changing children's perceptions and helping them avoid crime and violence. If kids are using guns, if kids are bringing guns to school, those are signs of much deeper crises we have got to work hard to address.

One effort we have tried with great success is the Safe and Drug Free Schools initiative. This helps schools become safer, more disciplined and drug-free. Parents, teachers, and law enforcement officials tell us it is one of the most effective programs they have seen.

However, the extremist Republicans in the House want to spend \$99 million less in 1997 nationwide, and \$1.08 million less in Minnesota alone, than the President wants to spend to keep schools safe and drug free.

Earlier in June, I met with Chuck Anderson. He is a violence intervention trainer at Black Hawk Middle School in Eagan, MN. He has taught since 1970. The program that he coordinates, which is funded under Safe and Drug Free Schools, trains both teachers and students to effectively resolve conflicts in the school as an alternative to disciplinary policy. This program Mr. Anderson directs provides appropriate proactive plans for students to learn means by which to avoid violence and fighting through peaceful intervention. Along with this gun pledge, we have got to support teachers like Chuck Anderson if we truly want to reduce violence in our schools and our society.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 5002

Mr. BROWN proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

"SEC. . INTERIM MORATORIUM ON BYPASS FLOWS.

"(a) MORATORIUM.—Section 389(a) of P.L. 104-127 is amended by striking "an 18-month" after the word "be" and inserting "a 20-month".

"(b) REPORT.—Section 389(d)(4) of P.L. 104-127 is amended by striking "1 year" after the word "than" and inserting "14-months".

"(c) EXTENSION FOR DELAY.—Section 389 of P.L. 104-127 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) EXTENSION FOR DELAY.—There shall be a day-for-day extension to the 20-month moratorium required by subsection (a) and a day-for-day extension to the report required by subsection (d)(4)—

"(1) for every day of delay in implementing or establishing the Water Rights Task

Force caused by a failure to nominate Task Force members by the Administration or by the Congress; or

"(2) for every day of delay caused by a failure by the Secretary of Agriculture to identify adequate resources to carry out this section."

KENNEDY AMENDMENT NO. 5003

Mr. KENNEDY proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3603, supra; as follows:

On page 59, line 6, after "consumers)." insert:

"(b) GOALS.—Goals consistent with the proposed rule described in subsection (a) are the distribution of useful written information to 75% of individuals receiving new prescriptions by the year 2000 and to 95% by the year 2006."

On page 59, line 16 insert the following "(4) contain elements necessary to ensure the transmittal of useful information to the consuming public, including being scientifically accurate, non-promotional in tone and content, sufficiently specific and comprehensive as to adequately inform consumers about the use of the product, and in an understandable, legible format that is readily comprehensible and not confusing to consumers expected to use the product."

On page 60, line 5, insert after the word "if" the following: "(1)".

On page 60, line 8, strike the words "and begin to implement" and insert the following: "and submit to the Secretary for Health and Human Services".

On page 60, line 10, strike the words "regarding the provision of oral and written prescription information." and insert the following: "which shall be acceptable to the Secretary of Health and Human Services; (2) the aforementioned plan is submitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for review and acceptance (provided that the Secretary shall give due consideration to the submitted plan and that any such acceptance shall not be arbitrarily withheld); and (3) the implementation of (a) a plan accepted by the Secretary commences within 30 days of the Secretary's acceptance of such plan, or (b) the plan submitted to the Secretary commences within 60 days of the submission of such plan if the Secretary fails to take any action on the plan within 30 days of the submission of the plan. The Secretary shall accept, reject or suggest modifications to the plan submitted within 30 days of its submission. The Secretary may confer with and assist private parties in the development of the plan described in sub-sections (a) and (b)."

On page 60, line 20 through line 22, strike "The Secretary shall not delegate such review authority to the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration."

On page 59, line 7, re-letter sub-section (b) to sub-section (c), and on page 59, line 16, re-number subparagraph (4) to subparagraph (5), and on page 59, line 21, re-number subparagraph (5) to subparagraph (6), and on page 59, line 23, re-letter sub-section (c) to sub-section (d), and on page 60, line 12, re-letter sub-section (d) to sub-section (e).

BURNS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5004

Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. CRAIG) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3603, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, add the following new section.

SEC. . BARLEY PAYMENTS.

Section 113 of Public Law 104-127 is amended by inserting a new subsection (g) that reads:

"(g) ADJUSTMENT IN BARLEY ALLOCATION.—In addition to the adjustments required under subsection (c), the amount allocated under subsection (b) for barley contract payments shall be increased by \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 1998, and shall be reduced by \$5,000,000 in each of fiscal years 1999-2002."

SIMPSON AMENDMENT NO. 5005

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. SIMPSON) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3603, supra; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. . EASEMENTS ON INVENTORIED PROPERTY

None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a wetland conservation easement under section 335(g) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1985(g)) on an inventoried property that was used for farming (including haying and grazing) at any time during the period beginning on the date 5 years before the property entered the inventory of the Secretary and ending on the date the property entered the inventory of the Secretary. To the extent that land would otherwise be eligible for one easement haying and grazing must be done according to a plan approved by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

HATFIELD AMENDMENT NO. 5006

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. HATFIELD) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3603, supra; as follows:

On page 42, line 26 before the colon, insert the following: "Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, not less than \$2 million shall be available for grants in accordance with section 310B(f) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932(f))"

KEMP THORNE AMENDMENT NO. 5007

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. KEMP THORNE) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3603, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, add the following:

SEC. . GRANTS FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES.

Section 793(c)(2)(A) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2204f(c)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (vii), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in clause (viii), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(ix) develop and apply precision agricultural technologies."

SHELBY AMENDMENT NO. 5008

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3603, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, add the following:

TITLE VIII—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1996

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS
Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses," to be used in connection with investigations of arson or violence against