

DPRK appeared willing to consider limits on its missile-related exports, in return for sanctions-easing measures, but did not engage in discussion of limits on its missile development program. We intend to pursue further missile talks with the DPRK.

In July 1997, we held another round of nonproliferation talks with the ROK. These talks were productive and made progress toward facilitating ROK membership in the MTCR.

In response to reports that Iran had acquired sensitive items from Russian entities for use in Iran's missile development program, the United States intensified its high-level dialogue with Russia on this issue. We held a number of productive discussions with senior Russian officials aimed at finding ways the United States and Russia can work together to prevent Iran's ballistic missile development program from acquiring Russian technology and equipment. This process is continuing.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

In a truly historic landmark in our efforts to curb the spread of nuclear weapons, the 50th U.N. General Assembly on September 10, 1996, adopted and called for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty [CTBT], negotiated over the previous 2½ years in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The overwhelming passage of this U.N. resolution (158-3-5) demonstrates the CTBT's strong international support and marks a major success for United States foreign policy. On September 24, 1996, I and other international leaders signed the CTBT in New York.

During 1997, CTBT signatories have conducted numerous meetings of the Preparatory Commission in Vienna, seeking to promote rapid completion of the International Monitoring System established by the Treaty. On September 23, I transmitted the CTBT to the Senate, requesting prompt advice and consent to ratification.

The CTBT will serve several United States national security interests in banning all nuclear explosions. It will constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons; end the development of advanced new types; contribute to the prevention of nuclear proliferation and the process of nuclear disarmament; and strengthen international peace and security. The CTBT marks an historic milestone in our drive to reduce the nuclear threat and to build a safer world.

Formal preparations for the year 2000 Review Conference for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [NPT] began in 1997 with the first of three annual Preparatory Committee meetings of the Parties to the Treaty. The United States is committed to working to ensure that the 2000 NPT review Conference will further strengthen the NPT and reinforce global nuclear nonproliferation objectives. Since the 1995 NPT Conference, eight additional states have joined the NPT,

leaving only five states worldwide currently outside the NPT regime. The NPT Exporters (Zangger) Committee added China to its membership in 1997.

The Nuclear Suppliers Group [NSG] continued its efforts to upgrade control lists and export control procedures. NSG members confirmed their agreement to clarifications to the nuclear trigger list to accord with trigger list changes agreed to by the members of the NPT Exporters (Zangger) Committee, and the International Atomic Energy Agency published these understandings on September 16, 1997. The NSG also is actively pursuing steps to enhance the transparency of the export regime in accordance with the call in Principles 16 and 17 of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference.

The NSG held an export control seminar in Vienna on October 8 and 9, 1997, which described and explained the role of the NSG (and the Zangger Committee) in preventing nuclear proliferation. The NSG also continued efforts to enhance information sharing among members regarding the nuclear programs of proliferant countries by (1) "officially" linking the NSG members through a dedicated computer network allowing for real-time distribution of license denial information, and by (2) creating a separate session for exchange of information on the margins of the NSG plenary meeting.

NSG membership will increase to 35 with the acceptance of Latvia. The ultimate goal of the NSG is to obtain the agreement of all suppliers, including nations not members of the regime, to control nuclear and nuclear-related exports in accordance with the NSG guidelines.

EXPENSES

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I report that there were no expenses directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency in Executive Order 12938 during the semiannual reporting period.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 12, 1997.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 10, 1997, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

H.R. 282. An act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 153 East 110th Street, New York, New York, as the "Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building."

H.R. 681. An act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 313 East Broadway in Glendale, California, as the "Carlos J. Moorhead Post Office Building."

H.R. 1057. An act to designate the building in Indianapolis, Indiana, which houses the operations of the Indianapolis Main Post Office as the "Andrew Jacobs, Jr. Office Building."

H.R. 1058. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service under construction at 150 West Margaret Drive in Terre Haute, Indiana, as the "John T. Myers Post Office Building."

H.R. 1377. An act to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to encourage retirement income savings.

H.R. 1479. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Northeast First Avenue in Miami, Florida, as the "David W. Dyer Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

H.R. 1484. An act to redesignate the United States courthouse located at 100 Franklin Street in Dublin, Georgia, as the "J. Roy Rowland United States Courthouse."

H.R. 2129. An act to designate the United States Post Office located at 150 North 3rd Street in Steubenville, Ohio, as the "Douglas Applegate Post Office."

H.R. 2564. An act to designate the United States Post Office located at 450 North Centre Street in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as the "Peter J. McCloskey Postal Facility."

H.R. 2631. An act disapproving the cancellations transmitted by the President on October 6, 1997, regarding Public Law 105-45.

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the enrolled bills and joint resolution were signed on November 10, 1997, during the adjournment of the Senate by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1522. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to rural cooperatives; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1523. A bill to allow for the investment of joint Federal and State funds from the civil settlement of damages from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1524. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct an ongoing study of the health consequences of nuclear weapons tests; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. BIDEN):

S. 1525. A bill to provide financial assistance for higher education to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently and totally disabled as the result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1522. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to rural cooperatives; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE RURAL COOPERATIVE ACT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Rural Cooperative Act, a measure proposed by the administration. Under current law, the Rural Business—Cooperative Services within the Rural Development Administration provides a wide variety of services for farm cooperatives. They conduct economic analysis, provide advice on how to form and best operate cooperatives and a wide variety of other services for farm cooperatives, including how to deal with the complex laws under which cooperatives operate.

Farm cooperatives are very important in rural America. They allow farmers to come together to purchase goods, to sell their products, and to process their agricultural commodities under farmer ownership. Some cooperatives only perform one of those functions. Some do two or three of them. In all cases, they allow farmers to come together and more effectively bargain for a fair price.

Funding for cooperative services within the Department of Agriculture has been under considerable constraint in recent years and it is now difficult for the Department to provide the full range of services allowed by law to farm cooperatives. I do not want to see those services reduced. But, I do agree with the administration, that cooperative services should also be available to those in rural areas, in addition to farmers who want to form cooperatives. Therefore, I am introducing the administration-proposed bill to broaden the responsibilities of the Department in this area. I do so, requesting that the administration increase its request for funding to carry out these additional responsibilities and will be urging that the Appropriations Committee appropriately increase funding in this area.

The bill provides that rural residents who are considering forming a cooperative for one of a number of purposes or who have formed a cooperative may receive a variety of kinds of assistance from USDA.

The types of cooperatives that would benefit would include those purchasing consumer goods, business products or services, health care, utilities, communications, child and day care, housing, credit, insurance, or other goods or services. It would also include cooperatives that market goods made by members or goods made by the cooperative.

The Department could provide advice for such cooperatives including conducting economic surveys and analysis of proposed cooperative activities. It would also conduct surveys of cooperatives and issue reports about them as well as promote rural cooperative principles and practices.

The bill authorizes such sums as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

I urge that the Congress consider and pass this bill in the coming year.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1523. A bill to allow for the investment of joint Federal and State funds from the civil settlement of damages from the *Exxon Valdez* oilspill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INVESTMENT OF "EXXON VALDEZ" TRUST FUNDS
LEGISLATION

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation that will allow more sensible investment of the funds jointly received by the Federal Government and the State of Alaska from the civil settlement of damages arising from the *Exxon Valdez* oilspill.

The settlement provided for Exxon to pay the Federal and State governments a total of \$900 million over a 10-year period ending in 2001. Approximately \$280 million remains to be paid under this agreement. Under the consent decree, the money is to be used for the recovery of damaged resources, and is to be managed as a joint Federal-State trust fund, administered by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, which includes representatives of three Federal and three State agencies. Under the consent decree, moneys not immediately expended are to be placed with the U.S. District Court, Fifth Circuit Court Registry Investment System.

Recently, the trustees requested that Congress adopt measures to allow them to invest this money outside the Court Registry Investment System, in which earnings are limited to approximately 5 percent, and are further reduced by fees of 10 percent of the earnings. In the opinion of the trustees, even extremely conservative investment outside the court registry could yield an additional \$20 to \$30 million by 2002, which could greatly enhance continuing restoration projects.

This bill responds to the trustees' request. It will allow investment outside the court registry system. Let me emphasize, however, that this authority is entirely discretionary. The trustees may use it to reinvest settlement moneys or not, as they deem appropriate. Further, Mr. President, as an added protection, the district court must approve any reinvestment.

The bill also directs that the earnings on the new investment be used for marine research and monitoring, and for community and fishing industry economic restoration. This provision is needed to ensure attention to these important areas.

Here again, let me make sure I am absolutely clear. The bill I am offering does not prevent the purchase of land or easements. It simply directs that the earnings—and only the earnings—on new investment go to other, equally valid purposes.

The trustee council has already spent a large part of the money received from Exxon on land acquisition and easements that limit the use of land it has not purchased outright. To date, the

total is about 424,000 acres, and the trustees' intention is to purchase or restrict as much as 750,000 acres.

The Federal Government already owns 248 million acres of Alaska—more than the eastern seaboard from Maine to Florida, which is home to one-third of the entire population of the United States. Inside the spill area, there already are 20 different parcels of protected State and Federal lands, including the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Katmai National Park and Preserve, and the Chugach National Forest and Copper River Delta Critical Habitat Area.

Many of the trustees' additional land acquisitions have been for the purpose of habitat protection, and are valuable to the trustees' restoration mission, but some have included the purchase of land that has already been logged or land on which public access is restricted despite being purchased by public funds. These purchases are not so easy to justify.

The trustees have already published plans to spend almost all of the \$900 million. By the time Exxon makes its last payment, the only money not already spent will be the 12 percent the council is tucking away in a restoration reserve.

After inflation-proofing, interest on this account could provide about \$2.1 million annually for long-term research and economic reconstruction projects—or could vanish in more land acquisitions.

Finally, Mr. President, my bill also provides for the new investment authority to sunset in 2002 unless the trustees bring to Congress their thoughts on how an independent board might be created to administer the funds remaining after 2002. Personally, I'd like to see them recommend an independent, scientifically-oriented group to guide a long-term research program—a board that would call for proposals, arrange for scientific peer review, publish findings, and so forth, without the appearance of conflict that exists when the trustees are funding projects in which their own agencies are involved.

This is a responsible approach to a difficult issue. It gives the trustees the additional investment authority they want without prohibiting them from spending principal or the earnings from investments that remain in the court registry system however they choose, including more land acquisition. It does, however, encourage them to look at some areas that are equally important to the task of once again making whole both the resources and the people affected by the oil spill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the text of the bill to be printed in the RECORD. I hope that we can take it up early next year, and urge my colleagues' support.

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

S. 1523

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the joint motion of the United States and the State of Alaska and the issuance of an appropriate order by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, the joint trust funds or any portion thereof, including any interest accrued thereon, previously received or to be received by the United States and the State of Alaska pursuant to the Agreement and consent decree issued in *United States v. Exxon Corporation*, et al. (No. A91-082 CIV) and *State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation*, et al. (No. A91-083 CIV) (hereafter referred to as the "Consent Decree"), may be deposited in appropriate accounts outside the Court Registry, including the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (hereafter referred to as the "Fund") established in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992 (Pub. L. 102-154, 43 U.S.C. 1474b) and such accounts outside the United States Treasury consisting of income-producing obligations and other instruments or securities of a type or class that have been determined unanimously by the federal and state natural resource trustees for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill to have a high degree of reliability and security: *Provided*, That any joint trust funds in the Fund and any such outside accounts that have been approved unanimously by the trustees for expenditure by or through a state or federal agency shall be transferred promptly from the Fund and such outside accounts to the State or United States upon the joint request of the governments: *Provided further*, that the transfer of joint trust funds outside the Court Registry shall not affect the supervisory jurisdiction of such District Court under the Consent Decree or the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree in *United States v. State of Alaska* (No. A91-081-CIV) over all expenditures of the joint trust funds: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall affect the requirement of section 207 of the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for the Incremental Cost of "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-229, 43 U.S.C. 1474b note) that amounts received by the United States and designated by the trustees for the expenditure by or through a federal agency must be deposited into the Fund, *Provided further*, That any interest accrued under the authority in this section may be used only for grants for marine research and monitoring (including applied fisheries research) and for community and economic restoration projects (including projects proposed by the fishing industry and facilities), *Provided further*, That the federal trustees are hereby authorized to administer such grants: *Provided further*, That the authority provided in this section shall expire on September 30, 2002, unless by September 30, 2001 the trustees have submitted to the Congress a proposal to authorize in federal statute a board to administer funds invested, interest received, and grants awarded from such interest.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1524. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct an ongoing study of the health consequences of nuclear weapons tests; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE HEALTH STUDY
LEGISLATION

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a bill requiring studies of the

health effects of nuclear weapons testing. This would build upon the study by the National Cancer Institute that was released October 1 of this year.

On October 1, following some major news coverage, the NCI testified before the Senate Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee on their efforts to connect nuclear weapons testing with thyroid cancer. The NCI testimony and the report released that day were startling. Atomic bomb tests in Nevada during the 1950's exposed millions of Americans—particularly children—to large amounts of radioactive iodine-131. The levels of radioactive iodine exposure is far worse than previously reported by the Government. Hot spots where the iodine-131 fallout was greatest includes many counties far away from Nevada, including New York, Massachusetts, and Iowa.

Hot spots were identified as receiving as high as 5-16 rads of exposure of iodine-131, with children being exposed to a risk up to 10 times higher. Iodine-131, which accumulates in the thyroid gland, has been linked to thyroid cancer. To give some understanding of the enormity of the U.S. atomic tests in Nevada, 116 million curies of iodine-131 were released in the United States above ground tests. This compares to 7.3 million from Chernobyl disaster the former Soviet Union. The NCI report clearly shows that the U.S. atomic tests exposed a lot of people to risks now considered unacceptable.

The topic hits very close to home for me. During the 1950's, I was living in the small town of Cumming located in south-central Iowa. Along with many Iowans, I lived in the hot spots detailed by the NCI study. Further, like many of my neighbors, I drank milk from the cows kept on our farm. This increased the risk faced by myself and my family because radioactive iodine accumulates in milk.

The NCI report has attracted a lot of attention. Much of this stems from the history of nuclear weapons testing. As we all know, the U.S. Government was fairly cavalier with its nuclear weapons program during the early days of the cold war. Historians can argue about the reasons, but most people recognize the terrible toll suffered by the American public because of our nuclear weapons program. Only recently has the extent of exposure to radiation and other hazards to the "down winders" living near nuclear weapons sites such as the Nevada test site, Hanford in Washington State, and the Marshall Islanders in the South Pacific.

So it is no surprise that a report detailing exposure to millions of Americans would attract attention. However, we need to continue the research into the health impact of nuclear weapons testing. That is why I am introducing this bill to require further study by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The HHS study will build upon the NCI study. There is strong evidence

that exposure to other radioactive isotopes that were spread by nuclear weapons tests such as strontium 90, cesium 137 and barium 140 could lead to bone cancer, leukemia, higher infant mortality, and a host of other illnesses. This needs to be examined. So do the nuclear weapons tests that took place not only at the Nevada test site, but at other places as well. For example, the NCI report did not examine the nuclear weapons testing conducted by the United States in Mississippi, Alaska, New Mexico, Colorado, or the South Pacific. The studies should research not only the United States nuclear weapons program, but also tests by foreign nations including the Soviet Union and its successor states, France, China, India, and Great Britain.

I also believe that such studies should be conducted in an open manner. For example, this bill will require that the studies fall under the review authority of the Advisory Committee on Energy Related Studies and other entities established by the Federal Government to ensure public accountability over health related studies pertaining to nuclear weapon research, production, and testing. The bill also requires that HHS report to Congress within 90 days of passage as to its plan for completing the studies, as well as report to Congress each year on its progress.

This is a simple bill that seeks some understanding of the health consequences of our nuclear weapons testing program. I would ask my fellow colleagues to review and support this important legislation.

Mr. President, 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. 1524

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

SECTION 1. ONGOING STUDY ON HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct an ongoing study of the health consequences of nuclear weapons tests.

(2) COVERED TESTS.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consider nuclear weapons tests (including above ground tests and below ground tests) by the United States, France, Great Britain, India, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and its successor states, and any other foreign nation that has conducted nuclear weapons tests.

(3) PARTICULAR EXPOSURES.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consider, in particular, the following:

(A) The health consequences of exposure to plutonium, strontium-90, iodine-131, radioactive cesium, and any other radioactive element produced by a nuclear weapon test.

(B) The health consequences of exposure to such elements for high-risk populations and for the general population.

(4) REVIEW.—The Secretary shall provide on an-going basis for guidance and review of

the conduct of the study, and review of the results of the study, by the Advisory Committee on Energy-Related Epidemiologic Research of the Department of Health and Human Services and by such other entities engaged in the review of governmental studies relating to nuclear weapons activities as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) PRELIMINARY PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the Secretary's plan for the conduct of the study under this section. The report shall set forth an estimate of the annual costs of the study.

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the submittal of the report under paragraph (1), and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study during the one-year period preceding the date of the report.

(c) FUNDING.—The Secretary of Energy shall transfer to the Secretary of Health and Human Services each fiscal year, from amounts appropriated for the Department of Energy for such fiscal year for weapons activities, such amounts as the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Health and Human Services jointly determine appropriate to permit the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct activities relating to the study under this section during such fiscal year.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. BIDEN):

S. 1525. A bill to provide financial assistance for higher education to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently and totally disabled as the result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1998

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition today to join Senator BIDEN in introducing the Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998. The purpose of this bill is to build on legislation we passed last Congress and provide education benefits to the families of slain or disabled State and local public safety officers.

Last year, Congress passed the Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance Act. This law provides for the education of the spouse and dependent children of Federal law enforcement officers who die or are totally disabled in the line of duty.

I was moved to introduce last year's legislation after meeting with the widow of Mr. Bill Degan, the U.S. marshal who was killed in the tragic incident at Ruby Ridge. Mrs. Karen Degan, his widow, brought to my attention the fact that the families of slain Federal law enforcement officers were not eligible to receive the educational benefits which the Government gives to the families of slain soldiers in our armed services. My legislation eliminated this disparity.

The program we created last year, however, is only available to the children of Federal law enforcement officers. Yet the idea behind the law applies equally to all public safety offi-

cers, Federal, State, or local. When someone gives his or her life protecting the safety and well-being of the general public, it is the very least we can do to ensure that the officer's children and/or spouse can continue on the educational path they would have followed had their parent or spouse not been killed in the line of duty.

Today we seek to remedy this disparity between Federal and non-Federal officers by introducing the Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998. This legislation will extend these same educational benefits to the dependents of all public safety officers—Federal, State, county and local law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and fire and rescue personnel—who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Under this bill, the Attorney General will administer a program which will provide up to \$4,485 per child, per year to attend a 4-year college. This is the same amount of educational assistance the Federal Government provides to the dependents of slain or disabled veterans and Federal law enforcement officers. I would note that this program is subject to appropriations and does not constitute an entitlement.

I would prefer that we did not have to worry about death and disabling injuries for public safety officials, but it is a fact of life that every year there are tragic losses. We are obligated to remember the families of those officers who have paid the ultimate price to keep our streets and homes safe.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, last year the Senate passed the Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance Act. A law which provides for the education of the spouse and dependent children of Federal law enforcement officers who die or are totally disabled in the line of duty.

The purpose of the legislation was to remove a significant financial burden from the families of these deceased officers and to allow them to continue on the educational path they would have followed had their parent or spouse not been killed in the line of duty.

This fall, several young men and women were able to go to college under this program. Unfortunately, this program is only available to the children of Federal law enforcement officers.

Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998. This legislation will extend these same educational benefits to the dependents of all public safety officers—Federal, State, county, and local law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and fire and rescue personnel—who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Under my bill, the Attorney General will administer a program which will provide up to \$4,485 per child, per year to attend a 4-year college. This is the same amount of educational assistance the Federal Government provides to veterans.

It is critical that we remember the families of those officers who have

made the ultimate sacrifice to keep our streets and homes safe. This bill is intended to allow the dependents of public safety officers to continue with their education as they would have been able to do had their parent not been killed or totally disabled in the line of duty.

I have long been concerned about the plight of families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty—this summer, I introduced an amendment to the Budget Reconciliation Act which provides for the favorable tax treatment of survivor death benefits paid to the families of fallen officers. In that vein, this legislation offers assurance to those in the public safety profession—and even to those considering service as public safety officers—that their loved ones will be able to attain their educational goals in their absence.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 71

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 71, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 263

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 263, a bill to prohibit the import, export, sale, purchase, possession, transportation, acquisition, and receipt of bear viscera or products that contain or claim to contain bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 567

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of S. 567, a bill to permit revocation by members of the clergy of their exemption from Social Security coverage.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure adequate research and education regarding the drug DES.

S. 852

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of S. 852, a bill to establish nationally uniform requirements regarding the titling and registration of salvage, non-repairable, and rebuilt vehicles.

S. 981

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 981, a bill to provide for analysis of major rules.