

percentage described in subsection (t)(3)."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(t)(1) The conditions described in this paragraph for a State plan are as follows:

"(A) The plan provides (either through exercise of the option under section 1902(l)(1)(D) or authority under section 1902(r)(2)) for coverage under section 1902(l)(1)(D) of individuals under 19 years of age, regardless of date of birth.

"(B) The plan provides under section 1902(e)(12) for continuous eligibility for a period of 12 months (under subparagraph (A) of such section) of all individuals under 19 years of age who are determined to be eligible for benefits under a State plan approved under this title under section 1902(a)(10)(A).

"(2) For purposes of subsection (b), the term 'optional coverage group' means individuals described in each of the following subparagraphs:

"(A) PREGNANT WOMEN WITH FAMILY INCOME BETWEEN 133 PERCENT AND 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LINE.—Women described in subparagraph (A) of section 1902(l)(1) whose family income exceeds 133 percent, but does not exceed 150 percent, of the poverty line for a family of the size involved.

"(B) INFANTS WITH FAMILY INCOME BETWEEN 133 PERCENT AND 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LINE.—Infants described in subparagraph (B) of section 1902(l)(1) whose family income exceeds 133 percent, but does not exceed 150 percent, of the poverty line for a family of the size involved.

"(C) CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE WITH FAMILY INCOME BETWEEN 133 PERCENT AND 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LINE.—Children described in subparagraph (C) of section 1902(l)(1) whose family income exceeds 133 percent, but does not exceed 150 percent, of the poverty line for a family of the size involved.

"(D) OLDER CHILDREN WITH FAMILY INCOME BETWEEN 100 PERCENT AND 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LINE.—Children described in subparagraph (D) of section 1902(l)(1), who are not described in any of subclauses (I) through (III) of section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i), and whose family income exceeds 100 percent, but does not exceed 150 percent, of the poverty line for a family of the size involved.

"(3) The enhanced medical assistance percentage described in this paragraph for a State is equal to the Federal medical assistance percentage (as defined in the first sentence of subsection (b)) for the State increased (but not above 90 percent) by the number of percentage points equal to 30 percent of the number of percentage points by which (A) such Federal medical assistance percentage for the State, is less than (B) 100 percent."

(b) STATE OPTION TO EXPAND ELIGIBILITY TO 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LINE FOR CHILDREN OVER 1 YEAR OF AGE.—Section 1902(l)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(l)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking "equal to 133 percent" and inserting "a percentage (specified by the State and not less than 133 percent and not more than 150 percent)", and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking "equal to 100 percent" and inserting "a percentage (specified by the State and not less than 100 percent and not more than 150 percent)".

(c) CLARIFICATION OF STATE OPTION TO COVER ALL CHILDREN UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE.—Section 1902(l)(1)(D) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(l)(1)(D)) is amended by inserting "(or, at the option of a State, after any earlier date)" after "children born after September 30, 1983".

(d) STATE OPTION OF CONTINUOUS ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 MONTHS.—Section 1902(e) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(12) At the option of the State, the plan may provide that an individual who is under an age specified by the State (not to exceed 19 years of age) and who is determined to be eligible for benefits under a State plan approved under this title under subsection (a)(10)(A) shall remain eligible for those benefits until the earlier of—

"(A) the end of a period (not to exceed 12 months) following the determination; or

"(B) the time that the individual exceeds that age."

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to medical assistance for items and services furnished on or after January 1, 1998.

SEC. 3. EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PREMIUMS.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Any employer which elects to make employer contributions on behalf of an individual who is an employee of such employer, or who is a dependent of such employee, for health insurance coverage shall not condition, or vary, such contributions with respect to any such individual by reason of such individual's status as an individual eligible for medical assistance under a State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(b) ELIMINATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—An employer shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of subsection (a) if the employer ceases to make employer contributions for health insurance coverage for all its employees.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—The enforcement provisions applicable to group health insurance coverage under the amendments made by section 101(e)(2) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-191; 110 Stat. 1952) shall apply with respect to an employer that violates the provisions of this section in the same manner as such provisions apply to employers under such amendments.

SEC. 4. GRANT PROGRAM TO PROMOTE OUTREACH EFFORTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated, for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1998 to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, \$25,000,000 for grants to States, localities, and nonprofit entities to promote outreach efforts to enroll eligible children under the medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) and related programs.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds under this section may be used to reimburse States, localities, and nonprofit entities for additional training and administrative costs associated with outreach activities. Such activities include the following:

(1) USE OF A COMMON APPLICATION FORM FOR FEDERAL CHILD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Implementing use of a single application form (established by the Secretary and based on the model application forms developed under subsections (a) and (b) of section 6506 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 701 note; 1396a note)) to determine the eligibility of a child or the child's family (as applicable) for assistance or benefits under the medicaid program and under other Federal child assistance programs (such as the temporary assistance for needy families program under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the food stamp program, as defined in section 3(h) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2012(h)), and the State program for foster care maintenance payments and adoption assistance payments under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)).

(2) EXPANDING OUTSTATIONING OF ELIGIBILITY PERSONNEL.—Providing for the sta-

tioning of eligibility workers at sites, such as hospitals and health clinics, at which children receive health care or related services.

(c) APPLICATION, ETC.—Funding shall be made available under this section only upon the approval of an application by a State, locality, or nonprofit entity for such funding and only upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary specifies.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary may administer the grant program under this section through the identifiable administrative unit designated under section 509(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 709(a)) to promote coordination of medicaid and maternal and child health activities and other child health related activities.●

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL DEDICATION

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, tomorrow, May 2, we will dedicate a memorial on the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park to one of America's greatest Presidents, a towering figure in the history of the 20th century, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

A memorial to FDR was first proposed in the Congress as early as 1946. The FDR Memorial Commission was finally established, by law, in 1955. It has taken 42 years to complete this effort. I am proud to have served on the Memorial Commission. Tomorrow, will be a great day for Americans, a day to look back and remember FDR, his enormous contribution to all of our lives and the contribution of the generation of Americans who struggled through the depression and valiantly defeated fascism; a day to admire the beauty and to be inspired by the art of this great new addition to our capital city's memorials; and a day to contemplate America's future and the contribution that this memorial will make to the understanding that future generations will have of one of the most critical eras of our history.

This memorial is an expression of what America is all about. It is what America can do to overcome challenges of depression and war. Roosevelt imbued hope and he instilled optimism in a people who were down and out in a depression and then attacked when we were down, by Japan at Pearl Harbor.

Franklin Roosevelt was an inspirational leader because of his optimism in the face of the long odds our Nation faced. He was our voice. He reflected our hopes. He continues to inspire us today because he showed what we can do when we pull together as a people. And, this new memorial will help to keep FDR's legacy inspiring Americans for the centuries ahead.

Roosevelt saw the positive role of Government in the economy, pulling us out of the depression and in times of a world war, when we had to pull together. But he was also willing to experiment. He was not somebody who would hang onto a program if it wasn't working. He believed that Government programs could make a positive difference. And they did for millions. But he also believed that if Government programs were not working that we

should either make them work or drop them. This is a model we would do well to keep in mind in the weeks, and the years ahead as Congress grapples with the difficult problems of balancing the needs of people, and the role of Government in addressing those needs with the demands of fiscal responsibility.

The memorial will also honor the memory and contributions of the First Lady who as the eyes and ears of the President traveled hundreds of thousands of miles visiting Americans in every walk of life.

Mr. President, I want to mention a few of my own memories of F.D.R. During the Roosevelt years, I was a young boy, but I can clearly remember the strength of his voice in those fireside chats. And I remember the conversation around the family's dinner table about what a great leader he was.

I remember scouting the streets for discarded empty cigarette packs. This was something kids did. We stripped off the tin foil linings and brought them to school where they were rolled together to create large balls of the metal, which could be recycled for the war effort. This gave us an enormous sense of being a part of the effort and of responding to Roosevelt's call for participation.

And, I remember his dog, Fala. Especially for a young boy Fala was a big part of the Roosevelt persona. That's why, when I noted the fact that his dog, which meant so much to him and to the Nation, which was such a symbol of his warmth and humanity, was left out of the monument, I suggested Fala be represented in the memorial and the commission agreed. So, tomorrow as the statues of Franklin and of Eleanor are unveiled, a little statue of Fala, recognizing his historic role, will also be there as well, helping to connect FDR to future generations of visitors, especially our kids and grandkids.

Mr. President, now I would like to honor the memory of this great American President by reading some of the anecdotes and sentiments of people from Michigan, where he is well remembered by seniors and veterans, and even by many who know him only from film and audio tape, but remembered with reverence and often with at least one tear in the eye.

I have asked my constituents in Michigan to send to me some of their remembrances of FDR. I have received many moving and inspiring stories. I want to share some of those with my colleagues in the Senate today.

MICHIGAN REMEMBERS F.D.R.

Back in the 1920's, my father Alfred Angeli and a number of his friends came over to this country to escape the Fascism and Communism in Italy. They found a new life here in America and they adored Franklin Delano Roosevelt. They had great respect for him for the job he did in creating jobs and putting everybody back to work.

My father and about eight of his friends were very serious in their respect for FDR, and honored him by naming their hunting camp 'Campobello'. It was a very sad day

when the great man died. * * * My parents, who are now gone, would be very proud to know they are taking part in this tribute to Mr. Roosevelt.—Mike Angeli, Marquette, Michigan.

About ten years ago, I appeared before the county board to obtain approval for a grant to fund a senior citizens feeding program. The chairman of the board got very upset calling me something like "a big spending-liberal-government interferer * * * (like FDR)". I told him I'm not old enough to have served with President Roosevelt, but that he is an idol of mine and that I was extremely honored to have been put in the same category.—Ron Calery, Chippewa-Mackinac-Luce Community, Action Agency Director, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

When FDR ran, the stock market had crashed and times were tough. There were no jobs and no money. Hoover ran on a platform of "a chicken in every pot", but people wanted a job. Roosevelt won in a landslide, after he said he would put people back to work. He did just that.

Everyone had bills, and few people had the money to pay them. So a situation was created where people could work off their bills. If you had to go to the hospital while on welfare, you worked the bill off with the city by sweeping streets or picking up trash or cleaning the parks. Each time you worked, you would reduce your bill. Though there were years we didn't have two nickels to rub together, we survived.—Arthur Carron, Bark River, Michigan.

FDR literally transformed the country from a feeling of overwhelming despair to hope and confidence. When Roosevelt was elected I was approaching my 16th birthday. On the west side of Detroit in a neighborhood of autoworkers practically everyone was jobless. The giant Ford Rouge plant was working at 25 percent of capacity. Other auto companies and all of the auto supplier companies were in a similar situation. My father and the fathers of all my boyhood friends were unemployed. Men who were really willing and anxious to work. There was a feeling of desperation and hopelessness. Most important of all they lost their sense of dignity when they could not provide for their families. Roosevelt, through the various governmental programs, gave these men hope and a sense of well being they had not experienced for some time.—Doug Fraser, Professor of Labor Studies, Wayne State U., Former President of U.A.W., Northville, Michigan.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said, "A man's mind stretched by a new idea, will never return to its former dimension." I was one of those fortunate unemployed young men who joined with over three million other destitute kids and signed up with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

It seems that FDR scratched out his C.C.C. idea on a restaurant napkin. This vision was an unprecedented gamble in bringing a bankrupt nation back on its feet. I was one of those three million who was lifted from the depths of despair, each given a chance to earn self-respect, dignity and self-esteem. How does a nation measure a dimension such as that? Just consider the families that these men represented, grateful for the monthly \$25.00 and the succor it supplied.

I can testify to that. Sixty-four years ago when men's spirits were tested by want and deprivation, it seems like only yesterday that I walked into that welfare office. I was not afraid of the hunger, but the indignity it caused. I felt not a pain in my stomach, but an ache in my heart. . . I was sworn into the C.C.C. Now, I was accepted, now I could say, "Hello to tomorrow". I became a member of an idea whose time had come. Roosevelt's tree army.—Rev. Bill Fraser, First V.P. Na-

tional Assoc. of C.C.C. Alumni, Grayling, Michigan.

My mother named me Franklin Delano Garrison in his honor. From the time I was a small child I took a great pride in being named for someone who was a hero to everyone I knew, even though at first I wasn't really sure why. Then I came to understand that my family was eating only because the New Deal was providing some food assistance, and my father was working only because the Works Progress Administration was providing jobs. I came to see for myself the hardships that the Depression had brought to the old, the hungry and the deserted—and to realize that one man had led the nation in providing not only sustenance but also hope where both had been lost.—Franklin Delano Garrison, President, Michigan State AFL-CIO, Lansing, Michigan.

I am very happy that President Roosevelt is finally having a memorial dedicated in his honor. I am 83 years old and lived through the Depression, and know how bad times were. Before the election of President Roosevelt, I worked on welfare for \$2.00 a day for an eight hour shift.

With President Roosevelt's election times got better. With the New Deal of the WPA, I got \$22.00 a week for a four day six hour shift. I will always be grateful to President Roosevelt for social security, unemployment benefits and being able to unionize for better wages and benefits and to protect jobs. President Roosevelt will always be my idol.—Rudy Gregorich, Painesdale, Michigan.

We members of the Eighth Armored Division had been on the march, without a break, around the clock, for days—sometimes unopposed, in other places, held up by the familiar and bitter last-ditch Nazi resistance.

At last, late one morning, a halt was signaled. We dropped—dirty, hungry, and almost unconscious—and slept, some in the ditches along the road, others stretched out on the rear decks of their tanks, others where they sat in tank turrets, in half tracks, or on truck seats.

Then a startling message started down the line from the lead vehicle, which had a short-wave radio. Men, as they heard it, shook the next man awake and passed it on: President Roosevelt was dead.

In a sense, President Roosevelt was a soldier in that fight—just like us. And like us, this good man was exhausted. He was a casualty of the war. But he had the satisfaction of knowing that he left the field with the battle well in hand.—Jack R. Hendrickson, Ph.D., Birmingham, Michigan.

The year may have been 1932, or 1934, and my mother a widow of some 60 years had been left well-provided for by my father at his death in 1931. But the Great Depression struck the USA and its economy was stagnant, mired down, seemingly unable to extricate itself from the doldrums it found itself caught in . . .

It was a time of calamity, of no one knowing quite what to do. Mother had never experienced this type of emergency in her long life. There was little or no relief in sight. Radio broadcasts were discouraging and gave no hint of the end of the Depression in sight. My sister, married with three little ones, recalls walking three or more miles to obtain government free food and carrying it home, walking as she had come.

The one light on the horizon in the midst of this gloom was the radio program when President Delano Roosevelt, elected a few months previously, would address the people in his famous fireside chats. His voice soothing, deep-textured, commanding confidence as he spoke words of optimism were most welcome by the bewildered public. "We have nothing to fear, except fear itself," he said on one momentous occasion. How the people