

work together now so that such memorial acts are unnecessary in the future.

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. 708

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Deadly Driver Reduction and Matthew P. Hammell Memorial Act".

SEC. 2. MINIMUM PENALTY FOR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO OPERATES A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 162. National minimum penalty for an individual who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol

"(a) WITHHOLDING OF APPORTIONMENTS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.—

"(1) FISCAL YEAR 2001.—The Secretary shall withhold 5 percent of the amount required to be apportioned to any State under each of paragraphs (1), (3), and (5)(B) of section 104(b) on October 1, 2000, if the State does not meet the requirements of paragraph (3) on that date.

"(2) THEREAFTER.—The Secretary shall withhold 10 percent (including any amounts withheld under paragraph (1)) of the amount required to be apportioned to any State under each of paragraphs (1), (3), and (5)(B) of section 104(b) on October 1, 2001, and on October 1 of each fiscal year thereafter, if the State does not meet the requirements of paragraph (3) on that date.

"(3) REQUIREMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A State meets the requirements of this paragraph if the State has enacted and is enforcing a law that provides for a minimum penalty consistent with the following:

"(i) In the case of the first offense of an individual of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, revocation of the individual's driver's license for at least 180 days.

"(ii) In the case of the second offense of an individual of any alcohol-related offense while operating a motor vehicle (including operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol), revocation of the individual's driver's license for at least 1 year.

"(iii) In the case of the third or subsequent offense of an individual of any alcohol-related offense while operating a motor vehicle (including operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol), permanent revocation of the individual's driver's license.

"(B) TERMS OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subparagraph (A) shall not be subject to any exception or condition, including an exception or condition to avoid hardship to any individual.

"(b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY; EFFECT OF COMPLIANCE AND NONCOMPLIANCE.—

"(1) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY OF WITHHELD FUNDS.—

"(A) FUNDS WITHHELD ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 30, 2002.—Any funds withheld under subsection (a) from apportionment to any State on or before September 30, 2002, shall remain available until the end of the third fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the funds are authorized to be appropriated.

"(B) FUNDS WITHHELD AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 2002.—No funds withheld under this section

from apportionment to any State after September 30, 2002, shall be available for apportionment to the State.

"(2) APPORTIONMENT OF WITHHELD FUNDS AFTER COMPLIANCE.—If, before the last day of the period for which funds withheld under subsection (a) from apportionment are to remain available for apportionment to a State under paragraph (1), the State meets the requirements of subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall, on the first day on which the State meets the requirements, apportion to the State the funds withheld under subsection (a) that remain available for apportionment to the State.

"(3) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY OF SUBSEQUENTLY APPORTIONED FUNDS.—Any funds apportioned under paragraph (2) shall remain available for expenditure until the end of the third fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the funds are so apportioned. Sums not obligated at the end of that period shall lapse or, in the case of funds apportioned under section 104(b)(5)(B), shall lapse and be made available by the Secretary for projects in accordance with section 118.

"(4) EFFECT OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—If, at the end of the period for which funds withheld under subsection (a) from apportionment are available for apportionment to a State under paragraph (1), the State does not meet the requirements of subsection (a)(3), the funds shall lapse or, in the case of funds withheld from apportionment under section 104(b)(5)(B), shall lapse and be made available by the Secretary for projects in accordance with section 118."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"162. National minimum penalty for an individual who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol."

By Mr. WARNER (for himself,
Mr. INOUE, Mr. THURMOND, and
Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S.J. Res. 30. A joint resolution designating March 1, 1998 as "United States Navy Asiatic Fleet Memorial Day," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

U.S. NAVY ASIATIC FLEET MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to recognize the sailors and marines who served in the U.S. Asiatic Fleet throughout the Far East. During the Asiatic Fleet's existence from 1910 to 1942, the fleet was an instrumental component of American national security and diplomacy.

The U.S. Asiatic Fleet, the successor to the old Asiatic Station and precursor to today's 7th Fleet, maintained an important presence throughout Southeast Asian waters. Initially operating between coastal China and the Philippines, the fleet's activities expanded to include operations in Russian waters and the straits and narrows encompassing Malaysia and Indonesia.

In these critical regions, the fleet's men and women supported American security interests and the safety of citizens abroad during civil wars and international conflicts. During one of the greatest natural disasters, the Yangtze flood of 1931, which killed 150,000 people, the fleet rendered aid and assistance to Americans and Chi-

nese. Through these actions, the fleet demonstrated the commitment of the United States to an important area of the world during a dynamic period in history.

During the last years of Asiatic Fleet operations, sailors and marines courageously distinguished themselves by defending against the tidal wave of Japanese aggression. Facing the modern Japanese armada were the fleet's 3 cruisers, 13 WWI-vintage destroyers, 29 submarines and a handful of gunboats and patrol aircraft. Against overwhelming odds, the fleet defended the Philippines until the evacuation was ordered and fought the continued expansion of the Japanese throughout the South Pacific. Many of those defenders were captured or killed in these heroic battles.

It is important that we pause to remember the valor and spirit of these dedicated servicemen. For that reason, I am introducing a resolution which will designate March 1, 1998, the 56th anniversary of the sinking of the Asiatic Fleet's flagship, the U.S.S. *Houston*, by Japanese Imperial Forces, as "United States Navy Asiatic Fleet Memorial Day." I invite my colleagues to support this resolution.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 18

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 18, a bill to assist the States and local governments in assessing and remediating brownfield sites and encouraging environmental cleanup programs, and for other purposes.

S. 61

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to extend eligibility for veterans' burial benefits, funeral benefits, and related benefits for veterans of certain service in the United States merchant marine during World War II.

S. 89

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 89, a bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals and their family members on the basis of genetic information, or a request for genetic services.

S. 191

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT] were added as cosponsors of S. 191, a bill to throttle criminal use of guns.

S. 193

At the request of Mr. GLENN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 193, a bill to provide protections to individuals who are the human subject of research.

S. 202

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 202, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age.

S. 239

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] were added as cosponsors of S. 239, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 relating to the treatment of livestock sold on account of weather-related conditions.

S. 314

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 314, a bill to require that the Federal Government procure from the private sector the goods and services necessary for the operations and management of certain Government agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 335

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 335, a bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, and for other purposes.

S. 348

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], and the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] were added as cosponsors of S. 348, a bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to encourage States to enact a Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights, to provide standards and protection for the conduct of internal police investigations, and for other purposes.

S. 449

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 449, a bill to prohibit the restriction of certain types of medical communications between a health care provider and a patient.

S. 456

At the request of Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 456, a bill to establish a partnership to rebuild and modernize America's school facilities.

S. 460

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 460, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to provide clarification for the deductibility of expenses incurred by a taxpayer in connection with the business use of the home, to clarify the

standards used for determining that certain individuals are not employees, and for other purposes.

S. 535

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] were added as cosponsors of S. 535, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a program for research and training with respect to Parkinson's disease.

S. 536

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 536, a bill to amend the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 to establish a program to support and encourage local communities that first demonstrate a comprehensive, long-term commitment to reduce substance abuse among youth, and for other purposes.

S. 537

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 537, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the mammography quality standards program.

S. 575

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 575, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 617

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 617, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat, and meat food products containing imported meat, bear a label identifying the country of origin.

S. 652

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 652, a bill to facilitate recovery from the recent flooding of the Red River of the North and its tributaries by providing greater flexibility for depository institutions and their regulators, and for other purposes.

S. 674

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 674, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to encourage States to expand health coverage of low income children and pregnant women and to provide funds to promote outreach efforts to enroll eligible children under health insurance programs.

S. 687

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from New York

[Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 687, a bill to enhance the benefits of the national electric system by encouraging and supporting State programs for renewable energy sources, universal electric service, affordable electric service, and energy conservation and efficiency, and for other purposes.

S. 691

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 691, a bill entitled the "Public Land Management Participation Act of 1997".

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, a concurrent resolution congratulating the residents of Jerusalem and the people of Israel on the thirtieth anniversary of the reunification of that historic city, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 63

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 63, a resolution proclaiming the week of October 19 through October 25, 1997, as "National Character Counts Week".

SENATE RESOLUTION 71

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLELAND], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 71, a resolution to ensure that the Senate is in compliance with the Congressional Accountability Act with respect to permitting a disabled individual access to

the Senate floor when that access is required to allow the disabled individual to discharge his or her official duties.

SENATE RESOLUTION 79

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 79, a resolution to commemorate the 1997 National Peace Officers Memorial Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 83—RECOGNIZING SUICIDE AS A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Mr. REID (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. COVERDELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

S. RES. 83

Whereas suicide, the ninth leading cause of all deaths in the United States and the third such cause for young persons ages 15 through 24, claims over 31,000 lives annually, more than homicide;

Whereas suicide attempts, estimated to exceed 750,000 annually, adversely impact the lives of millions of family members;

Whereas suicide completions annually cause over 200,000 family members to grieve over and mourn a tragic suicide death for the first time, thus creating a population of over 4,000,000 such mourners in the United States;

Whereas the suicide completion rate per 100,000 persons has remained relatively stable over the past 40 years for the general population, and that rate has nearly tripled for young persons;

Whereas that suicide completion rate is highest for adults over 65;

Whereas the stigma associated with mental illness works against suicide prevention by keeping persons at risk of completing suicide from seeking lifesaving help;

Whereas the stigma associated with suicide deaths seriously inhibits surviving family members from regaining meaningful lives;

Whereas suicide deaths impose a huge unrecognized and unmeasured economic burden on the United States in terms of potential years of life lost, medical costs incurred, and work time lost by mourners;

Whereas suicide is a complex, multifaceted biological, sociological, psychological, and societal problem;

Whereas even though many suicides are currently preventable, there is still a need for the development of more effective suicide prevention programs;

Whereas suicide prevention opportunities continue to increase due to advances in clinical research, in mental disorder treatments, and in basic neuroscience, and due to the development of community-based initiatives that await evaluation; and

Whereas suicide prevention efforts should be encouraged to the maximum extent possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes suicide as a national problem and declares suicide prevention to be a national priority;

(2) acknowledges that no single suicide prevention program or effort will be appropriate for all populations or communities;

(3) encourages initiatives dedicated to—

(A) preventing suicide;

(B) responding to people at risk for suicide and people who have attempted suicide;

(C) promoting safe and effective treatment for persons at risk for suicidal behavior;

(D) supporting people who have lost someone to suicide; and

(E) developing an effective national strategy for the prevention of suicide; and

(4) encourages the development, and the promotion of accessibility and affordability, of mental health services, to enable all persons at risk for suicide to obtain the services, without fear of any stigma.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to submit a Senate resolution which I hope will raise national awareness to the problem of suicide and one that recognizes suicide as a national public health problem needing attention.

I am pleased to have as cosponsors of this resolution Senators MURRAY, WELLSTONE, and COVERDELL. Their courage and leadership on this issue is appreciated.

Currently there are nearly 31,000 suicides annually in the United States—83 suicides per day; or 1 suicide every 17 minutes—with 12 of every 100,000 Americans taking their own lives.

Suicide cuts across all age, economic, social, and ethnic boundaries.

More people die from suicide than from homicide in the United States.

On an average day in this country, an estimated 1,900 adults attempt suicide.

It is estimated that there are 750,000 suicide attempts annually.

In 1994, the latest year for which we have statistical data, the 10 highest suicide rates, averaging twice those of the mid-Atlantic region, were found in States within the intermountain region of the west.

Unfortunately, my State of Nevada leads the Nation in this public health tragedy.

Mr. President, suicide is the eighth leading cause of death in the United States.

Males commit suicide at rates and numbers of suicides three to four times those of females.

Firearms are currently the most often utilized method of suicide by essentially all groups—that is males, females, young, old, white, nonwhite—and the rates are increasing.

Suicide rates have traditionally decreased in times of wars and increased in times of economic crises.

Rates of suicide are highest among the older adult population above 65. Last year I was pleased to call for a Senate Special Committee on Aging hearing which addressed this issue.

Elderly adults have rates of suicide more than 50 percent higher than the Nation as a whole and the young—15 to 24.

Youth—15 to 24 years of age—suicide rates increased more than 200 percent from the 1950's to the late 1970's. Following the late 1970's the rates for youth have remained stable or slightly lower, although current rates are also approximately 200 percent higher than in the 1950's.

For young people 15 to 24 years old, suicide is the third leading cause of death, behind unintentional injury and homicide. In 1992 more teenagers and young adults died from suicide than died from cancer, heart disease, AIDS, birth defects, stroke, pneumonia and influenza, and chronic lung disease combined.

The risk for suicide among young people is greater among young white males; however, from 1980 through 1992, suicide rates increased most rapidly among young black males. Although suicide among children is a rare event, the dramatic increase in the rate among persons 10 to 14 years of age underscores the urgent need for intensifying efforts to prevent suicide among persons in this age group.

Although there are no official statistics on attempted suicide, it is generally estimated that there are at least 8 to 20 attempts for each death by suicide.

Risk of attempted suicide is greatest among females and the young. Females have generally been found to make 3 to 4 times as many attempts as males. Estimate of the ratio of young attempted suicides to suicidal deaths have generally ranged between 100 to 1 and 200 to 1.

Mental health diagnoses are generally associated with higher risk of suicide. Groups/diagnoses at particular risk are the depressed, schizophrenics, alcoholics, and those with panic disorder.

Feelings of hopelessness—that is “there are no solutions to my problem”—are found to be more predictive of suicide risk than diagnoses of depression per se.

The socially isolated are generally found to be at high risk for suicide.

The vast majority of those who are suicidal display clues and warning signs.

It is estimated that at least 4.0 million Americans today are survivors of a loved one's suicide.

Mr. President, suicide is preventable. Most suicidal persons desperately want to live. They are just unable to see alternatives to their problems.

Understanding and identifying the risk factors for this phenomenon and evaluating potential suicide prevention interventions must become a public health priority.

Most suicidal persons give definite warnings of their suicidal intentions, but others are either unaware of the significance of these warnings or do not know how to respond to them.

We can and must do something about this preventable public health tragedy. It is irresponsible and insensitive to allow families and victims to suffer in silence or to nationally hide our heads in the sand.

By acknowledging the problem, we take the critical first step to doing something about it.

This week in Washington one such survivor, Mr. Jerry Weyrauch, who lost his 34-year-old physician daughter to suicide, is taking his personal loss and turning it into an opportunity for all Americans.

He has formed a group called the Suicide Prevention Advocacy Network [SPAN] which calls for a national suicide prevention strategy. While in Washington his group will deliver over 20,000 signed petitions from 47 States to Members of Congress calling for action.