

Act. Any young person who brings a gun to school should expect that a security guard at the front door can remove that gun from them and that it will later be used as evidence in a school disciplinary proceeding.

Mr. President, I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from South Carolina. I know that the piece of legislation that he brings to the floor of the Senate, called the defense authorization bill, is one of the largest pieces of legislation that we deal with at any time during the year here in Congress. It contains important matters dealing with America's preparedness. I am anxious to debate parts of that bill and I wanted to compliment the Senator from South Carolina, Senator THURMOND, for his leadership and Senator LEVIN from Michigan for his leadership. I hope we can make significant progress this week on the legislation. I hope my speaking in morning business has not impeded that in any way. I appreciate the Senator's courtesy.

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. 989

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 "Safer Schools Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. SAFER SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 14601(b)(1) of the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 8921(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "under this Act shall have" and inserting the following: "under this Act—

"(A) shall have";

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) beginning not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Safer Schools Act of 1997, shall have in effect a State law or regulation providing that evidence that a student brought a weapon to a school under the jurisdiction of the local educational agencies in that State, that is obtained as a result of a search or seizure conducted on school premises, shall not be excluded in any school disciplinary proceeding on the ground that the search or seizure was in violation of the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.".

(b) REPORT TO STATE.—Section 14601(d) of the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 8921(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "the State law required by" and inserting "each State law or regulation"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "subsection (b)" and inserting "subsection (b)(1)(A)".

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Section 14601(f) of the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 8921(f)) is amended by inserting "of subsection (b)(1)(A)" before "of this".

By Mr. FAIRCLOTH:

S. 990. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING ESTABLISHMENT ACT

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I am today introducing the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging Establishment Act.

This legislation would consolidate imaging research activities that are currently dispersed throughout the National Institutes of Health under a single administrative structure. This consolidation is needed to ensure that the American taxpayer receives the maximum possible return on our investment in critical new medical technologies. My legislation does not authorize any new spending; instead, it restructures existing programs in order to increase efficiency, provide greater accountability, and improve the process of setting priorities and allocating valuable resources for research. It also establishes a mechanism to coordinate the imaging research that is currently funded—without an overall plan—by federal agencies outside NIH.

The NIH is a national treasure, but it is organized to support research into specific diseases and organ systems. Its structure is less well suited to a technology that cuts across these lines and is applicable to virtually all diseases and organs. This legislation will create a research infrastructure at NIH to develop the imaging technologies of the 21st century. Based on the remarkable record of imaging innovations in the past 25 years, breakthroughs in the coming years will allow physicians to detect, diagnose, and treat disease more effectively, less invasively, and less expensively. Nearly every American who needs health care services will benefit from this proposal.

I urge my colleagues to join in this effort to meet the scientific and budgetary challenges we face in medical research.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 28

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 28, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, with respect to certain exemptions from copyright, and for other purposes.

S. 230

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 230, a bill to amend section 1951 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the Hobbs Act), and for other purposes.

S. 489

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 489, a bill to improve the criminal law relating to fraud against consumers.

S. 493

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina

[Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 493, a bill to amend section 1029 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to cellular telephone cloning paraphernalia.

S. 511

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] were added as cosponsors of S. 511, a bill to require that the health and safety of a child be considered in any foster care or adoption placement, to eliminate barriers to the termination of parental rights in appropriate cases, to promote the adoption of children with special needs, and for other purposes.

S. 649

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 649, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of bone mass measurements for certain individuals under part B of the medicare program.

S. 766

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 766, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] 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. 912

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 912, a bill to provide for certain military retirees and dependents a special medicare part B enrollment period during which the late enrollment penalty is waived and a special medigap open period during which no under-writing is permitted.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 30, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Republic of China should be admitted to multilateral economic institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

SENATE RESOLUTION 99

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 99, a resolution to encourage consumers to consult with their pharmacists in connection with the purchase and use of over-the-counter drug products.

AMENDMENT NO. 420

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 420 proposed to S. 936, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

MURRAY (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 593

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mrs. SNOWE, Mr. ROBB, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 936, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title VII add the following:

SEC. 708. RESTORATION OF PREVIOUS POLICY REGARDING RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MEDICAL FACILITIES.

Section 1093 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out subsection (b); and
- (2) in subsection (a), by striking out “(a) RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.—”.

WYDEN AMENDMENTS NOS. 594–595

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WYDEN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 936, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 594

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1075. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF HUMANS AND EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS IN BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS RESEARCH.

(a) PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.—no officer or employee of the United States may, directly or by contract—

- (1) conduct any test or experiment involving the use of any chemical or biological agent on a civilian population; or
- (2) otherwise conduct any testing of biological or chemical agents on human subjects.

(b) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN ACTIONS.—The prohibition in subsection (a) does not apply to any action carried out for any of the following purposes:

- (1) Any peaceful purpose that is related to a medical, therapeutic, pharmaceutical, agricultural, industrial, research, or other activity.
- (2) Any purpose that is directly related to protection against toxic chemical and to protection against chemical weapons.

(3) Any military purpose of the United States that is not connected with the use of a chemical weapon and is not dependent on the use of the toxic or poisonous properties of the chemical weapon to cause death or other harm.

(4) Any law enforcement purpose, including any domestic riot control purpose and any imposition of capital punishment.

(c) BIOLOGICAL AGENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “biological agent” means any micro-organism (including bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, or protozoa), pathogen, or infectious substance, and any naturally occurring, bioengineered, or synthesized component of any such micro-organism, pathogen, or infectious substance, whatever its origin or method of production, that is capable of causing—

- (1) death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism;
- (2) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or materials of any kind; or
- (3) deleterious alteration of the environment.

(d) REPORT AND CERTIFICATION.—Section 1703(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (50 U.S.C. 1523(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) A description of any program involving the testing of biological or chemical agents on human subjects that was carried out by the Department of Defense during the period covered by the report, together with a detailed justification for the testing, a detailed explanation of the purposes of the testing, the chemical or biological agents tested, and the Secretary’s certification that informed consent to the testing was obtained from each human subject in advance of the testing on that subject.”.

(e) REPEAL OF DUPLICATIVE, SUPERSEDED, AND EXECUTED LAWS.—(1) Section 808 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1520) is repealed.

(2)(A) Section 980 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(B) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 49 of such title is amended by striking out the item relating to section 980.

AMENDMENT NO. 595

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. . SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES OF VICTIMS OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT DISASTERS.

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Chapter 88 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SUBCHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS**“Sec.**

“2000. Assistance for families of victims of military aircraft disasters.

§2000. Assistance for families of victims of military aircraft disasters

“(a) RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—(1) In the case of an accident involving an aircraft of the armed forces that results in any loss of life of Department of Defense personnel, the Secretary of Defense shall have the primary responsibility within the Federal Government for facilitating the recovery and identification of the personnel.

“(2) Immediately after being notified of such an accident, the Secretary of Defense shall—

“(A) designate an employee of the Department of Defense as the director of family support services for the accident to carry out the responsibilities set forth in subsection (b); and

“(B) designate an organization described in subsection (c) as the coordinator of family care for the accident to carry out the responsibilities set forth in that subsection.

“(3) During the investigation of the accident by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the members of the families of persons involved in the accident—

“(A) are briefed about the accident, its causes, and any other findings from the investigation before any public briefing on such matters is provided; and

“(B) are individually informed of, and allowed to attend, any public hearings and meetings of the Department of Defense about the accident.

“(b) DIRECTOR OF FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES.—(1) The director of family support services designated for an aircraft accident under subsection (a)(2)(A) shall be the point of contact for the Federal Government for providing the families of victims of the accident with information on the accident and the assistance available to the families from the Federal Government. The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the director’s name and telephone number are publicized.

“(2) As soon as is practicable after the occurrence of the accident, the director of family support services shall compile a list of the persons who were aboard the aircraft involved in the accident. The list shall be compiled from the best information available within the Department of Defense when compiled.

“(c) COORDINATOR OF FAMILY CARE.—(1) The organization designated as the coordinator of family care for an accident under subsection (a)(2)(B) shall be an independent nonprofit organization with experience in disasters and post-trauma communication with families of victims of disasters. The Secretary of Defense may enter into any contract or other agreement that is necessary to engage such an organization to serve as the coordinator of family care for the accident.

“(2) The coordinator of family care for an accident shall have the primary responsibility for coordinating the emotional care and support of the families of victims of the accident. To carry out its responsibility, the coordinator shall have the following duties:

“(A) To provide mental health and counseling services, in coordination with the disaster response team of the Department of Defense.

“(B) To take such actions as may be necessary to afford the families a meaningful opportunity to grieve privately.

“(C) To meet with families who travel to the location of the accident, to contact the families who do not travel to such location, and to contact all of the families periodically until such time as the organization, in consultation with the director of family support services designated for the accident under subsection (a)(2)(A), determines that further assistance is no longer needed.

“(D) To inform the families on the roles of the coordinator of family care, the Department of Defense, and other Federal Government agencies with respect to the accident and the post-accident activities.

“(E) To arrange a suitable memorial service, in consultation with the families.

“(4) To the maximum extent practicable—

“(A) the Secretary of Defense shall provide the coordinator of family care with resources of the Department of Defense to support the coordinator in the performance of its responsibilities; and

“(B) the coordinator shall coordinate its activities with the Department of Defense for that purpose.

“(d) LIST OF VICTIMS.—(1) As soon as the director of family support services for an aircraft accident compiles a list of persons involved in the accident under subsection (b)(2), the director shall make the list available to the coordinator of family care for the accident. The coordinator may request the