

(2) the process by which research funding decisions are made;

(3) the mechanisms for public input into the priority setting process; and

(4) the impact of statutory directive on research funding decisions.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Secretary of Health and Human Services enters into the contract under subsection (a), the Institute of Medicine shall submit a report concerning the study to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The report under paragraph (1) shall set forth the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Institute of Medicine for improvements in the National Institutes of Health research funding policies and processes and for any necessary congressional action.

(d) FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated in this title for the National Institutes of Health, \$300,000 shall be made available for the study and report under this section.

**GORTON (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1076**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GORTON (for himself, Mr. GRAMS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1061, supra; as follows:

On page 49, after line 26, add the following:  
SEC. \_\_\_\_ (a) Section 2110(b)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397jj(b)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(A) PRIOR COVERAGE UNDER A STATE-FUNDED HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE PROGRAM.—A child shall not be considered to be described in paragraph (1)(C) notwithstanding that the child is covered under a health insurance coverage program that has been in operation since before July 1, 1997, and that is offered by a State which receives no Federal funds for the program's operation.

“(B) STATES WITH MEDICAID APPLICABLE INCOME LEVELS AT OR ABOVE 200 PERCENT.—In the case of any State that, as of August 5, 1997, has, under a waiver authorized by the Secretary or under section 1902(r)(2), established a medicaid applicable income level for all children 17 years of age or younger or 18 years of age or younger (at the option of the State) residing in the State that is at or above 200 percent of the poverty line, such State may, notwithstanding subparagraphs (B)(i) and (C) of paragraph (1), consider a child whose family income exceeds the mandatory income level (expressed as a percent of the poverty line) applicable for the age of such child under section 1902(l)(2), as in effect on August 5, 1997, in order for the child to be eligible for medical assistance under a State plan under title XIX, but does not exceed 200 percent of the poverty line, to be a targeted low-income child for purposes of this title if—

“(i) such child did not previously have health insurance coverage; and

“(ii) the State has submitted and had approved under section 2106 a plan amendment that specifies how the State will ensure that only children described in clause (i) are considered targeted low-income children in accordance with this subparagraph.”

(b) Section 1905(u)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(u)(2)(C)) (as added by section 4911(a)(2) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997) is amended to read as follows:

“(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘optional targeted low-income child’ means a child who—

“(i) is a targeted low-income child, as defined in section 2110(b)(1), who would not qualify for medical assistance under the State plan under this title based on such plan as in effect on April 15, 1997 (but taking into account the expansion of age of eligibility effected through the operation of section 1902(l)(2)(D)), or

“(ii) is considered to be a targeted low-income child under section 2110(b)(3).”

(c) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 4901(a) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and the amendment made by subsection (b) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 4911(a)(2) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

**COATS (AND NICKLES)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1077**

Mr. COATS (for himself and Mr. NICKLES) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1061, supra; as follows:

At the end of the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the amounts subject to the provision of subsection (e) of the Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Research Act of 1997 may be expended for any research that utilizes human fetal tissue, cells, or organs that are obtained from a living or dead embryo or fetus during or after an induced abortion. This subsection does not apply to human fetal tissue, cells, or organs that are obtained from a spontaneous abortion or an ectopic pregnancy.

**DURBIN (AND COLLINS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1078**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1061, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . REPEAL OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY SETTLEMENT CREDIT.—Subsection (k) of section 9302 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, as added by section 1604(f)(3) of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, is repealed.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 118—RELATIVE TO THE LATE DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES**

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BIDEN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DODD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 118**

Whereas the Senate and the American people heard the announcement of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, with profound sorrow and deep regret;

Whereas the Princess of Wales, touched the lives of millions of Americans and people throughout the world as an example of compassion and grace;

Whereas the Princess of Wales, was a committed and caring mother who successfully raised two young sons under great pressure and public scrutiny;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the tireless humanitarian efforts of the Princess of Wales, including the areas of—

(1) raising awareness of and attention to breast cancer research and treatment;

(2) HIV/AIDS, particularly in the areas of pediatric AIDS, educating the public regarding the facts of HIV/AIDS transmission, and

fostering a public attitude that is intolerant of discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS;

(3) banning antipersonnel landmines from the arsenals of war, as these indiscriminate weapons often result in casualties to civilians, including children, sometimes many years after the armed conflict in which the mines were used; and

(4) eliminating the problem of homelessness around the world; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) extends to the people of the United Kingdom sincere condolences and sympathy on the death of Diana, Princess of Wales;

(2) recognizes the extraordinary impact of the Princess of Wales' humanitarian efforts around the world;

(3) designates September 6, 1997, as a “National Day of Recognition for the Humanitarian efforts of Diana, Princess of Wales”; and

(4) the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of Diana, Princess of Wales.

**NOTICES OF HEARINGS**

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, September 10, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony from the Forest Service on their organizational structure, staffing, and budget for the Alaska Region.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Judy Brown or Mark Rey at (202) 224-6170.

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Tuesday, September 16, 1997, at 10 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is oversight of Federal outdoor recreation policy.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Kelly Johnson at (202) 224-3329.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to

meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 3, 1997, at 10:30 a.m. in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building to hold a hearing on: "Closing The Legal Loophole for Union Violence."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a Hearing on Tobacco Settlement during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 3, 1997, at 10:00 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY, TERRORISM, AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 3, 1997, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing in room 226, Senate Dirksen Office Building, on: "The Encryption Debate: Criminals, Terrorists and the Security Needs of Business and Industry."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### VETERANS MORTGAGES

• Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, during my tenure as Administrator of the Veterans, Administration a "fall back and rescue" plan was formulated to be of assistance to those veterans with VA guaranteed mortgages which might be burdensome.

The proposal which later became a VA regulation is now, as then, referred to as IRRRL which stands for interest rate reduction refinancing loan.

Many thousands of eligible veterans have already benefited from this legislation during the past 17 years of its existence and the VA personnel involved deserve many thanks for their dedicated interest and help.

My concern is not with the legislation or the Department of Veterans Affairs, but rather with the seeming reluctance of many in the mortgage industry to take a more active posture with regard to its implementation.

I have been told by those who are in the know that the numbers of interested lenders is very small in comparison to the need.

I call upon those companies who service GI mortgage loans to be more receptive and to make known throughout the veterans community the existence of these mortgage "lifelines."

The main features of the IRRRL are the following: First, in most cases the interest rate will be lower, and the payment will be lower. Documentation is at a minimum and no credit evaluation is done; second, refinancing can be

done if the mortgagee is less than 2½ months behind in their payments; and third, the veteran can add up to \$6,000.00 to the mortgage for energy efficient improvements, for example, air conditioning, heating systems, insulation, storm door and windows.

In closing, I also encourage Secretary designate Hershel Gober to intensify the VA's efforts to communicate to veterans information on this very vital and viable tool which is available to them. Further, I hope to enlist in the same effort the extremely valuable services of my good friend, former VA Secretary Jesse Brown, whose knowledge and dedication to veterans is unquestioned. •

#### HONORING THE EMPLOYEES OF CARL F. BOOTH & CO., INC.

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the employees of Carl F. Booth & Co., Inc., in New Albany, IN. Each of the company's 44 employees helped construct the wooden case which holds the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Address in the newly renovated Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress.

Carl Booth & Co., which produces custom plywood, specializes in providing interior plywood for jets and airplanes. The company has produced plywood for numerous corporate and celebrity jets and Air Force One.

Under the leadership of Carl Booth, the employees of the Indiana wood-working company displayed great dedication and enthusiasm in working on the plywood for the case, which took over 500 man-hours to produce.

We are honored to have such fine workmanship to hold the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Address, two important documents in the history of America. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the employees of Carl Booth & Co. for their contribution to this important project. •

#### RECOGNITION OF MAYOR BRENDA BARGER OF WATERTOWN, SD

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity today to recognize the important work of Mayor Brenda Barger in leading the residents of Watertown, SD, through winter storms and flooding.

Early this year, residents of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota experienced relentless snowstorms and bitterly cold temperatures. Snowdrifts as high as buildings, roads with only one lane cleared, homes without heat for days, hundreds of thousands of dead livestock, and schools closed for a week at a time were commonplace. As if surviving the severe winter cold was not challenge enough, residents of the Upper Midwest could hardly imagine the extent of damage Mother Nature had yet to inflict with a 500-year flood.

Record levels on the Big Sioux River and Lake Kampeska forced over 5,000

residents of Watertown, SD, to evacuate their homes and left over one-third of the city without sewer and water for 3 weeks. The headline of the Watertown Public Opinion on April 6 read "Watertown in Peril," and I will never forget the image of homeowners and neighbors, shrouded in a late-season snow storm, sandbagging against the rising waters of the Big Sioux River and Lake Kampeska.

Brenda Barger held Watertown together with her strength and direction. Some 6 weeks prior to major flooding which began on April 4, Mayor Barger initiated efforts to try and minimize the impact of the impending disaster. Mayor Barger brought together local and county officials, volunteer agencies including the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and others, to brainstorm and compile resource lists of expected needs including equipment, people, and funds.

Despite careful planning, on April 5, an unexpected blizzard hit the State, devastating the area. Everything froze, creating further concerns about what was going to happen once the water began flowing again. Mayor Barger camped out in the city's impromptu crisis center around the clock and helped to direct the efforts of a number of local volunteers, prisoners, and National Guard personnel. Mother Nature caused Mayor Barger to make a number of difficult decisions immediately following the April storm, including ordering the evacuation of nearly 5,000 residents, or one-fourth the population, of Watertown and the shutdown of the water treatment plant at Lake Kampeska. In the following days, Mayor Barger secured over 750 portapotties and deployed them on the lawns of those families who could return to their homes. Water trucks were brought in to provide people with a fresh water supply, and Mayor Barger oversaw repairs to the water treatment plant which were completed ahead of schedule.

While those of us from the Midwest will never forget the destruction wrought by this year's floods, I have been heartened to witness first-hand and hear accounts of South Dakotans coming together within their community to protect homes, farms, and entire towns from rising flood waters. Mayor Brenda Barger truly exemplifies the role of a public servant, who, in the face of unimaginable natural destruction, placed the needs of an entire community ahead of personal concern. Now, Mayor Barger is spearheading efforts by Watertown residents to fully repair the damage from this past year and plan for future emergencies.

Mr. President, there is much more to be done to rebuild and repair impacted communities. Mayor Brenda Barger illustrates how the actions of an individual can bring some relief to the victims of this natural disaster. I ask you to join me in thanking her for her selfless efforts and congratulate her on being