

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, the United States Forest Service, and the United States Bureau of Land Management, and to the Director of Transportation, the Director of Fish and Game, and the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection.

POM-340. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to cold storms in California; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Whereas, the cold storms and consequent frost damage that occurred in this state during December 1998 have affected virtually every geographic area of the state; and

Whereas, small businesses and farming entities have suffered actual physical damage and significant economic losses; and

Whereas, the residents of this state have suffered substantial losses as a result of the cold storms and frost damage and have financial and practical needs equal to or greater than other areas that have been declared as federal natural disaster areas; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the legislature of the State of California hereby respectfully memorials the President of the United States to declare the affected portions of California as a federal natural disaster areas as a result of the cold storms and consequent frost damage that occurred in December 1998; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of August 5, 1999, the following reports of committees were submitted on August 27, 1999:

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 457: A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase the amount of leave time available to a Federal employee in any year in connection with serving as an organ donor, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-143).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 28: A bill to authorize an interpretive center and related visitor facilities within the Four Corners Monument Tribal Park, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-144).

S. 400: A bill to provide technical corrections to the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, to improve the delivery of housing assistance to Indian tribes in a manner that recognizes the right of tribal self-governance, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-145).

By Mr. BOND, from the Committee on Small Business, with amendments:

S. 1346: A bill to ensure the independence and nonpartisan operation of the office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (Rept. No. 106-146).

By Mr. BOND, from the Committee on Small Business:

Special Report entitled "Summary of Legislative and Oversight Activities During the 105th Congress" (Rept. No. 106-147).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 299. A bill to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-148).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 401. A bill to provide for business development and trade promotion for native Americans, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-149).

S. 613. A bill to encourage Indian economic development, to provide for the disclosure of Indian tribal sovereign immunity in contracts involving Indian tribes, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-150).

S. 614. A bill to provide for regulatory reform in order to encourage investment, business, and economic development with respect to activities conducted on Indian lands (Rept. No. 106-151).

S. 406. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to make permanent the demonstration program that allows for direct billing of medicare, medicaid, and other third party payors, and to expand the eligibility under such program to other tribes and tribal organizations (Rept. No. 106-152).

By Mr. BOND, from the Committee on Small Business, with amendments:

S. 1156. A bill to amend provisions of law enacted by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 to ensure full analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules proposed by certain agencies, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-153).

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. COVERDELL (for himself and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 1566. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S. 1567. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Street in Albany, Georgia, as the "C.B. King United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 1568. A bill imposing an immediate suspension of assistance to the Government of Indonesia until the results of the August 30, 1999, vote in East Timor have implemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1569. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Taunton River in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 1570. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition

Act of 1966 to promote identification of children eligible for benefits under, and enrollment of children in, the medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. COVERDELL):

S.J. Res. 33. A joint resolution deplored the actions of President Clinton regarding granting clemency to FALN terrorists; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. Res. 179. A resolution designating October 15, 1999, as "National Mammography Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. Con. Res. 55. A concurrent resolution establishing objectives for the next round of multilateral trade negotiations; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 1566. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

THE ST. SIMONS LIGHTHOUSE PRESERVATION ACT

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that guarantees the future of a great historic treasure in my state. For nearly 200 years, the lighthouse at St. Simons Island, Georgia, stood as a sentinel at the head of St. Simons Sound and guided ships safely through dangerous waters and into the port of nearby Brunswick. Although it is no longer used for this purpose, the lighthouse remains an integral part of the St. Simons Island community and is part of the rich heritage of this region. Unfortunately, events could soon take place which could do irrevocable harm to this site.

In 1961, the United States Postal Service (USPS) leased part of the lighthouse property and built a small post office for the community, which is no longer used by the USPS. The lease was signed between the USPS and a private citizen, who owned the property at the time. This agreement, which expires in 2011, gives the USPS seven options to purchase the land outright at a significant discount, with the next purchase option being in 2001.

Since the lease was signed, many things have changed. In 1984, the title to the lighthouse property was transferred to the Coastal Georgia Historical Society, an organization dedicated

to preserving the lighthouse and Georgia's coastal heritage. While the CGHS holds the title, the lease with the USPS remains in effect.

It is very easy to see why many in the St. Simons community have grave concerns about the USPS exercising its right-to-buy option. The USPS has expressed its intent to exercise this option and immediately sell the land to a commercial developer for a huge profit. Many area residents do not appreciate the idea of placing a highrise hotel or a fast food restaurant next to the historic symbol of their community.

The bill I am introducing today seeks to rectify this situation by preserving the St. Simons Lighthouse without interfering with the profit maximization requirements placed on the USPS. The St. Simons Lighthouse Preservation Act states that the General Services Administration will locate a sufficient federal property of equal value to the leased property at St. Simons and deed it to the USPS. In exchange, the USPS will terminate its lease.

Passage of the St. Simons Lighthouse Preservation Act will ensure that future generations will be able to enjoy the Lighthouse and its environs. I encourage my colleagues to work with me to ensure quick passage of this important legislation.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 1568. A bill imposing an immediate suspension of assistance to the Government of Indonesia until the results of the August 30, 1999, vote in East Timor have implemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today, along with a number of my colleagues, to introduce a bill in response to the ongoing violence in East Timor.

I am outraged at what is going on in East Timor today. The Indonesian government clearly has not lived up to its commitment to maintain security following the recent referendum. In fact it is openly supporting the militia violence against the majority of East Timorese, who have made clear their desire for an independent East Timor. If the Indonesian government cannot, or will not, maintain peace, I believe an international peacekeeping mission is the best option. The United States and the rest of the international community must exercise any and all leverage it has with the Indonesians to allow for this contingency. In addition, the United States provides a great deal of economic and military assistance to Indonesia. If the Indonesian government does not take steps to stop the violence occurring in East Timor, we should suspend these benefits.

For that reason, I am today introducing a bill which cuts off all military

and most economic assistance to the government of Indonesia until the President determines and certifies to the Congress that a safe and secure environment exists in East Timor which will allow the East Timorese who have fled the militia-led violence to return to their homes, allow the United Nations Assistance Mission to East Timor, UNAMET, to resume its mandate, and allow the results of the August 30, 1999, referendum on East Timor's political status to be fully implemented.

At long last, on August 30, the people of East Timor went to the polls to express their will about the future of their homeland, choosing between a future as an autonomous part of Indonesia, or as an independent nation. The approximately 99 percent voter turnout in the face of intimidation from the pro-Jakarta militias is a credit to the dedication and courage of the East Timorese people to determine once and for all their own political status.

Ironically, the day of the ballot was relatively free of violence. But that was the calm before the storm. After the polls closed, the militias began a rampage throughout the territory that continues today. At least for UNAMET workers have been killed and at least six other are missing. Thousands of East Timorese have fled their homes, which are being looted and burned at will by the militias.

According to some estimates, in the past week alone, several hundred people have been killed, and more than 30,000 have been forced to flee their homes. Television news reports have shown desperate East Timorese citizens scaling the razor-sharp barbed wire fence surrounding the UNAMET mission in order to escape the automatic weapons of the advancing militias. There have been reports of beheadings. Nobel Laureate Bishop Carlos Belo and about six thousand East Timorese who sought refuge in his home in Dili were forced to flee when his home was burned to the ground. Bishop Belo, who has endured years of intimidation and countless threats on his life, has since fled to Australia. The United Nations is evacuating many of its workers and international observers.

The result of the ballot, which was announced on September 4, was overwhelming—78.5 percent of East Timorese voted for independence. This crushing defeat for the pro-Jakarta militias and their supporters sparked even more violence.

Unfortunately, this is just the latest in a wave of violence that has plagued East Timor for almost a quarter of a century. At this point, I would like to recount some of East Timor's history—the events that have brought the people of that territory to the horrific violence that is being unleashed upon them as I speak these words.

The East Timorese people have a long history of foreign domination. The Portuguese ruled there for four cen-

turies. In 1975, less than a year after the Portuguese colonial rulers left East Timor, the Indonesian army occupied East Timor, and it remains there today. For 24 years, the people of East Timor have been subjugated by the Indonesian government and harassed by the Indonesian military.

The November 1991 massacre of non-violent demonstrators in the East Timorese capital of Dili is but one example of Indonesia's repressive occupation of East Timor. Despite the harsh rule of the Suharto regime—or maybe in spite of it—the people of East Timor held on to their hope for self-determination. This dream is personified by people such as Nobel Peace Prize winners Jose Ramos Horta and Bishop Carlos Belo, who have worked tirelessly, and at great personal risk, for the liberation of the people of East Timor.

Following Suharto's resignation in 1998, it appeared that some positive changes were on the horizon for the people of East Timor. This comes after January 27, 1999, President B.J. Habibie announced that the government of Indonesia was finally willing to learn—and respect—the wishes of the people in that territory. On May 5, 1999, the governments of Indonesia and Portugal signed an agreement to hold a United Nations-supervised "consultation" on the future of East Timor.

Before the ink was even dry on this agreement, proJakarta militia groups—better described as lawless thugs—began a campaign of terror and intimidation against the East Timorese people aimed at quashing the independence movement. And these thugs operated freely while the Indonesian military looked the other way, and in some cases, helped them.

In the weeks leading up to the historic referendum, the militias targeted supporters of East Timorese independence, and members of the UNAMET who were in the territory preparing for the vote.

And now, the implementation of the results of this ballot, an effort which has already been paid for by the blood of more than 200,000 East Timorese who have been killed since 1975, is being delayed by more violence from criminals who cannot accept the defeat they received at the polls.

Despite his promise to respect the wishes of the East Timorese people, President Habibie has done little to stop the violence. Yesterday, he imposed martial law in East Timor, but this announcement has not ended the militia rampage, and the Indonesian military has done nothing to halt the violence. I am concerned that martial law will only embolden the militias.

The bill which I am introducing today calls on the Indonesian government to foster an environment in which the result of the August 30 referendum can be fully implemented. And if the Indonesian government does not take steps to that end, all U.S. military and most economic assistance to Indonesia will be cut off. Period.

For too long, the Congress has allowed military and economic assistance to be awarded to the government of Indonesia, with few conditions, despite its miserable human rights record and its deplorable treatment of the people of East Timor. It is high time that the Indonesian government learns that the U.S. will not tolerate the violent suppression of the legitimate democratic aspiration of the people of East Timor.

Earlier this week, President Habibie asked the Indonesian people to remain calm in the face of the referendum results. It is past time for him to direct the Indonesian army to stop the militias and to discipline those army personnel who are in collusion with the militias in their rampage through East Timor.

It is imperative that President Habibie and his government understand that the United States Congress will not sit idly by while bands of thugs continue to loot and burn East Timor, kill innocent civilians, and drive people from their homes.

President Habibie said earlier this year that he would respect the wishes of the people of East Timor. His government also promised the World Bank that it would live up to its commitments to the United Nations. It is time he shows that these statements were more than just political rhetoric. He must stop the violence, and he must allow international peacekeepers to enter East Timor without the threat of attack from militias or members of the Indonesian army.

I hope the Senate will act on this important legislation at the earliest possible date. We must not allow the Indonesian government to continue to receive U.S. military and economic assistance so long as it is condoning the terror in East Timor.

So, Mr. President, I send a bill to the desk. Because of the urgency of the situation in East Timor, I ask that it be considered as soon as possible.

Mr. President, I am delighted that the next speaker will be a person who has devoted an incredible energy to this issue; in fact, who recently had the willingness and courage to go to East Timor, Senator REED of Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the legislation introduced by my colleague, Senator FEINGOLD of Wisconsin. I do so because of the gravity of the situation and also because of the fact that just 2 weeks ago I had the opportunity to travel, along with Senator HARKIN of Iowa and Congressman McGovern of Massachusetts, to East Timor.

We visited the town of Dili, the capital. Then we went into the countryside. We saw the bravery and courage of people who are willing, quite literally, to risk their lives to vote to determine their own future. We went to a town called Suai, which was a small village in the western part of East

Timor. There we found 2,000 displaced persons huddled in the shadow of a half built Catholic church being protected from roving bands of militia, basically armed thugs, supported, encouraged, and, at times, directed by the Indonesian military authority. They were there not only for protection but also because they wanted to vote. They knew if they went back into the countryside, they might lose their chance to physically be present to vote.

As I stood before those thousands of poor people who have been denied water and food by the authorities, who literally were being starved away from their right to vote, I told them that the vote is more powerful than the army. They believed that. A few days later, with great courage, they went to the polls, and, in overwhelming numbers, they voted overwhelmingly for independence.

That vote now is being undermined systematically and deliberately by the military authority within Indonesia. Regrettably, we have just learned that the priest, Father Hilario, who was providing sanctuary in Suai, has been reported to have been killed by those violent militia bands.

This is an issue that should trouble every person of conscience throughout the world. It should particularly trouble the United States, because for many years we have maintained a relationship with the Government of Indonesia in an attempt to provide the kind of support that would allow them to evolve into a democratic country that would fulfill its promises.

The Government of Indonesia has pretensions of being a great power, but a great power keeps its word. The Government of Indonesia has not kept its word. It promised the United Nations that it would provide security and protection for the election. It promised it would respect the results of the election. It promised it would protect the lives and the property of the people of East Timor, and it has failed utterly and miserably in doing that.

The military of Indonesia has pretensions of being a professional military force, but a professional military force always follows legitimate orders of its civilian and military commanders. This army is failing miserably in doing that.

There is only one choice. They must either restore order, stability, and safety in East Timor, allow people to live freely and safely, respect the results of the election, or cooperate with the introduction of international peacekeepers.

At the heart of the bill Senator FEINGOLD, myself, and Senator LEAHY are introducing is a very clear message to the government and the military of Indonesia: Unless you restore order immediately or allow international peacekeepers to enter East Timor, we will cut off all multilateral assistance. We will cut off all bilateral assistance. We will cut off all military cooperation. Essentially, the future relation-

ship of Indonesia with the world community depends fundamentally on whether or not they will respect their own agreement to provide safety and security for the people of East Timor and respect the results of this election.

I hope they do. If there is cooperation, if a United Nations peacekeeping force can enter that country, it is fortunate that our allies, the Australians and other countries, are ready, willing, and able at this moment to send personnel forward in this peacekeeping force. We should be able to assist this force with some of the unique capacities and capabilities we have: intelligence capabilities, satellite observation, air lifts, sea lift. I don't think it is necessary to commit our forces on the ground, but we should be part of this effort to secure the peace and stability and reaffirm the validity of this election.

While we were in East Timor, we had occasion to visit with Bishop Belo, the Nobel prize winner. We had supper with him, very humble fare from a very humble and saintly person. His house has already been destroyed by roving mobs. East Timorese who took sanctuary there have been scattered and slaughtered. Mercifully, Bishop Belo has been able to escape to Australia.

These scenes of carnage and mayhem and madness are convulsing East Timor. It is the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to stop the violence or to allow international forces to enter at the soonest possible time to stop this violence. As I indicated initially, this referendum was not foisted upon the Government of Indonesia. It was agreed to by the Government of Indonesia. They made solemn pledges to the United Nations to respect the results of the vote, to conduct the vote fairly without intimidation. Now they must live up to their word or allow the United Nations and the world community to see that this vote is respected.

A final image I have of our time in East Timor is going to a polling place. This was days before the election. We were talking to these very brave international volunteers from many nations who have risked their lives, literally, to be in these small towns to take the registration. There was a young man who had come to make sure his name was on the rolls so he could vote. We spoke with him. We asked him if he was afraid.

He said: Yes, very much so, but I will vote. My friends will vote. We want to determine the future of our country. We want to determine the future of our families and our communities.

They did that. We have to respect that courage and that faith in democracy and the power of the vote. We have to, internationally and individually as a nation, prove that the vote is more powerful than the army.

I am pleased and proud to join my colleagues in this resolution. I urge its speedy consideration and passage.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to join Senator FEINGOLD on this legislation to prohibit assistance to the Government of Indonesia until that nation permits the peaceful implementation of the results of the August 30 referendum, in which the people of East Timor overwhelmingly voted in favor of independence from Indonesia. This bill sends a clear and strong message to the Government of Indonesia that the United States will hold it responsible for the fate of the East Timorese people.

Tragically, we are now faced with a crisis of alarming proportions as a result of the Indonesian government's failure to disarm the militias and to guarantee the security of the East Timorese people. The militias, together with Indonesian military and security personnel, are committing gross violations of human rights. Hundreds of East Timorese have been killed and tens of thousands have been forced to flee their homes, seeking refuge in West Timor. Hundreds have sought asylum in the UN compound in the East Timorese capital of Dili. Bishop Belo's home was burned and he was forced to seek asylum in Australia. UN personnel have been attacked and two were killed. Journalists have been threatened and forced to leave East Timor. The militias and the Indonesian military and security personnel perpetrating this violence must be stopped.

All of us are deeply concerned over the violence and the likelihood of further bloodshed in the coming days. The Indonesian Government must take responsibility for the actions of its military and security personnel. If the Government of Indonesia cannot or will not stop the violence, it must permit the international community to do so. I strongly support the call for an international peacekeeping force, authorized by the United Nations Security Council, to intervene to restore security in East Timor and to implement the results of the referendum.

By stopping all U.S. assistance to Indonesia, this legislation will encourage the Indonesian government to meet its international commitments and to ensure that its military and security forces abide by international law. The United States and the international community must use their economic leverage to encourage the Indonesian government to stop the violence in East Timor and permit a peaceful transition to independence. As long as this crisis continues, international financial institutions must not permit additional resources to flow to the Indonesian government—resources which could be used by military and security forces to continue the violence. In particular, the International Monetary Fund should not approve the disbursement of the remaining \$2 billion of an already-approved \$12 billion loan.

The Indonesian government must know that these sanctions will remain in effect until it ensures the safety of the East Timorese people, permits the

United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor to implement the transition to independence, and ensures that its armed forces abide by the principles of international law.

The people of East Timor need our help. Despite grave threats, they demonstrated great courage and great faith in the democratic process by going to the polls and voting overwhelmingly in favor of independence. The Government of Indonesia has an obligation to respect that verdict and see that it is implemented peacefully. The international community should do all it can to stop the violence and facilitate the peaceful transition to independence.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1569. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Taunton River in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

TAUNTON RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY

ACT OF 1999

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Taunton River Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 1999. The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to study the Taunton River in Massachusetts for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. The Taunton River is ecologically and historically significant, and this legislation is supported by local officials and residents. Senator KENNEDY is joining this bill as an original cosponsor.●

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 1570. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to promote identification of children eligible for benefits under, and enrollment of children in, the medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

S-CHIP IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Access to Children's Health Insurance Program Act. Joining me in this effort is my colleague from Indiana in the other body, Representative JULIA CARSON.

Congress created the S-CHIP program in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 as a new federal-state partnership to expand health insurance coverage for low-income children not eligible for Medicaid. Under S-CHIP states may cover children in families up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level or, in states with Medicaid income levels for children already at or above 200 percent of poverty, within 50 percent over the state's current Medicaid income eligibility limit. Congress provided over \$4 billion annually to match state expenditures for this program.

Implementation of the S-CHIP program has been slow. States have faced

both normal start-up problems as well as other obstacles to identifying and enrolling eligible children. There are an estimated 11 million children who are uninsured with 7.5 million who could be eligible for the S-CHIP program. Congress envisioned that 5 million children would receive services under S-CHIP. As of July 1999, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation, only 1.3 million children were enrolled on S-CHIP, less than half the projected enrollment in 1999.

The federal child nutrition programs of school lunch, child care feeding and WIC are important sources of information on potentially eligible children as well as a contact point with their parents. Typically these programs collect income information that can be used to identify eligible children, and even enroll children into federal health insurance programs. However there are limits on the disclosure of school lunch data. While state and local health programs and other means-tested nutrition programs may receive this data, Medicaid and S-CHIP may not.

Our bill will expand disclosure, subject to privacy provisions, to the state health agency running Medicaid and S-CHIP. As an added protection, both the State and local education authority must agree to this new disclosure.

The bill will also expand on a demonstration basis the use of WIC administrative funds. With the new authority, WIC clinics will be able to take a more active role in the identification and enrollment of children onto the S-CHIP and Medicaid programs. However, since funding for WIC is discretionary and funds for required program activities are tight, the number of sites will be limited. The General Accounting Office will be required to determine the added cost of the program.

Finally the bill will fund demonstration grants to states. The demonstration projects will integrate nutrition program grantees (schools, child care centers and WIC clinics) and other social service programs with the federal health care programs for low income children. States will form comprehensive informational and enrollment projects to be eligible for the funding.

Mr. President, this bill removes bureaucratic barriers so that more poor children may receive the health care they need. It does this by allowing one government entity to share information it possesses with another government entity responsible for health care. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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. 1570

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 “SCHIP Improvement Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. LIMITED WAIVER OF CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT.

Section 9(b)(2)(C)(iii) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(2)(C)(iii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (II), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subclause (III), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) a person directly connected with the administration of a State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) or a State child health plan under title XXI of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.) for the purpose of identifying children eligible for benefits under, and enrolling children in, any such plan, except that this subclause shall apply with respect to the agency from which the information would be obtained only if the State and the agency so elect.”.

SEC. 3. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(q) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT RELATING TO USE OF WIC FUNDS FOR IDENTIFICATION AND ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN IN CERTAIN HEALTH PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a demonstration project in not more than 40 local agencies in not fewer than 2 States under which costs of nutrition services and administration (as defined in subsection (b)(4)) shall include the costs of identification of children eligible for benefits under, and enrollment of children in—

“(A) a State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.); and

“(B) a State child health plan under title XXI of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.).

“(2) REPORT ON EVALUATION OF COSTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report evaluating the costs associated with implementation of the demonstration project, including an evaluation of the Federal and State costs per child enrolled in a State plan described in paragraph (1).

“(3) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this subsection terminates September 30, 2003.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786)—

(1) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “(4)” and all that follows through “means” and inserting “(4) ‘Costs of nutrition services and administration’ or ‘nutrition services and administration’ means”; and

(2) in subsection (h)(1)(A), by striking “costs incurred by State and local agencies for nutrition services and administration” and inserting “costs of nutrition services and administration incurred by State and local agencies”.

SEC. 3. GRANTS FOR IDENTIFICATION AND ENROLLMENT EFFORTS.

Section 12 of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(p) GRANTS FOR IDENTIFICATION AND ENROLLMENT EFFORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants to States to carry out State plans to involve eligible entities described in paragraph (2) in the identification of children eligible for benefits under, and enrollment of children in—

“(A) a State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.); and

“(B) a State child health plan under title XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.).

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An eligible entity referred to in paragraph (1) is—

“(A) a school or school food authority participating in the school lunch program under this Act;

“(B) an institution participating in the child and adult care food program under section 17;

“(C) a local agency participating in the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786); or

“(D) any other nongovernmental social service provider.

“(3) USE OF FUNDS FOR WIC DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—The authorized uses of grant funds under this subsection shall include carrying out the demonstration project under section 17(q) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(q)).

“(4) FUNDING.—Out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the Secretary to carry out this subsection \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2003. The Secretary shall be entitled to receive the funds and shall accept the funds, without further Act of appropriation.”.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 37

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 37, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the restriction on payment for certain hospital discharges to post-acute care imposed by section 4407 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

S. 121

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 121, a bill to amend certain Federal civil rights statutes to prevent the involuntary application of arbitration to claims that arise from unlawful employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, or disability, and for other purposes.

S. 218

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 218, a bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for equitable duty treatment for certain wool used in making suits.

S. 249

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 249, a bill to provide funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and for other purposes.

S. 285

At the request of Mr. McCAIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), and the Senator

from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 285, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in substantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test.

S. 345

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 345, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to remove the limitation that permits interstate movement of live birds, for the purpose of fighting, to States in which animal fighting is lawful.

S. 391

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB) were added as cosponsors of S. 391, A bill to provide for payments to children’s hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 406

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 406, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to make permanent the demonstration program that allows for direct billing of medicare, medicaid, and other third party payors, and to expand the eligibility under such program to other tribes and tribal organizations.

S. 484

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) were added as cosponsors of S. 484, a bill to provide for the granting of refugee status in the United States to nationals of certain foreign countries in which American Vietnam War POW/MIAs or American Korean War POW/MIAs may be present, if those nationals assist in the return to the United States of those POW/MIAs alive.

S. 486

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 486, a bill to provide for the punishment of methamphetamine laboratory operators, provide additional resources to combat methamphetamine production, trafficking, and abuse in the United States, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD), and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 486, supra.

S. 512

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor