

Family Support services may include help with service coordination; the provision of goods and services such as specialized evaluations and diagnostic services, adaptive equipment, respite care, personal assistance services, homemaker and chore services, behavioral supports, assistive technology services and devices, permanency and future planning, home and vehicle modifications and repairs, equipment and consumable supplies, transportation, specialized nutrition and clothing, counseling and mental health services, family education and training services, communication services, crisis intervention, daycare and child care for a child with a disability, supports and services for integrated and inclusive community activities, parent or family member support groups, peer support, sitter service or companion service, education aids; and financial assistance, which may include cash subsidies, allowances, voucher or reimbursement systems, low-interest loans, or lines of credit.

A statewide system of Family Support Services means a system that is family-centered and family-directed, and that assists and enables families to receive rights and procedural safeguards and to gain access to social, medical, legal, educational, and other supports and services; and that include follow along services that ensure that the changing needs of the child and family are met; the coordination and monitoring of services provided to the family; the provision of information to children with disabilities and their families about the availability of services, and assistance to such children and their families in obtaining appropriate services; and the facilitation and organization of existing social networks and natural sources of support, and community resources and services.

Such a statewide system should also be culturally competent, community-centered, and comprehensive so that it addresses the needs of all families of children with disabilities, including unserved and underserved populations; and addresses such needs without regard to the age, type of disability, race, ethnicity, or gender of such children or the major life activity for which such children need the assistance.

When applying for a grant, States should demonstrate the nature and extent of the involvement of families of children with disabilities and individuals with disabilities in the development of the application, including the involvement of unserved and underserved populations; and in strategies for actively involving families of children with disabilities and individuals with disabilities in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the statewide system of family support for families of children with disabilities. In the application, States should also describe the unmet needs for family support for families of children with disabilities in the State.

When applying for a grant, States should designate a lead entity that will

coordinate activities funded under the grant with activities of other relevant State and local agencies. The lead agency should have the capacity to promote a statewide system of family support for families of children with disabilities throughout the State that is family-centered and family-directed; to promote and implement systems change activities; and to maximize access to public and private funds for family support services for families of children with disabilities. The application should also designate the involvement of other State or local agencies, including local councils, in the preparation of the application and the continuing role of each agency in the statewide system of family support for families of children with disabilities.

We have given States maximum flexibility in selecting activities they will implement in providing family support services for families of children with disabilities. The State may support training and technical assistance activities for family members, service providers, community members, professionals, students, and others to increase family participation, choice, and control in the provision of family support services for families of children with disabilities; to develop or strengthen family-centered and family-directed approaches to services, including service coordination services, service planning services, and respite care services; and to assist families of children with disabilities in accessing natural and community supports and in obtaining benefits and services.

A State may conduct needs assessments, evaluations of data related to the statewide system of family support for families of children with disabilities, or pilot demonstration projects to demonstrate new approaches to the provision of family support services for families of children with disabilities. A State may also support activities to identify and coordinate Federal and State policies, resources, and services, relating to the provision of family support services for families of children with disabilities, including interagency activities and agreements.

In addition, a State may conduct outreach activities to locate families who are eligible for family support services for families of children with disabilities; to solicit input from such families; and to identify groups who are unserved and underserved. Such activities may involve the creation or maintenance of, support of, or provision of, assistance to statewide and community parent organizations, and organizations that provide family support to families of children with disabilities; the dissemination of relevant information; and other education activities.

In closing, I remind my colleagues that the toughest barriers faced by people with disabilities are not architectural, they are attitudinal. They are not in the environment, they are in our hearts and in our minds. When people

with disabilities are integrated throughout our communities, we are given the opportunity to change our attitudes from ones based on stereotypes, fear, and ignorance, to ones based on admiration, acceptance, and affection.

In this way, the Developmental Disabilities Act benefits all of us. Not only are people with disabilities assisted in taking their rightful place in the mainstream of American society. Not only are families that include a child with a disability given access to the supports, resources, and services needed to maintain family unity. But in the process, we all gain from the opportunity to experience people with developmental disabilities as friends, as neighbors, as co-workers, as classmates.

I especially thank Senator JEFFORDS and Senator KENNEDY for their leadership on this issue, and I am glad to join so many of my colleagues from the HELP Committee as a co-sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee substitute be agreed to, the bill be considered read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1809), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

RECOGNIZING AMERICA'S NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 379, S. Con. Res. 30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 30) recognizing the sacrifice and dedication of members of America's nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private volunteer organizations (PVOs) throughout their history and specifically in answer to their courageous response to recent disasters in Central America and Kosovo.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 30) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 30

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes and commends the sacrifice, dedication, and commitment of those serving with, and those who have served with, American nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) and private volunteer organizations (PVO's) that provide humanitarian relief to millions of the world's poor and displaced;

(2) urges all Americans to join in commemorating and honoring those serving in, and those who have served in, America's NGO and PVO community for their sacrifice, dedication and commitment; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to appreciate and reflect upon the commitment and dedication of relief workers, that they often serve in harm's way with threats to their own health and safety, and their organizations who have responded to recent tragedies in Central America and Kosovo with great care, skill, and speed, and to make appropriate steps to recognize and encourage awareness of the contributions that these relief workers and their organizations have made in helping ease human suffering.

EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER FREEDOM OF PRESS AND ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS IN PERU

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 378, S. Res. 209.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 209) expressing concern over interference with freedom of the press and independence of judicial and electoral institutions in Peru.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 209) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 209

Whereas the independence of Peru's legislative and judicial branches has been brought into question by the May 29, 1997, dismissal of 3 Constitutional Tribunal magistrates;

Whereas Peru's National Council of Magistrates and the National Election Board have been manipulated by President Alberto Fujimori and his allies so he can seek a third term in office;

Whereas the Department of State's Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1998, dated February 26, 1999, concludes, with respect to Peru, that "government intelligence agents allegedly orchestrated a campaign of spurious attacks by the tabloid press against a handful of publishers and investigative journalists in the strongly pro-opposition daily La Republica and the other print outlets and electronic media";

Whereas the Department of State's Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1997, dated January 30, 1998, states that Channel 2 television station reporters in

Peru "revealed torture by Army Intelligence Service Officers" and "the systematic wire-tapping of journalists, government officials, and opposition politicians";

Whereas on July 13, 1997, Peruvian immigration authorities revoked the Peruvian citizenship of Baruch Ivcher, the Israeli-born owner of the Channel 2 television station; and

Whereas Baruch Ivcher subsequently lost control of Channel 2 under an interpretation of a law that provides that a foreigner may not own a media organization, causing the Department of State's Report on Human Rights Practices for 1998 to report that "threats and harassment continued against Baruch Ivcher and some of his former journalists and administrative staff . . . In September Ivcher and several of his staff involved in his other nonmedia businesses were charged with customs fraud. The Courts sentenced Ivcher in absentia to 12 years imprisonment and his secretary to 3 years in prison. Other persons from his former television station, who resigned in protest in 1997 when the station was taken away, also have had various charges leveled against them and complain of telephone threats and surveillance by persons in unmarked cars": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ANTI-DEMOCRATIC MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the erosion of the independence of judicial and electoral branches of the Government of Peru and the blatant intimidation of journalists in Peru are matters of serious concern to the United States;

(2) efforts by any person or political movement in Peru to undermine that country's constitutional order for personal or political gain are inconsistent with the standard of representative democracy in the Western Hemisphere;

(3) the Government of the United States supports the effort of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to report on the pattern of threats to democracy, freedom of the press, and judicial independence by the Government of Peru; and

(4) systematic abuse of the rule of law and threats to democracy in Peru could undermine the confidence of foreign investors in, as well as the creditworthiness of, Peru.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State with the request that the Secretary further transmit such copy to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD NATO AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 377, S. Res. 208.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 208) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United States policy toward the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Union, in light of the Alliance's April 1999 Washington Summit and the European Union's June 1999 Cologne Summit.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 2776

(Purpose: To make technical amendments)
Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], for Mr. LEVIN, proposes an amendment numbered 2776.

The amendment is as follows:

In section 1(b), strike paragraph (1) and insert the following:

(1) on matters of trans-Atlantic concern, the European Union should make clear that it would undertake an autonomous mission through the European Security and Defense Identity only after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had declined to undertake that mission;

In section 1(b)(5), strike "must" and insert "should".

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I wish to explain my amendment to S. Res. 208 expressing the sense of the Senate on United States policy toward NATO and the European Union and my own personal view regarding the desirability of our European Allies conducting operations in their own backyard.

My amendment makes three important changes to the language of the resolution as reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee.

First of all, the amendment substitutes "the" for "its" before "European Security and Defense Identity" to make the point that the European Security and Defense Identity, or ESDI, is being developed within, not outside, the NATO Alliance. This simple fact is enshrined in a number of North Atlantic Council communiqués and declarations, starting with the Declaration of Heads of State and Government issued at the Council meeting in Brussels on June 11, 1994. This is important because the development of the ESDI within the Alliance means that, as the 1994 Brussels Declaration stated, "NATO will remain the essential forum for consultation among its members and the venue for agreement on policies bearing on security and defense commitments of Allies under the Washington Treaty."

Next, my amendment deletes the references to NATO being "offered the opportunity to undertake the mission" and then that NATO "referred it to the European Union for action." The first point here is that on one has to offer a mission to NATO; the North Atlantic Council is in permanent session so that it can continuously review events that could impact on stability in the Euro-Atlantic area and can react to them, if necessary. Consequently, it doesn't have to be offered an opportunity to undertake a mission; it has that responsibility and the means to effect it on a continuing basis. The next point is that NATO doesn't refer a mission to the European Union; the EU will undoubtedly have been following such an