

established pursuant to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization.

“(3) SIGNATORIES.—The term ‘signatories’—
“(A) in the case of INTELSAT, or INTELSAT successors or separated entities, means a Party, or the telecommunications entity designated by a Party, that has signed the Operating Agreement and for which such Agreement has entered into force or to which such Agreement has been provisionally applied; and
“(B) in the case of Inmarsat, or Inmarsat successors or separated entities, means either a Party to, or an entity that has been designated by a Party to sign, the Operating Agreement.
“(4) PARTY.—The term ‘Party’—
“(A) in the case of INTELSAT, means a nation for which the INTELSAT agreement has entered into force or been provisionally applied; and
“(B) in the case of Inmarsat, means a nation for which the Inmarsat convention has entered into force.

“(5) COMMISSION.—The term ‘Commission’ means the Federal Communications Commission.
“(6) INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION.—The term ‘International Telecommunication Union’ means the intergovernmental organization that is a specialized agency of the United Nations in which member countries cooperate for the development of telecommunications, including adoption of international regulations governing terrestrial and space uses of the frequency spectrum as well as use of the geostationary satellite orbit.

“(7) SUCCESSOR ENTITY.—The term ‘successor entity’—
“(A) means any privatized entity created from the privatization of INTELSAT or Inmarsat or from the assets of INTELSAT or Inmarsat; but
“(B) does not include any entity that is a separated entity.

“(8) SEPARATED ENTITY.—The term ‘separated entity’ means a privatized entity to whom a portion of the assets owned by INTELSAT or Inmarsat are transferred prior to full privatization of INTELSAT or Inmarsat, including in particular the entity whose structure was under discussion by INTELSAT as of March 25, 1998, but excluding ICO.

“(9) ORBITAL LOCATION.—The term ‘orbital location’ means the location for placement of a satellite on the geostationary orbital arc as defined in the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations.
“(10) SPACE SEGMENT.—The term ‘space segment’ means the satellites, and the tracking, telemetry, command, control, monitoring and related facilities and equipment used to support the operation of satellites owned or leased by INTELSAT, Inmarsat, or a separated entity or successor entity.
“(11) NON-CORE SERVICES.—The term ‘non-core services’ means, with respect to INTELSAT provision, services other than public-switched network voice telephony and occasional-use television, and with respect to Inmarsat provision, services other than global maritime distress and safety services or other existing maritime or aeronautical services for which there are not alternative providers.

“(12) ADDITIONAL SERVICES.—The term ‘additional services’ means Internet services, high-speed data, interactive services, non-maritime or non-aeronautical mobile services, Direct to Home (DTH) or Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) video services, or Ka-band services.
“(13) INTELSAT AGREEMENT.—The term ‘INTELSAT Agreement’ means the Agreement Relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (‘INTELSAT’), including all its annexes (TIAS 7532, 23 UST 3813).
“(14) HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—The term ‘Headquarters Agreement’ means the International Telecommunication Satellite Organization Headquarters Agreement (November 24, 1976) (TIAS 8542, 28 UST 2248).
“(15) OPERATING AGREEMENT.—The term ‘Operating Agreement’ means—

“(A) in the case of INTELSAT, the agreement, including its annex but excluding all titles of articles, opened for signature at Washington on August 20, 1971, by Governments or telecommunications entities designated by Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement; and
“(B) in the case of Inmarsat, the Operating Agreement on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, including its annexes.

“(16) INMARSAT CONVENTION.—The term ‘Inmarsat Convention’ means the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (Inmarsat) (TIAS 9605, 31 UST 1).
“(17) NATIONAL CORPORATION.—The term ‘national corporation’ means a corporation the ownership of which is held through publicly traded securities, and that is incorporated under, and subject to, the laws of a national, state, or territorial government.

“(18) COMSAT.—The term ‘COMSAT’ means the corporation established pursuant to title III of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 731 et seq.)
“(19) ICO.—The term ‘ICO’ means the company known, as of the date of the enactment of this title, as ICO Global Communications, Inc.
“(20) REPLACEMENT SATELLITE.—The term ‘replacement satellite’ means a satellite that replaces a satellite that fails prior to the end of the duration of contracts for services provided over such satellite and that takes the place of a satellite designated for the provision of public-switched network and occasional-use television services under contracts executed prior to March 25, 1998 (but not including K-TV or similar satellites). A satellite is only considered a replacement satellite to the extent such contracts are equal to or less than the design life of the satellite.

“(21) GLOBAL MARITIME DISTRESS AND SAFETY SERVICES OR GMDSS.—The term ‘global maritime distress and safety services’ or ‘GMDSS’ means the automated ship-to-shore distress alerting system which uses satellite and advanced terrestrial systems for international distress communications and promoting maritime safety in general. The GMDSS permits the worldwide alerting of vessels, coordinated search and rescue operations, and dissemination of maritime safety information.
“(b) COMMON TERMINOLOGY.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), terms used in this title that are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 have the meanings provided in such section.”

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the Satellite Home Viewer Act, which is part of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999. There are approximately half a million direct broadcast satellite households in New York State that have been disadvantaged by the restrictions currently facing satellite service providers. There are countless others who would like the privilege of having satellite service as a multi-channel video program provider.

Earlier this year, direct broadcast satellite customers in many areas of New York State had their local network service shut-off as a result of a court order. This meant that satellite service customers were unable to receive their local news, weather, and major broadcast stations from their local broadcast companies. We now have a bill that will allow direct broadcast satellite companies the ability to provide their local customers with local programming. For small, rural communities, it is imperative that

residents be allowed to receive notice of local events, like school closings, weather reports, cultural happenings, and local business developments. In addition, New York is one of the two states that will benefit from retroactive local programming via satellites.

For residents of New York rural counties like Allegheny, Chenango, Clinton, Niagara, Ulster, and many others, that rely on distant broadcast network programming because they are typically unable to receive over-the-air broadcast signals, this bill allows them to continue to receive far-away television networks.

While I am pleased that we were able to pass the Satellite Home Viewer Act before it expired on December 31, 1999, I hope we will continue to further its progress. The federal loan provision that was included during conference, and regrettably taken out of the Senate conference report, must be revisited. It is my understanding that the Senate Banking committee plans on holding hearings next year to ensure that multi-channel service providers are encouraged to extend satellite service to rural and underserved communities. I look forward to working with my colleagues on that committee to make sure my constituents in Western and Northern New York have the same viewing options as those in downstate New York.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House, and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. INOUE conferees on the part of the Senate.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1999

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 370, S. 1515.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1515) to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment; as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in *italics*.)

S. 1515

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 “Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) recognized the responsibility of the Federal Government to compensate individuals who were harmed by the mining of radioactive materials or fallout from nuclear arms testing;

(2) a congressional oversight hearing conducted by the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate demonstrated that since enactment of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note), regulatory burdens have made it too difficult for some deserving individuals to be fairly and efficiently compensated;

(3) reports of the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health testify to the need to extend eligibility to States in which the Federal Government sponsored uranium mining and milling from 1941 through 1971;

(4) scientific data resulting from the enactment of the Radiation Exposed Veterans Compensation Act of 1988 (38 U.S.C. 101 note), and obtained from the Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiations, and the President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments provide medical validation for the extension of compensable radiogenic pathologies;

(5) above-ground uranium miners, millers and individuals who transported ore should be fairly compensated, in a manner similar to that provided for underground uranium miners, in cases in which those individuals suffered disease or resultant death, associated with radiation exposure, due to the failure of the Federal Government to warn and otherwise help protect citizens from the health hazards addressed by the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 2210 note); and

(6) it should be the responsibility of the Federal Government in partnership with State and local governments and appropriate healthcare organizations, to initiate and support programs designed for the early detection, prevention and education on radiogenic diseases in approved States to aid the thousands of individuals adversely affected by the mining of uranium and the testing of nuclear weapons for the Nation's weapons arsenal.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT.

(a) CLAIMS RELATING TO ATMOSPHERIC NUCLEAR TESTING.—Section 4(a)(1) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) CLAIMS RELATING TO LEUKEMIA.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual described in this subparagraph shall receive an amount specified in subparagraph (B) if the conditions described in subparagraph (C) are met. An individual referred to in the preceding sentence is an individual who—

“(i) was physically present in an affected area for a period of at least 1 year during the period beginning on January 21, 1951, and ending on October 31, 1958;

“(ii) was physically present in the affected area for the period beginning on June 30, 1962, and ending on July 31, 1962; or

“(iii) participated onsite in a test involving the atmospheric detonation of a nuclear device; and

“(ii) submits written documentation that such individual developed leukemia—

“(I) after the applicable period of physical presence described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i) or onsite participation described in clause (i)(III) (as the case may be); and

“(II) more than 2 years after first exposure to fallout.

“(B) AMOUNTS.—If the conditions described in subparagraph (C) are met, an individual—

“(i) who is described in subclause (I) or (II) of subparagraph (A)(i) shall receive \$50,000; or

“(ii) who is described in subclause (III) of subparagraph (A)(i) shall receive \$75,000.

“(C) CONDITIONS.—The conditions described in this subparagraph are as follows:

“(i) Initial exposure occurred prior to age 21.

“(ii) The claim for a payment under subparagraph (B) is filed with the Attorney General by or on behalf of the individual.

“(iii) The Attorney General determines, in accordance with section 6, that the claim meets the requirements of this Act.”

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 4(b) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by inserting “Wayne, San Juan,” after “Millard,”; and

(B) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) in the State of Arizona, the counties of Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, Apache, and Gila; and”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “the onset of the disease was between 2 and 30 years of first exposure,” and inserting “the onset of the disease was at least 2 years after first exposure, lung cancer (other than in situ lung cancer that is discovered during or after a post-mortem exam),”;

(B) by striking “(provided initial exposure occurred by the age of 20)” after “thyroid”;

(C) by inserting “male or” before “female breast”;

(D) by striking “(provided initial exposure occurred prior to age 40)” after “female breast”;

(E) by striking “(provided low alcohol consumption and not a heavy smoker)” after “esophagus”;

(F) by striking “(provided initial exposure occurred before age 30)” after “stomach”;

(G) by striking “(provided not a heavy smoker)” after “pharynx”;

(H) by striking “(provided not a heavy smoker and low coffee consumption)” after “pancreas”; and

(I) by inserting “salivary gland, urinary bladder, brain, colon, ovary,” after “gall bladder.”

(c) CLAIMS RELATING TO URANIUM MINING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5(a) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) ELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An individual shall receive \$100,000 for a claim made under this Act if—

“(A) that individual—

“(i) was employed in a uranium mine or uranium mill (including any individual who was employed in the transport of uranium ore or vanadium-uranium ore from such mine or mill) located in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, South Dakota, Washington, Utah, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas at any time during the period beginning on January 1, 1942, and ending on December 31, 1971; and

“(ii) was a miner exposed to 40 or more working level months of radiation and submits written medical documentation that the individual, after that exposure, developed lung cancer or a nonmalignant respiratory disease; or

“(II) was a miller or ore transporter who worked for at least 1 year during the period described under clause (i) and submits written medical documentation that the individual, after that exposure, developed lung cancer or a nonmalignant respiratory disease or renal cancers and other chronic renal disease including nephritis and kidney tubal tissue injury;

“(B) the claim for that payment is filed with the Attorney General by or on behalf of that individual; and

“(C) the Attorney General determines, in accordance with section 6, that the claim meets the requirements of this Act.

“(2) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL STATES.—Paragraph (1)(A)(i) shall apply to a State, in addition to the States named under such clause, if—

“(A) an Atomic Energy Commission uranium mine was operated in such State at any time during the period beginning on January 1, 1942, and ending on December 31, 1971;

“(B) the State submits an application to the Department of Justice to include such State; and

“(C) the Attorney General makes a determination to include such State.

“(3) PAYMENT REQUIREMENT.—Each payment under this section may be made only in accordance with section 6.”

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Section 5(b) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “and” before “corpulmonale”;

(ii) by striking “; and if the claimant,” and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting “, silicosis, and pneumoconiosis”; and

(iii) by striking “and” at the end of the paragraph;

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) the term ‘written medical documentation’ for purposes of proving a nonmalignant respiratory disease or lung cancer means, in any case in which the claimant is living—

“(A)(i) an arterial blood gas study; or

“(ii) a written diagnosis by a physician meeting the requirements of subsection (c)(1); and

“(B)(i) a chest x-ray administered in accordance with standard techniques and the interpretive reports of a maximum of 2 National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety certified ‘B’ readers classifying the existence of the nonmalignant respiratory disease of category 1/0 or higher according to a 1989 report of the International Labor Office (known as the ‘ILO’), or subsequent revisions;

“(ii) high resolution computed tomography scans (commonly known as ‘HRCT scans’) (including computer assisted tomography scans (commonly known as ‘CAT scans’), magnetic resonance imaging scans (commonly known as ‘MRI scans’), and positron emission tomography scans (commonly known as ‘PET scans’)) and interpretive reports of such scans;

“(iii) pathology reports of tissue biopsies; or

“(iv) pulmonary function tests indicating restrictive lung function, as defined by the American Thoracic Society;

“(6) the term ‘lung cancer’—

“(A) means any physiological condition of the lung, trachea, or bronchus that is recognized as lung cancer by the National Cancer Institute; and

“(B) includes in situ lung cancers;

“(7) the term ‘uranium mine’ means any underground excavation, including ‘dog holes’, as well as open pit, strip, rim, surface, or other aboveground mines, where uranium ore or vanadium-uranium ore was mined or otherwise extracted; and

“(8) the term ‘uranium mill’ includes milling operations involving the processing of uranium ore or vanadium-uranium ore, including both carbonate and acid leach plants.”

(3) WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION.—Section 5 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act

(42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION.—

“(1) DIAGNOSIS ALTERNATIVE TO ARTERIAL BLOOD GAS STUDY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this Act, the written diagnosis and the accompanying interpretive reports described in subsection (b)(5)(A) shall—

“(i) be considered to be conclusive; and

“(ii) be subject to a fair and random audit procedure established by the Attorney General.

“(B) CERTAIN WRITTEN DIAGNOSES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this Act, a written diagnosis made by a physician described under clause (ii) of a nonmalignant pulmonary disease or lung cancer of a claimant that is accompanied by written documentation shall be considered to be conclusive evidence of that disease.

“(ii) DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICIANS.—A physician referred to under clause (i) is a physician who—

“(I) is employed by the Indian Health Service or the Department of Veterans Affairs; or

“(II) is a board certified physician; and

“(III) has a documented ongoing physician patient relationship with the claimant.

“(2) CHEST X-RAYS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this Act, a chest x-ray and the accompanying interpretive reports described in subsection (b)(5)(B) shall—

“(i) be considered to be conclusive; and

“(ii) be subject to a fair and random audit procedure established by the Attorney General.

“(B) CERTAIN WRITTEN DIAGNOSES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this Act, a written diagnosis made by a physician described in clause (ii) of a nonmalignant pulmonary disease or lung cancer of a claimant that is accompanied by written documentation that meets the definition of that term under subsection (b)(5) shall be considered to be conclusive evidence of that disease.

“(ii) DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICIANS.—A physician referred to under clause (i) is a physician who—

“(I) is employed by—

“(aa) the Indian Health Service; or

“(bb) the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

“(II) has a documented ongoing physician patient relationship with the claimant.”.

(d) DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—

(1) FILING PROCEDURES.—Section 6(a) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by adding at the end the following: “In establishing procedures under this subsection, the Attorney General shall take into account and make allowances for the law, tradition, and customs of Indian tribes (as that term is defined in section 5(b)) and members of Indian tribes, to the maximum extent practicable.”.

(2) DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, GENERALLY.—Section 6(b)(1) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by adding at the end the following: “All reasonable doubt with regard to whether a claim meets the requirements of this Act shall be resolved in favor of the claimant.”.

(3) OFFSET FOR CERTAIN PAYMENTS.—Section 6(c)(2)(B) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by inserting “(other than a claim for workers’ compensation)” after “claim”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “Federal Government” and inserting “Department of Veterans Affairs”.

(4) APPLICATION OF NATIVE AMERICAN LAW TO CLAIMS.—Section 6(c)(4) of the Radiation

Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(D) APPLICATION OF NATIVE AMERICAN LAW.—In determining those individuals eligible to receive compensation by virtue of marriage, relationship, or survivorship, such determination shall take into consideration and give effect to established law, tradition, and custom of the particular affected Indian tribe.”.

(5) ACTION ON CLAIMS.—Section 6(d) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended—

(A) by inserting “(1) IN GENERAL.—” before “The Attorney General.”;

(B) by inserting at the end the following:

“For purposes of determining when the 12-month period ends, a claim under this Act shall be deemed filed as of the date of its receipt by the Attorney General. In the event of the denial of a claim, the claimant shall be permitted a reasonable period in which to seek administrative review of the denial by the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall make a final determination with respect to any administrative review within 90 days after the receipt of the claimant’s request for such review. In the event the Attorney General fails to render a determination within 12 months after the date of the receipt of such request, the claim shall be deemed awarded as a matter of law and paid.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The Attorney General may request from any claimant under this Act, or from any individual or entity on behalf of any such claimant, any reasonable additional information or documentation necessary to complete the determination on the claim in accordance with the procedures established under subsection (a).

“(3) TREATMENT OF PERIOD ASSOCIATED WITH REQUEST.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The period described in subparagraph (B) shall not apply to the 12-month limitation under paragraph (1).

“(B) PERIOD.—The period described in this subparagraph is the period—

“(i) beginning on the date on which the Attorney General makes a request for additional information or documentation under paragraph (2); and

“(ii) ending on the date on which the claimant or individual or entity acting on behalf of that claimant submits that information or documentation or informs the Attorney General that it is not possible to provide that information or that the claimant or individual or entity will not provide that information.

“(4) PAYMENT WITHIN 6 WEEKS.—The Attorney General shall ensure that an approved claim is paid not later than 6 weeks after the date on which such claim is approved.

“(5) NATIVE AMERICAN CONSIDERATIONS.—Any procedures under this subsection shall take into consideration and incorporate, to the fullest extent feasible, Native American law, tradition, and custom with respect to the submission and processing of claims by Native Americans.”.

(e) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(i) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 1999, the Attorney General shall issue revised regulations to carry out this Act.”.

(2) AFFIDAVITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that the procedures established by the Attorney General under section 6 of the

Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) provide that, in addition to any other material that may be used to substantiate employment history for purposes of determining working level months, an individual filing a claim under those procedures may make such a substantiation by means of an affidavit described in subparagraph (B).

(B) AFFIDAVITS.—An affidavit referred to under subparagraph (A) is an affidavit—

(i) that meets such requirements as the Attorney General may establish; and

(ii) is made by a person other than the individual filing the claim that attests to the employment history of the claimant.

(f) LIMITATIONS ON CLAIMS.—Section 8 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “A claim”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) RESUBMITTAL OF CLAIMS.—After the date of enactment of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 1999, any claimant who has been denied compensation under this Act may resubmit a claim for consideration by the Attorney General in accordance with this Act not more than 3 times. Any resubmittal made before the date of enactment of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 1999 shall not be applied to the limitation under the preceding sentence.”.

(g) EXTENSION OF CLAIMS AND FUND.—

(1) EXTENSION OF CLAIMS.—Section 8 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by striking “20 years after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “22 years after the date of enactment of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 1999”.

(2) EXTENSION OF FUND.—Section 3(d) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended in the first sentence by striking “date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “date of enactment of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 1999”.

(h) ATTORNEY FEES LIMITATIONS.—Section 9 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended in the first sentence by striking “10 per centum” and inserting “2 percent”.

(i) GAO REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 18 months thereafter, the General Accounting Office shall submit a report to Congress containing a detailed accounting of the administration of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) by the Department of Justice.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under this subsection shall include an analysis of—

(A) claims, awards, and administrative costs under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note); and

(B) the budget of the Department of Justice relating to such Act.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM OF GRANTS TO STATES FOR EDUCATION, PREVENTION, AND EARLY DETECTION OF RADIOGENIC CANCERS AND DISEASES.

Subpart I of part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 417C. GRANTS FOR EDUCATION, PREVENTION, AND EARLY DETECTION OF RADIOGENIC CANCERS AND DISEASES.

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section the term ‘entity’ means any—

“(1) National Cancer Institute-designated cancer center;

“(2) Department of Veterans Affairs hospital or medical center;

“(3) Federally Qualified Health Center, community health center, or hospital;

“(4) agency of any State or local government, including any State department of health; or

“(5) nonprofit organization.

“(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Director of the Indian Health Service, may make competitive grants to any entity for the purpose of carrying out programs to—

“(1) screen individuals described under section 4(a)(1)(A)(i) or 5(a)(1)(A) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) for cancer as a preventative health measure;

“(2) provide appropriate referrals for medical treatment of individuals screened under paragraph (1) and to ensure, to the extent practicable, the provision of appropriate follow-up services;

“(3) develop and disseminate public information and education programs for the detection, prevention, and treatment of radiogenic cancers and diseases; and

“(4) facilitate putative applicants in the documentation of claims as described in section 5(a) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note).

“(c) INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.—The programs under subsection (a) shall include programs provided through the Indian Health Service or through tribal contracts, compacts, grants, or cooperative agreements with the Indian Health Service and which are determined appropriate to raising the health status of Indians.

“(d) GRANT AND CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—Entities receiving a grant under subsection (b) may expend the grant to carry out the purpose described in such subsection.

“(e) HEALTH COVERAGE UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any coverage obligation of a governmental or private health plan or program relating to an individual referred to under subsection (b)(1).

“(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Beginning on October 1 of the year following the date on which amounts are first appropriated to carry out this section and annually on each October 1 thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives. Each report shall summarize the expenditures and programs funded under this section as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this section \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2009.”

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent the committee substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related 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. 1515), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

FOR THE RELIEF OF KERANTHA POOLE-CHRISTIAN

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 384, S. 302.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 302) for the relief of Kerantha Poole-Christian.

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

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 302) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 302

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

SECTION 1. CLASSIFICATION AS A CHILD UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kerantha Poole-Christian shall be classified as a child within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(E) of such Act, upon approval of a petition filed on her behalf by Clifton or Linette Christian, citizens of the United States, pursuant to section 204 of such Act.

(b) LIMITATION.—No natural parent, brother, or sister, if any, of Kerantha Poole-Christian shall, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

RELIEF OF REGINE BEATIE EDWARDS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 385, S. 1019.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1019) for the relief of Regine Beatie Edwards.

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

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1019) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1019

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

SECTION 1. CLASSIFICATIONS AS A CHILD UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Regine Beatie Edwards shall be classified as a child within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(E) of such Act, upon approval of a

petition filed on her behalf by Stan Edwards, a citizen of the United States, pursuant to section 204 of such Act.

(b) LIMITATION.—No natural parent, brother, or sister, if any, of Regine Beatie Edwards shall, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

RELIEF OF SERGIO LOZANO, FAURICIO LOZANO AND ANA LOZANO

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 383, S. 276.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 276) for relief of Sergio Lozano, Fauricio Lozano, and Ana Lozano.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR SERGIO LOZANO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Sergio Lozano shall be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of such Act or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—If Sergio Lozano enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (c), he shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully and shall, if otherwise eligible, be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the application for issuance of an immigrant visa or the application for adjustment of status are filed with appropriate fees within 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBER.—Upon the granting of an immigrant visa or permanent residence to Sergio Lozano, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by one, during the current or next following fiscal year, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or, if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 202(e) of such Act.

Amend the title to read as follows: “For the relief of Sergio Lozano”.

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent the committee substitute be agreed to, the bill be read the third time and passed, the amendment to the title be agreed to, the motion reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related 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.