

Whereas, the possibility of elimination of these products will result in fewer pest control options for the United States and Georgia and significant disruption of successful integrated pest management programs which would in turn be devastating to the economy of our state and jeopardize the very livelihood of many of our agricultural producers; and

Whereas, the absence of reliable information is expected to result in fewer pest control options for urban and suburban uses, with potential losses of personal property, damage to valuable recreational areas and managed green space, and increased human health concerns. Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate,* That the members of this body urge Congress to direct the EPA to immediately initiate appropriate public administrative guidance or rule-making to ensure that the policies, standards, and procedures it intends to apply in reassessing existing pesticide tolerances are subject to thorough public notice and comment prior to final tolerance determinations being made by the agency; and be it further

*Resolved,* That Congress should direct the EPA to use sound science and real-world data from the data call-in process in establishing realistic models for evaluating risks; and be it further

*Resolved,* That Congress should direct the EPA to implement the FQPA in a manner that will not disrupt agricultural production nor negatively impact the availability, diversity, and affordability of food, threaten public health, nor diminish the quality of valuable recreational areas and managed green spaces; and be it further

*Resolved,* That Congress should immediately conduct oversight hearings to ensure that actions by EPA are consistent with FQPA provisions and congressional intent; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to transmit appropriate copies of this resolution to the Georgia congressional delegation, the EPA Administrator, Vice President Al Gore, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

POM-69. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 407

Whereas, Virginia ranks second in the nation in the amount of municipal waste imported from other states, and the tonnage imported is likely to increase as other states close landfills; and

Whereas, the negative impacts of truck, rail, and barge traffic and litter, odors, and noise associated with waste imports occur not just at the location of final disposal but also along waste transportation routes; and

Whereas, current landfill technology has the potential to fail, leading to long-term cleanup and other associated costs; and

Whereas, the importation of waste runs counter to the repeatedly expressed strong desire of Virginia's citizens for clean air, land, and water and for the preservation of Virginia's unique historic and cultural character, and it is essential to promote and preserve these attributes; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth has demonstrated the ability to attract good jobs and to promote sound economic development without relying on the importation of garbage; and

Whereas, in 1995, 23 state governors wrote to the Commerce Committee of the United States House of Representatives urging passage of legislation allowing states and localities the power to regulate waste entering their jurisdictions; and

Whereas, legislation is pending before the Commerce Committee of the United States House of Representatives that would provide states and localities with the authority to control the importation of waste, a power that is essential to the public health, safety, and welfare of all citizens of Virginia; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring.* That the Congress of the United States be urged to enact legislation giving states and localities the power to control waste imports into their jurisdictions, including the following provisions: (i) a ban on waste imports in the absence of specific approval from the disposal site host community and governor of the host state; (ii) authorization for governors to freeze solid waste imports at 1993 levels; (iii) authorization for states to consider whether a disposal facility is needed locally when deciding whether to grant a permit; and (iv) authorization for states to limit the percentage of a disposal facility's capacity that can be filled with waste from other states; and, be it

*Resolved further,* That the Clerk of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and the members of the Virginia Congressional Delegation in order that they may be apprised of the sense of the Virginia General Assembly in this matter.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted on April 27, 1999:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 886: An original bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2000 and 2001; to provide for enhanced security at United States diplomatic facilities; to provide for certain arms control, nonproliferation, and other national security measures; to provide for the reform of the United Nations; and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-43).

The following reports of committees were submitted on April 28, 1999:

By Mr. GRAMM, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, without amendment:

S. 900: An original bill to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, insurance companies, and other financial service providers, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 901. A bill to provide disadvantaged children with access to dental services; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 902. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit States the option to provide medicaid coverage for low-income individuals infected with HIV; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 903. A bill to facilitate the exchange by law enforcement agencies of DNA identification information relating to violent offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL):

S. 904. A bill to provide that certain costs of private foundations in removing hazardous substances shall be treated as qualifying distributions; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SANTORUM (for himself and Mr. SPECTER):

S. 905. A bill to establish the Lackawanna Valley American Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 906. A bill to establish a grant program to enable States to establish and maintain pilot drug testing and drug treatment programs for welfare recipients engaging in illegal drug use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

own their own homes and businesses, and ultimately to achieve economic self-sufficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAMS (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. KYL):

S. 896. A bill to abolish the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. HAGEL):

S. 897. A bill to provide matching grants for the construction, renovation and repair of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COVERDELL:

S. 898. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide taxpayers with greater notice of any unlawful inspection or disclosure of their return or return information; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 899. A bill to reduce crime and protect the public in the 21st Century by strengthening Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement, combating illegal drugs and preventing drug use, attacking the criminal use of guns, promoting accountability and rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, protecting the rights of victims in the criminal justice system, and improving criminal justice rules and procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAMM:

S. 900. An original bill to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, insurance companies, and other financial service providers, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 901. A bill to provide disadvantaged children with access to dental services; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 902. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit States the option to provide medicaid coverage for low-income individuals infected with HIV; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 903. A bill to facilitate the exchange by law enforcement agencies of DNA identification information relating to violent offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL):

S. 904. A bill to provide that certain costs of private foundations in removing hazardous substances shall be treated as qualifying distributions; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SANTORUM (for himself and Mr. SPECTER):

S. 905. A bill to establish the Lackawanna Valley American Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 906. A bill to establish a grant program to enable States to establish and maintain pilot drug testing and drug treatment programs for welfare recipients engaging in illegal drug use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

S. 907. A bill to protect the right to life of each born and preborn human person in existence at fertilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 908. A bill to establish a comprehensive program to ensure the safety of food products intended for human consumption that are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mr. KERREY):

S. Res. 88. A resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Roman L. Hruska, formerly a Senator from the State of Nebraska; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. McCONNELL:

S. Res. 89. A resolution designating the Henry Clay Desk in the Senate Chamber for assignment to the senior Senator from Kentucky at that Senator's request; considered and agreed to.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CLELAND:

S. 894. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of a program under which long-term care insurance is made available to Federal employees and annuitants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

#### FEDERAL CIVILIAN AND UNIFORMED SERVICES LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE ACT OF 1999

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, in support of the need for an initiative to help address the growing long-term care needs of Americans, I am pleased to introduce the Federal Civilian and Uniformed Services Long-Term Care Insurance Act of 1999 in the Senate.

The Administration proposed a plan to offer long-term health care insurance to federal civilian employees. Under my bill, the administration's proposal is expanded to include federal civilian and uniformed services employees, as well as foreign service employees. This non-subsidized, quality private long-term care insurance option can then be offered at an affordable group rate. It is anticipated that 300,000 Federal employees and 200,000 uniformed services employees would voluntarily participate in such a long-term insurance plan. With such participation, the Federal government could truly serve as the model for employers for long-term care insurance.

The bill would make the following groups eligible for the long-term care insurance: Civilian employees after continuously working for the federal government for 6 months, Foreign Service employees, civilian annuitants upon retirement, members of the Armed Services, retired members of the Armed Services, and designated

relatives, like parents and parents-in-laws.

The bill also offers: (1) portability of this benefit regardless of future federal or military employment as long as the monthly premium is paid on a time, (2) a choice of plans to meet the insurer's needs from up to three insurance carriers, and (3) a choice of cash or service benefits (such as expense-incurred or indemnity method). Costs for this program are anticipated to be no more than \$15 million for OPM administrative expenses.

The price of long-term care is very expensive both in terms of the financial and emotional burden to families. In 1997, Medicare and Medicaid spent \$15.4 billion providing home health care to Americans. In that same year, nursing home care cost American taxpayers approximately \$16.9 billion. What I am proposing is legislating the ability to maintain self-reliance. The Federal Civilian and Uniformed Services Long-Term Care Insurance Act of 1999 is an important step to providing "affordable, high-quality long-term care." I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### S. 894

*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 "Federal Civilian and Uniformed Services Long-Term Care Insurance Act of 1999".

#### SEC. 2. LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE.

Subpart G of part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 89 the following:

#### “Chapter 90—Long-Term Care Insurance

“Sec.

- “9001. Definitions.
- “9002. Eligibility to obtain coverage.
- “9003. Contracting authority.
- “9004. Long-term care benefits.
- “9005. Financing.
- “9006. Regulations.

#### “§ 9001. Definitions

“For purposes of this chapter, the term—  
“(1) ‘activities of daily living’ includes—  
“(A) eating;  
“(B) toileting;  
“(C) transferring;  
“(D) bathing;  
“(E) dressing; and  
“(F) continence;  
“(2) ‘annuitant’ has the meaning such term would have under section 8901(3) if, for purposes of such paragraph, the term ‘employee’ were considered to have the meaning under paragraph (7) of this section;

“(3) ‘appropriate Secretary’ means—

“(A) except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the Secretary of Defense;

“(B) with respect to the United States Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service of the Navy, the Secretary of Transportation;

“(C) with respect to the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Secretary of Commerce;

“(D) with respect to the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

“(E) with respect to members of the Foreign Service, the Secretary of State;

“(4) ‘assisted living facility’ has the meaning given such term under section 232 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715w);

“(5) ‘carrier’ means a voluntary association, corporation, partnership, or other non-governmental organization that is lawfully engaged in providing, paying for, or reimbursing the cost of, qualified long-term care services under group insurance policies or contracts, or similar group arrangements, in consideration of premiums or other periodic charges payable to the carrier;

“(6) ‘eligible individual’ means—

“(A) an employee who has completed 6 months of continuous service as an employee under other than a temporary appointment limited to 6 months or less;

“(B) an annuitant;

“(C) a member of the uniformed services on active duty for a period of more than 30 days or full-time National Guard duty (as defined under section 101(d)(5) of title 10) who satisfies such eligibility requirements as the Office prescribes under section 9006(c);

“(D) a member of the uniformed services entitled to retired or retainer pay (other than under chapter 1223 of title 10) who satisfies such eligibility requirements as the Office prescribes under section 9006(c);

“(E) a member of the Foreign Service who—

“(i) is described under section 103(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3903(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5); and

“(ii) satisfies such eligibility requirements as the Office prescribes under section 9006(c);

“(F) a member of the Foreign Service entitled to an annuity under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System or the Foreign Service Pension System who satisfies such eligibility requirements as the Office prescribes under section 9006(c); or

“(G) a qualified relative of a sponsoring individual;

“(7) ‘employee’ means—

“(A) an employee as defined under section 8901(1) (A) through (H); and

“(B) an individual described under section 2105(e);

“(8) ‘home and community care’ has the meaning given such term under section 1929 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396t(a));

“(9) ‘long-term care benefits plan’ means a group insurance policy or contract, or similar group arrangement, provided by a carrier for the purpose of providing, paying for, or reimbursing expenses for qualified long-term care services;

“(10) ‘nursing home’ has the meaning given such term under section 1908 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396g(e)(1));

“(11) ‘Office’ means the Office of Personnel Management;

“(12) ‘qualified long-term care services’ has the meaning given such term under section 7702B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

“(13) ‘qualified relative’, as used with respect to a sponsoring individual, means—

“(A) the spouse of such sponsoring individual;

“(B) a parent or parent-in-law of such sponsoring individual; and

“(C) any other person bearing a relationship to such sponsoring individual specified by the Office in regulations; and

“(14) ‘sponsoring individual’ refers to an individual described under paragraph (6)(A), (B), (C), or (D).

#### “§ 9002. Eligibility to obtain coverage

“(a) Any eligible individual may obtain long-term care insurance coverage under this chapter for such individual.

“(b)(1) As a condition for obtaining long-term care insurance coverage under this