strategy. In Phillipsburg, New York, the French and American armies first joined together and faced off against the British in New York City. Here, Washington and Rochambeau planned their high risk strategy—abandoning established positions in the north and racing hundreds of miles south to surprise and trap an unsuspecting British army. In Chatham, New Jersey, the French made a show of storing supplies and building bread ovens in order to disguise their march towards Cornwallis in Virginia, to confuse the British. They moved on through Princeton and Trenton, New Jersey—sites of previous colonial victories against great odds.

But the march itself is only part of the story. The unprecedented alliance between France and America was cemented during this journey. Elite troops from one of the great European powers stood with the ragtag but spirited Continental Army to face and defeat the British Empire. Men who shared no common language and had in many cases been enemies in previous wars, shared clothing and food and cultures in order to achieve their goal. And as a proud member of the Armed Services Committee I am pleased to say this was a successful Joint and Coalition operation.

The trail goes through Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—then capital of the colonies. Here Washington and Rochambeau stopped their men outside town, had them clean off the dirt of the trail and marched them through town with drums beating and flags unfurled before the Continental Congress and the people of Philadelphia. The grandeur of their new European ally helped restore the spirit of America during this very uncertain time.

A few days later in Chester, Pennsylvania, Washington, the normally reserved commander-in-chief, literally danced on the dock when he learned the French fleet had arrived in the Chesapeake and trapped the British at Yorktown. For the first time, it seemed that victory for the colonies was possible. The armies marched on to Wilmington, Delaware and Elkton, Maryland, where American troops were finally paid for some of their efforts, using money borrowed by the bankrupt Continental Army from General Rochambeau.

There are two central characters to this drama, without whom the march, siege, and victory would have never happened—Rochambeau and Washington. French ministers hand-selected the celebrated and experienced Rochambeau for the unique ''Expédition Particulière'' because of his patience and professionalism. Lieutenant General Rochambeau had a distinguished military career. More importantly, he understood the need for America to play the leading role in the war. With dignity and respect, he subordinated himself and his men to Washington and his patchwork forces. While avoiding intrigue and scandal, he overlooked improprieties and affronts, and provided needed counsel, supplies, and money to Washington and his men. He is undoubtedly one of the key forces helping Washington to victory at Yorktown, and has rightly been called ''America's Neglected Founding Father.''

Our nation's capital region also played its part in this story. Troops camped in Baltimore near the site of today's Camden Yards. Some crossed the Potomac near Georgetown, while others camped in Alexandria, Virginia. Along the way, General Washington made a triumphal return to Mount Vernon, and hosted a celebration for his French allies. All along the route, towns were touched and thrilled by the passage of the army and events swirling around them. Within this national commemoration, we should let each tell its own story in its own way.

The force that held it all together throughout the march and on to victory was General Washington. This was not a new role for him. Before the war, Washington was one of the wealthiest men in the colonies and one of its few military heroes. Only he, with his public standing and incredible resolve, could have held together the fledgling Continental Army, the divided loyalties of the American people, a meddling Congress, disloyal generals, and an international alliance, for the six years leading up to the Yorktown Campaign. He overcame his own distrust and doubt and invited his old enemies, the French—who had held him prisoner in an earlier war—to field a European army in the colonies while he was working with all his energy to evict another one. Over the years, he had used his own money and credit to pay and feed his men. And he carefully balanced the need to combine his new nation's independence with delicate European sensibilities to forge a winning alliance. In these months in 1781, he took a grand risk and won the war. Although the march is not his most famous hour, in many ways it is his finest.

The armies marched on through Williamsburg, Virginia until they reached positions outside Yorktown in late September. Washington and Rochambeau and their troops went on to win this battle and the war. The rest is history. We should work today to ensure that this history, in all its rich detail, is not forgotten. We have the support of many state and local and private and public historic preservation groups in our efforts to establish this trail. We should use their momentum and enthusiasm to make it a reality. This bill begins that process, by directing the Secretary of the Interior to perform a resource study on the establishment of this trail, in coordination with their activities and other Congressionally mandated programs. In a time when it seems we have few heroes, let us take the time to better remember the heroes of our past. Those who sacificed so much for our freedom today deserve no less.●

Mr. SESSIONS:

S. 3210. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process for consumers and employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CONSUMER AND EMPLOYEE ARBITRATION BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise to sent to the desk a bill entitled, ''The Consumer and Employee Arbitration Bill of Rights.'' This bill begins the multi-year legislative process necessary to improve the Federal Arbitration Act so that it will be a cost-effective means of resolving disputes. This bill of rights will provide procedural protections to consumers and employees to ensure that their claims will be resolved under due process of law, in a speedy and cost effective manner.

Congress enacted the Federal Arbitration Act in 1925. It has served us as well for three-quarters of a century. Under the Act, if the parties agree to a contract affecting interstate commerce that contains a clause requiring arbitration, the clause will be enforceable in court. In short, the Federal Arbitration Act allows parties to a contract to agree not to take their disputes to court, but to resolve any dispute arising from that contract before a neutral decision-maker, generally selected by a non-profit arbitration organization. The parties can generally present evidence and be represented by counsel. And the decision-makers will apply the relevant state law in resolving the dispute. Arbitration is generally quicker and less expensive than going to court.

In recent years, there have been some cases where the arbitration process has not worked well, but thousands of disputes have been fairly and effectively settled by arbitrators. Such a system is even more important because of skyrocketing legal costs where attorneys require large contingent fees. Accordingly, I have opposed piecemeal legislative changes to the act. Instead, I believe the time has come for a comprehensive review of how arbitration works and what we can do to enhance its effectiveness.

The approach of reforming arbitration, rather than abandoning the arbitration process provides several benefits. Arbitration is one of the best means of dispute resolution and one that most consumers and employees can afford. Consumers and employees generally cannot afford a team of lawyers to represent them. And their claims are often not big enough so that a lawyer would take the case on a 25 percent or even a 50 percent contingent fee. Thus, the consumer or employee is faced with having to pay a lawyer's hourly rate for his claim. If he can afford to pay the hourly rate, he must decide whether it makes financial sense to pay a lawyer several thousand dollars to litigate a claim in court for a broken television that cost $700 new. If this is what consumers and employees are left with, many will have no choice but to drop their claim. This is not right. It is not fair.

This is where arbitration can give the consumer or employee a cost effective forum to assert their claim. Thus, before we make exceptions to the Federal Arbitration Act for some of the most well to do corporations in our society, I think it is our duty to consider how we can improve the system for those less financially able.

A letter I recently received from the National Arbitration Forum contained some interesting comments about the importance of arbitration: the ABA has calculated that 100 million Americans are locked out of court by high legal costs, and that most lawyers will not begin a lawsuit worth less than $20,000, while arbitration serves as an accessible forum for dispute resolution; consumer class actions increasingly generate little more than coupons for consumers, while contractual arbitration gives a consumer the ability to get his or her case before a neutral party at a reasonable price and in a reasonable amount of time; a recent Roper Study indicates that 59 percent of Americans would choose arbitration over a lawsuit to resolve a claim for money.

Thus, the benefits for customers and employees are readily apparent. Can we improve this system? Yes, but we must take a balanced approach.

Further, arbitration promotes the freedom of parties to make contracts. I was recently contacted by Professor Stephen Ware of the Cumberland School of Law, who reminded us that the promotion of contractual freedom regarding arbitration has long been a primary goal of the Federal Arbitration Act. In any contract, the parties agree to all the terms and clauses included in the contract document. This includes the arbitration clause. This is basic contract law, and the basic principle upon which the Federal Arbitration Act has been supported for 75 years.

But this is not always the case. In certain situations, consumers or employees are not treated fairly. That is what the Consumer and Employee Arbitration Bill of Rights is designed to correct.

The bill will maintain the cost benefits of binding arbitration, but would grant several specific ''due process'' rights to consumers and employees. The bill is based on the consumer and employee due process protocols of the American Arbitration Association and have broad support. The bill provides the following rights:

No. 1, notice—Under the bill an arbitration clause, to be enforceable, would have to have a heading in large, bold print, would have to state whether arbitration is binding or optional, identify a source that the consumer or employee could contact for more information, and state that a consumer could opt out to small claims court.

This will ensure that consumers who receive credit card notices in the mail will not miss an arbitration clause because it is printed in fine print. Further, it will give consumers and employees a means to obtain more information on how to resolve any disputes. Finally, the clause would explain that if a consumer's claims could otherwise be brought in small claims court, he is free to do so. Small claims court, unlike regular trial court, provides another inexpensive and quick means of dispute resolution.

No. 2, independent selection of arbitrators—The bill will grant consumers and employees the right to have potential arbitrators disclose relevant information concerning their business ties and employment. All parties to the arbitration will have an equal voice in selecting a neutral arbitrator. This ensures that the large company who sold a consumer a product will not select the arbitrator itself, because the consumer or the employee with a grievance will have the right to nominate potential arbitrators too. As a result, the final arbitrator selected will have to have the explicit approval of both parties to the dispute. This means the arbitrator will be a neutral party with no allegiance to either the seller or the consumer.

No. 3, choice of law—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to have the arbitrator governed by the substantive law that would apply under conflicts of laws principles applicable in the forum in which the consumer resided at the time the contract was entered into. This means that the substantive contract law that would apply in a court where the consumer or employee resides at the time of making the contract will apply in the arbitration. Thus, in a dispute arising from the purchase of a product by an Alabama consumer from an Illinois company, a court would have to determine whether Alabama or Illinois law applied by looking to the language of the contract and to the place the contract was entered into. The bill ensures that an arbitrator will use the same conflict of laws principles that a court would in determining whether Alabama or Illinois law will govern the arbitration proceedings.

No. 4, representation—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to be represented by counsel at his own expense. Thus, if the claim involves complicated legal issues, the consumer or employee is free to have his lawyer represent him in the arbitration. Such representation should be substantially less expensive than a trial in court because of the more abbreviated and expedited process of arbitration.

No. 5, hearing—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to a fair hearing in a forum that is reasonably convenient to the consumer or employee. This would prevent a large company from requiring a consumer or employee to travel across the country to arbitrate his claim and to expend more in travel costs than his claim may be worth.

No. 6, evidence—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to conduct discovery and to present evidence. This ensures that the arbitrator will have all the facts before him prior to making a decision.

No. 7, cross examination—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to cross-examine witnesses presented by the other party at the hearing. This allows a party to test the statements of the other party's witnesses and be sure that the evidence before the arbitrator is correct.

No. 8, record—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to hire a stenographer or tape record the hearing to produce a record. This right is key to proving later that the arbitration proceeding was fair.

No. 9, timely resolution—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to have an arbitration proceeding to be completed promptly so that they do not have to wait for a year or more to have their claim resolved. Under the bill a defendant must file an answer within 30 days of the filing of the complaint. The arbitrator has 90 days after the answer to hold a hearing. The arbitrator must render a final decision within 30 days after the hearing. Extensions are available in extraordinary circumstances.

No. 10, written decision—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to a written decision by the arbitrator explaining the resolution of the case and his reasons therefor. If the consumer or employee takes a claim to arbitration, he deserves to have an explanation of why he won or lost.

No. 11, expenses—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to have an arbitrator provide for reimbursement of arbitration fees in the interests of justice and the reduction, deferral, or waiver of arbitration fees in cases of extreme hardship. It does little good to take a claim to arbitration if the consumer or employee cannot even afford the arbitration fee. This provision ensures that the arbitrator can waive or reduce the fee or make the company reimburse the consumer or employee for a fee if the interests of justice so require.

No. 12, small claims opt out—The bill grants consumers and employees the right to opt out of arbitration into small claims court if that court has jurisdiction over the claim and the claim does not exceed $50,000.

The bill also provides an effective mechanism for consumers and employees to enforce these rights. At any time, if a consumer or employee believes that the other party violated his rights, he may ask and the arbitrator may award a penalty up to the amount of the claim plus attorneys fees. For example, if the company fails to provide discovery to the employee, the employee can make a motion for fees. The amount of fee award is limited, as it is in court, to the amount of cost incurred by the employee in trying to obtain the information from the company. This principle is taken from Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37.

After the decision, if the losing party believes that the rights granted to him

by the Act have been violated, he may file a petition with the Federal district court. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that his rights were violated, it may order a new arbitrator appointed. Thus, if a consumer or employee has an arbitrator that is unfair and this causes him to lose the case, the consumer or employee can obtain another arbitrator.

Mr. President, this bill is the first step to creating a constructive dialog on arbitration reform. This bill of rights will ensure that those who can least afford to go to court can go to a less expensive arbitrator and be treated fairly. It will ensure that every arbitration carried out under the Federal Arbitration Act is completed fairly, promptly, and economically. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the Senate to ensure that consumers and employees who agree in a contract to arbitrate their claims will be afforded due process of law.

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. 3210

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 ''Consumer and Employee Arbitration Bill of Rights''.

SEC. 2. ELECTION OF ARBITRATION.

(a) CONSUMER AND EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS.—Chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 17. Consumer and employment contracts

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'consumer contract' means any written, standardized form contract between the parties to a consumer transaction;

''(2) the term 'consumer transaction' means the sale or rental of goods, services, or real property, including an extension of credit or the provision of any other financial product or service, to an individual in a transaction entered into primarily for personal, family, or household purposes; and

''(3) the term 'employment contract'—

''(A) means a uniform, employer promulgated plan that covers all employees in a company, facility, or work grade, and that may cover legally protected rights or statutory rights; and

''(B) does not include any individually negotiated executive employment agreements.

''(b) FAIR DISCLOSURE.—In order to be binding on the parties to a consumer contract or an employment contract, an arbitration clause in such contract shall—

''(1) have a printed heading in bold, capital letters entitled 'ARBITRATION CLAUSE', which heading shall be printed in letters not smaller than ½ inch in height;

''(2) explicitly state whether participation within the arbitration program is mandatory or optional;

''(3) identify a source that a consumer can contact for additional information on costs and fees and on all forms and procedures necessary for effective participation in the arbitration program; and

''(4) provide notice that all parties retain the right to resolve a dispute in a small claims court, if such dispute falls within the jurisdiction of that court and the claim is for less than $50,000 in total damages.

''(c) PROCEDURAL RIGHTS.—If a consumer contract or employment contract provides for the use of arbitration to resolve a dispute arising out of or relating to the contract, each party to the contract shall be afforded the following rights, in addition to any rights provided by the contract:

''(1) COMPETENCE AND NEUTRALITY OF ARBITRATOR AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each party to the dispute (referred to in this section as a 'party') shall be entitled to a competent, neutral arbitrator and an independent, neutral administration of the dispute.

''(B) ARBITRATOR.—Each party shall have an equal voice in the selection of the arbitrator, who—

''(i) shall comply with the Code of Ethics for Arbitrators in Commercial Disputes of the American Arbitration Association and the State bar association of which the arbitrator is a member;

''(ii) shall have no personal or financial interest in the results of the proceedings in which the arbitrator is appointed and shall have no relation to the underlying dispute or to the parties or their counsel that may create an appearance of bias; and

''(iii) prior to accepting appointment, shall disclose all information that might be relevant to neutrality, including service as an arbitrator or mediator in any past or pending case involving any of the parties or their representatives, or that may prevent a prompt hearing.

''(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The arbitration shall be administered by an independent, neutral alternative dispute resolution organization to ensure fairness and neutrality and prevent ex parte communication between parties and the arbitrator.

''(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—In resolving a dispute, the arbitrator—

''(A) shall be governed by the same substantive law that would apply under conflict of laws principles applicable in a court of the forum in which the consumer or employee resided at the time the contract was entered into; and

''(B) shall be empowered to grant whatever relief would be available in court under law or equity.

''(3) REPRESENTATION.—Each party shall have the right to be represented by an attorney, or other representative as permitted by State law, at the expense of that party.

''(4) HEARING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each party shall be entitled to a fair arbitration hearing (referred to in this section as a 'hearing') with adequate notice and an opportunity to be heard.

''(B) ELECTRONIC OR TELEPHONIC MEANS.—Subject to subparagraph (C), in order to reduce cost, the arbitrator may hold a hearing by electronic or telephonic means or by a submission of documents.

''(C) FACE-TO-FACE MEETING.—Each party shall have the right to require a face-to-face hearing, which hearing shall be held at a location that is reasonably convenient for the party who is the consumer or employee, unless in the interest of fairness the arbitrator determines otherwise, in which case the arbitrator shall use the process described in section 1391 of title 28 to determine the venue for the hearing.

''(5) EVIDENCE.—With respect to any hearing—

''(A) each party shall have the right to present evidence at the hearing and, for this purpose, each party shall grant access to all information reasonably relevant to the dispute to the other parties, subject to any applicable privilege or other limitation on discovery under applicable State law;

''(B) consistent with the expedited nature of arbitration, relevant and necessary prehearing depositions shall be available to each party at the direction of the arbitrator; and

''(C) the arbitrator shall—

''(i) make reasonable efforts to maintain the privacy of the hearing to the extent permitted by applicable State law; and

''(ii) consider appropriate claims of privilege and confidentiality in addressing evidentiary issues.

''(6) CROSS EXAMINATION.—Each party shall have the right to cross examine witnesses presented by the other parties at a hearing.

''(7) RECORD OF PROCEEDING.—Any party seeking a stenographic record of a hearing shall make arrangements directly with a stenographer and shall notify the other parties of these arrangements not less than 3 days in advance of the hearing. The requesting party or parties shall pay the costs of obtaining the record. If the transcript is agreed by the parties, or determined by the arbitrator to be the official record of the proceeding, it shall be provided to the arbitrator and made available to the other parties for inspection, at a date, time, and place determined by the arbitrator.

''(8) TIMELY RESOLUTION.—Upon submission of a complaint by the claimant, the respondent shall have 30 days to file an answer. Thereafter, the arbitrator shall direct each party to file documents and to provide evidence in a timely manner so that the hearing may be held not later than 90 days after the filing of the answer. In extraordinary circumstances, the arbitrator may grant a limited extension of these time limits to a party, or the parties may agree to an extension. The arbitrator shall file a decision with each party not later than 30 days after the hearing.

''(9) WRITTEN DECISION.—The arbitrator shall provide each party with a written explanation of the factual and legal basis for the decision. This written decision shall describe the application of an identified contract term, statute, or legal precedent. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding, subject only to the review provisions in subsection (d).

''(10) EXPENSES.—The arbitrator or independent arbitration administration organization, as applicable, shall have the authority to—

''(A) provide for reimbursement of arbitration fees to the claimant, in whole or in part, as part of the remedy in accordance with applicable law or in the interests of justice; and

''(B) waive, defer, or reduce any fee or charge due from the claimant in the event of extreme hardship.

''(11) SMALL CLAIMS OPT OUT.—Each party shall have the right to opt out of binding arbitration and into the small claims court for the forum, if such court has jurisdiction over the claim. For purposes of this paragraph, no court with jurisdiction to hear claims in excess of $50,000 shall be considered to be a small claims court.

''(d) DENIAL OF RIGHTS.—

''(1) DENIAL OF RIGHTS BY PARTY MISCONDUCT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—At any time during an arbitration involving a consumer contract or employment contract, any party may file a motion with the arbitrator asserting that the other party has deprived the movant of 1 or more rights granted by this section and seeking relief.

''(B) AWARD BY ARBITRATOR.—If the arbitrator determines that the movant has been deprived of a right granted by this section by the other party, the arbitrator shall award the movant a monetary amount, which shall not exceed the reasonable expenses incurred

by the movant in filing the motion, including attorneys' fees, unless the arbitrator finds that—

''(i) the motion was filed without the movant's first making a good faith effort to obtain discovery or the realization of another right granted by this section;

''(ii) the opposing party's nondisclosure, failure to respond, response, or objection was substantially justified; or

''(iii) the circumstances otherwise make an award of expenses unjust.

''(2) DENIAL OF RIGHTS BY ARBITRATOR.—A losing party in an arbitration may file a petition in the district court of the United States in the forum in which the consumer or employee resided at the time the contract was entered into to assert that the arbitrator violated 1 or more of the rights granted to the party by this section and to seek relief. In order to grant the petition, the court must find clear and convincing evidence that 1 or more actions or omissions of the arbitrator resulted in a deprivation of a right of the petitioner under this section that was not harmless. If such a finding is made, the court shall order a rehearing before a new arbitrator selected in the same manner as the original arbitrator as the exclusive judicial remedy provided by this section.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''17. Consumer and employment contracts.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any consumer contract or employment contract entered into after the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON CLAIMS.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, nothing in this Act may be construed to be the basis for any claim in law or equity.

Mr. HARKIN:

S. 3211. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to provide grants to develop technologies to eliminate functional barriers to full independence for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

THE TECHNOLOGY FOR ALL AMERICANS ACT

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Technology for All Americans Act. This Act will maximize our country's potential by helping to close the Digital Divide for people with disabilities. In doing so, it will increase their independence and self-sufficiency and further strengthen our economy and society by enabling the greatest possible number of us to contribute our abilities.

As we celebrate the Americans with Disabilities Act's 10th Anniversary, we are entering a new millennium; one that will be defined by technology. But technology can be a double-edged sword for people with disabilities, who continue to fight for the freedom to live independently.

If the Internet and other technologies are accessible, they will offer people with disabilities unprecedented opportunities for independence and self-sufficiency. But if they are not accessible, they simply will create new barriers to full participation of people with disabilities in our society and our economy.

Although new technologies have improved the lives of many Americans with disabilities, there remains a significant ''Digital Divide'' between Americans with and without disabilities. Although people with disabilities are nearly twice as likely as people without disabilities to say that the Internet has improved their lives significantly, they are barely one-quarter as likely to use the Internet and less than half as likely to have access to a computer at home.

The Technology for All Americans Act will begin to bridge this gap. The Act provides incentives for public and private researchers to use universal design and accessibility principles in new technologies, and to develop technologies to eliminate functional barriers to full independence for people with disabilities. It will increase public access to technology by providing grants to States to make public libraries, including those in elementary and secondary schools, technology accessible. It will increase the development and use of accessible technology by providing grants to colleges and universities to establish model curricula incorporating the design and use of accessible technology into academic and professional programs. And it will help children with disabilities maximize their potential in school and after graduation by ensuring their access to technology. In a nutshell, this Act will help ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate in society.

But, this act is not just for people with disabilities. It is, as it's name says, for all Americans. When people with disabilities succeed in school, join the workforce, and participate in day-to-day life, we all benefit from their abilities.

History also demonstrates that research on accessible technology benefits everyone. How many people know that the typewriter was invented for an Italian countess who was blind? In 1990, the Television Decoder Circuitry Act, which I introduced, required closed captioning for most television sets so that people who are deaf could watch TV. But today millions of people who are not deaf use closed captioning at home, at work, at gyms, and at sports bars, to name a few. And, millions of people use voice-activated technology at work or in car phones and cell phones. That technology also was intended primarily for people with disabilities.

This trend will accelerate as the Technology Revolution moves forward. The technologies that make things accessible for people with disabilities have applications for all of us.

More and more each day, every American's ability to participate in society is determined by how well they are able to use technology. This Act will help us take the greatest advantage of technology for the benefit of the greatest number of Americans. This must be one of our priorities as we move into the new millennium.

So I ask my colleagues, people with disabilities, educators, technology experts, and others who are interested to share their ideas with me about this bill and about the issue of making technology accessible to every American, so that next Congress we can ensure that every American has access to the tools that will shape our future.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 61

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate disincentives to fair trade conditions.

S. 1536

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1536, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend authorizations of appropriations for programs under the Act, to modernize programs and services for older individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 2293

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2293, a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to provide for the payment of Financing Corporation interest obligations from balances in the deposit insurance funds in excess of an established ratio and, after such obligations are satisfied, to provide for rebates to insured depository institutions of such excess reserves.

S. 2412

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2412, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the National Transportation Safety Board for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, and for other purposes.

S. 2440

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2440, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve airport security.

S. 2675

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2675, a bill to establish an Office on Women's Health within the Department of Health and Human Services.

S. 2698

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added

as cosponsors of S. 2698, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability.

S. 2725

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2725, a bill to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

S. 3016

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3016, to amend the Social Security Act to establish an outpatient prescription drug assistance program for low-income medicare beneficiaries and medicare beneficiaries with high drug costs.

S. 3020

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3020, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to revise its regulations authorizing the operation of new, low-power FM radio stations.

S. 3060

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3060, a bill to amend the Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act of 2000 to extend the applicability of that Act to certain former spouses of deceased Hmong veterans.

S. 3152

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 3152, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for distressed areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3183

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3183, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the contributions of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the United States.

S. 3187

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) were added as cosponsors of S. 3187, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to apply aggregate upper payment limits to non-State publicly owned or operated facilities under the medicaid program.

S. 3189

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3189, a bill to provide more child support money to families leaving welfare, to simplify the rules governing the assignment and distribution of child support collected by States on behalf of children, to improve the collection of child support, to promote marriage, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 373

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 373, a resolution recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Navy.

At the request of Mr. LOTT, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 373, supra

SENATE RESOLUTION 377—AUTHORIZING THE TAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 377

Resolved, That (a) paragraph 1 of rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) is temporarily suspended for the purpose of permitting photographs as provided in subsection (b).

(b) The photographs shall be—

(1) taken during the period that the Senate of the 106th Congress stands in recess or adjournment and prior to the convening of the 107th Congress;

(2) taken for the purpose of allowing the Senate Commission on Art to carry out its responsibilities to preserve works of art and historical objects within the Senate Chamber and to document those works and objects; and

(3) subject to the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SEC. 2. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate shall make the necessary arrangements to carry out this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2000

SNOWE (AND KERRY) AMENDMENT NO. 4322

Mr. COCHRAN (for Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY)) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1482) to amend the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National Marine Sanctuaries Amendments Act of 2000''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES ACT.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment or repeal to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.).

SEC. 3. CHANGES IN FINDINGS, PURPOSES, AND POLICIES; ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

(a) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading for section 301 (16 U.S.C. 1431) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 301. FINDINGS, PURPOSES, AND POLICIES; ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Section 301(a) (16 U.S.C. 1431(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by striking ''research, educational, or esthetic'' and inserting ''scientific, educational, cultural, archeological, or esthetic'';

(2) in paragraph (3) by adding ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(3) by striking paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) and inserting the following:

''(4) a Federal program which establishes areas of the marine environment which have special conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, cultural, archeological, scientific, educational, or esthetic qualities as national marine sanctuary managed as the National Marine Sanctuary System will—

''(A) improve the conservation, understanding, management, and wise and sustainable use of marine resources;

''(B) enhance public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the marine environment; and

''(C) maintain for future generations the habitat, and ecological services, of the natural assemblage of living resources that inhabit these areas.''.

(c) PURPOSE AND POLICIES.—Section 301(b) (16 U.S.C. 1431(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''significance;'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ''significance and to manage these areas as the National Marine Sanctuary System;'';

(2) by striking paragraphs (3), (4), and (9);

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (8) as paragraphs (6) through (9), respectively;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) to maintain the natural biological communities in the national marine sanctuaries, and to protect, and, where appropriate, restore and enhance natural habitats, populations, and ecological processes;

''(4) to enhance public awareness, understanding, appreciation, and wise and sustainable use of the marine environment, and the natural, historical, cultural, and archeological resources of the National Marine Sanctuary System;

''(5) to support, promote, and coordinate scientific research on, and long-term monitoring of, the resources of these marine areas;'';

(5) in paragraph (8), as redesignated, by striking ''areas;'' and inserting ''areas, including the application of innovative management techniques; and''; and

(6) in paragraph (9), as redesignated, by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.—Section 301 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.—There is established the National Marine Sanctuary