

American Indians, Department of the Interior.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. FRIST:

S. 2368. A bill to authorize studies on water supply management and development; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 2369. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to waive federal preemption of State law providing for the awarding of punitive damages against motor carriers for engaging in unfair or deceptive trade practices in the processing of claims relating to loss, damage, injury, or delay in connection with transportation of property in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr.

ROTH, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOND, Mr. L. CHAFEE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HELMS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. WARNER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GORTON, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 2370. A bill to designate the Federal Building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2371. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Red LS-BHC; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2372. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Brilliant Blue FN-G; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2373. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Scarlet LS-2G HC; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2374. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain TAED chemicals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2375. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain polymer; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2376. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on isobornyl acetate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2377. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on sodium petroleum sulfonate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KERREY, and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 2378. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to improve the safety of the medicare and medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. L. CHAFEE, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 2379. A bill to provide for the protection of children from tobacco; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. BOXER, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 2380. A bill to provide for international family planning funding for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROBB, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S.J. Res. 44. A joint resolution supporting the Day of Honor 2000 to honor and recognize the service of minority veterans in the United States Armed Forces during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 2369. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to waive federal preemption State law providing for the awarding of punitive damages against motor carriers for engaging in unfair or deceptive trade practices in the processing of claims relating to loss, damage, injury, or delay in connection with transportation of property in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

MOVING COMPANY RESPONSIBILITY ACT

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Moving Company Responsibility Act of 1999 to improve the protections afforded to consumers who hire moving companies to carry their possessions from one state to another. Under current law, consumers whose goods are lost or stolen during transit have no redress against moving companies that deceive or mistreat them during the claims process.

This problem was first brought to my attention by my constituents, Jane Rini and John Pucci. In 1990, Ms. Rini hired a moving company to transport her household goods from South Carolina to Massachusetts to attend Smith College's Ada Comstock Program. Among Ms. Rini's possessions were valuable original paintings and art objects that had been passed down through her family. When her belongings were delivered by the driver employed by the

moving company, Ms. Rini noticed that the boxes containing the works of art were missing. Although the company's driver was not able to locate the boxes, he demanded that Ms. Rini sign inventory sheets indicating that her goods had been properly delivered and refused to leave her house until she signed for the delivery. Under pressure, Ms. Rini signed the inventory sheets, noting on them that boxes containing the works of art were missing. She was not informed by the company that she should note missing boxes on the bill of lading, nor was she given the pamphlet containing this information, as required by federal law. The next day, Ms. Rini and her family unpacked the boxes that had been delivered and determined conclusively that eleven works of art were missing. They have never been recovered.

From that point on, Ms. Rini did everything to obtain redress that reasonably could be expected of a consumer. She filed her claim with the moving company in a timely manner, and she went to great lengths to supply the moving company's claims adjusters with all the information they needed to process her claim. However, her efforts to recover damages for the lost artwork were met with abusive and deceptive tactics seemingly designed to discourage her claim.

At the beginning of the claims process, the company demanded that Ms. Rini provide it with documentation such as canceled checks, recent appraisal information, insurance riders, or cash receipts. Ms. Rini had no recent information on the works because they had been handed down through her family for generations, but she was able to supply the company with photographs of most of the missing pieces, and she even paid for professional appraisals of the works based on the photos. She also provided the company with a letter from 1929 which reflected the authenticity of some of the pieces.

Mr. President, this should have been more than enough to satisfy the company as to the validity of Ms. Rini's claim, but the company refused to accept appraisals unless they were based upon actual examination of the objects. Meanwhile, Ms. Rini was told by a company representative that a thorough investigation of her claim would be conducted, but the representative negligently failed to interview or take written statements in a timely manner from any of the employees involved in the move who might have been able to substantiate the claim.

Almost nine months later, the company denied Ms. Rini's claim on the grounds that all items were delivered and signed for on the bill of lading without a notation indicating missing items; that the company had not received adequate documentation to substantiate Rini's claims; and that the company had not uncovered any evidence that the works had not been delivered to Northampton.

Ms. Rini finally took her case to a District Court in Massachusetts. During the trial, the moving company's own expert witnesses testified that reliable and fair estimates of the value of works of art are commonly obtained through examination of photographs, but the company maintained that Ms. Rini's documentary proof was insubstantial and denied that it had a duty to settle the claim. Upon hearing the testimony, the court found Ms. Rini's documentation provided sufficient evidence upon which the moving company should have settled her claim. It further characterized the company's tactics as "unfair," "unethical," and "deceptive," and found that Ms. Rini was entitled to recover damages for injury she suffered as a result of the company's negligence and misrepresentation throughout the claims process. However, the District Court's decision, which was based on Massachusetts law, was overturned by the First Circuit Court of Appeals, which found that state law providing relief to Ms. Rini is preempted by the federal law establishing uniform liability for motor carriers.

Mr. President, Ms. Rini's story is just an illustration of the larger problem. Under current law, irresponsible, unethical moving companies are allowed to mistreat those who depend on them for service, and there is no recourse for consumers who are the victims of negligence or deception. Consumers who place their trust in moving companies should have a reasonable expectation that they will be treated with consideration and respect at all times; and when a company fails to deliver on its promise to transport household goods in good condition, consumers' efforts to recover damages should not be met with the kind of abuse and deception that Ms. Rini experienced. No consumer should have to suffer that sort of treatment.

Unfortunately, current law provides little or no incentive for moving companies to make sure that customer claims are handled fairly. In fact, under current law, moving companies can act irresponsibly and unfairly with impunity. According to the Department of Transportation, well over 2,500 complaints were filed against moving companies in 1998, the most recent year for which this information is available. That's more than 2,500 consumers who believe they were treated unfairly—and those are just the consumers who actually took the time to file complaints. The time for Congress to act to protect consumers is now, and passage of the Moving Company Responsibility Act is the first step.

The Moving Company Responsibility Act would provide customers with a means of redress against unethical companies by allowing them to pursue claims under state law. The penalties and fines available under state laws would serve as an incentive to companies to treat customers fairly throughout the business relationship. This is a

simple bill, but it is needed to ensure that consumers are adequately protected when they contract with moving companies.

I would like to thank my constituents, Ms. Rini and Mr. Pucci, for bringing this important consumer protection matter to my attention.

This bill will provide important protections to consumers, and I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in supporting it so that we can pass it quickly.

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. 2369

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

SECTION 1. STATE COURT AWARDS OF PUNITIVE DAMAGES FOR UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE PRACTICES OF MOTOR CARRIERS IN CONNECTION WITH CLAIMS FOR LOSS, DAMAGE, INJURY, OR DELAY OF TRANSPORTED PROPERTY.

(a) PUNITIVE DAMAGES AUTHORIZED.—Section 14706 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) PUNITIVE DAMAGES FOR UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE PRACTICES.—Nothing in this section limits the liability of a carrier for punitive damages authorized under applicable State law for any act or omission of the carrier in connection with the investigation, settlement, adjudication, or other aspect of the processing of a claim under this section that constitutes an unfair or deceptive trade practice under such State law.”.

(e) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (h) of section 14706 of title 49, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), shall take effect as of January 1, 1990, and shall apply with respect to receipts and bills of lading referred to in subsection (a)(1) of such section that are issued on or after that date.●

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOND, Mr. L. CHAFEE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HELMS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. WARNER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GORTON, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 2370. A bill to designate the Federal Building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as

the “Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

LEGISLATION S. 2370 TO NAME THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE AT 500 PEARL STREET IN NEW YORK CITY FOR SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise today with 61 of my colleagues to introduce a bill to name the beautiful Federal Courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in Manhattan, after my esteemed colleague and champion of this project, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

When I think about the many accomplishments of the distinguished Senator or the numerous accolades that he has received, I am left with very big shoes to fill and very few words that have yet to be used to describe the man and his legacy. His roles throughout his 47-year career in public service include legislator, scholar, reformer, teacher and last, but definitely not least, builder. In New York, PAT MOYNIHAN has taught us the value of beautiful public works.

It is especially for his role as builder that we honor PAT MOYNIHAN today. The Federal Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street embodies the same spirit as his previous architectural endeavors—an extraordinary work of art, inside and out. Completed in 1994, the Courthouse was designed by the distinguished architectural firm of Kohn Pederson Fox with a dignity worthy of the weighty judicial matters considered within its walls. It is a magnificent structure of solid granite, marble, and sturdy oak, built to last 200 years, adorned with public art from notable contemporary artists Ray Kaskey and Maya Lin.

Not coincidentally, the Courthouse's presence and elegance befit the man who was most responsible for its creation—Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, who has been an enduring champion of excellence in public architecture, both here in Washington and at home in New York. Senator MOYNIHAN toiled for nearly a decade prodding the Congress, General Services Administration, three New York City mayors, and anyone else he needed, to see this spectacular Courthouse built.

Senator MOYNIHAN has always been an important force for architecture in New York. He was responsible for the restoration of the spectacular Beaux-Arts Custom House at Bowling Green in Lower Manhattan and beloved in Buffalo for reawakening that city's appreciation for its architectural heritage, which includes Frank Lloyd Wright houses and the Prudential Building, one of the best-known early American skyscrapers by the architect Louis H. Sullivan—a building which MOYNIHAN helped restore and then chose as his Buffalo office. MOYNIHAN has also spurred a powerful popular movement in Buffalo to build a new signature Peace Bridge over the Niagara River.

But the project for which he is best known is his beloved Pennsylvania Station. In 1963, PAT MOYNIHAN was one of

a group of prescient New Yorkers who protested the tragic razing of our City's spectacular Penn Station—a glorious public building designed by McKim, Mead & White, the Nation's premier architectural firm of the time.

It was PAT MOYNIHAN who recognized years ago that across the street from what is now a sad basement terminal that functions—barely—as New York City's train station, sits the James A. Farley Post Office Building, built by the same architects, in much the same grand design, as the old Penn Station. PAT MOYNIHAN recognized that we could use the Farley Building to once again create a train station worthy of our great City. I, along with many of my colleagues, offered a bill last year to name that new train station after him, but Senator MOYNIHAN, with characteristic modesty, asked that the station keep the Farley name.

Fortunately, the Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street will serve as an equally fitting tribute and provide an enduring monument in the heart of the City that PAT MOYNIHAN and I both love so dearly, a monument for the millions of New Yorkers and their fellow Americans who love and admire Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

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. 2370

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, shall be known and designated as the “Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I commend Senator SCHUMER for submitting this resolution. I, too, have had the privilege of working with Senator PAT MOYNIHAN on the Environment and Public Works Committee for almost 18 years. There are few people who have a better knowledge of history, design, and concept than does our friend, PAT MOYNIHAN.

I join Senator SCHUMER in his comments about Senator PAT MOYNIHAN. I am very familiar with the railroad station. Many people from New Jersey, and people from all over the country, will get to see this station and the contributions Senator MOYNIHAN has made to our national well-being.

I urge passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, as has the distinguished Senator from New

Jersey, I have had the privilege of serving with our friend, Senator MOYNIHAN, for many years on the Environment and Public Works Committee. If I may say with some little immodesty, I have been sort of a silent partner with Senator MOYNIHAN, not so much on this project—this was entirely his, I say to the junior Senator—but the Ronald Reagan Airport, for example, and the completion of the Federal Triangle are major, significant landmarks which will go forward for future generations. But for this quiet, modest, knowledgeable man—I doubt if he would ever be a cosponsor of this resolution—it is most befitting that this be done to recognize a man who stands for the rule of law.

I thank the Senator.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KERREY, and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 2378. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to improve the safety of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

STOP ALL FREQUENT ERRORS (SAFE) IN MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ACT OF 2000

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce this important legislation today with my colleagues, Senator LIEBERMAN, Senator KERREY, and Senator BRYAN. This bill represents an important step toward ensuring patients receive safe, quality health care in our nation's hospitals and healthcare facilities.

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) Report released last fall indicates that nearly 44,000 to 98,000 people die or are seriously hurt in hospitals every year. That is equivalent to having three jumbo jets filled with passengers crash every two days. Should we be safer flying in an airplane than going to a hospital for routine surgery?

Take the case of Gary Masiello, who lost his daughter when her breathing tube was accidentally disconnected. Nine months later he lost his wife in another hospital when she choked on her medication. He no longer has the confidence that he or his family are safe when entering the hospital.

The case of Betsy Lehman, a Boston Globe health reporter, is yet another example of how medical mistakes can lead to death. She received a drug overdose in 1994 during her chemotherapy treatment.

Ironically, even one of the contributors to the IOM report was touched by a medical error. Mary Wakefield, while she was preparing the report, discovered that her 83 year old mother was operated on the wrong hand.

Today, Senator LIEBERMAN, Senator KERREY, Senator BRYAN, and I are introducing a bipartisan bill to make patient safety a national healthcare priority. We recognize that mistakes happen, and that in our complex healthcare system, problems will occur. But in a country that is the leader in healthcare research, technology, and advancement, we should be

able to do much, much better when it comes to patient safety.

We are not here today to point the finger or to blame. We are here to provide a solution to this disturbing problem—a problem we think is preventable.

Our legislation establishes a reporting and patient safety program for hospitals and other healthcare providers that participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which would include virtually every healthcare facility in the United States. Billions of federal tax dollars go to these programs. The taxpayers deserve to know that the healthcare system they invest in provides safe, high-quality care.

This bill extends confidentiality protections to ensure that providers will report without risk of retaliation by trial lawyers. By creating a safe environment, this bill will foster reporting and corrective action plans in hospitals and healthcare facilities across the country.

Our legislation will improve patient safety and give providers the tools they need to address medical mistakes before patients are harmed. These errors are not intentional by any means, but they are preventable. So, I ask that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill to ensure that medical errors become a thing of the past.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

SECTION-BY-SECTION OF THE STOP ALL FREQUENT ERRORS (SAFE) IN MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ACT OF 2000

Section I. Title and Table of Contents.

Section II. Purpose—This section describes the intent of the legislation which is to create a non-punitive medical error reduction program under the Medicare and Medicaid programs through identification of medical errors, extension of confidentiality with limited disclosure, and implementation of systems and processes to reduce the number of adverse events that occur.

Section III. Improvement of Patient Safety under the Medicare Program—This section establishes the guidelines for the medical error reduction program in the Medicare and Medicaid programs as a condition of participation.

Facilities that choose to participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs including hospitals, critical access hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facilities, home health agencies, hospice, renal dialysis facilities, and ambulatory surgery centers would have to meet the requirements of this Act.

Hospitals would be required to participate one year after the date of enactment of this Act. The other institutions would be phased in on a timetable to be determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Providers would have to implement a patient safety program to reduce medical errors. The program will target both sentinel events and additional events associated with injury as targeted by the Secretary, or local providers. The program shall utilize active investigation to discover health care errors and achieve measurable improvement in the rates of health care errors.

In addition, providers would be required to report sentinel events and additional designated errors to the following: (1) their state health department; (2) a national accrediting organization when applicable, i.e. the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO); and (3) the Medicare peer review organizations. The facility would be responsible for performing a root-cause analysis and implementing a corrective action plan that reduces the risk of such event happening in the future. Providers can designate which agency or entity described above to approve their compliance with the reporting and correction program. Aggregated reports without identifiers would be submitted to the Secretary by the agency or entity.

Confidentiality and privacy protections based on current peer review protections would be extended to ensure that institutions would be encouraged to report and to implement effective patient safety programs. Information would also be protected for the purposes of conducting peer review activities and root cause analysis.

A definition of poor performance is complying with the reporting and correction program will be specified by the Secretary, JCAHO, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the peer review organizations, providers and consumer organizations. When a facility has a pattern of poor performance, this information is reported to the Secretary and the Secretary shall then release this information to the public. This would occur if the pattern of poor performance continues for more than two years, and a provider fails to report sentinel events and implement corrective actions to address safety problems.

Section IV. Improvement of Patient Safety Under the Medicaid Program—This section extends the Medicare provisions above to congregate care providers in the Medicaid program. Congregate care provider is defined as facilities in the Medicaid program that provide hospital services, nursing facility services, services of intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded, hospice care, residential treatment centers for children, services in an institution for mental diseases, and inpatient psychiatric hospital services for individuals under age of 21.

Section V. Establishment of the Center for Patient Safety—This section establishes a Center for Patient Safety (Center) within HHS. The mission of the Center is to improve patient safety and reduce the incidence of medical errors. The Center would establish national goals for patient safety and mechanisms to track such goals. In addition, the Center would prepare and submit an annual report to the President and Congress with recommendations concerning patient safety. Among some of its duties, the Center would develop a national health care patient safety research agenda, disseminate information and evaluate mechanisms to improve patient safety, and conduct pilot projects to conduct new or innovative patient safety reporting systems.

Section VI. Grants to Establish Patient Safety Programs—This section authorizes the Center to award grants to providers and health professionals affiliated with such providers for the establishment and operation of patient safety programs.

Section VII. Authorization of Appropriations—This section authorizes the following amounts:

- (1) For fiscal year 2001, \$30,000,000.
- (2) For fiscal year 2002, \$35,000,000.
- (3) For fiscal year 2003, \$40,000,000.
- (4) For each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as may be necessary.●

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. L. CHAFEE, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 2379. A bill to provide for the protection of children from tobacco; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

KIDS DESERVE FREEDOM FROM TOBACCO ACT OF 2000

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased today to be joined by Senators CHAFEE and GRAHAM to introduce the "KIDS Deserve Freedom from Tobacco Act of 2000."

Just over 2 years ago, on March 31, 1998, Senators HARKIN, CHAFEE and GRAHAM teamed up to introduce the first comprehensive bipartisan legislation to reduce teen smoking. Today, I am pleased to announce that Senators HARKIN, CHAFEE and GRAHAM are teaming up again with the same goal. This bill is the first bipartisan Senate effort to restore the Food and Drug Administration's authority to protect our kids from tobacco.

We feel it is absolutely critical to show bipartisan support for picking up the ball the Supreme Court dropped in our lap just two weeks ago. We hope that our announcement today will be the beginning of a bipartisan push to get this type of common sense legislation passed.

The need is clear. As the Supreme Court recognized, tobacco use among children and adolescents is probably the single most significant threat to public health in the United States. A new study released just yesterday shows how the tobacco industry continues to successfully target our children. Seventy-three percent of teens reported seeing tobacco advertising in the previous two weeks, compared to only 33% of adults. And 77% of teens say it is easy for kids to buy cigarettes.

That is why 3,000 kids start smoking every day and fully 1,000 of them will die prematurely because of it. That's the equivalent of 3 jumbo jets packed with kids crashing every day. And that is why cigarette smoking among high school seniors is at a 19-year high. There is no question we face a public health crisis of unmatched proportions and we have the opportunity this year to stop it.

Passing comprehensive legislation that would dramatically reduce the number of American children hooked on this deadly habit is a once and a lifetime opportunity. Unfortunately, though, the tobacco debate in Washington has so far been largely partisan. That's why we've joined arms across party lines behind the KIDS Deserve Freedom From Tobacco Act, the KIDS Act. We hope and believe that the introduction of our bipartisan bill will change the debate and significantly increase the odds that reforms will be made this year.

Let me be clear. Nicotine is an addictive product and cigarettes kill. Even the tobacco companies are starting to admit it. In fact, Big Tobacco has known this for so long, they deliberately manipulate the nicotine in cigarettes to get more people addicted.

The FDA regulations, struck down by the Supreme Court two weeks ago, were about stopping kids from smoking. These regulations were an investment in the future of our kids.

Our legislation will re-affirm the FDA's authority over tobacco products. It will classify nicotine as a drug and tobacco products as drug delivery devices. It will allow FDA to implement a "public health" standard in its review and regulation of tobacco products. By codifying FDA's regulation of 1996, our legislation will also allow for continuation of the critically important youth ID checks. It will provide needed youth access restrictions such as requiring tobacco products to be kept behind store counters and ban vending machines. It will also include sensible advertising limits as well as other important provisions of the original FDA rule designed to reduce teen access to tobacco.

For the sake of our kids and the public health, we have a responsibility to act quickly on this. Today, we begin that important effort.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to examine our legislation and give us their comments. We should not leave this year without taking this type of common sense step to protect our kids.

Mr. L. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators HARKIN and BOB GRAHAM in introducing the Kids Deserve Freedom From Tobacco Act of 2000, which would give the Food and Drug Administration the authority to regulate the manufacture and sale of tobacco. This legislation is a common-sense and bipartisan approach to ensure that tobacco products do not get into the hands of minors, especially in light of the Supreme Court's recent decision that the FDA does not have the authority to regulate tobacco products.

The Supreme Court's recent decision is disappointing. This judgment, while following the letter of the law, will cause unnecessary harm to millions of people unless Congress acts quickly to stem its affects. We must ensure that the FDA regulations are enacted into law.

Not only does tobacco pose a significant risk to the individual smoker, but it reaps a high cost from the American public. The widespread use of tobacco is eating away at our society's physical and financial health. Tobacco's physical toll in deaths and diseases is well-documented. However, the financial weight that tobacco places on America's overburdened health care system is often overlooked. As the single most preventable cause of premature death, disease and disability facing our nation, tobacco use is also the single biggest preventable expense to our nation's health care system.

America's publicly financed health care system has also suffered. Nearly half the costs of treating tobacco related illnesses—approximately \$25 billion in 1993, according to the Centers for Disease Control—fall to state and federal governments through such programs as Medicare and Medicaid. This

unnecessary fiscal burden has hit the health care industry hard, increasing the cost of health care, while driving millions into the ranks of the uninsured. As Congress struggles to pull the Medicare program back from the brink of insolvency, it is clear that the huge costs of the preventable illnesses caused by tobacco need to be addressed. We have a clear choice: attack the problem of preventable disease, or place a greater burden on our already financially strapped health care system.

The Supreme Court did not argue the scientific evidence: nicotine is a drug and cigarettes are drug delivery devices. Nicotine is addictive, it lures children, kills adults, and drives up our nation's health care costs. In fact, the Court's majority opinion admitted that tobacco use was "perhaps the single most significant threat to public health in the United States."

The only thing the FDA lacks, they said, was explicit authority to regulate tobacco products. Fine! Today, we propose to give them that authority. This bipartisan measure will abide by the intent of the Court's ruling by granting the FDA explicit authority to regulate these deadly and addictive products as it does for all other drugs.

Congress cannot afford to wait. The three thousand children who get hooked on tobacco each day cannot afford to wait. Our overburdened health care system cannot afford to wait. I hope my colleagues in both Houses of Congress will come together in a bipartisan spirit to grant the FDA authority to stop the spread of the tobacco contagion.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, for far too long, the health and welfare of America's children have been jeopardized by a relatively unregulated tobacco industry.

"The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has amply demonstrated that tobacco use, particularly among children and adolescents, poses perhaps the single most serious threat to public health in the United States."

These words aren't mine. They are Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's, the author of the majority opinion in *Food and Drug Administration v. Brown and Williamson*—the recent case which prevents the FDA from effectively regulating tobacco.

We have worked hard to protect our children from the perils of tobacco, but we clearly have not done enough.

A study recently released by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) shows that over 18 percent of youth between the ages of 12 and 17 are smokers.

That translates into 4.1 million kids. And, every day, another 3,000 children join the ranks of their smoking peers.

Not only are these children exposing themselves to the long-term health risks that we know tobacco to pose, they are increasing the likelihood that they will develop other harmful addictions.

SAMHSA's study has revealed that children who smoke are over 11 times more likely to use illicit drugs and 16 times more likely to drink heavily than are their nonsmoking peers. Specifically, children who smoke are 100 times more likely to also smoke marijuana and 32 times more likely to use cocaine than nonsmoking children.

Today, of the 4.1 million children who currently smoke, approximately: 35% smoke marijuana; 8% take hallucinogenic drugs; 5% use cocaine; and 4% sniff inhalants.

The Supreme Court has placed the burden of protecting not only these children, but all children from tobacco squarely on the shoulders of the Congress. This is indeed a heavy weight to bear, but it is one from which we cannot afford to shy away.

We are here today to announce that we have accepted this charge, and are introducing legislation that will provide America's children with real protections from tobacco.

Currently, the FDA has the authority to regulate virtually all products which we consume or apply to our skin—food, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices—protecting Americans by ensuring that these products meet certain health standards.

Yet, today, FDA authority—and thus, FDA protection—does not apply to tobacco.

Congress can extend these protections by giving the FDA the authority to truly regulate tobacco products.

Our legislation would do just that. It would give the FDA authority to: (1) reduce harmful components—such as nicotine—in tobacco products; (2) impose appropriate advertising and marketing restrictions to reduce teenage tobacco use; (3) require manufacturers to submit information about the health effects of their product to the FDA; (4) require strong warning labels; and (5) regulate health claims and "Reduced Risk" products.

Mr. President, we are all in agreement that it is our responsibility to promote a healthier America. This legislation will help us achieve that collective goal, by giving the FDA the authority to regulate the tobacco industry. I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. BOXER, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 2380. A bill to provide for international family planning funding for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SAVING WOMEN'S LIVES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING ACT OF 2000

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Saving Women's Lives through International Family Planning Act of 2000. I would like to thank Senator SNOWE, Senator BOXER, and Senator MURRAY for joining me as cosponsors and I invite others to join us. Congresswoman MALO-

NEY introduced this legislation in the House in February, and it has gained the support of 94 cosponsors on both sides of the aisle in that body.

Mr. President, while global population growth has slowed, the world's population reached 6 billion in 1999 and is expected to rise to 8.9 billion by 2050. Nearly all of this growth is occurring in developing nations. High population density puts tremendous strain on water and other resources and takes an increasing toll on the quality and length of human life.

Each year, more than 585,000 women die from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. And millions of women suffer serious health problems following childbirth.

International family planning programs are our best hope to slow population growth and decrease mortality rates, and that's why the legislation I'm introducing today is so important.

Tomorrow is World Health Day, an appropriate occasion to remember that international family planning programs save the lives of millions of women all over the world. Providing reproductive health care and health education results in safer pregnancies and safer motherhood.

Yet this country is paying hundreds of millions of dollars less on international family planning programs today than it did five years ago. We need to restore this country's commitment to helping those in developing countries raise their standards of living, and family planning must be an important part of that assistance. Without this renewed commitment, high fertility rates and rapid population growth will prevent people in the poorest countries from rising out of poverty.

The Saving Women's Lives through International Family Planning Act of 2000 authorizes \$541.6 million—the funding level requested by President Clinton—for bilateral family planning programs and related assistance abroad. It also provides \$35 million for the United Nations Population Fund, known as UNFPA. This would return our level of international family planning assistance to where it was in fiscal 1995. This is a sound investment that will bring returns for decades to come.

This bill would also reverse the so-called "gag rule" that restricts USAID grants to non-governmental organizations abroad that use their own funds to advocate a woman's right to choose or to perform legal medical procedures. Under this bill, the requirements we apply to NGOs would not be more restrictive than the requirements on foreign governments that receive similar assistance.

I have fought for years, as a member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations subcommittee, for adequate funding for international family planning programs without restrictions which would limit the reach or effectiveness of our aid.

Last year, we were forced to accept the gag rule in exchange for congressional agreement to pay U.S. arrears to the United Nations. It was a bitter pill to swallow and we must eliminate this provision now. It's unfair and undemocratic. By restricting the freedom of organizations to engage in public policy debates, the gag rule undermines a central goal of U.S. foreign policy, the promotion of democracy—which has at its core the principles of free and open debate and citizen involvement in government decisions. And this restriction is a serious impediment to our efforts to bring global population levels under control and to protect the lives of millions of women by letting them choose to have only as many children as they can care for responsibly.

Mr. President, family planning is even more critical to the health of people in developing countries than it is here in America. Many developing countries lack the hospitals and clinics and doctors and other health-care professionals to provide women with the advice and care they need to have a safe pregnancy. Many lack the facilities and expertise to provide obstetrical and prenatal care women need to deliver healthy babies.

Sometimes, a pregnancy can be dangerous, especially if the woman is too young or too old to bear a child. In many poor societies, families have many children because so many die before they reach adulthood and children provide the only support in their parents' later years. As a result, families too often have more children than they can realistically support and face malnutrition or even starvation. Finally, there are those who do not properly consider the potential transmission of deadly diseases such as AIDS or who do not have access to contraceptive devices.

For many poor women abroad, family planning clinics offer the only general health care available. Without the critical funding provided in this bill, many of these women will unnecessarily suffer and even die. With this assistance, women and children will have a better chance of living longer, healthier lives.

We need this legislation to reduce mortality rates, to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and to give the poorest nations an opportunity to meet their social, environmental, and economic needs by making family planning available worldwide.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join in support of the Saving Women's Lives through International Family Planning Act of 2000. We all have a stake in helping people in the world's poorer nations plan their families and helping control the impact of population growth on the planet we share.●

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. INOUE, Mr.

FEINGOLD, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROBB, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S.J. Res. 44. A joint resolution supporting the Day of Honor 2000 to honor and recognize the service of minority veterans in the United States Armed Forces during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MAY 25—"DAY OF HONOR 2000"

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today Senator DANIEL AKAKA, Senator DANIEL INOUE, Senator TED STEVENS, and I, along with 24 other Senators, are introducing a Senate Joint Resolution to designate May 25, 2000, as a national Day of Honor for minority veterans of World War II. Representative SHEILA JACKSON-LEE of Texas is introducing an identical resolution in the House of Representatives.

Forty-five years ago, the bloodiest war in our history came to an end and millions of American service men and women returned to the United States to rebuild their lives after fighting so courageously and successfully to defend our country.

These brave veterans included large numbers of minorities. More than 1.2 million African Americans, more than 300,000 Hispanic Americans, more than 50,000 Asian Americans, more than 20,000 Native Americans, more than 6,000 Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, and more than 3,000 Native Alaskans risked their lives to preserve our democracy.

On land, sea and air, far from their homes, they fought brilliantly to defeat fascism and protect our freedom. And large numbers of them did so in spite of the racism and injustice they had suffered in our society, and even in their military service.

Too often, when they returned to America and raised the question of freedom and equal justice here at home, the answer came back, "no." Too often, when fundamental issues of equality and respect of their service in the war arose, Jim Crow and racial discrimination replied with a resounding "no."

Even during the war itself, these brave men and women in uniform had faced racial discrimination and violent and cruel treatment from their fellow citizens—and often from their fellow American service men and women. Even here on American soil during the war, German prisoners of war were allowed to go to places in the United States where black Americans were not allowed to go.

Last December, President Clinton dealt at long last with one example of these injustices when he pardoned Freddie Meeks, one of 50 African-American sailors who were convicted of mutiny and sentenced to prison and hard labor in 1944 for refusing to continue

loading ammunition after a deadly explosion at the Port Chicago naval facility near San Francisco. That explosion of 10,000 tons of ammunition at the loading dock resulted in the deaths of 320 persons, two-thirds of whom were black.

As President Clinton noted, Meeks had participated in the "extraordinarily difficult job of picking up human remains" following the blast. White sailors were given 30-day leaves after the blast, but black sailors were ordered back to work. Meeks and 257 others were court-martialed after they refused to continue loading the ammunition, because the order was so blatantly racist and the danger was so great. The pardon, granted by the President, was eminently justified. The Navy had agreed in a 1994 review of the case that the sailors had been victims of racial discrimination, but it had not overturned their convictions.

Historians feel that the Port Chicago case was a major factor in convincing President Harry Truman to issue his famous Executive order in 1948, banning segregation in the armed forces.

Japanese Americans were also subjected to shameful discrimination during the war. The Supreme Court upheld the internment of tens of thousands of U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry during the war, because the government was fearful that their allegiance might be to Japan. In recent years, reparations have been paid as amends for these shameful deeds against Japanese Americans, but no reparations can ever fully compensate for such gross violations of human liberties.

As a nation, we have long since recognized the unfair treatment of minorities as a travesty of justice. The landmark decisions of the Supreme Court and the enactment of fundamental civil rights laws by Congress over the past half century have remedied the worst of these injustices and made our nation a freer and fairer land. But we have yet to give adequate recognition to the service, struggles and sacrifices of these brave Americans who fought so valiantly in World War II for our future.

Veterans of that war are now dying at a rate of more than 1,000 a day. It is especially important, therefore, for Congress and the Administration to do their part now to pay tribute to these men and women who served so valiantly in that conflict. This Day of Honor Resolution is part of The Day of Honor Celebration being planned for communities across the country, which is being organized by the Massachusetts-based Day of Honor 2000 Project. Our goal is that the nation will have an opportunity to pause on that day to express our gratitude to the veterans of all minority groups who served the nation so well.

Included in that group of honored veterans are two of our outstanding colleagues in the Senate, Senator AKAKA of Hawaii and Senator INOUE of Hawaii, and my former colleague from

Massachusetts, Senator Edward W. Brooke. Senator INOUE and Senator Brooke both speak eloquently and passionately of their World War II experiences in the film, "The Invisible Soldiers: Unheard Voices," which is a part of the Day of Honor events in local communities.

By recognizing May 25th as a national Day of Honor in tribute to these extraordinary men and women, we can help to remedy the many wrongs inflicted on them in years gone by, and we can take another step toward true justice in this country. These men and women are part of what has been called America's greatest generation. In a very real sense, we owe them our liberty today and we shall never ever forget them.

I urge all members of the Senate to join in sponsoring this resolution.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 459

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 459, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the State ceiling on private activity bonds.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to improve the National Writing Project.

S. 805

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 805, a bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment and operation of asthma treatment services for children, and for other purposes.

S. 1006

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1006, a bill to end the use of conventional steel-jawed leghold traps on animals in the United States.

S. 1017

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1017, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the State ceiling on the low-income housing credit.

S. 1163

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1163, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and services with respect to lupus.

S. 1345

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1345, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals.

S. 1448

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Illinois

(Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1448, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to authorize the annual enrollment of land in the wetlands reserve program, to extend the program through 2005, and for other purposes.

S. 1638

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1638, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend the retroactive eligibility dates for financial assistance for higher education for spouses and dependent children of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who are killed in the line of duty.

S. 1762

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1762, a bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide cost share assistance for the rehabilitation of structural measures constructed as part of water resources projects previously funded by the Secretary under such Act or related laws.

S. 1800

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1800, a bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to improve onsite inspections of State food stamp programs, to provide grants to develop community partnerships and innovative outreach strategies for food stamp and related programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1822

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1822, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for treatment of a minor child's congenital or developmental deformity or disorder due to trauma, infection, tumor, or disease.

S. 1921

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1921, a bill to authorize the placement within the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial of a plaque to honor Vietnam veterans who died after their service in the Vietnam war, but as a direct result of that service.

S. 1939

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 1939, a bill to amend the internal revenue code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for dry cleaning equipment which uses reduced amounts of hazardous substances.

S. 1941

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1941, a bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to fire departments and fire prevention organizations for the purpose of protecting the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.

S. 1961

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1961, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to expand the number of acres authorized for inclusion in the conservation reserve.

S. 1988

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1988, a bill to reform the State inspection of meat and poultry in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1993

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1993, a bill to reform Government information security by strengthening information security practices throughout the Federal Government.

S. 2018

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2018, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the update factor used in making payments to PPS hospitals under the medicare program.

S. 2060

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2060, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Charles M. Schulz in recognition of his lasting artistic contributions to the Nation and the world, and for other purposes.

S. 2068

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2068, a bill to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from establishing rules authorizing the operation of new, low power FM radio stations.

S. 2073

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2073, a bill to reduce the risk that innocent persons may be executed, and for other purposes.

S. 2231

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr.

BROWNBACK), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of S. 2231, a bill to provide for the placement at the Lincoln Memorial of a plaque commemorating the speech of Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the "I Have A Dream" speech.

S. 2265

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2265, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to preserve marginal domestic oil and natural gas well production, and for other purposes.

S. 2280

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2280, a bill to provide for the effective punishment of online child molesters.

S. 2293

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) were added as cosponsors 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. 2307

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2307, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to encourage broadband deployment to rural America, and for other purposes.

S. 2314

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) were added as cosponsors of S. 2314, a bill for the relief of Elian Gonzalez and other family members.

S. 2321

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2321, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a tax credit for development costs of telecommunications facilities in rural areas.

S. 2323

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) were added as cosponsors of S. 2323, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the treatment of stock options under the Act.

S. 2336

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2336, a bill to authorize funding for networking and information technology research and development at the Department of Energy for fiscal years 2001 through 2005, and for other purposes.

S. 2344

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2344, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat payments under the Conservation Reserve Program as rentals from real estate.

S. 2353

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2353, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve the program for American Indian Tribal Colleges and Universities under part A of title III.

S. 2363

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2363, a bill to subject the United States to imposition of fees and costs in proceedings relating to State water rights adjudications.

S. 2366

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of S. 2366, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to the Organ Procurement Transplantation Network.

S. RES. 248

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), and the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 248, A resolution to designate the week of May 7, 2000, as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

S. RES. 260

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 260, A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Federal investment in programs that provide health care services to uninsured and low-income individuals in medically underserved areas be increased in order to double access to care over the next 5 years.

S. RES. 268

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from North Caro-

lina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 268, A resolution designating July 17 through July 23 as "National Fragile X Awareness Week."

AMENDMENT NO. 2911

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2911 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2924

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2924 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2931

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2931 proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. WARNER, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2931 proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2931 proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2933

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2933 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2934

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2934 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001

through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2940

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2940 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2944

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2944 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. WARNER, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2944 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2944 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2947

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2947 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2951

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2951 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2954

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, his name was added as a cosponsor of

amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. REED, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2958

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2958 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2961

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG), the

Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK), the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2961 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

GRAHAM (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2966

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BAYH, Mrs. LANDRIEU, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. EDWARDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 101) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL ESEA FUNDING IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, upon reporting of a bill, the offering of an amendment thereto, or the submission of a conference report thereon that allows local educational agencies to use appropriated funds to carry out activities under a reauthorized Elementary and Secondary Education Act that complies with subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may increase the functional totals and outlay aggregates and allocations—

(1) for fiscal year 2001 by not more than \$3,000,000,000; and

(2) for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 by not more than \$15,000,000,000.

(b) CONDITION.—Legislation complies with this subsection if it provides—

(1) increased accountability;

(2) encouragement of State educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs) to establish high student performance standards;

(3) a concentration of resources around central education goals, including compensatory education for disadvantaged children and youth, teacher quality and professional development, innovative education strategies, programs for limited English proficiency students, student safety, and educational technology; and

(4) an allocation of funds that targets the most impoverished areas and schools most likely to be in distress.

GRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 2967

(Ordered to lie on the table.)