

in emergency funds) for income eligible households to pay essential heating costs, thereby averting hardship and crisis for thousands of elderly, disabled, and families with young children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate:

That the senate hereby urges the United States Department of Energy to take all available measures to assure adequate inventory levels in the Northeast, including re-examination of regional heating oil reserve options, as well as minimum wholesale inventory requirements; and

That the senate hereby urges Congress to repeal the new 25 percent Weatherization Program match requirement scheduled to go into effect in 2001, which would place states like New Hampshire at potential risk of loss of all federal funding to this valuable program; and

That the senate hereby urges the White House to maintain pressure on OPEC to agree to increase production levels when they meet on March 27, 2000, to increase petroleum product supplies available throughout the region in order to reduce prices; and

That the senate hereby urges Congress to support increase funding for much-needed federal programs, at proposed national levels of \$1.4 billion for LIHEAP, \$175 million for the Weatherization Program, and \$44 million for the State Energy Program, so that states can best assist residents and businesses to decrease their fuel consumption and afford essential heating costs; and

That the senate clerk transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of the Department of Energy, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the members of the New Hampshire congressional delegation.

POM-483. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee relative to increasing the number and specificity of ethnicity categories used for reporting of educational data; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 71

Be it resolved by the Senate of the one hundred first general assembly of the State of Tennessee, the House of Representatives concurring, That this General Assembly hereby memorializes the United States Congress to study the need to increase the number of specificity of ethnicity categories used for the reporting of educational data.

Be it further resolved, That an enrolled copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President and the Secretary of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives and to each member of Tennessee's Congressional Delegation.

POM-484. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the oxygenate content requirements in the Clear Air Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 142

Whereas, The 1990 amendments to the Clear Air Act mandated the addition of oxygenates in reformulated gasoline at a minimum of 2% of content by weight to reduce the concentration of various types of air contaminants, including ozone and carbon monoxide, in regions of the country exceeding National Air Quality Standards; and

Whereas, Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), the most commonly used gasoline oxygenate in the United States, is being detected with increasing frequency in surface and groundwater supplies and public and private water supply wells throughout the United States and Pennsylvania due to leak-

ing underground petroleum storage tanks, spills and other accidental discharges; and

Whereas, Because MTBE is highly soluble in water, spills and leaks involving MTBE-laden gasoline are considerably more expensive and difficult to remediate than those involving conventional gasoline, and current wellhead techniques for treating gasoline-tainted water, such as air sparging and carbon filtration, are less effective in treating water contaminated by the MTBE-laden gasoline, resulting in increased treatment costs to water suppliers; and

Whereas, Several studies, including the May 1999 study on "The Ozone-Forming Potential of Reformulated Gasoline" by the National Research Council, have found that gasoline oxygenates contribute little to reducing ozone pollution and that the air quality benefits of oxygenates in reformulated gasoline are restricted to cars manufactured prior to 1989 and therefore are diminishing as older model vehicles are phased out; and

Whereas, A Blue Ribbon Panel of the United States Environmental Protection Agency recently called for the elimination of the Federal oxygenate requirement and for the reduction of the use of MTBE in gasoline because of the public health concerns associated with MTBE in water supplies; and

Whereas, The prescriptive requirements in the Clean Air Act Amendments for oxygenate content restrict the Commonwealth's ability to address groundwater contamination and air quality issues; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the President and Congress of the United States to repeal the oxygenate content requirements in the Clean Air Act, and to encourage reliance instead upon clean-burning, nonoxygenate fuel formulations that meet the air quality standards established in the Clean Air Act and provide reductions of ozone and airborne toxic pollutants equivalent to or greater than gasoline oxygenates; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress; from Pennsylvania.

POM-485. A resolution adopted by the Township of Dennis, County of Cape May, New Jersey relative to the use of the Mud Dump site as a disposal area for contaminated dredge materials in the Atlantic Ocean; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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. WARNER (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BOND, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. MACK, Mr. REED, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. KERRY, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 2486. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve access to benefits under the TRICARE program; to extend and improve certain demonstration programs under the Defense Health Program; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 2487. A bill to authorize appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GREGG:

S. 2488. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GREGG:

S. 2489. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GREGG:

S. 2490. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 2491. A bill to authorize the Librarian of Congress to establish certain programs and activities of the Library of Congress as programs to be administered through a revolving fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 2492. A bill to expand and enhance United States efforts in the Russian nuclear complex to expedite the containment of nuclear expertise that presents a proliferation threat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. Res. 301. A resolution designating August 16, 2000, as "National Airborne Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BOND, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. MACK, Mr. REED, Mr. CLELAND, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 2486. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve access to benefits under the TRICARE program; to extend and improve certain demonstration programs under the Defense Health Program; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

MILITARY HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2000

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce an enhanced piece of legislation the Military Medical Improvement Act of 2000. This revised legislative initiative incorporates the major concerns of beneficiaries I heard pertaining to the original legislation.

S. 2087, the Military Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 that I introduced on February 23, 2000, contains a provision authorizing a mail order pharmacy benefit for military retirees, dependents and survivors over age 64. Since S. 2087 was introduced, the Personnel Subcommittee of the Senate

Armed Services Committee has conducted a hearing on medical issues where beneficiary representatives conveyed the importance of a comprehensive pharmacy benefit to committee members. I chaired sessions of the Senate Armed Services Committee where senior Department of Defense officials, both uniformed and civilian, addressed the importance of the medical benefit and meeting health care commitments to retirees as recruiting and retention issues.

Due to my grave concern about meeting the needs of military beneficiaries, and the importance of health care as a component of the compensation package, I have continued to solicit views of military beneficiaries on medical benefits. I recently conducted a town hall meeting in Norfolk, Virginia, devoted exclusively to military health care issues. A recurring concern mentioned by the participants was that the pharmacy provision of S. 2087 did not include a retail pharmacy component. I have come to the conclusion that it is critical that we expand access to a retail benefit for all military beneficiaries.

The legislation I am introducing today responds to the concerns I have heard from military beneficiaries and includes a modified pharmacy provision that expands the mail order pharmacy program to all military beneficiaries with no enrollment fee or deductible and that would provide access to retail pharmacy networks for all military beneficiaries, including those eligible for Medicare. This benefit would mirror the current Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) pharmacy benefit. The BRAC pharmacy benefit is currently restricted to only a few Medicare-eligible military retirees. The modified pharmacy benefit I am suggesting would, in effect, extend the BRAC benefit to all Medicare-eligible beneficiaries of the military health care system.

Based on lower than expected costs associated with this enhanced provision, and my recent amendment to the budget resolution which allows for funding of medical reserve account to accommodate incorporation of programs to address military retiree's health care needs, I am confident this body will embrace this further commitment to meeting the health care needs of those who have so faithfully served their nation.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Chairman WARNER in bringing this enhanced military medical improvement legislation to the floor today. As chairman of the Personnel Subcommittee, I have chaired several oversight hearings which have contributed to identifying areas of improvements to the original legislation. While the pharmacy benefit included in S. 2087 is significant, beneficiaries have expressed concern over meeting their acute prescription drug needs.

The version of the Military Medical Improvement Act of 2000 that I join the

chairman in introducing today, builds upon the previous legislation and provides for enhancement of the pharmacy benefit by adding a retail component on the pharmacy program to address the acute medical needs of our military retiree population. The new legislation provides for system wide expansion of the Base Realignment and Closure of "BRAC" pharmacy benefit. The BRAC benefit includes access to retail networks with a 20 percent beneficiary cost share. The benefit also includes the mail order pharmacy program with current co-pays of \$8 for a 90 day supply of drugs with no enrollment fees for deductibles.

I feel it is critically important to provide a uniform benefit for all our military retirees and their families. Revised cost assumptions associated with S. 2087, and a provision in the Budget Resolution, allow us to enhance the original provision to more closely meet the needs of those who were promised health care.

Mr. President, as I travel and meet with military beneficiaries, I will continue to examine opportunities to improve and enhance the health care package provided to our service members, their families, retirees, their dependents, and survivors. The medical component of the compensation package continues to grow in significance as health care costs increase and the recruiting environment becomes more difficult. Meeting the commitment to military retirees sends a strong message to those young people we seek to draw to military service.

This enhanced legislation continues the ongoing process of working toward meeting the needs of the military population. As chairman of the Personnel Subcommittee I am committed to further examination of follow on opportunities to improve the military health care system.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 2487. A bill to authorize appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for the Maritime Administration. The introduction of this bill continues the Senate Commerce Committee's commitment to insuring our nations maritime industry can compete in the world market.

The bill contains the authorization of appropriations for the Maritime Administration [MarAd] for fiscal year 2001 covering two appropriations accounts: (1) operations and training and (2) the loan guarantee program authorized by title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. Operations and training activities include the costs incurred by

MarAd headquarters and regional staffs in the administration and direction of programs that support the American maritime industry. These funds also cover operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) and assistance to the six state maritime academies. The title XI loan guarantee program for shipbuilding authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to guarantee private sector financing for the construction or reconstruction of U.S.-flag vessels in U.S. shipyards.

Additionally, the bill amends Title IX of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide a waiver to eliminate the three year period that bulk and breakbulk vessels newly registered under the U.S. flag must wait in order to carry government-impelled cargo. The bill also provides a one year window of opportunity for vessels newly registered under the U.S.-flag to enter into the cargo preference trade without waiting the traditional three year period.

Finally, the bill provides the Secretary of Transportation the authority, regardless of any other law, to scrap 39 obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet that pose an immediate hazard to navigation and the environment and to scrap additional vessels if the Secretary determines they pose a hazard. It requires the Secretary to report to Congress within one year of the date of enactment with a plan to dispose of the remaining obsolete vessels and extends the deadline for completing disposal of all obsolete vessels by three years.

I look forward to working on this important legislation and hope my colleagues will join me and the other sponsors in expeditiously moving this authorization through the legislative process and 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. 2487

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 "Maritime Administration Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation for the Maritime Administration the following amounts:

(1) For the expenses necessary for operations and training activities, not to exceed \$80,240,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001.

(2) For the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of guaranteed loans authorized by title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. App. 1271 et seq.), \$2,000,000, to be available until expended. In addition, for administrative expenses related to loan guarantee commitments under title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. App. 1271 et seq.), \$4,179,000.

SEC. 3. DOCUMENTATION OF CERTAIN DRY CARGO VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IX of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“SEC. 910. DOCUMENTATION OF CERTAIN DRY CARGO VESSELS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The restrictions of section 901(b)(1) of this Act concerning a vessel built in a foreign country shall not apply to a drybulk or breakbulk vessel over 7,500 deadweight tons that has been delivered from a foreign shipyard or contracted for construction in a foreign shipyard before the earlier of—

“(1) the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of the Maritime Administration Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001; or

“(2) the effective date of the OECD Shipbuilding Trade Agreement Act.

“(b) COMPLIANCE WITH CERTAIN U.S.-BUILD REQUIREMENTS.—A vessel timely contracted for or delivered pursuant to this section and documented under the laws of the United States shall be deemed to have been United States built for purposes of sections 901(b) and 901b of this Act if—

“(1) following delivery by a foreign shipyard, the vessel has any additional shipyard work necessary to receive a Coast Guard certificate of inspection performed in a United States shipyard;

“(2) the vessel is not documented in another country before being documented under the laws of the United States;

“(3) the vessel complies with the same inspection standards set forth for ocean common carriers in section 1137 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1996 (46 U.S.C. App. 1187 note); and

“(4) actual delivery of a vessel contracted for construction takes place on or before the 3-year anniversary of the date of the contract to construct the vessel.

“(c) SECTION 12106(E) OF TITLE 46.—Section 12106(e) of title 46, United States Code, shall not apply to a vessel built pursuant to this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING CALENDAR YEAR TO FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR FOR SECTION 901B PURPOSES.—Section 901b(c)(2) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1241f(c)(2)) is amended by striking “1986.” and inserting “1986, the 18-month period commencing April 1, 2000, and the 12-month period beginning on the first day of October in the year 2001 and each year thereafter.”.

SEC. 4. SCRAPPING OF CERTAIN VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 510(i) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1160(i)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” before “The Secretary”; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following vessels of the National Defense Reserve Fleet may be scrapped in foreign countries under terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary:

“(1) EXPORT CHALLENGER.

“(2) EXPORT COMMERCE.

“(3) BUILDER.

“(4) ALBERT E. WATTS.

“(5) WAYNE VICTORY.

“(6) MORMACDAWN.

“(7) MORMACMOON.

“(8) SANTA ELENA.

“(9) SANTA ISABEL.

“(10) SANTA CRUZ.

“(11) PROTECTOR.

“(12) LAUDERDALE.

“(13) PVT. FRED C. MURPHY.

“(14) BEAUJOLAIS.

“(15) MEACHAM.

“(16) NEACO.

“(17) WABASH.

“(18) NEMASKET.

“(19) MIRFAK.

“(20) GEN. ALEX M. PATCH.

“(21) ARTHUR M. HUDDALL.

“(22) WASHINGTON.

“(23) SUFFOLK COUNTY.

“(24) CRANDALL.

“(25) CRILLEY.

“(26) RIGEL.

“(27) VEGA.

“(28) COMPASS ISLAND.

“(29) DONNER.

“(30) PRESERVER.

“(31) MARINE FIDDLER.

“(32) WOOD COUNTY.

“(33) CATAWBA VICTORY.

“(34) GEN. NELSON M. WALKER.

“(35) LORAIN COUNTY.

“(36) LYNCH.

“(37) MISSION SANTA YNEZ.

“(38) CALOOSAHATCHEE.

“(39) CANISTEO.

“(3) If the Secretary determines that additional vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet will become hazards to navigation or the environment, those vessels may be scrapped in a manner consistent with this subsection.”

(b) REPORT.—No later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall submit to the congress a report on the implementation of the Administration’s program to rid the National Defense Reserve Fleet of obsolete vessels, including—

(1) the number of vessels scrapped to date;

(2) the proceeds realized from the sale of vessels to be scrapped; and

(3) the number of vessels remaining to be scrapped.

(c) EXTENSION OF DISPOSAL DEADLINE.—Section 6(c)(1)(A) of the National Marine Heritage Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5405(c)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “2001;” and inserting “2004;”.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 2492. A bill to expand and enhance United States efforts in the Russian nuclear complex to expedite the containment of nuclear expertise that presents a proliferation threat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX CONVERSION ACT
OF 2000

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today I’m introducing legislation, the Nuclear Weapons Complex Conversion Act of 2000, to dramatically improve our programs that deal with non-proliferation risks associated with the Former Soviet Union. My legislation will also significantly enhance our ability to consider future arms control agreements.

Today, we face challenges involving the warheads, materials, and expertise developed during the days of the Cold War. With that War behind us, arguably the greatest global security challenge involves containment and management of proliferation threats—many of which are in danger of being fueled with former Soviet capabilities.

Congress has repeatedly demonstrated frustration with the Administration’s progress in this key area. A significant part of this concern arises from today’s wide range of uncoordinated programs, all dealing with non-

proliferation issues. Programs aren’t integrated into one coherent thrust led by a focused and committed Administration. Our non-proliferation programs resemble a patchwork quilt designed and executed by several artists.

The net effect of our non-proliferation programs is far less than it could be and needs to be. These programs are begging for coherent oversight and inter-agency cooperation. To address this need, which is far from new, the 1996 Nunn-Lugar-Domenici legislation called for appointment of a new-level non-proliferation czar.

This Administration never acted on this law. Without this coordination, inter-agency turf fights remain unresolved, potential synergies aren’t exploited, and redundancy and inefficiency can run rampant. My legislation therefore expresses a Sense of Congress that the time is long overdue for this coordination.

My legislation also deals specifically with the largest unmet challenges of the former Soviet Russian nuclear weapons complex. That complex contains three main challenges: weapons production capacity, materials for those weapons, and people.

Programs associated with the materials, where goals and progress are easier to define and measure, are demonstrating credible progress. But, the other areas present more complex challenges.

The “brain drain” issue reflects a concern that scientists and engineers with critical knowledge might sell their knowledge to rogue states. The weapons production issue raises concern about Russia’s ability to rapidly reconstitute forces that could invalidate future arms control agreements. These twin issues then, non-proliferation and the credibility of future arms control agreements, urgently need improved approaches.

We already have a Nuclear Cities Initiative within the Department of Energy, but it has barely begun to scratch the surface in dealing with the problem of their cash-strapped and over-sized nuclear complex. To date, NCI has not garnered enough Congressional support to have stable and realistic funding, largely because it hasn’t set goals and milestones against which progress can be documented and measured.

The concerns on weapon production capabilities highlight very large asymmetries. The U.S. has significantly reduced the size of our nuclear weapons production complex. These reductions were accomplished openly, and are transparent to Russia. Russia, in contrast, has barely started to downsize its complex. Their complex is still sized at Cold War levels.

Little information about the Russian complex is shared, and ten of its most sensitive cities remain closed. Although the Russian Federal Ministry of Atomic Energy has announced its intent to significantly downsize its workforce, it has been slow in accomplishing this goal and any progress is very closely held.

The current Nuclear Cities Initiative was established to assist Russia in creating job opportunities for employees who are not required to support realistic Russian security requirements and to facilitate conversion of the production facilities. It has focused on creation of commercial ventures that provide self-sustaining jobs, primarily in three of the closed cities. The current program scope, progress, and funding are not consistent with the scale of the threats to us.

I want to significantly advance our progress in the nuclear cities. However, to gain sufficient advocacy for a major funding increase, the program must demonstrate rapid progress in downsizing and an ability for the U.S. to track progress against verifiable milestones that support a Russian complex consistent with their future national security requirements.

My legislation substantially increases the funding and scope of our programs with the Russian nuclear weapons complex to assist the Russian Federation in restructuring its complex, but does this conditioned on a commitment from the Russian Federation to measure progress against realistic, transparent milestones. Without their commitment, and without an ability to track progress against such milestones, it is simply not appropriate for us to continue to fund programs within their complex.

My legislation supports the ongoing commercialization programs in their complex. In addition, however, it authorizes the federal government to contract for research in support of United States agencies in cases where the Russians have unique capabilities and facilities.

My legislation demands that funding for this expanded program, for the 2002 fiscal year and beyond, be contingent on making significant measurable progress on key issues of strategic interest to both countries, including:

Demonstrable conversion from military to civilian activities at the four cities participating in the FY 2001 program.

Development of a ten year plan by the Russian Federation for a nuclear weapons complex downsized to reflect the changing national security needs of Russia. This plan should reflect a production capacity consistent with future arms control agreements.

Increased transparency of Russian production capacity and nuclear materials inventories to eventually match that of the United States.

In addition, my legislation authorizes funding for educational initiatives both in the United States and in the Former Soviet Union focused on developing new non-proliferation experts. There are now few people who can assist in these difficult downsizing processes while, at the same time, minimizing the threat presented by residual weapons material or expertise.

Significant cooperation from the Russian government must occur for

milestones to be set and met. That won't happen unless they concur that these steps are also in their best interests. From interactions with senior levels of their Ministry of Atomic Energy, I've learned that they share the view that progress in this area is in the best interests of both nations.

It is certainly in our mutual interests to accomplish the transition of both nations' nuclear weapons complexes with as much care and as little proliferation risk as possible. It is also in each nation's interests for the other to maintain a sufficiently credible complex to support realistic national security objectives. To the extent that we can take these steps in a mutually transparent way, we should be able to assure each other of our future intentions.

Mr. President, this legislation can significantly impact our non-proliferation and future arms control national security objectives.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 662

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 662, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program.

S. 664

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 664, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

S. 914

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 914, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require that discharges from combined storm and sanitary sewers conform to the Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.

S. 934

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 934, a bill to enhance rights and protections for victims of crime.

S. 1155

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1155, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 1545

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1545, a bill to require schools and libraries receiving universal service assistance to install systems or implement policies for blocking or filtering Internet access to matter inappropriate for minors, to require a study of available Internet blocking or filtering software, and for other purposes.

S. 1608

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1608, a bill to provide annual payments to the States and counties from National Forest System lands managed by the Forest Service, and the reconstituted Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands managed predominately by the Bureau of Land Management, for use by the counties in which the lands are situated for the benefit of the public schools, roads, emergency and other public purposes; to encourage and provide new mechanisms for cooperation between counties and the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to make necessary investments in Federal lands, and reaffirm the positive connection between Federal Lands counties and Federal Lands; and for other purposes.

S. 1617

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1617, a bill to promote preservation and public awareness of the history of the Underground Railroad by providing financial assistance, to the Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. 1717

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1717, a bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of pregnancy-related assistance for targeted low-income pregnant women.

S. 1941

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) 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. 2018

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) 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. 2027

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