

years, their risk of lung cancer drops to as much as one-half that of those who continue to smoke. After five to fifteen years the risk of stroke and heart disease for ex-smokers returns to the level of those who have never smoked. They have fewer days of illness, reduced rates of bronchitis and pneumonia, and fewer health complaints.

New Public Health Service Guidelines released this summer conclude that tobacco dependence treatments are both clinically effective and cost-effective relative to other medical and disease prevention interventions. The guideline urges health care insurers and purchasers to include the counseling and FDA-approved pharmacotherapeutic treatments as a covered benefit.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government, a major purchaser of health care through Medicare and Medicaid, does not currently adhere to its own published guidelines. It is high-time that government-sponsored health programs catch up with science. As a result, I am introducing, along with my colleague Senator BROWNBACK, legislation to improve smoking cessation benefits in government-sponsored health programs.

The Medicare, Medicaid and MCH Smoking Cessation Promotion Act of 2000 improves access to and coverage of smoking cessation treatment therapies in four primary ways.

Our bill adds a smoking cessation counseling benefit to Medicare. By 2020, 17 percent of the U.S. population will be 65 years of age or older. It is estimated that Medicare will pay \$800 billion to treat tobacco-related diseases over the next twenty years. In a study of adults 65 years of age or older who received advice to quit, behavioral counseling and pharmacotherapy, 24.8 percent reported having stopped smoking six months following the intervention. The total economic benefits of quitting after age 65 are notable. Due to a reduction in the risk of lung cancer, coronary heart disease and emphysema, studies have found that heavy smokers over age 65 who quit can avoid up to \$4,592 in lifelong illness-related costs.

Our measure provides coverage for both prescription and non-prescription smoking cessation drugs in the Medicaid program. The bill eliminates the provision in current Federal law that allows states to exclude FDA-approved smoking cessation therapies from coverage under Medicaid. Ironically, State Medicaid programs are required to cover Viagra, but not to treat tobacco addiction. Despite the fact that the States are now receiving the full benefit of their federal lawsuit against the tobacco industry, less than half the States provide coverage for smoking cessation in their Medicaid program. On average, states spend approximately 14.4 percent of their Medicaid budgets on medical care related to smoking.

Our legislation clarifies that the maternity benefit for pregnant women in Medicaid covers smoking cessation counseling and services. Smoking during pregnancy causes about 5-6 percent of perinatal deaths, 17-26 percent of low-birth-weight births, and 7-10 percent of preterm deliveries, and increases the risk of miscarriage and fetal growth retardation. It may also increase the risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). The Surgeon General recommends that pregnant women and parents with children living at home be counseled on the potentially harmful effects of smoking on fetal and child health. A new study shows that, over seven years, reducing smoking prevalence by just one percentage point would prevent 57,200 low birth weight births and save \$572 million in direct medical costs.

Our bill ensures that the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Program recognizes that medications used to promote smoking cessation and the inclusion of anti-tobacco messages in health promotion are considered part of quality maternal and child health services. In addition to the well-documented benefits of smoking cessation for maternity care, the Surgeon General's report adds, "Tobacco use is a pediatric concern. In the United States, more than 6,000 children and adolescents try their first cigarette each day. More than 3,000 children and adolescents become daily smokers each day, resulting in approximately 1.23 million new smokers under the age of 18 each year." The goal of the MCH program is to improve the health of all mothers and children. This goal cannot be reached without addressing the tobacco epidemic.

I hope my colleagues will join me not only in cosponsoring this legislation but also in working with me to see that its provisions are adopted before the year is out. As the Surgeon General states in his report: "Although our knowledge about tobacco control remains imperfect, we know more than enough to act now."

Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire):

S.J. Res. 52. A joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

S.J. RES. 52

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL CONSENT.

Congress consents to the International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding entered into between the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and

Connecticut and the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The compact is substantially as follows:

#### "Article I—International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding Purpose and Authorities

"The International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding, hereinafter referred to as the 'compact,' is made and entered into by and among such of the jurisdictions as shall enact or adopt this compact, hereinafter referred to as 'party jurisdictions.' For the purposes of this agreement, the term 'jurisdictions' may include any or all of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and such other states and provinces as may hereafter become a party to this compact.

"The purpose of this compact is to provide for the possibility of mutual assistance among the jurisdictions entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster when the affected jurisdiction or jurisdictions ask for assistance, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, manmade disaster or civil emergency aspects of resources shortages.

"This compact also provides for the process of planning mechanisms among the agencies responsible and for mutual cooperation, including, if need be, emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party jurisdictions or subdivisions of party jurisdictions during emergencies, with such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of emergency forces by mutual agreement among party jurisdictions.

#### "Article II—General Implementation

"Each party jurisdiction entering into this compact recognizes that many emergencies may exceed the capabilities of a party jurisdiction and that intergovernmental cooperation is essential in such circumstances. Each jurisdiction further recognizes that there will be emergencies that may require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to such an emergency because few, if any, individual jurisdictions have all the resources they need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

"The prompt, full, and effective utilization of resources of the participating jurisdictions, including any resources on hand or available from any other source that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact are understood.

"On behalf of the party jurisdictions participating in the compact, the legally designated official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management is responsible for formulation of the appropriate inter-jurisdictional mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact, and for recommendations to the jurisdiction concerned with respect to the amendment of any statutes, regulations, or ordinances required for that purpose.

#### "Article III—Party Jurisdiction Responsibilities

"(a) FORMULATE PLANS AND PROGRAMS.—It is the responsibility of each party jurisdiction to formulate procedural plans and programs for inter-jurisdictional cooperation in

the performance of the responsibilities listed in this section. In formulating and implementing such plans and programs the party jurisdictions, to the extent practical, shall—

“(1) review individual jurisdiction hazards analyses that are available and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the party jurisdictions might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster or emergency aspects of resource shortages;

“(2) initiate a process to review party jurisdictions’ individual emergency plans and develop a plan that will determine the mechanism for the inter-jurisdictional cooperation;

“(3) develop inter-jurisdictional procedures to fill any identified gaps and to resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans;

“(4) assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing jurisdictional boundaries;

“(5) protect and ensure delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services and resources, both human and material to the extent authorized by law;

“(6) inventory and agree upon procedures for the inter-jurisdictional loan and delivery of human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness; and

“(7) provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension of any statutes or ordinances, over which the province or state has jurisdiction, that impede the implementation of the responsibilities described in this subsection.

“(b) REQUEST ASSISTANCE.—The authorized representative of a party jurisdiction may request assistance of another party jurisdiction by contacting the authorized representative of that jurisdiction. These provisions only apply to requests for assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request must be confirmed in writing within 15 days of the verbal request. Requests must provide the following information:

“(1) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed and of the mission or missions, including but not limited to fire services, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue.

“(2) The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies needed and a reasonable estimate of the length of time they will be needed.

“(3) The specific place and time for staging of the assisting party’s response and a point of contact at the location.

“(c) CONSULTATION AMONG PARTY JURISDICTION OFFICIALS.—There shall be frequent consultation among the party jurisdiction officials who have assigned emergency management responsibilities, such officials collectively known hereinafter as the International Emergency Management Group, and other appropriate representatives of the party jurisdictions with free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities to the extent authorized by law.

#### “Article IV—Limitation

“Any party jurisdiction requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for mutual aid shall undertake to respond as soon as possible, except that it is understood that the jurisdiction rendering aid may withhold or recall resources to the

extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for that jurisdiction. Each party jurisdiction shall afford to the personnel of the emergency forces of any party jurisdiction, while operating within its jurisdictional limits under the terms and conditions of this compact and under the operational control of an officer of the requesting party, the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as are afforded similar or like forces of the jurisdiction in which they are performing emergency services. Emergency forces continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the jurisdiction receiving assistance. These conditions may be activated, as needed, by the jurisdiction that is to receive assistance or upon commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid and continue as long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the emergency or disaster remains in effect or loaned resources remain in the receiving jurisdiction or jurisdictions, whichever is longer. The receiving jurisdiction is responsible for informing the assisting jurisdictions of the specific moment when services will no longer be required.

#### “Article V—Licenses and Permits

“Whenever a person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any jurisdiction party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party jurisdiction, such person is deemed to be licensed, certified, or permitted by the jurisdiction requesting assistance to render aid involving such skill to meet an emergency or disaster, subject to such limitations and conditions as the requesting jurisdiction prescribes by Executive order or otherwise.

#### “Article VI—Liability

“Any person or entity of a party jurisdiction rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact are considered agents of the requesting jurisdiction for tort liability and immunity purposes. Any person or entity rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact are not liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of such forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith. Good faith in this article does not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

#### “Article VII—Supplementary Agreements

“Because it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among 2 or more jurisdictions may differ from that among the jurisdictions that are party to this compact, this compact contains elements of a broad base common to all jurisdictions, and nothing in this compact precludes any jurisdiction from entering into supplementary agreements with another jurisdiction or affects any other agreements already in force among jurisdictions. Supplementary agreements may include, but are not limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and the exchange of medical, fire, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, equipment, and supplies.

#### “Article VIII—Workers’ Compensation and Death Benefits

“Each party jurisdiction shall provide, in accordance with its own laws, for the payment of workers’ compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that jurisdiction and to representatives of deceased members of those

forces if the members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own jurisdiction.

#### “Article IX—Reimbursement

“Any party jurisdiction rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall, if requested, be reimbursed by the party jurisdiction receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in, the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with those requests. An aiding party jurisdiction may assume in whole or in part any such loss, damage, expense, or other cost or may loan such equipment or donate such services to the receiving party jurisdiction without charge or cost. Any 2 or more party jurisdictions may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among those jurisdictions. Expenses under article VIII are not reimbursable under this section.

#### “Article X—Evacuation

“Each party jurisdiction shall initiate a process to prepare and maintain plans to facilitate the movement of and reception of evacuees into its territory or across its territory, according to its capabilities and powers. The party jurisdiction from which the evacuees came shall assume the ultimate responsibility for the support of the evacuees, and after the termination of the emergency or disaster, for the repatriation of such evacuees.

#### “Article XI—Implementation

“(a) This compact is effective upon its execution or adoption by any 2 jurisdictions, and is effective as to any other jurisdiction upon its execution or adoption thereby: subject to approval or authorization by the United States Congress, if required, and subject to enactment of provincial or State legislation that may be required for the effectiveness of the Memorandum of Understanding.

“(b) Any party jurisdiction may withdraw from this compact, but the withdrawal does not take effect until 30 days after the governor or premier of the withdrawing jurisdiction has given notice in writing of such withdrawal to the governors or premiers of all other party jurisdictions. The action does not relieve the withdrawing jurisdiction from obligations assumed under this compact prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

“(c) Duly authenticated copies of this compact in the French and English languages and of such supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall, at the time of their approval, be deposited with each of the party jurisdictions.

#### “Article XII—Severability

“This compact is construed to effectuate the purposes stated in Article I. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional or the applicability of the compact to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability of the compact to other persons and circumstances are not affected.

#### “Article XIII—Consistency of Language

“The validity of the arrangements and agreements consented to in this compact shall not be affected by any insubstantial difference in form or language as may be adopted by the various states and provinces.

#### “Article XIV—Amendment

“This compact may be amended by agreement of the party jurisdictions.”

#### SEC. 2. INCONSISTENCY OF LANGUAGE.

The validity of the arrangements consented to by this Act shall not be affected by

any insubstantial difference in their form or language as adopted by the States and provinces.

### SEC. 3. RIGHT TO ALTER, AMEND, OR REPEAL.

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 61

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) were added as cosponsors of S. 61, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate disincentives to fair trade conditions.

S. 522

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 522, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to improve the quality of beaches and coastal recreation water, and for other purposes.

S. 693

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 693, a bill to assist in the enhancement of the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

S. 922

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 922, a bill to prohibit the use of the "Made in the USA" label on products of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and to deny such products duty-free and quota-free treatment.

S. 1351

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1351, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the credit for electricity produced from renewable resources.

S. 1399

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1399, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that pay adjustments for nurses and certain other health-care professionals employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs shall be made in the manner applicable to Federal employees generally and to revise the authority for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make further locality pay adjustments for those professionals.

S. 1438

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1438, a bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

S. 1510

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1510, a bill to revise the laws

of the United States appertaining to United States cruise vessels, and for other purposes.

S. 1536

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1536, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend authorizations of appropriations for programs under the Act, to modernize programs and services for older individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1538

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1538, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify State and local authority to regulate the placement, construction, and modification of broadcast transmission and telecommunications facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1608

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, his name 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 re-conveyed 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. 1805

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1805, a bill to restore food stamp benefits for aliens, to provide States with flexibility in administering the food stamp vehicle allowance, to index the excess shelter expense deduction to inflation, to authorize additional appropriations to purchase and make available additional commodities under the emergency food assistance program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1805, *supra*.

S. 2029

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2029, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit telemarketers from interfering with the caller identification service of any person to whom a telephone solicitation is made, and for other purposes.

S. 2505

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Montana

(Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2505, a bill to amend title X VIII of the Social Security Act to provide increased access to health care for medical beneficiaries through telemedicine.

S. 2686

At the request of Mr. CONCRAN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2686, a bill to amend chapter 36 of title 39, United States Code, to modify rates relating to reduced rate mail matter, and for other purposes.

S. 2698

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2698, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability.

S. 2709

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2709, to establish a Beef Industry Compensation Trust Fund with the duties imposed on products of countries that fail to comply with certain WTO dispute resolution decisions.

S. 2718

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2718, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to introduce new technologies to reduce energy consumption in buildings.

S. 2725

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2725, a bill to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

S. 2726

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2726, a bill to protect United States military personnel and other elected and appointed officials of the United States Government against criminal prosecution by an international criminal court to which the United States is not a party.

S. 2733

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. L. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2733, a bill to provide for the preservation of assisted housing for low income elderly persons, disabled persons, and other families.

S. 2781

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr.

REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2781, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that a deduction equal to fair market value shall be allowed for charitable contributions of literary, musical, artistic, or scholarly compositions created by the donor.

S. 2802

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2802, a bill to amend the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 to add White Earth Tribal and Community College to the list of 1994 Institutions.

S. 2868

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 2868, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to children's health.

S. 2912

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2912, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to remove certain limitations on the eligibility of aliens residing in the United States to obtain lawful permanent residency status.

S. 2936

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2936, a bill to provide incentives for new markets and community development, and for other purposes.

S. 2957

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2957, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve coverage of drugs and biologicals under part B of the medicare program.

S. 2986

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2986, a bill to limit the issuance of regulations relating to Federal contractor responsibility, to require the Comptroller General to conduct a review of Federal contractor compliance with applicable laws, and for other purposes.

S. 3009

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3009, a bill to provide funds to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

S. 3016

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3016, to amend the Social Security Act to establish an outpatient prescription drug assistance program for low-in-

come medicare beneficiaries and medicare beneficiaries with high drug costs.

S. 3017

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3017, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish an outpatient prescription drug assistance program for low-income medicare beneficiaries and medicare beneficiaries with high drug costs.

S. 3020

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) were added as cosponsors of S. 3020, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to revise its regulations authorizing the operation of new, low-power FM radio stations.

S. 3054

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3054, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to reauthorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out pilot projects to increase the number of children participating in the summer food service program for children.

S. 3055

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3055, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the payments for certain physician pathology services under the medicare program.

S. CON. RES. 135

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 135, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975

S.J. RES. 30

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 30, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for women and men.

S. RES. 304

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 304, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the development of educational programs on veterans' contributions to the country and the designation of the week that includes Veterans Day as "National Veterans Awareness Week" for the presentation of such educational programs.

S. RES. 339

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 339, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 339, a resolution designating November 18, 2000, as "National Survivors of Suicide Day."

# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 136—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF BRINGING TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND EFFECTIVENESS TO THE WORLD BANK AND ITS PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 136

Whereas the United States is the single largest shareholder of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "World Bank");

Whereas recent reports by the General Accounting Office and others raise serious questions about management at the World Bank, corruption involving World Bank programs and projects, and the lack of effectiveness of World Bank programs and projects;

Whereas the estimated failure rate of World Bank programs and projects based on the World Bank's data is greater than 50 percent, as determined at the time of the final loan disbursement, and the estimated failure rate rises to 65 to 70 percent in the most impoverished nations;

Whereas the United States has an obligation to the American people to ensure that the hard-earned dollars they pay in taxes to the Federal Government are, when made available to the World Bank, being spent efficiently and as they were intended to be spent;

Whereas the United States has a duty to ensure that the policies and practices of the World Bank are consistent with the laws and objectives of the United States; and

Whereas the World Bank will continue to seek financial contributions from the United States to fund its programs and projects: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

## SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE AUDITS AND EVALUATIONS OF WORLD BANK PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the World Bank should publicly commit to execute within one year performance audits and a complete performance evaluation of the effectiveness of its programs and projects by independent private sector firms;

(2) the individual program and project audits and the complete performance evaluation conducted by the World Bank should be published and meet the requirements of subsection (b);

(3) the audits and complete performance evaluation of the programs and projects, together with the General Accounting Office