

laws as a means to extract a higher price from our farmers even though the cheaper product sold in Canada is just as safe. This simply is not right.

I have pointed out, time and time again, the fact is that there are significant differences in prices being paid for essentially the same pesticide by farmers in our two countries. In fact, in a recent survey, farmers in the United States were paying between 117 percent and 193 percent more than Canadian farmers for a number of pesticides. This was after adjusting for differences in currency exchange rates at that time.

The farmers in my state are simply fed up with what is going on. They see grain flooding across the border, while they are unable to access the more inexpensive production inputs available in our "free trade" environment. And I might add, this grain coming into our country has been treated with these products which our farmers are denied access to. This simply must end.

As I stated earlier, today, I am introducing a new version of legislation that would take an important step in providing equitable treatment for U.S. farmers in the pricing of agricultural pesticides. And I want to point out what has taken place since introduction of the original pesticide harmonization bill—or maybe I should say—what has not taken place.

I wrote the chairman of the Agriculture Committee on more than one occasion requesting hearings about the original version of this legislation, but to no avail. I was disappointed, to say the least. Especially, as I stated, since the need for this legislation has not disappeared. On the contrary, it is still a hot issue along our northern border with Canada.

This bill would only deal with agricultural chemicals that are identical or substantially similar. It only deals with pesticides that have already undergone rigorous review processes and whose formulations have been registered and approved for use in both countries by the respective regulatory agencies.

The bill would establish a procedure by which states may apply for and receive an Environmental Protection Agency label for agricultural chemicals sold in Canada that are identical or substantially similar to agricultural chemicals used in the United States. Thus, U.S. producers and suppliers could purchase such chemicals in Canada for use in the United States. The need for this bill is created by pesticide companies which use chemical labeling laws to protect their marketing and pricing structures, rather than protecting the public interest. In their selective labeling of identical or substantially similar products across the border they are able to extract unjustified profits from American farmers, and create unlevel pricing fields between our two countries.

This bill is one legislative step in the process of full harmonization of pes-

ticides between our two nations. It is designed specifically to address the problem of pricing differentials on chemicals that are currently available in both countries. We need to take this step, so that we can begin the process of creating a level playing field between farmers of our two countries. This bill would make harmonization a reality for those pesticides in which their actual selling price is the only real difference.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself,  
Mr. INOUE, Mr. KERREY, and  
Mr. GORTON):

S. 3109. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 1010 Fifth Avenue in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE WILLIAM KENZO NAKAMURA UNITED STATES  
COURTHOUSE

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill that would designate the existing United States Federal Courthouse for the Western District of Washington in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse." William Nakamura was born in 1922, and grew up in Seattle, Washington. He attended public schools and was a student at the University of Washington when he and 110,000 other Japanese Americans were removed from their communities and forced into internment camps.

For many, the disgrace of the internment camps and the injustice of that American policy fostered resentment and anger. Rather than succumb to hate, William Kenzo Nakamura chose to fight for the very country that had treated him unjustly. He enlisted in the 442d Regimental Combat Team, which went on to become the most decorated military team in U.S. history. While fighting in Italy, Pfc. William Nakamura was killed on July 4, 1944. At the time of his death, he was providing cover for his retreating platoon. Earlier that day, he had also gone beyond the call of duty and single-handedly destroyed a machine-gun nest.

Following his death, Nakamura's commanding officer nominated him for the Medal of Honor. According to Army policy at the time, Japanese Americans could not receive the Medal of Honor. Instead, Pfc. Nakamura was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the military's second highest honor. This past June, Pfc. Nakamura and 21 other Asian-American veterans of World War II were finally honored with the Congressional Medal of Honor. Senator INOUE, who served in the same unit as Mr. Nakamura, was one of those who received the Congressional Medal of Honor that day. I was proud to be present at the White House for the ceremony.

I am pleased that both of the Medal of Honor recipients in Congress are original cosponsors of the bill: Sen-

ators INOUE and KERRY. I am also honored to have my Washington state colleague, Senator GORTON, as an original cosponsor. Congressman McDERMOTT is sponsoring this legislation in the House, and I thank him for his efforts. Like many Asian-American veterans, Nakamura didn't hesitate when his country called. He and many others went to war and gave their lives for freedoms which they and their families were denied at home.

Mr. President, we can't undo the injustice suffered by Japanese-Americans during World War II, but we can give these noble Americans the recognition they deserve. The William Kenzo Nakamura Courthouse will serve as a permanent reminder that justice must serve all Americans equally. I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

By Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself,  
Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BAYH,  
and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 3110. A bill to ensure that victims of domestic violence get the help they need in a single phone call; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
HOTLINE ENHANCEMENT  
ACT

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, this is the issue of violence in homes. About every 13 seconds a woman is battered. A home should be a safe place. This is about anywhere from 5 to 10 million children witnessing this violence—not on TV, not in the movies, but in their living rooms, and the effect it has on these children.

Today, I introduce a bill I would like to be able to have on the floor of the Senate for a vote. If I don't get it done over the next week or two, I am positive that there will be broad, bipartisan support for this legislation. This is called the National Domestic Violence Hotline Enhancement Act. I will send the bill to the desk on behalf of myself, Senators JOHNSON, BAYH, and KENNEDY. On the House side, Representative CONNIE MORELLA, who has done such great work in this area, is introducing the same piece of legislation today. I send this bill to the desk.

Darlene Lussier, from Red Lake Band, a Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota, called this bill the "talking circle for all shelters." I would like to name it the "Talking Circle For All Shelters."

This is modeled after the Day One project in Minnesota. This legislation creates a web site that would allow the National Domestic Violence Hotline operators at shelters all around the country—and there are 2,000 shelters; this is a map of all the shelters in the United States of America. It would enable, through this web site, shelters one telephone call from a woman in need of help to the hotline, or to any shelter, because we would have everybody hooked up electronically under

very safe and secure conditions. It would simply take one call for a woman to be able to know where she and her children could go to get away from this violence, where they could go to make sure that she would not lose her life, or that things would not get more violent at home.

This is extremely important because what happens quite often is a woman will finally get the courage and she knows she must leave. She knows it is a dangerous, desperate situation. But when she calls a shelter, they may be completely filled up and not have anywhere for her to go and then she doesn't know where to go. Then she is forced to stay in that dangerous home. Then she is battered again and her children witness this, and quite often the children are battered as well. Remember, every 13 seconds a woman is battered in her home. A home should be a safe place.

This piece of legislation is critically important. Right now, according to the National Network to End Domestic Violence, only 43 percent of the shelters in the United States have Internet access. We have to do better. In my State of Minnesota, last year 28 women were murdered. This was "domestic violence." This year—and the year is barely half over—already 33 women in Minnesota have been murdered because of domestic violence. Three women were murdered within 8 days in northern Minnesota earlier this month. A woman, again, is battered every 13 seconds, and 3 million to 5 million to 10 million children witness this. Over 70 percent of these children themselves are abused.

I don't want to hear one more story about a woman being murdered by her husband or boyfriend. I don't want to hear one more story about a woman being beaten, or her child fighting in school because he saw the violence in his home. We have to end this. I don't want to hear one more statistic about a quarter of homeless people on any given night are victims of domestic violence—women and children with nowhere to go. This "Talking Circle For All Shelters" would enable a woman to get on this national hotline, or call the shelter, and everybody would be linked up through a web site electrically, and she would be able to know right away where she could go to be safe, so that her children would be safe.

This is modeled after Minnesota's Day One web site. This links every shelter in Minnesota. Day One reports that 99 percent of women and children who call, because of this system, are assured services and shelter that meets their unique needs. I want to take this Minnesota model—this Day One web site model—and make sure this becomes available for all women and all children throughout the United States of America.

David Strand, who is chief operating officer of Allina Health System in Minnesota, and who has led the way, along with United Way, in providing the

funding for this, talks about how important this is for healing and how important it is to return to healthy communities.

Day One is all about healing. Day One is all about giving women who have been battered and abused and their children a chance to heal. Day One in Minnesota—and I want it to be Day One in the United States of America—is about making sure when she needs to make the call, she can do it and find out where she and her children can go. This is the "Talking Circle For All Shelters" in America.

Over the past 5 years, the National Domestic Violence Hotline has received over 500,000 calls from women and children in danger from abuse. If we can take this Day One model in Minnesota, the web site that we have, and we can now make this a national program, we can make sure that these women and these children will get the help they need. We can make sure these women, when they make the call, will know where they can go, as opposed to making a call, and the shelter they call doesn't have any room and they don't know where to go, and then they stay and are battered again and, for all I know, they are murdered.

We can take this new technology and link up all of these shelters electronically. We can make this a part of the national domestic violence hotline, and we can make a real difference.

I want to introduce this today. I am absolutely sure we can pass this legislation. I know we can do this. I know it is the right thing to do. I know there will be strong support from Democrats and Republicans as well.

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

S. 3111. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an extension of time for the payment of estate tax to more estates with closely held businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

TO PROVIDE AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ESTATE TAX TO MORE ESTATES WITH CLOSELY HELD BUSINESSES

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the estate tax imposes a true hardship on family-owned businesses. When a person dies, the estate tax must be paid within 9 months. Current law permits only a small number of business owners to pay the estate tax in installments. The tax for most closely held businesses, however, must be paid shortly after the owners' death. Often, business assets and even the business itself must be sold to raise the cash to pay the tax. Closely held businesses, however, cannot be sold for their true value within so short a time. To avoid such fire sales, elderly owners will often sell their businesses while still living to get a fair price.

Congress, as a matter of policy, should encourage the formation of family businesses and also support their continuation. The estate tax measures that the Senate recently voted on do

not fully or immediately respond to the problems of closely held, family-owned businesses. Due to revenue constraints, repeal of the estate tax must be slowly phased in. During that phase-in period, whether the tax rate is 45 percent, 35 percent, 25 percent, or 15 percent, many business owners will still need to liquidate their businesses to pay the tax.

The alternative proposal to raise the deduction for qualified family-owned business interests to \$2 million fails to answer the basic liquidity problem. These families have all their assets tied up in their businesses. They do not have the cash to pay the estate tax right away. Moreover, the strict eligibility rules and caps restrict the number of family businesses that can qualify for the QFOBI deduction. The 10-year recapture rule, which is also part of the alternative proposal, also hampers the businesses that do qualify.

The bill that I and Senator AKAKA introduce today would make all closely held businesses eligible for temporary deferral and installment payment of the estate tax. My measure simply raises the number of permissible owners for qualifying closely held businesses from 15 to 75, thereby expanding eligibility for the 4-year deferral and 10-year installment payment of the estate tax.

In the subchapter S Act of 1958, the Senate established special income tax rules for closely held businesses. The Senate in the same legislation also decided to collect the estate tax on closely held businesses over an extended payment period. By being allowed to pay the estate tax on the family businesses over 10 annual installments after an initial 4-year deferral, the surviving family members can continue to operate these businesses and use future earnings to pay the estate tax.

In 1996, Congress amended subchapter S to allow a small business corporation to have up to 75 owners; this was intended to encourage closely held businesses to give key workers a share in ownership. But the eligibility rules were not changed for estate tax payment. By sharing ownership with workers as encouraged under the 1996 amendments to subchapter S, the owners of closely held businesses lose their estate tax relief. Although these businesses still qualify under subchapter S, they are often no longer eligible for temporary deferral and extended installment payment of the estate tax.

The Treasury Department suggests that the qualification rules for subchapter S and for estate tax relief should be made consistent once again. During the debate on estate tax relief, Senator ROTH and Senator MOYNIHAN acknowledged this problem and pledged to correct it. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3111

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

**SECTION 1. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ALLOWABLE PARTNERS AND SHAREHOLDERS IN CLOSELY HELD BUSINESSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraphs (1)(B)(ii), (1)(C)(ii), and (9)(B)(iii)(I) of section 6166(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to definitions and special rules) are each amended by striking “15” and inserting “75”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to estates of decedents dying after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE)

S. 3114. A bill to provide loans for the improvement of telecommunications services of Indian reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

**NATIVE AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENT AND VALUE ENHANCEMENT ACT**

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Native American Telecommunications Improvement and Value Enhancement Act, the NATIVE Act. This bill provides a low interest loan program to build telecommunications infrastructure for federally-recognized Indian tribes.

This legislation is timely. This week the Federal Communications Commission is hosting an Indian Telecom Training Initiative in St. Paul Minnesota to provide training to tribes on all phases of providing telecommunications services to their members. Why is this so important?

At a time when 94 percent of Americans enjoy basic telephone service and the benefits derived thereof, only 47 percent of Native Americans on reservations have service. This is even below the rate of the rural homes, 91 percent.

Indian and Alaska Native people live in some of the most geographically remote areas of the country. Most Alaska Native villages are reachable year-round by air only, have limited access by water, and have no road connections. On the mainland, many Indian reservations are located west of the Mississippi, where the wide-open spaces often mean that the nearest town, city, or hospital is several hours away by car.

Those that do not have a telephone do not have access to some of the basic services that we take for granted each and every day.

Some cannot obtain access to medical care in an emergency. Others cannot reach prospective employers quickly and easily. Many cannot take advantage of the commercial, educational, and medical care opportunities the Internet offers.

Let me give you a couple of examples:

Raymond Gachupin, governor of Jemez Pueblo in New Mexico, said he once was unable to call for emergency help for a young man who had been shot because no phone was available.

William Kennard at an FCC Field Hearing in 1999 revealed a case on the

Navaho reservation in Arizona, where 1,500 school children have computers, but can't hook up to the Internet because the Information Superhighway seems to have passed them by.

And then there is just the basic inconvenience of not having a readily available means of communication:

The community of Bylas in Arizona, which has approximately 2,000 residents, had only one payphone. People would line up at 6 o'clock in the morning to use the phone. They would stand in line sometimes until 12 o'clock midnight to use the phone. The only other way to talk to people was if you saw them in town and then any news may be days old.

I know these stories are from the Southwestern United States but in my home state of Montana many of the reservations lack phone service, over 60 percent of the homes on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, 55 percent on the Crow Reservation.

The Federal Communications Commission is stepping up to the plate to help solve this problem by reducing the cost of basic telephone service for individuals on reservations through the Lifeline and Linkup programs. The lifeline program could reduce the monthly cost of phone service to one dollar, all eligible customers would see bills below \$10. The Linkup program helps offset the cost of the initiating service by as much as \$100.

As stated earlier, this week in St. Paul Minnesota, the FCC is conducting a training seminar for tribal telecommunications.

I commend the FCC for their efforts and want to assist where I can. That is why I am introducing this valuable legislation.

The infrastructure costs for providing telecommunications services can be very high especially in remote areas where customers can be more than one mile apart. This legislation will help to keep those costs down by lowering the cost of borrowing.

The NATIVE Act provides a \$1 billion revolving loan fund with a graduated interest rate pegged to the per capita income of the population receiving service. The interest rates range from 2 percent for the poorest tribes up to 5 percent.

The plans submitted for loan approval will be subject to the requirements of current Rural Utilities Service borrowers including service capable of transmitting data at a minimum rate of one Megabit per second. This will ensure the system in place will connect Native Americans to the Internet thereby opening up economic opportunities that wouldn't otherwise exist.

The program is not intended to displace existing telecommunications carriers who are providing service to Native Americans. In fact, the bill is specific in that loan funds can only be used to provide service to unserved and underserved areas, where existing service is deemed inadequate due to either cost or quality.

Additionally the Act establishes a matching grant program for conducting feasibility studies to determine the best alternative for providing service.

The program will be administered by the Rural Utilities Service, an agency with over 50 years experience in lending for rural telecommunications infrastructure throughout the country.

The RUS telecommunications program has provided financing for 866,000 miles of line approximately one-tenth of which is fiber optic, serving 5.5 million customers, including Native Americans. The RUS distance learning/telemedicine program has funded 306 projects for rural schools and medical centers in 44 states since its inception in 1993 bringing improved services for education and health care centers in rural communities. All without incurring any loan losses.

I have the utmost confidence that the Rural Utilities Service will successfully administer this program.

To wrap up, Mr. President, I know that we cannot reach everyone. There are some who simply do not want service in order to preserve their traditional way of living and others who feel owning a telephone is not a priority within the household budget; however, we should strive to try to ensure telecommunications service to those who want and need to have a telephone.

Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 3115. A bill to extend the term of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**TO REAUTHORIZE THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK COMMISSION**

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to reauthorize the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission. The current authority for the Commission expires in January of 2001, and this bill would extend that authority for another 10 years. Joining me in introducing this legislation are Senators MIKULSKI, WARNER and ROBB.

Mr. President, the C&O Canal National Historical Park is one of the most unique in this Nation and one of the most heavily visited. It begins in this great city, the Nation's Capital and extends 184 miles to its original terminus in Cumberland, Maryland. As you can imagine, the development of plans for the preservation and use of this park is a major undertaking. It is no easy task to protect and preserve a park which averages 100 yards in width but is 184 miles long.

The work of the Commission is not finished. The Commission is composed of representatives of the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of West Virginia, the District of Columbia, the counties in Maryland through which the park runs, and members at large. The passage of this

bill will permit the Commission to complete the rational process begun so many years ago to ensure that this unique part of America's natural and historical heritage is properly preserved.

I encourage those who are interested in the C&O Canal to join in sponsoring this legislation, and it is my hope that it can be enacted in this Congress.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 61

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

S. 717

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. 717, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the reductions in social security benefits which are required in the case of spouses and surviving spouses who are also receiving certain Government pensions shall be equal to the amount by which two-thirds of the total amount of the combined monthly benefit (before reduction) and monthly pension exceeds \$1,200, adjusted for inflation.

S. 874

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 874, a bill to repeal the reduction in the deductible portion of expenses for business meals and entertainment.

S. 909

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 909, a bill to provide for the review and classification of physician assistant positions in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

S. 1536

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1536, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend authorizations of appropriations for programs under the Act, to modernize programs and services for older individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1762

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr.

MILLER) 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. 1796

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1796, a bill to modify the enforcement of certain anti-terrorism judgments, and for other purposes.

S. 1900

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1900, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit to holders of qualified bonds issued by Amtrak, and for other purposes.

S. 1957

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1957, a bill to provide for the payment of compensation to the families of the Federal employees who were killed in the crash of a United States Air Force CT-43A aircraft on April 3, 1996, near Dubrovnik, Croatia, carrying Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown and 34 others.

S. 2084

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2084, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the charitable deduction allowable for contributions of food inventory, and for other purposes.

S. 2250

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2250, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a shorter recovery period for the depreciation of certain restaurant buildings.

S. 2341

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2341, a bill to authorize appropriations for part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to achieve full funding for part B of that Act by 2010.

S. 2698

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor 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. 2758

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr.

MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2758, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of outpatient prescription drugs under the medicare program.

S. 2858

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 2858, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure adequate payment rates for ambulance services, to apply a prudent layperson standard to the determination of medical necessity for emergency ambulance services, and to recognize the additional costs of providing ambulance services in rural areas.

S. 2912

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) 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.

At the request of Mr. ROBB, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2912, supra.

S. 2924

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2924, a bill to strengthen the enforcement of Federal statutes relating to false identification, and for other purposes.

S. 2963

At the request of Mr. BRYAN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2963, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make publicly available medicaid drug pricing information.

S. 2986

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors 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 North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3009, a bill to provide funds to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

S. 3020

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) were added as cosponsors of S. 3020, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission