

two additional studies by the FTC over the next six years.

Let me give you a concrete example of the type of behavior this bill aims to prohibit. Last fall's report uncovered a film industry practice of including young children in the test groups for R-rated films. Studios asked ten-year-olds to explain what they like about a violent, R-rated movie, and then the studio used the feedback to tailor their advertising campaign to lure youngsters into the theaters. We all agree this behavior is just plain wrong, and it is this kind of behavior that our legislation will penalize.

Our bill does not touch the content produced by the industry, it simply targets specific, egregious behavior. After all, no one is saying that the entertainment industry doesn't produce high-quality and important products. But we all agree that not every product is appropriate for children, and the Federal Government has a legitimate interest in protecting children, a vulnerable audience, from being targeted with violent and vulgar content that the industry itself has identified as inappropriate. Our narrowly tailored legislation will help protect children and families from this kind of deception.

Finally, our bill should not discourage the entertainment industry from rating its products. To begin with, companies that are already regulating themselves effectively will qualify for protection under our safe harbor. The industry's threat to alter or eliminate their rating systems is as irresponsible to families as the behavior we're trying to prohibit with this measure. But beyond that, enactment of this legislation would not translate to constant legal action against the entertainment industry. The Federal Trade Commission would only prosecute those companies who have clearly and flagrantly targeted children with adult-rated material. As long as companies advertise their adult-rated products to a logical target audience, they should have no concern about this legislation.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. REID, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 796. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that drinking water consumers are informed about the risks posed by arsenic in drinking water, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, we have had the same 50 parts per billion standard for arsenic in our drinking water since 1942. Since then, study after study has confirmed that this level of arsenic in our drinking water is unsafe. After decades of review, a final drinking water standard was finally set to go into effect in March of this year. The new standard would have required no more than 10 parts per billion arsenic in drinking water.

Unfortunately, the Bush Administration stopped this new rule from going

into effect. This decision was a major blow to public health in this country. Arsenic causes lung cancer, skin cancer, and bladder cancer. We know that if you drink water at the current standard for arsenic you have a 1 in 100 chance of getting cancer. The Bush Administration has decided that we can wait, despite mountains of scientific evidence on the serious health threat posed by arsenic. By suspending the new arsenic standard, the President is preventing communities from getting started on the upgrades they need to make to their drinking water systems. This is unacceptable, and I am a co-sponsor of legislation that would restore the 10 parts per billion standard.

Another consequence of the Bush Administration's decision to suspend the new rule for arsenic has received less attention but is also very important. The suspended rule contained provisions on the public's right to know what level of arsenic is in its drinking water and what the possible health effects may be. The suspended rule requires notice to consumers containing very specific information on the health risks posed by arsenic. This notice would have been required at 5 parts per billion. This is less than the maximum level permitted in drinking water, but is necessary because there is still a risk posed by arsenic at this level.

I believe that the public has a right to know if there is an environmental threat in their community. If the public is fully informed about environmental threats, they may have the opportunity to avoid them. So, today I am introducing the "Community Right to Know Arsenic Risk Act."

My bill would restore the requirements in the suspended rule on the public's right to know. It would ensure that notice is given at the 5 parts per billion level.

The level of arsenic found in drinking water in many communities poses a serious risk to public health. I am especially concerned about the most vulnerable members of the community, including children, the elderly, and AIDS or cancer patients, to name a few. I am committed to full disclosure to consumers of both the levels of arsenic in drinking water and the possible health effects. Drinking water that may meet federal standards still may pose health risks that should be known to the consumer. This is certainly the case with arsenic. The consumer should have the right to choose alternative water sources or to seek tighter standards. This is a minimum requirement. I encourage my colleagues to co-sponsor this legislation 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. 796

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 "Community Right-to-Know Arsenic Risk Act".

SEC. 2. NOTICE CONCERNING RISKS POSED BY ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER.

Part F of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-21 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1466. NOTICE CONCERNING RISKS POSED BY ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—A consumer confidence report prepared by a community water system under section 141.154 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), shall include a short educational statement concerning arsenic that—

"(1) uses language such as the following: 'While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain arsenic. EPA's standard is based not only on the possible health effects of arsenic, but also on the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of arsenic ingestion, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.'; or

"(2) uses substantially similar language developed by the community water system in consultation with the State agency having jurisdiction over safe drinking water matters.

"(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) applies to any community water system that—

"(1) is required to prepare and deliver consumer confidence reports under subpart O of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation); and

"(2)(A) with respect to a report required to be delivered under that subpart not later than July 1, 2001, detects arsenic in the drinking water provided by the community water system at a level that is above 0.025 milligrams per liter but below the maximum contaminant level; and

"(B) with respect to a report required to be delivered under that subpart after July 1, 2001, detects arsenic in the drinking water provided by the community water system at a level that is above 0.005 milligrams per liter but that is equal to or below the maximum contaminant level."

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 76—CONGRATULATING THE EAGLES OF BOSTON COLLEGE FOR WINNING THE 2001 MEN'S ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 76

Whereas the Boston College Eagles men's ice hockey team had a remarkable season, concluding by defeating the tenacious Fighting Sioux of the University of North Dakota 3-2 in overtime.

Whereas the victory by the Boston College Eagles marked the first national championship in ice hockey for Boston College since 1949;

Whereas the championship victory concluded a brilliant season for Boston College in which the team compiled a record of 33 wins, eight losses, and two ties;

Whereas the winning overtime goal for Boston College by Krys Kolanos produced the victory;

Whereas coach Jerry York, who grew up in Watertown, Massachusetts and starred on the 1967 Boston College team, deserves great

credit for taking the Boston College Eagles to the "Frozen Four" NCAA finals for the past four years;

Whereas eleven players on the Boston College Eagles team grew up in Massachusetts or played high school hockey in the state;

Whereas the Eagles victory was also made possible by goals by Chuck Kobasew and Mike Lephart, and by goalie Scott Clemmensen, who played a magnificent game by making 34 saves for the Eagles.

Whereas the Boston College Eagles are flying high after winning the 2001 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Ice Hockey Championship: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends the Eagles of Boston College for winning the 2001 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Ice Hockey Championship.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on April 7, the Boston College Eagles Ice Hockey Team defeated the Fighting Sioux of the University of North Dakota 3-2 in overtime to win the NCAA national championship. The victory marked the first national championship in ice hockey for Boston College since 1949, and all of us in Massachusetts are proud of them for their outstanding season.

An overtime goal for Boston College by Krys Kolanos produced the victory and made up for last year's 4-2 defeat by North Dakota in the championship game. Chuck Kobasew and Mike Lephart scored the other two goals for Boston College, and goalie Scott Clemmensen did an excellent job as well, with 34 saves.

The Boston College team compiled an extraordinary record of 33 wins, eight losses, and two ties during the season. Coach Jerry York, a native of Watertown, Massachusetts, had been a star for the Eagles in the 1967 season, was an indispensable part of this year's championship achievement as was all the members on the team.

The Eagles were led effectively this season by captain Brian Gionta and assistant captains Bobby Allen and Mike Lephart. I welcome this opportunity to commend all of the players for their brilliant success, Bill Cass, Anthony D'Arpino, Ales Dolinar, Justin Dziama, Ben Eaves, Tom Egan, J.D. Forrest, Jeff Giuliano, Ty Hennes, Marty Hughes, Tim Kelleher, Mark McLennan, Brooks Orpik, Brett Peterson, Joe Schuman, Rob Scuderi, Dan Sullivan, and Tony Voce. I also commend Coach York's assistant coaches, Mike Cavanaugh, Jim Logue, and Scott Paluch.

The Boston College Eagles are flying high. Massachusetts is proud of their championship season, and I urge the Senate to approve this well-deserved resolution.

I ask unanimous consent that an article on the championship Eagles from the Boston College newspaper "The Chronicle" be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Boston College Chronicle, Apr. 12, 2001]

"EAGLES RULE ROOST—UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES HOCKEY TEAM'S NCAA FROZEN FOUR TRIUMPH"

(By Sean Smith)

On a glorious spring day, the Boston College community paid tribute Monday afternoon to its men of winter.

A jubilant crowd of well-wishers and special guests—including Gov. Paul Cellucci, '70, JD '73, and Boston Mayor Thomas Menino—packed Conte Forum to honor the national champion Eagles hockey team, which won the National Collegiate Athletic Association "Frozen Four" tournament Saturday night with a 3-2 overtime victory over defending champion North Dakota in Albany, NY.

BC has a 2-0 lead late in the third period before North Dakota rallied to tie. Krys Kolanos, '04, scored less than five minutes into the extra period to notch the win, giving the Eagles their second NCAA hockey championship, and first in 52 years.

Freshman Chuck Kobasew—named the Frozen Four Most Outstanding Player—and senior Mike Lephart each scored in the second period for BC's other goals.

WHEEL-AM sports announcer Ted Sarandis served as master of ceremonies at Monday's celebration, where small children in kid-sized BC hockey shirts cheered the champions alongside elderly alumni and current students in maroon and gold regalia. One alumnus in the crowd received special notice: James Fitzgerald, '49, who scored the winning goal in BC's 1949 championship.

University President William P. Leahy, SJ, thanking coach Jerry York and his players for "a memorable season," said their efforts exemplified BC as "an institution dedicated to excellence, in the classroom, the laboratory and the hockey rink."

Cellucci, preparing to start his new job as United States ambassador to Canada, said his last proclamation as governor was to designate April 9, 2001, as "BC Eagles Hockey Day in Massachusetts."

Menino extended his congratulations not only to the team but also to the parents "who drove you to the hockey rinks all those mornings."

"Wow!" said Athletic Director Gene DeFilippo as he began his remarks. "Does it get any better than this?" He rattled off an impressive list of group and individual achievements by the team's eight seniors, including 117 victories, four Frozen Four and three NCAA title game appearances.

York, who was treated to a standing ovation and cheers of "Jer-EE! Jer-EE!" by the crowd, thanked his assistants and support staff, and praised the players for "representing this world-class university in a world-class manner."

After senior captains Brian Gionta, Bobby Allen and Lephart offered their own thanks and praises, the moment the crowd had waited for arrived. To the strains of "We Are the Champions," the players skated around the rink holding aloft the NCAA championship trophy.

The team has at least one more celebration in its future: an invitation to the White House, on a date to be confirmed later.

SENATE RESOLUTION 77—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following reso-

lution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 77

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs has been conducting an investigation into the use of correspondent banking for purposes of money laundering;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has received a number of requests from law enforcement officials, legislative bodies, regulatory agencies, and court-appointed officials for access to records of the Subcommittee's investigation;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to law enforcement officials, legislative bodies, regulatory agencies, and other entities or individuals duly authorized by federal, state, or foreign governments, records of the Subcommittee's investigation into the use of correspondent banking for the purpose of money laundering.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs has received requests from various law enforcement and regulatory agencies, legislative bodies, and court-appointed officers, both here and abroad, for assistance in connection with pending investigations into the use of correspondent banks for money laundering, which has been the subject of recent investigation by the subcommittee.

This resolution would authorize the chairman and ranking member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, acting jointly, to provide investigative records, obtained by the subcommittee in the course of its investigations, in response to these requests.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34—CONGRATULATING THE BALTIC NATIONS OF ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR FULL INDEPENDENCE

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. DODD, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 34

Whereas the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were forcibly and illegally incorporated into the Soviet Union from 1940 until 1991;