

It also makes clear that these projects are entirely consistent with the objectives of the Medicaid program. Finally, it states that the regular cost-sharing requirements under Medicaid do not have to apply in the instance of these programs.

One of the objectives of the Medicaid program is “to enable each State, as far as practicable under the conditions in such State, to provide medical assistance on behalf of families with dependent children and of aged, blind, or disabled individuals, whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services.” As part of carrying out this objective, every state has elected the option of providing prescription drugs as a benefit under the Medicaid program, thereby providing an important means of increasing the access of low-income individuals to drugs prescribed by their doctors.

Furthermore, Section 1115 of the Social Security Act provides the Secretary of Health and Human Services with broad authority to approve demonstration projects that are likely to assist in promoting the objectives of the Medicaid program, and waive compliance with any of the state plan requirements of the Medicaid program. The fact of the matter is, Medicaid demonstration projects help promote the objectives of the Medicaid program, including obtaining information about options for increasing access to prescription drugs for low-income individuals.

If indeed the States are truly laboratories of democracy—and I believe they are—these demonstration projects deserve the chance to work, to be examined, and to assist those that they are designed to assist. And there is no question of the need—in Maine, 50,000 people signed up within the first three weeks of the program.

Under the “Healthy Maine Prescriptions Program,” Maine provides prescription drug discounts of up to 25 percent for all adults with incomes of up to 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. A second benefit offering discounts of 80 percent of the cost of prescription drugs is available for disabled citizens, and low-income adults over the age of 62 who have an income of up to 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

During this time when virtually everyone agrees that something must be done to increase access to affordable prescription drugs, we ought to be encouraging innovative programs like those in Maine and Vermont. Terminating Medicaid demonstration projects prior to their planned expiration dates may result in significant waste of public funds and may be detrimental to those who have come to rely on such projects.

We ought to be doing all we can to provide relief to low-income Americans, and at the same time give our-

selves the opportunity to evaluate what works and what doesn’t. Maine and Vermont are to be commended for their efforts, not punished—they are entirely in keeping with the spirit and intent of Medicaid and I hope my colleagues will recognize the value of these demonstration projects.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my colleague from Maine, Senator SNOWE, and my colleagues from Vermont, Senators JEFFORDS and LEAHY, in introducing legislation to ensure that States like Maine and Vermont, which have taken the initiative in developing innovative programs to make prescription drugs more affordable for their citizens, can proceed with these efforts.

The last 20 years have witnessed dramatic pharmaceutical breakthroughs that have helped reduce deaths and disability from heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and many other diseases. As a consequence, millions of people around the world are leading longer, healthier, and more productive lives. These new medical miracles, however, often come with hefty price tags, and many people—particularly lower Americans without prescription drug coverage—are simply priced out of the market.

As so often happens, the States have been the laboratories for reform in this area and have come up with some creative ways to address this problem. In January of this year, the Department of Health and Human Services granted Maine a waiver under the Medicaid program through which States can offer drug discounts of up to 25 percent for individuals with incomes up to three times the Federal poverty level. Our new Healthy Maine Prescriptions Program includes both this new discount prescription drug benefit and a separate benefit, financed entirely with State funds, that offers discounts of up to 80 percent for low-income elderly and the disabled. Maine began providing benefits under the Healthy Maine Prescription Program on June 1st of this year, and by June 26th the Department of Human Services had enrolled 50,460 individuals into the program. Ultimately, it is estimated that 225,000 Mainers qualify for the program.

Unfortunately, however, this important new program has run into a stumbling block. Last month, in a case brought by the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), a three-judge appeals panel ruled that a similar program developed by Vermont “lacked the authority to offer the same prescription rebates offered under federal Medicaid insurance” because Congress “imposed rebate requirements to reduce the cost of Medicaid.” The pharmaceutical trade group has subsequently sued the Department of Health and Human Services to block the Maine waiver, and the State of Maine has become a party to that case.

The Maine program is different enough from Vermont’s to provide a different result in court. However, we believe that innovative programs like these, which meet such a clear human need, should be able to proceed without having to fight endless legal battles. That is why we are introducing legislation today to give the Department of Health and Human Services clear authority to grant States these kinds of waivers, which will allow them to pursue innovative uses of Medicaid, such as the Health Maine Prescription program. Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson made creative use of these kinds of Medicaid waivers when he was Governor of Wisconsin. We believe that he should be able to continue to do so in his new role as Secretary without the chilling effect brought by lawsuits like PhRMA’s.

The legislation we are introducing today will allow States like Maine to proceed with the innovative programs they have developed to meet the prescription drug needs of their citizens, and I urge all of my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring the legislation.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 129—ELECTING JERI THOMSON AS SECRETARY OF THE SENATE**

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

**S. RES. 129**

*Resolved*, That Jeri Thomson be, and she is hereby, elected Secretary of the Senate, effective July 12, 2001.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 130—NOTIFYING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A SECRETARY OF THE SENATE**

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

**S. RES. 130**

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Jeri Thomson as Secretary of the Senate.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 131—NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF A SECRETARY OF THE SENATE**

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

**S. RES. 131**

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of the Honorable Jeri Thomson as Secretary of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 132—RECOGNIZING THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO ENHANCE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF IT

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LOTT, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. MILLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 132

Whereas more than 3,000,000 American children are reported as suspected victims of child abuse and neglect annually;

Whereas more than 500,000 American children are unable to live safely with their families and are placed in foster homes and institutions;

Whereas it is estimated that more than 1,000 children, 78 percent under the age of 5 and 38 percent under the age of 1, lose their lives as a direct result of abuse and neglect every year in America;

Whereas this tragic social problem results in human and economic costs due to its relationship to crime and delinquency, drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and welfare dependency; and

Whereas Childhelp USA has initiated a “Day of Hope” to be observed on Wednesday, April 3, 2002, during Child Abuse Prevention Month, to focus public awareness on this social ill; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) all Americans should keep these victimized children in their thoughts and prayers;

(B) all Americans should seek to break this cycle of abuse and neglect and to give these children hope for the future; and

(C) the faith community, nonprofit organizations, and volunteers across America should recommit themselves and mobilize their resources to assist these children; and

(2) the Senate—

(A) supports the goals and ideas of the “Day of Hope”; and

(B) commends Childhelp USA for its efforts on behalf of abused and neglected children everywhere.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am introducing a Senate resolution declaring April 3, 2002, as a National Day of Hope dedicated to remembering the victims of child abuse and neglect and recognizing Childhelp USA for initiating such a day. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by my friend Senator HERB KOHL and 18 of our colleagues who are interested in enhancing public awareness of child abuse and neglect.

For far too long, our Nation has been almost silent about the needs of some of its most vulnerable families and children—those caught in the vicious cycle of child abuse. I believe we must bring all elements of society together to address this problem—the faith community, non-profit organizations and volunteers, as well as government—if our efforts are to be successful.

Though I am encouraged by the statistics that show a continuing decline

in the number of children who are maltreated, I believe we must do more to make sure that all children live in safe and loving homes.

I urge my colleagues to act quickly on this resolution so we can move closer to erasing the horror of child abuse from our Nation's history.

SENATE RESOLUTION 133—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT INFORMATION PERTAINING TO NAZI WAR CRIMINALS SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO LIGHT SO THAT FUTURE GENERATIONS CAN LEARN FROM HOLOCAUST, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CORZINE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 133

Whereas in the 1930s and 1940s, the German National Socialist Party, the Nazi Party, methodically orchestrated acts of genocide resulting in the deaths of 6,000,000 Jews and 500,000 Gypsies, Poles, Jehovah's Witnesses, political dissidents, physically and mentally disabled people, and homosexuals;

Whereas the term Holocaust is used to describe the systematic extermination of Jews and others by the Nazis during the period beginning on March 23, 1933, and ending on May 8, 1945;

Whereas in 1946, the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg declared the Schutzstaffel or SS, the elite corps of the Nazi Party, to be a criminal organization guilty of persecuting and exterminating Jews; of brutalities and killings in the concentration camps; of excesses in the administration of the slave labor program; and of mistreatment and murder of prisoners of war;

Whereas Nazi war criminals include any person who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, national origin, or political opinion, during the Holocaust, under the direction of, or in association with, the Nazi government of Germany;

Whereas not all of these Nazi war criminals were brought to justice as required by the Nuremberg Tribunal;

Whereas in the 1970s, information began to surface that the United States intelligence community harbored Nazi war criminals, including Klaus Barbie, a Nazi war criminal later found responsible for the torture and death of more than 26,000 people, in order to spy on the former Soviet Union and for other purposes;

Whereas in 1998, the 105th Congress passed and President Bill Clinton signed into law the “Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act”, which provided for the declassification of records relating to Nazi war criminals, Nazi persecution, Nazi war crimes, and Nazi looted assets, including those held by the Central Intelligence Agency;

Whereas the Nazi War Criminal Interagency Working Group was convened by Executive Order on January 11, 1999, to (1) locate, identify, inventory, recommend for declassification, and make available all classified Nazi war criminal records, subject to certain specified restrictions; (2) coordinate with Federal agencies and expedite the release of such classified records to the public; and (3) complete work to the greatest extent possible and report to Congress one year after passage of legislation;

Whereas the Interagency Working Group recently declassified and analyzed docu-

ments of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, revealing that the United States used Nazi war criminals for intelligence operations against the former Soviet Union;

Whereas the declassified documents reveal further that the OSS assisted Nazi war criminals in evading capture and prosecution and, in a few cases, facilitated their immigration and assimilation in the United States; and

Whereas it is unknown to what extent the former Soviet Union and other nations used Nazi war criminals for spy operations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Nazi War Criminal Interagency Working Group served the public interest by investigating and publicizing the extent to which the United States used Nazi war criminals for intelligence purposes following the Second World War;

(2) the Administration should work with the international intelligence community to expedite the release of information regarding the use of Nazi war criminals as intelligence operatives in the aftermath of the Second World War, especially by the former Soviet Union; and

(3) information pertaining to Nazi war criminals should be brought to light so that future generations can learn from the Holocaust.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 924. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for human embryonic stem cell generation and research; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 925. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, *supra*; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 926. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, *supra*; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 927. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, *supra*; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 928. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, *supra*; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 929. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, *supra*; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 930. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, *supra*; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 931. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, *supra*; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 932. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 723, *supra*; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SA 933. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him