EC–5646. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Passaic River, NJ'' (Docket 01–97–020) received on June 18, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5647. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, FL'' (Docket 07–98 –025) received on June 18, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5648. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Merger of the Uniform States Waterway Marking System with the United States Aids to Navigation'' (Docket 97–018) received on June 18, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5649. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, FL'' (Docket 07–98–029) received on June 18, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5650. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Local Regulations: EZ Challenge Speed Boat Race, Ohio River, Beech Bottom, West Virginia'' (Docket 08–98–037) received on June 18, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5651. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone: Great Catskills Triathlon, Hudson River, Kingston, New York'' (Docket 01–98–040) received on June 18, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5652. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Track Safety Standards'' (Docket RST–90–1) received on June 18, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments:

S. 1758. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to facilitate protection of tropical forests through debt reduction with developing countries with tropical forests (Rept. No. 105–219).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

S. 2199. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to establish a Marine Mammal Rescue Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 2200. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the exclusion for amounts received under group legal services plans permanent; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. GORTON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. MACK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THURMOND, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KOHL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. SHELBY):

S. 2201. A bill to delay the effective date of the final rule promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

S. 2199. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to establish a Marine Mammal Rescue Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

THE MARINE MAMMAL RESCUE FUND OF 1998

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague from New Jersey, Senator Lautenburg, to introduce the ''Marine Mammal Rescue Fund of 1998.'' This legislation will amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 by establishing a grant program that Marine Mammal Stranding Centers and Networks can use to support the important work they do in responding to marine mammal strandings and mortality events.

Since the enactment of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, 47 facilities nationally have been authorized to handle the rehabilitation of stranded marine mammals and over 400 individuals and facilities across the country are part of an authorized National Stranding Network that responds to strandings and deaths.

Mr. President, these facilities and individuals provide our country with a variety of critical services, including rescue, housing, care, rehabilitation, transport, and tracking of marine mammals and sea turtles, as well as assistance in investigating mortality events, tissue sampling, and removal of carcasses. They also work very closely with the National Marine Fisheries Service, a variety of environmental groups, and with state and local officials in rescuing, tracking and protecting marine mammals and sea turtles on the Endangered Species List. Yet they rely primarily on private donations, fundraisers, and foundation grants for their operating budgets. They receive no federal assistance, and a very few of them get some financial assistance from their states.

As an example, Mr. President, the Marine Mammal Stranding Center located in Brigantine in my home state of New Jersey was formed in 1978. To-date, it has responded to over 1,500 calls for stranded whales, dolphins, seals and sea turtles that have washed ashore on New Jersey's beaches. It has also been called on to assist in strandings as far away as Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Yet, their operating budget for the past year was just under $300,000, with less than 6 percent ($17,000) coming from the state. Although the Stranding Center in Brigantine has never turned down a request for assistance with a stranding, trying to maintain that level of responsiveness and service becomes increasingly more difficult each year.

Virtually all the money raised by the Center, Mr. President, goes to pay for the feeding, care, and transportation of rescued marine mammals, rehabilitation (including medical care), insurance, day-to-day operation of the Center, and staff payroll. Too many times the staff are called upon to pay out-of-pocket expenses in travel, subsistence, and quarters while responding to strandings or mortality events.

Mr. President, this should not happen. These people are performing a great service to Americans across the country, and they are being asked to pay their own way as well. And when responding to mortality events, Mr. President, they are performing work that protects public health and helps assess the potential danger to human life and to other marine mammals.

I feel very strongly that we should be providing some support to the people who are doing this work. To that end, Mr. President, the legislation I am introducing would create the Marine Mammal Rescue Fund under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. It would authorize funding at $5,000,000.00, annually, over the next five years, for grants to Marine Mammal Stranding Centers and Stranding Network Members authorized by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Grants would not exceed $100,000.00 per year, and would require a 25 percent non-federal funding matching requirement.

I am proud to offer this legislation on behalf of the Stranding Centers across the country, and look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure its passage. 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. 2199

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

SECTION 1. MARINE MAMMAL RESCUE GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 408 and 409 as sections 409 and 410, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 407 the following:

''SEC. 408. MARINE MAMMAL RESCUE GRANT PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

''(2) CHIEF.—The term 'Chief' means the Chief of the Office.

''(3) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Commerce.

''(4) STRANDING CENTER.—The term 'stranding center' means a center with respect to which the Secretary has entered into an agreement referred to in section 403 to take marine mammals under section 109(h)(1) in response to a stranding.

''(b) GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, acting through the Chief, shall conduct a grant program to be known as the Marine Mammal Rescue Grant Program, to provide grants to eligible stranding centers and eligible stranding network participants for the recovery or treatment of marine mammals and the collection of health information relating to marine mammals.

''(2) APPLICATION.—In order to receive a grant under this section, a stranding center or stranding network participant shall submit an application in such form and manner as the Secretary, acting through the Chief, may prescribe.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.—The Secretary, acting through the Chief and in consultation with stranding network participants, shall establish criteria for eligibility for participation in the grant program under this section.

''(4) LIMITATION.—The amount of a grant awarded under this section shall not exceed $100,000.

''(5) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The non-Federal share for an activity conducted by a grant recipient under the grant program under this section shall be 25 percent of the cost of that activity.

''(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce to carry out the grant program under this section, $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 408 and 409 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 408. Marine Mammal Rescue Grant Program.
''Sec. 409. Authorization of appropriations.
''Sec. 410. Definitions.''.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 2200. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the exclusion for amounts received under group legal services plans permanent; to the Committee on Finance.

EXCLUSION FOR QUALIFIED EMPLOYER-PROVIDED GROUP LEGAL SERVICES

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to reinstate, and make permanent, the employee exclusion for amounts received under qualified employer-provided group legal services plans.

This bill amends section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code and becomes effective for tax years beginning after June 30, 1998. It provides that an employee does not have to pay income and social security taxes for a qualified employer-provided group legal services plan. The annual premium is limited to $70 per person. In order to qualify, a plan must fulfill certain requirements, one of which states that benefits may not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees.

The tax exclusion of group legal services is not a new provision. In fact, prior to its expiration in June of 1992, employees had been allowed to exclude such benefits from their gross income since 1976, albeit through seven extensions from Congress. I believe it is time to reinstate this measure on a permanent basis.

Employer-provided group legal plans have time and again proven their value in extending low-cost legal advice to working Americans. The reality for middle class wage earners is that they cannot afford the services of an attorney and thus cannot afford to obtain advice for issues relating to child support enforcement, adoptions, wills, landlord/tenant situations and consumer debt problems. Because it provides access to legal advice, this employer-provided benefit assists working Americans in avoiding the family disintegration and job disruption that can result from neglected legal issues.

In New York, these plans affect hundreds of thousands of employees and members of their families. These New Yorkers are employed as school teachers, municipal workers, hotel and hospital employees, law enforcement personnel and thousands working in our many service industries. Many of our citizens, though employed, are earning enough only for basic necessities.

A working mother seeking to enforce an order of child support gains access to the assistance of a lawyer through these legal benefit plans and avoids the need to rely on public assistance. A consumer debt problem can lead to a garnished salary, and eviction, the loss of a job, and dependency on public assistance. The relatively minor cost of providing this favorable tax treatment is repaid innumerable times by keeping the wage earner focused on his/her job, keeping a family in housing and intact, and removing the threat to moderate income workers to remaining self-sufficient.

Employer-provided legal benefit packages produce economies in both the purchase of legal services for a large group and in the delivery of those services at a reduced price. Because they provide a cost-effective approach, these employer-sponsored legal benefit plans are in the best American tradition of pragmatic, voluntary group action to meet common needs.

Restoring equity to the tax treatment of this benefit by placing it on equal footing with other statutory fringe benefits is a goal worth achieving. As an aspect of middle class tax relief, a high return on the cost of this benefit is realized for the estimated 2.5 million working Americans who gain access to critical legal advice through its operation.

Mr. President, there is no reason why we should not reinstate and make permanent this tax exclusion. In the past, the Senate repeatedly affirmed its commitment to assuring the availability of legal services. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to restore fair tax treatment of employer-provided group legal services.

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. 2200

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

SECTION 1. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF EXCLUSION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED GROUP LEGAL SERVICE PLANS.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Subsection (e) of section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to amounts received under qualified group legal services plans) is amended to read as follows:

''(e) TERMINATION.—This section and section 501(c)(20) shall apply to—

''(1) taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976, and before July 1, 1992, and

''(2) taxable years beginning after June 30, 1998.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after June 30, 1998.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. GORTON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. MACK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THURMOND, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KOHL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. SHELBY):

S. 2201. A bill to delay the effective date of the final rule promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

ORGAN DONATION LEGISLATION

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that addresses a potential crisis in our organ donation system. Proposed regulations by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) would have devastating effects on community-based transplant programs by prohibiting states from offering organs to their own sickest residents before making them available nationwide.

There is no more noble a deed than donating one's organs so that another may live. In the past 15 years, the national transplant system has saved over 200,000 lives. In my state of New Jersey, over 10,000 people in the past 10 years have received life-saving transplants.

Notwithstanding this success, there is a critical shortage of organs for donation. Less than one percent of Americans offer their organs for donation upon their death. Eleven people die every day in this country waiting for an organ.

The changes proposed by HHS, however well intentioned, fail to adequately address the national shortage of donated organs and create a system which may actually increase waiting times in many areas of the country. By directing the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) to develop a system which removes geography as a

factor in organ donation, the regulations will significantly increase waiting times in states with efficient systems. For instance, at University Hospital in New Jersey, the State's largest liver transplant center, the waiting period for a liver in 1997 was only 26 days, compared to a 250 day national waiting period. Forcing facilities, like University Hospital, to first offer donated organs nationwide will undoubtedly lead to longer waiting periods.

These unintended consequences will be felt most greatly among patients with disadvantaged backgrounds. In my State of New Jersey, we are extremely fortunate to have a system that is fair and efficient. New Jersey's unique system of certificate of need and charity care ensures that the most critical patients get organs first regardless of insurance. A national organ donation system will force the smaller transplant centers that serve the uninsured and underinsured to close as the vast majority of organs go to the handful of the nation's largest transplant centers with the longest waiting lists. Without access to smaller programs, many patients will be faced with the hardship of registering with out-of-state programs that may turn them away due to lack of insurance. Those who are accepted will be forced to travel out of state at great medical risk and financial hardship.

Mr. President, the legislation I introduce today is a bipartisan effort. I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues, Senators GORTON, FEINGOLD, MACK, SESSIONS, THURMOND, LANDRIEU, BREAUX, HOLLINGS, LAUTENBERG, KOHL, INHOFE, G. SMITH, and SHELBY. Our bill will delay for one year the Secretary's ability to issue regulations regarding the nation's organ donation system. The delay will allow HHS to further consult with the medical community, particularly those serving low-income patients, to develop workable guidelines for organ donation. In addition, the legislation calls on HHS to conduct a pilot study to determine the impact of any regulations before implementation. Finally, the legislation finds that provisions of the proposed changes with respect to standardized ranking and listing criteria, enforcement measures, and disclosure requirements are a potential good first step in improving the nation's organ donation system.

For the past 15 years, the national organ procurement and allocation system has existed without federal regulation. During this time, each State has developed a unique system to meet their individual needs. Many states, such as New Jersey, have focused on serving uninsured and underprivileged populations. Clearly, improvements can be made to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of organ donation nationwide. The legislation I am introducing today will allow us to meet these objectives by providing greater time for a more thoughtful debate.

Mr. President, I ask at this time 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. 2201

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The national transplant system, established by the National Organ Transplant Act of 1984, has saved over 200,000 lives. In 1998, 20,000 lives were saved by donated organs. Approximately 60,000 Americans currently are awaiting an organ transplant.

(2) Every 16 minutes a new name is added to the national organ waiting list.

(3) Every day in the United States, 11 people on the national waiting list die (more than 4,000 every year) because there are not enough donated organs.

(4) Eliminating the geographic criteria for donor organ allocation, as proposed by the Department of Health and Human Services, will have potentially negative consequences for the nation.

(5) Eliminating the geographic criteria for donor organ allocation will make organ transplants economically prohibitive for a large percentage of the population, especially for the 22 percent of transplant recipients covered under the medicaid program.

(6) The following provisions proposed by the Department of Health and Human Services with respect to organ donation are appropriate and workable and should be studied—

(A) the standardized listing criteria for patient placement on lists;

(B) the standardized criteria for determining current medical status based on objective and measurable medical criteria;

(C) the provision of enforcement authority; and

(D) the requirement of full and timely disclosure by transplant centers of waiting list times and survival statistics to potential patients.

SEC. 2. DELAY OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF FINAL RULE REGARDING ORGAN PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPLANTATION NETWORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may not modify regulations that, as of such date, are in effect with respect to the operation of the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network under section 372 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274), including regulations under section 1138 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-8) with respect to such Network. During such 1-year period, the final rule published in the Federal Register to establish part 121 in title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, has no legal effect.

(b) GUIDELINES.—During the 1-year period described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall consult with appropriate individuals and organizations in the medical community, including national and local organ donation organizations (including those serving low-income patients), to develop workable guidelines with respect to the operation of the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network.

(c) STUDY.—Prior to the implementation of any modifications to the regulations described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a study to determine the impact of such proposed modifications on indigent care, economic and geographic access to transplantation services, transplantation outcome and survival rate, and waiting list time by organ. The Secretary shall ensure that any such modifications, together with the results of the study, are open for public comment for a period of at least 90-days prior to the effective date of such modifications.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I join my colleagues, Senator TORRICELLI, Senator GORTON, and others in introducing legislation to delay the effective date of the final rule promulgated by the Secretary of HHS regarding the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. This legislation is a crucial step in ensuring that implementation of the Department of Health and Human Services' Interim Final Rule regarding does not jeopardize patients' access to life-saving human organs in regions of the country that have been providing organ transplantation services efficiently.

Mr. President, organ donation, allocation and transplantation are extremely sensitive issues. They are issues that patients, families and health professionals agonize over because they quite literally can determine who lives and who dies. They agonize over these decisions because there are so many more people in need of organs than there are organs to transplant.

Mr. President, I want to share with my colleagues a fact that may not be well known, and that is that, according to statistics gathered by the United Network for Organ Sharing, UNO, Wisconsin's two organ procurement organizations—or ''OPOs'' as they are called—are two of the most successful in the entire country with respect to the ratio of organs procured per million in the population. Those two OPOs, one at the University of Wisconsin Medical School in Madison, the other at Froedtert Hospital in Milwaukee, have a truly impressive track record for conducting the community education and outreach that is so important in helping people make the decision about whether or not to donate organs. Through the tremendous work of Wisconsin's OPOs and our 4 transplant centers, nearly 700 Wisconsinites received life-saving kidney, heart, liver, lung and pancreas transplants in 1997 alone.

Mr. President, as you and many other colleagues may already know, the Secretary of Health and Human Services proposed a rule earlier this year to revamp the way the nations donated organs are allocated.

Mr. President, the legislation my colleagues and I are introducing today would delay implementation of the Department of Health and Human Services' final rule on organ allocation pending further, more detailed examination of the impact of that rule on regional dislocation, transplantation outcome and survival rate, and waiting list time. While I have the highest regard for the intent behind the rule's issuance—the promoting of fairness—I nevertheless have serious concerns about the impact many of the proposed changes are going to have for states like Wisconsin that are served by

smaller, community-based transplant centers. It is simply not clear to me that using a so-called ''National list'' for potential organ recipients would improve upon the current system for allocation or make the system more ''fair.'' In fact, what specialists in the Wisconsin transplant community have told me is that the opposite is true: that a ''National list'' could dramatically increase ''cold ischemic time'' leading to higher rates of transplant rejection, and that a ''National list'' would likely result in longer waiting times in areas such as Wisconsin that have operated efficiently and successfully.

Mr. President, additionally study prior to implementation of the rule is vitally important to ensure that a federal agency doesn't take action that—while well-intentioned—inadvertently harms populations served by smaller, community-based organizations. My hope is that further study over the course of the one year delay, combined with further cooperation between HHS, professional and community-based organizations will result in a final rule whose implementation will not harm regions of the country that—because of a tremendous amount of grassroots work, patient and family education, and deep personal involvement by health care professionals—are currently well-served under the current system.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 314

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 314, a bill to require that the Federal Government procure from the private sector the goods and services necessary for the operations and management of certain Government agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 617

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 617, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat, and meat food products containing imported meat, bear a label identifying the country of origin.

S. 1094

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1094, a bill to authorize the use of certain public housing operating funds to provide tenant-based assistance to public housing residents.

S. 1251

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1251, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of private activity bonds which may be issued in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1252, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of low-income housing credits which may be allocated in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1413

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1413, a bill to provide a framework for consideration by the legislative and executive branches of unilateral economic sanctions.

S. 1680

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1680, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify that licensed pharmacists are not subject to the surety bond requirements under the medicare program.

S. 1734

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1734, A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to waive the income inclusion on a distribution from an individual retirement account to the extent that the distribution is contributed for charitable purposes.

S. 1754

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI] were added as cosponsors of S. 1754, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to consolidate and reauthorize health professions and minority and disadvantaged health professions and disadvantaged health education programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1981

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1981, A bill to preserve the balance of rights between employers, employees, and labor organizations which is fundamental to our system of collective bargaining while preserving the rights of workers to organize, or otherwise engage in concerted activities protected under the National Labor Relations Act.

S. 1993

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1993, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to adjust the formula used to determine costs limits for home health agencies under medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 2049

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] were added as cosponsors of S. 2049, a bill to provide for payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 2078

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2078, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 2098

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2098, a bill to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over public lands and acquired lands owned by the United States, and to preserve State sovereignty and private property rights in non-Federal lands surroundings those public lands and acquired lands.

S. 2100

At the request of Mr. DODD, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2100, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase public awareness concerning crime on college and university campuses.

S. 2102

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2102, a bill to promote democracy and good governance in Nigeria, and for other purposes.

S. 2114

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2114, a bill to amend the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Older Americans Act of 1965, and the Public Health Service Act to ensure that older women are protected from institutional, community, and domestic violence and sexual assault and to improve outreach efforts and other services available to older women victimized by such violence, and for other purposes.

S. 2185

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2185, a bill to protect children from firearms violence.

S. 2196

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2196, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for establishment at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of a program regarding lifesaving interventions for individuals who experience cardiac arrest, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 189

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Maine [Ms.