

### THE NAVAJO-HOPI RELOCATION HOUSING PROGRAM ACT

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Order No. 52, S. 349, the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 349) to reauthorize appropriations for the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing Program.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read for a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 349) was deemed read for a third time, and passed, as follows:  
S. 349

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

#### SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVAJO-HOPI RELOCATION HOUSING PROGRAM.

Section 25(a)(8) of Public Law 93-531 (25 U.S.C. 640d-24(a)(8)) is amended by striking "1989," and all that follows through "and 1995." and inserting "1995, 1996, and 1997."

### TRIPLOID GRASS CARP INSPECTION FEE COLLECTION ACT

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Order No. 73, S. 268.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 268) to authorize the collection of fees for expenses for triploid grass carp certification inspections, and for other purposes.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read for a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 268) was deemed read for a third time, and passed, as follows:  
S. 268

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

#### SECTION 1. COLLECTION OF FEES FOR TRIPLOID GRASS CARP CERTIFICATION INSPECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service (referred to in this section as the "Director"), may charge reasonable fees for expenses to the Federal Government for triploid grass carp certification

inspections requested by a person who owns or operates an aquaculture facility.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—All fees collected under subsection (a) shall be available to the Director until expended, without further appropriations.

(c) USE.—The Director shall use all fees collected under subsection (a) to carry out the activities referred to in subsection (a).

### INDIAN CHILD PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Order No. 75, S. 441.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 441) to reauthorize appropriations for certain programs under the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read for a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 441) was deemed read for a third time, and passed, as follows:  
S. 441

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

#### SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAMS.

Sections 409(e), 410(h), and 411(i) of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3208(e), 3209(h), 3210(i), respectively) are each amended by striking "and 1995" and inserting "1995, 1996, and 1997".

### RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JOHN C. STENNIS

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 111, submitted earlier today by Senators DOLE, DASCHLE, COCHRAN, and LOTT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 111) relative to the death of the Honorable John C. Stennis, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution is considered and agreed to.

So the resolution (S. Res. 111) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 111

*Resolved,* That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable John C. Stennis, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

*Resolved,* That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Represent-

atives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved,* That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FORD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH). The Senator from Illinois.

### PRODUCT LIABILITY FAIRNESS ACT

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I would like to speak for a few moments about product liability reform. The bill the Senate is now considering, the Product Liability Fairness Act of 1995, would establish national standard to be applied by State and Federal courts in product liability lawsuits. Let me say at the outset that I do believe some national product liability standards are needed, for reasons I will outline below.

This concept—the concept of Federal product liability standards—is not entirely new to Congress; one version or another of the legislation has been pending before this body for the past 15 years. In past years the majority of the product liability debate has focused on whether the Federal Government should get involved in this area, rather than on what the Federal standards should be. This focus has, in my opinion, been unfortunate.

I believe the Senate must begin to focus on the issue of what standards should apply to product liability cases. Indeed, I stood on the Senate floor after the product liability bill failed last year, stating my intention not to filibuster this bill again, and stating my desire to debate what alterations the Federal Government should make in the area of product liability law.

That is not to imply that determining Federal product liability standards will be easy. It is often said when considering difficult legislation that "The devil is in the details." This is one vote where the details really do matter. Any bill passed by the Senate must be fair not only to the manufacturers who place products on the market; it must also be fair to the workers who help build those products, and to the consumers who purchase them.

The nature of the American marketplace has changed; commerce is no longer local, but is national and international in scope. American manufacturers ship their goods throughout the 50 States and beyond; this is true not only of our biggest companies, like Motorola, but of small businesses like Rockwell Graphic Systems in Westmont, IL, or Oxy Dry Corp. in Itasca, IL.

Given the increasingly global nature of the marketplace, I believe it makes sense to have some basic, national