

land use programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 2186. A bill to provide access to health care insurance coverage for children; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Res. 307. A resolution electing Gary Lee Sisco of Tennessee as Secretary of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 308. A resolution notifying the President of the United States of the election of Gary Lee Sisco of Tennessee as Secretary of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 309. A resolution notifying the House of Representatives of the election of Gary Lee Sisco of Tennessee as Secretary of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. NICKLES):

S. Res. 310. A resolution commending Kelly D. Johnston for his service to the U.S. Senate; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 2184. A bill to require the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration to issue regulations limiting the advertising of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco over the Internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

THE TOBACCO-FREE CHILDREN'S INTERNET ACT OF 1996

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I introduce the Tobacco-Free Children's Internet Act of 1996, a bill to protect children from the health hazards of tobacco by extending to the Internet existing limitations on tobacco advertisements.

Mr. President, countless studies have demonstrated the persuasive effect that tobacco advertising has on minors. This advertising encourages young people to smoke, which in turn leads to more lung cancer, more heart disease, and more death. As a result, the Food and Drug Administration has now decided to limit tobacco advertising in publications with a significant readership under age 18 to black-and-white text only. This is a significant, positive step, and should substantially reduce the effectiveness of such advertising in appealing to children.

Mr. President, the Internet provides unprecedented access to information to persons of all ages. I believe that the widespread use of the Internet should be encouraged. However, certain material, such as tobacco advertising, is not appropriate for children. In addition to the eye-catching images common in tobacco print advertisements and billboards, cigarette and smokeless to-

bacco ads on the Internet have one feature exclusive to this medium—they can be interactive.

The indiscriminate bombardment of advertisements on the Internet is also troubling if tobacco ads on this medium are not subject to FDA regulations. To view certain ads, a child need only sign onto an Internet provider. If an online provider decides to use a tobacco advertisement for one of its so-called banner ads, there is no doubt that children will see it. Similarly, a child browsing the World Wide Web for a research project on camels could end up viewing over 300 web pages about or mentioning Joe Camel merely by typing camel on an Internet search program.

I therefore believe restrictions on tobacco advertising should be extended to the Internet. Minors comprise a large percentage of Internet users in our country and this number is increasing. Although this is a welcome indication that our youth has access to information that may not be available at their local library or at their school, I am concerned that minors may be especially affected by interactive tobacco ads.

Mr. President, I understand that the FDA was reluctant to extend their advertising restrictions to the Internet in their last rulemaking because they believed tobacco companies had not yet exploited this medium. It is true that the majority of tobacco ads currently on the Internet are posted by foreigners; however, I am confident that this situation will not last. The Internet is a veritable wild West to the tobacco industry seeking to hook children.

It is my hope that, in addition to applying applicable tobacco regulations to the Internet, the FDA, perhaps in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission, will develop an effective means of implementing the Surgeon General's warning to Internet advertisements.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill be placed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2184

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 "Tobacco-Free Children's Internet Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) CHILD.—The term "child" means an individual who has not attained the age of 18.

(2) CIGARETTE.—The term "cigarette" means any roll of tobacco wrapped in—

(A) paper or any substance not containing tobacco; or

(B) tobacco if, because of its appearance, type, packaging, or labeling, the roll wrapped in tobacco is likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as a cigarette.

(3) COMMISSIONER.—The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

(4) INTERNET; INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—The terms "Internet" and "interactive computer service" have the meaning given those terms in section 230(e) of the Communications Act of 1934.

(5) SMOKELESS TOBACCO.—The term "smokeless tobacco" means any cut, ground, powdered, or leaf tobacco that, because of its appearance, type, packaging, or labeling is likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as a tobacco product to be placed in the oral or nasal cavity.

SEC. 2. REGULATIONS.

As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall issue regulations limiting the advertising of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco over the Internet or other interactive computer service within the United States in a manner consistent with the regulations issued by the Commissioner on August 28, 1996, at 61 Fed. Reg. 44396 et seq. •

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2185. A bill to improve Federal environmental policy by providing incentives for State and local growth management and land use programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE LOCAL GROWTH MANAGEMENT INCENTIVES ACT

• Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion in this Congress about assaults on our environment. But up until now, a serious, stealth assault that threatens our environment, our citizens' health, and quality of life has been essentially ignored.

The threat I am referring to arises not from action that this Congress has taken. Rather, it comes from decades of Federal inaction in the face of haphazard development activities that are slowly degrading the landscape of our states and our communities.

Mr. President, what I am referring to is the wholesale strip malling of America.

If this trend continues unchecked, it will imperil our Nation's productive lands and natural resources, while turning the landscape into an unbroken expanse of suburban sprawl.

This pattern of sprawling, uncontrolled development is in many instances promoted by the Federal Government. Despite the major impacts many Federal programs have on growth and land use, the Federal Government has largely turned a blind eye to the visual blight these programs spawn, let alone the environmental, health and economic impacts of unmanaged growth and development.

Besides turning our landscapes into eyesores, unmanaged growth contributes to traffic congestion that snarls our highways, creating both additional stresses for commuters and additional exhaust emissions that degrade the quality of our air.

Uncontrolled development not only hurts our citizens where they live and breathe, it also hits them in their wallets. Several studies have come out that show the costs of sprawling growth are significantly higher than