and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. ROBB, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BUMPERS, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 929. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to promote the partnership of small businesses and federally sponsored research entities to develop commercial applications for research projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. 930. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. MACK):

S. 931. A bill to designate the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness and the Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRAMM (for himself, Mr. BUMPERS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 932. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Advisory and Implementation Board on Imported Fire Ant Control, Management, and Eradication and, in conjunction with the Board, to provide grants for research or demonstration projects related to the control, management, and possible eradication of imported fire ants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 933. A bill to amend section 485(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make information regarding men's and women's athletic programs at institutions of higher education easily available to prospective students and prospective student athletes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 934. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the adolescent family life program, provide for abstinence education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 935. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limit on the credit for adoption expenses and the exclusion for employer-provided adoption assistance for the adoption of special needs children, and to allow penalty-free IRA withdrawals for adoption expenses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 936. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel stengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. Res. 102. A resolution designating August 15, 1997, as ''Indian Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Indian and American Democracy.''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. ROBB, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BUMPERS, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 929. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to promote the partnership of small businesses and federally sponsored research entities to develop commercial applications for research projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

THE SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACT OF 1997

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today I am introducing along with Senators CLELAND, WELLSTONE, ROBB, LANDRIEU, and HARKIN, the Small Business Technology Transfer Act of 1997. I ask unanimous consent that those senators listed in my statement be named original co-sponsors. This legislation would reauthorize the Small Business Administration's Small Business Technology Transfer Pilot Program through fiscal year 2003. The STTR program was originally authorized five years ago to combine the technological innovation of America's universities and research institutions with the business know-how and entrepreneurial spirit of our country's small businesses.

The fact is that other countries are significantly more aggressive in many ways about their joint ventures or partnerships between government and business in order to try to steal market share or create market where there may not even be one. Recently we learned that even as the United States was cutting back on basic research in our budget, Japan had committed a 50-percent increase to its budget because they understand that basic research is the foundation for the future products of the world, and those countries that are able to capitalize on this research are in a much better position to expand their job base.

Millions of dollars each year go to federally sponsored research projects at America's universities, non-profit research centers and federal research laboratories. The innovations that are developed are amazing but the people who conduct the research are not always the best ones to market the product and develop it for commercial use.

We have seen case after case where somebody at a university or at a federally sponsored research facility is sitting on top of a gold mine of information and technology, or even a specific product, but they do not know how to identify the proper target market, gain access to capital, or do the other things necessary to move that product from the laboratory to the marketplace. The STTR program was developed by those of us who feel very strongly that we need to help bridge that gap; that it is an important function in this modern marketplace for us to leverage the ability of those small entrepreneurs by partnering them with the researchers to take the technology out into the marketplace. Because the core competency of research institutions lies in research and not business, fewer practical applications for federally sponsored research were developed than was originally desired. It was Congress' intention to reconcile this problem by coupling non-profit research institutions with small businesses in order to promote the transfer of valuable technology into the commercial sector. This not only benefits the economy, but it ensures that the sponsoring Federal agencies get far more results for the dollars that we invest in research. I know taxpayers are much happier when we do that.

Small business is a more effective mechanism for transferring technology from research institutions to industry where the technology can be used to improve the economy. This is important because even though our research institutions lead the world in science and engineering research, we have had difficulty successfully developing them into commercial applications. Transferring technology from research forums to the commercial marketplace not only benefits the American economy, but also further serves the needs of the sponsoring federal agency by providing better products as a result of the collaboration between the non-profit and for-profit sectors.

Research for federal agencies is conducted in very diverse areas. Because the STTR program is limited to federal agencies with at least one billion dollars designated for outside research, currently five federal agencies participate in the STTR program. Through a series of three phases, research in areas of defense, health and transportation is transformed by small businesses into products and innovations that can be applied in the commercial marketplace. In the first three years of the STTR program, over $115 million have been awarded by the five participating federal agencies. In fiscal year 1996 alone, over $60 million in awards were made to over 320 projects. My home state of Massachusetts had 50 projects receive awards in fiscal year 1996 for a total of over $8.7 million. Among the recipients of these awards were Harvard Medical School, Worcester Polytech and Boston University.

The STTR program helps American businesses compete in the highly competitive marketplace of science and technology. Most of the small businesses participating in this program do not have their own research departments and could not afford to conduct the research needed to produce these products. But by collaborating with the various research institutions, these small businesses gain the access to

technology and advanced research they need to bring quality products to the private sector.

I want to tell you about one company whose experience with the STTR program exemplifies how the small business/research institution partnership has succeeded in bringing ideas to market. Metal Matrix Cast Composites is a small business located in Waltham, Massachusetts. MMCC is working with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to develop and test aluminum alloys reinforced with ceramic particulates. Besides having potential military applications, these new materials have many commercial applications including brake systems for cars and landing gears for airplanes. Under a previous STTR contract, MMCC developed a product along with Northeastern University in Boston, that allowed them to provide advanced composite parts to its customers. Under that contract, MMCC has already sold these parts to aerospace, electrical, computer and medical instrument suppliers.

The lesson of Metal Matrix Cast Composites is clear. When given the opportunity to collaborate with each other, small businesses and research institutions can produce quality products with real commercial applications that otherwise may not have reached the marketplace.

We are not talking about substituting for what the sector does already. We are not talking about taking the place of something that the private sector figured out it could do better by itself or wanted to do. We are talking about providing something where it did not exist, where it will not exist, where in most instances it cannot without the proper kind of leverage and the proper kind of coordination. As much as all of us would like to feel that Adam Smith's rules are the ones that ought to prevail in the marketplace, the fact is that every other one of our industrial competitors is playing today by a different set of rules, by a set of, in many cases, unfair trade practices where they are willing to dump, willing to joint venture, willing to subsidize, willing to engage in a host of practices that undermine our capacity to move to those markets.

By reauthorizing the STTR program, we will be giving more small businesses the opportunity to gain access to technology and then to succeed in the marketplace. I urge my colleagues to support this worthy program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD, and I also ask unanimous consent that the bill be available for other sponsors who wish to cosponsor it through the course of the day.

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

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

S. 929

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 ''Small Business Technology Transfer Act of 1977''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) federally sponsored research at nonprofit institutions has not been adequately applied to commercial purposes in the past;

(2) small businesses have the entrepreneurial spirit and business experience to apply research for commercial uses;

(3) the partnership between small businesses and research institutions will create more commercial uses for innovative ideas that will spur the economy; and

(4) although to date the Small Business Technology Transfer program has produced quality research proposals, an additional evaluation period is warranted before the program is expanded or made permanent.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purpose of this act is to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer program for fiscal years 1998 through 2003 to allow for a more complete assessment of the impact and effectiveness of the program.

SEC. 4. SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(n) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(n) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) REQUIRED EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS.—With respect to fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, or 2003, each Federal agency that has an extramural budget for research, or research and development, in excess of $1,000,000,000 for that fiscal year, may expend with small business concerns not less than 0.15 percent of that extramural budget specifically in connection with STTR programs that meet the requirements of this section and any policy directives and regulations issued under this section.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1997.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. MACK):

S. 931. A bill to designate the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness and the Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS WILDERNESS AND ERNEST F. COE VISITOR CENTER DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I'm happy to have this opportunity today to introduce legislation to amend the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to designate the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness and to amend the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 to designate the Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center.

Ms. Douglas and Mr. Coe led the charge to establish Everglades National Park and raise public awareness to restore its vitality.

I think most Americans know that Everglades National Park preserves the subtropical region at the southern tip of Florida. But what most people don't realize is that the park has been nominated by the United States and accepted by the world community as a world heritage site, a wetland of international significance, and a biosphere reserve in recognition of its international significance. It is the only site in the Nation that has received all three designations, which serves to underscore the superlative qualities of the park on a global scale.

Everglades National Park is well known for its diverse and unique wildlife, including alligators and crocodiles, eagles, manatees, and various fish species. The park has 13 species of endangered birds. It has open prairies and extensive saltwater areas with sawgrass marshes, mangroves, and shallow bays. Its 1.3 million acres of wilderness make it the largest subtropical wilderness in the continental United States.

In 1926 and again in 1928, Senator Park Trammel of Florida introduced legislation calling for an examination of the Everglades to determine if a portion could qualify as a national park. The National Park Service had made some preliminary inquiries into the matter when Ernest Francis Coe came forward to champion the idea of creating a national park in southern Florida. Coe came to Coconut Grove from New England in 1925 and was overwhelmed with the natural beauty and wildlife of the Cape Sable and Ten Thousand Islands area. He wanted to find some way to protect the bird rookeries and hammocks, and the establishment of a national park seemed like an ideal solution.

Mr. Coe became the central leader in the campaign to create Everglades National Park. In 1928, he organized the Tropic Everglades National Park Association and is widely regarded as the Father of Everglades National Park. As a landscape architect, Mr. Coe's vision for the park recognized the need to protect south Florida's diverse wildlife and their habitats for future generations. His leadership, selfless devotion, and commitment to achieving this vision culminated in the authorization of the park by Congress in 1934 and its subsequent dedication by President Truman in 1947.

While it is not required by law that Congress name park visitor centers, this legislation will demonstrate Congress' support for honoring Mr. Coe's legacy. Because of his central role in the establishment of Everglades National Park, it is also a fitting tribute that park visitors be greeted by the congressionally designated Coe Center.

In 1947, Marjory Stoneman Douglas published her landmark book, ''The Everglades: River of Grass,'' which greatly increased interest in and concern for the Everglades. Ms. Douglas, who celebrated her 107th birthday on April 6, symbolizes the struggle to save the Everglades. Her pioneering work was the first to highlight the plight of the Everglades and ultimately served to awaken public interest in restoring its health. Ms. Douglas has dedicated her life to the defense of the Everglades through her extraordinary personal effort and by inspiring countless others

to take action. Recognizing these accomplishments, in 1992 President Clinton awarded her to the Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian award.

Ms. Douglas has consistently stated her wish to have Ernest Coe's efforts suitably commemorated at the park. She has expressed through her associates Dr. Sharon T. Richardson her delight with the idea of designating the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness area. Dr. Richardson has added her opinion that, ''Nothing could mark her life more suitably than to give her name to this resplendent wilderness.''

I can only echo that sentiment and add that nothing could be more appropriate during this 50th anniversary year of Everglades National Park, than the commemoration of these two legends as proposed in this bill.

To quote from Marjory Stoneman Douglas' book ''River of Grass:''

There are no other Everglades in the World.

They are, they have always been, one of the unique regions of the earth, remote, never wholly known. Nothing anywhere else is like them: their vast glittering openness, wider than the enormous visible round of the horizon, the racing free saltness and sweetness of their massive winds, under the dazzling blue heights of space. They are unique also in the simplicity, the diversity, the related harmony of the forms of life they enclose. The miracle of the light pours over the green and brown expanse of saw grass and of water, shining and slow-moving below, the grass and water that is the meaning and the central fact of the Everglades of Florida. It is a river of grass.

Mr. President, 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. 931

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 ''Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness and Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center Designation Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1)(A) Marjory Stoneman Douglas, through her book, ''The Everglades: River of Grass'' (published in 1947), defined the Everglades for the people of the United States and the world;

(B) Mrs. Douglas' book was the first to stimulate widespread understanding of the Everglades ecosystem and ultimately served to awaken the desire of the people of the United States to restore the ecosystem's health;

(C) in her 107th year, Mrs. Douglas is the sole surviving member of the original group of people who devoted decades of selfless effort to establish the Everglades National Park;

(D) when the water supply and ecology of the Everglades, both within and outside the park, became threatened by drainage and development, Mrs. Douglas dedicated the balance of her life to the defense of the Everglades through extraordinary personal effort and by inspiring countless other people to take action;

(E) for these and many other accomplishments, the President awarded Mrs. Douglas the Medal of Freedom on Earth Day, 1994; and

(2)(A) Ernest F. Coe (1886–1951) was a leader in the creation of Everglades National Park;

(B) Mr. Coe organized the Tropic Everglades National Park Association in 1928 and was widely regarded as the father of Everglades National Park;

(C) as a landscape architect, Mr. Coe's vision for the park recognized the need to protect south Florida's diverse wildlife and habitats for future generations;

(D) Mr. Coe's original park proposal included lands and waters subsequently protected within the Everglades National Park, the Big Cypress National Preserve, and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary; and

(E)(i) Mr. Coe's leadership, selfless devotion, and commitment to achieving his vision culminated in the authorization of the Everglades National Park by Congress in 1934;

(ii) after authorization of the park, Mr. Coe fought tirelessly and lobbied strenuously for establishment of the park, finally realizing his dream in 1947; and

(iii) Mr. Coe accomplished much of the work described in this paragraph at his own expense, which dramatically demonstrated his commitment to establishment of Everglades National Park.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to commemorate the vision, leadership, and enduring contributions of Marjory Stoneman Douglas and Ernest F. Coe to the protection of the Everglades and the establishment of Everglades National Park.

SEC. 3. MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS WILDERNESS.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—Section 401(3) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–625; 92 Stat. 3490; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by striking ''to be known as the Everglades Wilderness'' and inserting ''to be known as the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness to commemorate the vision and leadership shown by Mrs. Douglas in the protection of the Everglades and the establishment of the Everglades National Park''.

(b) NOTICE OF REDESIGNATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide such notification of the redesignation made by the amendment made by subsection (a) by signs, materials, maps, markers, interpretive programs, and other means (including changes in signs, materials, maps, and markers in existence before the date of enactment of this Act) as will adequately inform the public of the redesignation of the wilderness area and the reasons for the redesignation.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the ''Everglades Wilderness'' shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness''.

SEC. 4. ERNEST F. COE VISITOR CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 103 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r–7) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) ERNEST F. COE VISITOR CENTER.—On completion of construction of the main visitor center facility at the headquarters of Everglades National Park, the Secretary shall designate the visitor center facility as the 'Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center', to commemorate the vision and leadership shown by Mr. Coe in the establishment and protection of Everglades National Park.''.

SEC. 5. CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

Section 103 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r–7) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''personally-owned'' and inserting ''personally-owned''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''VISITOR CENTER'' and inserting ''MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS VISITOR CENTER''.

By Mr. GRAMM (for himself, Mr. BUMPERS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 932. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national advisory and implementation board on imported fire ant control, management, and eradication and, in conjunction with the board, to provide grants for research or demonstration projects related to the control, management, and possible eradication of imported fire ants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE FIRE ANT CONTROL, MANAGEMENT, AND ERADICATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. GRAMM, Mr. President, today, I am joined by Senators BUMPERS, HUTCHISON, HUTCHINSON, THURMOND, SHELBY, SESSIONS, and CLELAND in introducing the Fire Ant Control, Management, and Eradication Act of 1997. Over the last 76 years, imported fire ants have infested over 275 million acres in 13 Southern States. The fire ant affects both urban and rural areas with damage estimates in the billions of dollars annually. In Texas, fire ant damage is estimated at $300 million annually, and the cattle industry alone suffers annual losses of $67 million. Further, it is estimated that the State of Georgia loses $46 million annually, with Louisiana and Alabama incurring annual damages of $23.8 and $16 million respectively. Mississippi has estimated losses of $12.3 million. Homeowners in the State of Arkansas spend approximately $106 million each year to combat fire ant infestation.

Research on the fire ants began in 1950 when they were first recognized as pests. However, from 1950 to mid-1980, most of the research was directed toward short-term solutions.

Researchers generally concede that acceptable approaches to managing fire ants will include pesticide use coupled with biological control agents. Since the late 1970's more data on the general biology of fire ants have been established, but vast information gaps still remain.

The legislation that I am introducing along with my colleagues will provide a scientific guide to controlling, managing, and possibly eradicating fire ants.

The legislation is modeled after the successful screwworm and boll weevil eradication programs, and is supported by the American Farm Bureau, National Cattlemen's Association, and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.

The bill establishes a national advisory and implementation board on fire

ant control, management, and eradication. The board will consist of 12 members who are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and who are experts in entomology and ant ecology, wildlife biology, electrical engineering, economics, and agribusiness. An annual total of $6 million will be awarded to at least 4 but not more than 13 research projects per year for up to 5 years. After this period, the board will select two of the previously funded projects to receive an additional 2-year grant not to exceed $4 million each. In preparation for the final plan to control, manage, and if possible eradicate fire ants, the board shall select one of the two previously funded projects or a combination of both as the basis for the national plan. A final 1-year grant of not more than $5 million will be used to develop a national plan to control the imported fire ant.

Mr. President, fire ants inflict hundreds of millions of dollars in damage each year to homeowners, small businesses, and farmers, with no end in sight. Now is the time to begin using our resources to offer some relief.

By Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KENNEDY and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 933. A bill to amend section 485(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make information regarding men's and women's athletic programs at institutions of higher education easily available to prospective students and prospective student athletes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE FAIR PLAY ACT

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Fair Play Act, legislation that builds upon the extraordinary success of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and promotes the continued expansion of athletic opportunities available to women at institutions of higher education. I want to thank my colleague from Maine, Senator SNOWE, my colleague from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY, and my colleague from Maryland, Senator MIKULSKI, for their help in writing this bill.

Twenty-five years ago, President Nixon signed title IX into law and ushered in a new era of opportunity for American women and girls. Prior to the enactment of title IX, fewer than 32,000 women competed in intercollegiate athletics, women received only 2 percent of schools' athletic budgets, and athletic scholarships for women were practically nonexistent.

Today, because of title IX, more than 110,000 women compete in intercollegiate athletics and women account for 37 percent of college varsity athletes. Last year at the 1996 Olympic games, American women won gold medals in basketball, soccer, softball, swimming, track and field, gymnastics, and other sports. This Saturday, the first season of the WNBA will debut on network television, and it is my understanding that advertisers have already filled every minute of commercial time for the entire WNBA season. Without title IX, none of this would have been possible. From the professional level to intercollegiate competition to local high school soccer fields, women's athletics have captured the hearts and attention of millions of Americans.

But the athletic opportunities created by title IX have contributed more than just winning teams and great female athletes. We all know that sports promotes better physical health. Science has shown us, however, that female athletes also have better mental health, emotional health, self-confidence, discipline, and higher academic achievement. Female athletes are more likely to go to and stay in college than their nonathletic peers. Female athletes are less likely to drop out of school, and are more likely to achieve higher marks in their academic classes. Athletics are an integral part of education and health, for men as well as for women.

In addition, the addition of women's varsity sports at colleges and universities has led to the creation of women's athletic scholarships. These scholarships translate directly into opportunities to go to college. Indeed, in this era when the cost of college is rising three times as fast as household income, athletic scholarships can literally mean the difference between going to college and not going to college. Title IX has brought these opportunities within reach of millions of American girls and women.

Despite the extraordinary success of title IX, however, there remains a significant gap between the athletic opportunities available to college-age women and men. While women represent 53 percent of students, they make up only 37 percent of student athletes. According to a recent NCAA study, female college athletes receive only 23 percent of athletic operating budgets, 38 percent of athletic scholarship dollars, and 27 percent of the money spent to recruit new athletes. The President's Council on Physical Fitness recently noted, ''The face of sex discrimination in athletics has changed. It [is] often no longer the purposeful exclusion of the past, but a collection of more subtle inequities that could be explained away by a lack of resources.''

The fact is, most colleges and universities do not provide their female students with athletic opportunities comparable to those they offer to their male students. According to a recent USA Today survey of NCAA division I-A schools, only 9 percent of the 303 schools surveyed have roughly proportionate numbers of female and male athletes.

Title IX does not, in fact, as some people believe, require schools to devote half their athletic resources to women, or equalize the number of male and female athletes. Title IX does require, however, that colleges at least make a continued effort to expand their athletics programs to fully accommodate the interests of both sexes. In order to monitor this progress and title IX compliance, colleges and universities are required to collect information about their men's and women's athletic programs, including participation rates, operating and recruitment budgets, the availability of scholarships, revenues generated from athletic programs, and coaches' salaries, and are required to make this information available upon request. There is not, however, any mechanism for the collection and distribution of this important information, and the Department of Education does not have ready access to all of this information to assist in its enforcement of title IX.

The Fair Play Act directs colleges and universities to send this information, which they already compile annually, to the Department of Education. The bill therefore imposes no additional burden on colleges and universities. The bill directs the Department to issue an annual report and make the information available through a variety of mechanisms, including the Department's World Wide Web site and a toll-free number people to provide easy access to the information reported by schools, as well as information about title IX.

The Fair Play Act will provide prospective students and prospective student athletes with the kind of information they need to make informed decisions about where to go to school. It will give the Department of Education valuable information it needs to aid its enforcement of title IX in the area of athletics, and it will encourage schools to continue to expand the athletic programs to meet the interests of women nationwide. This legislation is the logical next step in the continuing effort to expand athletic opportunities available to women.

Over its 25 year history, title IX has been directly responsible for expanding the athletic opportunities available to millions of women and girls. The Fair Play Act will build on this legacy of success, and provide the information needed to ensure that the expansion of athletic opportunities available to women continues into the 21st century.

I urge all of my colleagues to join us today sponsoring this legislation and ask unanimous consent that a summary and the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 933

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 ''Fair Play Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) June 23, 1997, marks the 25th anniversary of the signing of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et

seq.) into law, and on that day communities across the United States will honor the tremendous difference such title IX has made to women and girls in our Nation.

(2) Since enactment in 1972, such title IX has played a vital role in expanding the athletic opportunities available to American girls and women.

(3) Prior to the enactment of such title IX, fewer than 32,000 women competed in intercollegiate athletics, women received only 2 percent of schools' athletic budgets, and athletic scholarships for women were practically nonexistent.

(4) In 1997, more than 110,000 women competed in intercollegiate sports, and women account for 37 percent of college varsity athletes.

(5) While such title IX has been very successful, a significant gap remains between the athletic opportunities available to men and the athletic opportunities available to women.

(6) According to a 1997 study by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, female college athletes receive only 23 percent of athletic operating budgets, 38 percent of athletic scholarship dollars, and 27 percent of the money spent to recruit new athletes.

(7) While women represent 53 percent of the students attending institutions of higher education, women comprise only 37 percent of the athletes attending institutions of higher education.

(8) There is substantial evidence that women and girls who participate in athletics have better physical and emotional health than women and girls who do not participate, and that participation in athletics can improve academic achievement.

(9) Easily accessible information regarding the expenditures of institutions of higher education for women's and men's athletic programs will help prospective students and prospective student athletes make informed judgments about the commitment of a given institution of higher education to providing athletic opportunities to male and female students attending the institution.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to make information regarding men's and women's athletic programs at institutions of higher education easily available to prospective students and prospective student athletes; and

(2) to increase the athletic opportunities available to women at institutions of higher education.

SEC. 4. INFORMATION AVAILABILITY.

Section 485(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(g)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) SUBMISSION; REPORT; INFORMATION AVAILABILITY.—(A) Each institution of higher education described in paragraph (1) shall provide to the Secretary, within 15 days of the date that the institution makes available the report under paragraph (1), the information contained in the report.

''(B) The Secretary shall prepare a report regarding the information received under subparagraph (A) for each year by April 1 of the year. The report shall—

''(i) summarize the information and identify trends in the information;

''(ii) aggregate the information by divisions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and

''(iii) contain information on each individual institution of higher education.

''(C) The Secretary shall ensure that the report described in subparagraph (B) is made available on the Internet within a reasonable period of time.

''(D) The Secretary shall establish, within a reasonable period of time, a toll-free telephone service—

''(i) to provide the public with information regarding reports described in subparagraph (B);

''(ii) to provide the public with information regarding the information received under subparagraph (A); and

''(iii) to respond to inquiries from the public regarding the provisions of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

''(E) The Secretary shall use the information provided by institutions of higher education under paragraph (1) to ensure compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

''(F) The Secretary shall notify, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, all secondary schools in all States regarding the availability of the information reported under subparagraph (B) and the information made available under paragraph (1), and how such information may be accessed.

SUMMARY OF THE FAIR PLAY ACT

PURPOSE

The Fair Play Act will provide students with valuable information about men's and women's athletics programs at institutions of higher education, help the Department of Education enforce title IX in the area of athletics, and encourage schools to continue the expansion of athletic opportunities available to women.

BACKGROUND

While title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 has succeeded in greatly expanding the athletic opportunities available to women, there remains a significant gap between the athletic opportunities available to men and women. Women represent 53 percent of students, yet they make up only 37 percent of college varsity athletes and receive only 23 percent of athletic operating budgets.

Under section 485(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, colleges and universities are required to compile information about their men's and women's athletic programs, including participation rates, operating and recruitment budgets, the availability of scholarships, revenues generated from athletic programs, and coaches' salaries. They are required to update this information annually and make it available upon request. Because there is no repository for this information, however, it is difficult to obtain and evaluate or put into context.

FAIR PLAY ACT

The Fair Play Act directs colleges and universities to send this information to the Department of Education, and directs the Department to disseminate the information through a variety of mechanisms.

(1) Annual Report—The bill directs the Department to issue an annual report containing the information reported by colleges and universities, including aggregate data, trends, information arranged by athletic conference, and information on individual schools.

(2) World Wide Web—The bill directs the Department to make this report available on its World Wide Web site, increasing its accessibility and saving publication costs.

(3) Toll-Free Number—The bill directs the Department to establish a toll-free number through which people could request the information reported by schools, the annual report, or other information about title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

(4) Notification of High Schools—The bill directs the Department to notify high schools of the availability of this information.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am honored to join Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN and Senator SNOWE as an original cosponsor of the Fair Play Act of 1997. Our goal is to ensure that women applying to college have the information they need to make decisions about sports opportunities at their colleges. This information will also enable the Department of Education to do a better job of enforcing title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination in college sports programs.

We've made progress in the quarter century since title IX became law. But we can do better.

Nancy Hogshead is an outstanding example of what we can accomplish. After suffering a great tragedy, she used sports to heal her body and spirit. That determination led to several Olympic medals, and Nancy gives title IX the credit for her success.

Many other women have excelled because title IX opened the door to opportunity. Who can forget the final home run that clinched the gold medal for the women's softball team? Or the medal-winning efforts of the women's soccer team—so many stars of that team were college athletes. And, each of us watched in awe as Kerry Strug landed her vault on one foot to secure a gold medal for the women's gymnastics team.

And we will do even better in the years ahead by ensuring that more young women in colleges in communities through across the country will have the opportunity they deserve to participate in sports.

Title IX is an essential part of our civil rights laws. But, it is often undermined by those who still believe that women and girls should be spectators in the grandstand, not participants on the playing field. From the school gym to the Olympic stadium, if genuinely equal opportunities are available, women will take advantage of them and excel. And wherever they go from college, whatever their career, the lessons they learn in sports will serve them all their lives.

That is why this legislation is so important. The Fair Play Act of 1997 provides students interested in sports with the information they need about the colleges and universities they will attend. As a result, more and more schools will take greater steps more rapidly to provide equal opportunities. And the Department of Education will have greater ability to assure full compliance with the law.

The Department of Education relies on many factors to determine whether colleges and universities are meeting the standards. But additional information will help to identify problems sooner and lead to their earlier resolution.

I look forward to working closely my colleagues in the Senate and the House to see that this legislation becomes law. Equal opportunity women in sports is an achievable goal. We know

we can do a better job on this important issue, and now is the time to start doing it.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 934. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the adolescent family life program, provide for abstinence education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE AND ABSTINENCE EDUCATION ACT

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 935. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limit on the credit for adoption expenses and the exclusion for employer-provided adoption assistance for the adoption of special needs children, and to allow penalty-free IRA withdrawals for adoption expenses; to the Committee on Finance.

ADOPTION PROMOTION ACT

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to introduce the Adolescent Family Life and Abstinence Education Act of 1997, and the Adoption Promotion Act of 1997. This legislation updates similar legislation which I introduced in the 104th Congress. The abstinence legislation is cosponsored by Senators SANTORUM, BOND, INOUYE, LUGAR, WARNER, BIDEN, and DEWINE, and the adoption legislation is cosponsored by Senators SANTORUM, BOND, INOUYE, COCHRAN, and HARKIN.

This legislation, Mr. President, is directed at one of the most controversial and divisive issues confronting America today, and that is the issue of abortion. In my judgment, this is the most divisive issue confronting the United States since slavery. While I am personally very much opposed to abortion, I do not believe that it can be controlled by the Government. I think it is a matter for families, for women, for rabbis, ministers and priests, and it is essentially a moral issue.

But I believe there is a consensus and general agreement on working toward the elimination of abortion which most Americans would find agreeable from all perspectives. I think that America is not pro-abortion, but there is a disagreement as to whether the choice of women can be controlled by the Federal Government. One area of agreement is that we ought to do everything we can to discourage premarital sex among teenagers, unintended pregnancies, and the abortions which follow.

Senator Jeremiah Denton was a leading sponsor of abstinence education when he served in the Senate, and in 1987, more than a decade ago, I took up Senator Denton's cause in maintaining funding for abstinence education in the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. Last year, as chairman of that subcommittee, we increased the funding for abstinence education very substantially, but there has not been an authorization bill for some time. This legislation would call for an authorization up to some $75 million a year. I think we are not going to be able to get there in the immediate future, but I think that is a target where we ought to have authorization to give the Appropriations Committee ample room to work.

I have visited schools around the country. I have found it very much to the point to talk in very direct and candid terms to teenagers in schools about the problems of drugs and about the importance of abstinence, and there is an interest I think among teenagers in wishing to discuss it in an open and frank way. What young women need is to have counter peer pressure which would move toward abstinence. On Friday, March 15, 1996, I had the opportunity to kick off the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Week at Central High School in Philadelphia. During that week, communities throughout Pennsylvania conducted special activities to promote pre-marital abstinence as the healthiest way to prevent teen pregnancy and the many other physical and emotional consequences of early sexual activity.

Last April, I visited Carrick High School in Pittsburgh, where I met with students who are involved in an abstinence program. I also visited the Susquehanna Valley Pregnancy Service in Lancaster, which works with young people who have taken pledges of abstinence and counsels them on overcoming peer pressure with counter peer pressure. I met and discussed abstinence and other issues with students at Susquehanna Township High School in Harrisburg, Manheim Township High School in Lancaster, Cedar Cliff High School in New Cumberland, Central York High School in York, and Liberty High School in Bethlehem.

Throughout the 104th Congress, I conducted hearings on the issues of teen pregnancy, abstinence education, and adoption in my capacity as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. Numerous witnesses shared their expertise and experiences. I ask unanimous consent a complete list of these witnesses be printed in the RECORD as exhibit 1.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. SPECTER. The legislation I am introducing today builds on the significant progress made in the 104th Congress, where we enacted tax credits for adoption and authorized, through the welfare bill, an additional $50 million for fiscal years 1998 to 2002 to provide abstinence education. As my colleagues may recall, I introduced similar legislation in the 104th Congress on April 29, 1996.

At the outset, let me provide my colleagues with a brief summary of the legislation. My first proposal would reauthorize and expand the Adolescent Family Life Program, providing $75 million annually to promote abstinence education for teens. My second proposal would increase the tax credit for adopting special-needs children to $7,500 and would permit penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement accounts for adoption expenses. These two bills complement my efforts to advocate adequate prenatal care, especially for teens, through the Healthy Start Program. We know that in most instances, prenatal care is effective in preventing premature births. I saw my first 1-pound baby more than a decade ago. It is really a startling sight, a child no bigger than my hand, carrying scars for a lifetime and costing as much as $400,000 in medical care per child over a lifetime, according to the most recent data from the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality.

Mr. President, nearly 200 years ago, the French writer Alexis de Tocqueville is said to have observed that ''America is great because she is good, and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great.'' His analysis is timeless.

It is impossible to be a public official today, to travel throughout States such as Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the United States, without recognizing that America's problems are more moral than material. As we have tried to steer toward a growing economy and a balanced budget, we have seen a growing consensus that all our goals must rest on a restored ethic of personal responsibility. A crisis of values, in fact, underlies many of the public policy problems the Senate addresses on a daily basis. This has impressed upon me the need for people of strong moral commitments to enter public service and public debate, so that we may confront the underlying problems together and move our Nation forward.

While the news media offer us a monthly snapshot of leading economic indicators, it may be that our leading moral indicators are more telling, such as the staggering number of teenage pregnancies and the rapid rise in juvenile crime, which suggest that the erosion of the American family continues unabated. Further, today more than 50 percent of American marriages end in divorce, meaning that millions of children face at least some instability in their home environment. Marriage is obviously important in that a strong family structure, based on a commitment of mutual support and respect, is vital for children. On the subject of family values, I speak with considerable pride about the manner in which my parents and my siblings have respected the institution of marriage. In addition to my own marriage of 44

years and my parents' marriage of 45 years, my brother, Morton, and his wife, Joyce, were married for 51 years until his death in 1993. My sister, Hilda, and her husband, Arthur Morgenstern, celebrated their 54th wedding anniversary in April 1997. My sister, Shirley, was married to Edward Kety for 46 years until his death in 1995. My son, Shanin, and his wife, Tracey, celebrated their 10th wedding anniversary on June 29, 1996. So our family totals 250 years of marriage, and counting.

On this critical question of the health of America's families, the grim statistics are worth airing. The number of teenage pregnancies in the United States continues to reach alarming levels. According to data compiled by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, in 1992, the most recent year for which statistics are available, approximately 931,000 women aged 15 to 19 became pregnant. Further, the National Center for Health Statistics reports that there were 500,744 births to women aged 15 to 19 in 1995, and an additional 12,318 births to women under 15 years of age. By comparison, the United Nations Population Division reports that the United States teenage birth rate, 64 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 for the period 1990–95, is the highest in the industrialized world. France and Japan report some of the lowest teenage birth rates, at 9 and 4 births per 1,000 females, respectively. Another leading moral indicator is the rapid increase in the number of unwed teenage mothers. According to Child Trends, Inc., the percentage of births to mothers under age 20 that occurred outside of marriage rose from 48 percent in 1980 to 76 percent in 1994.

Teenage mothers face more complications in childbirth, and their children are 50 percent more likely to be born premature. These children also have a greater risk of dying in the first year of life, suffering developmental problems, and becoming teen parents themselves. Further, the Office of Population Affairs of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports that 80 percent of children born to unwed teenage mothers who have not completed high school live in poverty. By contrast, of those children born to 20-year-old married parents who are high school graduates, only 8 percent live in poverty. In addition, more than three-fourths of unmarried teen mothers began receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC] within 5 years after the birth of their first child. A report released in 1996 by the Robin Hood Foundation estimated that adolescent childbearing costs the taxpayers $6.9 billion each year in welfare and food stamp benefits, medical care expenses, lost tax revenue, incarceration expenses, and foster care. To me, this necessitates a strong response from concerned citizens, the clergy, and public officials.

We can, and we must, confront our leading moral indicators head-on. We must press harder in the fight to reduce the alarming number of teenage pregnancies in the United States. And, when a child comes into the world as the result of an unintended pregnancy, we must do all that we can to ensure that it is raised in a loving, stable family environment. It is the American family, of course, that chiefly bears these responsibilities. Nonetheless, I believe that the government can play a role and that we in the Congress must pursue legislative avenues to strengthen the social fabric and family stability of our Nation.

My first legislative proposal, the Adolescent Family Life and Abstinence Education Act of 1997, would reauthorize the existing Adolescent Family Life Program, known as title XX, a valuable program which focuses directly on the issues of abstinence, adolescent sexuality, adoption alternatives, pregnancy, and parenting. If you want to reduce the number of abortions performed in the United States, teaching children to resist negative peer pressure is a starting place.

In 1981, Congress, with bipartisan support, established the Adolescent Family Life Program as the only Federal program of its kind. The program was reauthorized in 1984, and its authority expired in 1985. Since then, the program has been funded through annual appropriations bills. As chairman of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, I pressed to appropriate $14.2 million for the Adolescent Family Life program in fiscal year 1997, an increase of $6.5 million over fiscal year 1996. Within that amount, $10.8 million is provided for abstinence demonstration programs.

A major focus of the Adolescent Family Life prevention projects is delaying the onset of sexual activity, thereby reducing the incidence of adolescent pregnancy as well as the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Investing in programs that prevent unintended teenage births to unwed mothers is also vital in this time of budgetary constraints. Addressing the problem of teenage pregnancy, which alone costs the government about $6.9 billion each year, will save millions of dollars in welfare costs.

Since its inception, the Adolescent Family Life Program has supported approximately 196 care and prevention demonstration projects and 63 research projects. On April 10, 1996, I met with officials at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh, which has received a 2-year, $1 million grant to create a care network to meet the physical, emotional, psychological, and educational needs of pregnant and parenting adolescents, and to expand upon school-based education programs. The results there have been significant.

Now, more than 10 years after the authority for this valuable program expired, it is vital that Congress reauthorize the Adolescent Family Life Program to stem the staggering emotional and financial cost of teenage pregnancy. My legislation, the Adolescent Family Life and Abstinence Education Act of 1997, would authorize $75 million in Federal spending annually between now and fiscal year 2001 for the Adolescent Family Life Program, substantially higher than the $30 million authorized in 1985. My legislation would also amend title XX of the Public Health Service Act to state expressly that the education services provided by the recipients of Federal funds should include information about abstinence.

Updating Federal law to expressly advocate abstinence education provides necessary guidance to the Department of Health and Human Services. I have also proposed amending the law to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that approved grants reflect a geographic diversity with adequate representation of both urban and rural areas. Further, to address concerns raised by Pennsylvania constituents, my legislation would establish a simplified, expedited application process for groups seeking title XX demonstration project funding of less than $15,000. I urge my colleagues and others to join me in the effort to reduce teenage pregnancies and make America a good society by supporting this legislation.

The legislation on adoption, Mr. President, builds upon legislation I introduced last year with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator SANTORUM, who is the principal cosponsor on both of these bills. Our legislation, and there are many others in the field, provided for a $5,000 tax credit for adoption. There are many children in America who need homes, and many people in America who would like to adopt, but it is a very, very expensive proposition. I was pleased that Congress adopted legislation last year providing a $5,000 tax credit for adoption, $6,000 in the case of a special needs child, and this legislation would build on that to provide for an additional $1,500 for special needs children, for a total of $7,500. Another provision in this bill would allow for a $2,000 withdrawal tax free from individual retirement accounts.

Far too many children are left to grow up in foster care without ever experiencing the rewards of being a permanent family member. When couples find that they are not able to conceive their own children or that it is not medically advisable, many consider adoption. Many other couples blessed with their own children consider adopting another child out of a sense of love and community, particularly where a child has been in foster care.

Recognizing that the costs associated with adoption can be prohibitive, Congress passed the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 last August, which provided a nonrefundable tax credit for qualified adoption expenses,

such as reasonable and necessary adoption fees, court costs, attorney fees, and other expenses related to a legal adoption. The act also contained a tax exclusion for benefits received under employer-sponsored adoption assistance programs. Both the tax credit and the exclusion of benefits are capped at $5,000 per child, or $6,000 per child in the case of a special needs adoption, and are fully phased out for adjusted gross incomes above $115,000. During Senate consideration of this legislation, I wrote to Majority Leader Dole and Finance Chairman ROTH urging the inclusion of a $7,500 tax credit for special needs adoptions, rather than $5,000 as contained in the House-passed bill. I was pleased that the final bill included a higher level of $6,000 for special needs adoptions, but this is just not enough.

We should be doing more to encourage, in particular, the adoption of children with special needs. Under current law, a child with a special need is one who has a mental, physical or emotional handicap, or who falls into a specific age, gender or minority group, which requires assistance to place that child with adoptive parents. This clinical explanation belies the frustrating condition of these children. A New York Times op-ed column by David S. Liederman, Executive Director of the Child Welfare League of America, published on May 9, 1996, stated that there are some 21,000 children with special needs waiting to be adopted, and another 65,000 in the care of welfare agencies, awaiting legal clearance to be made available. Many of these children have been placed in foster care because of parental neglect and abuse, exposure to drugs or HIV infection, serious emotional and physical disabilities, and other problems. These children, especially those with physical disabilities, are often very expensive to raise, which further compounds the difficulty of placing them in adoptive families.

The legislation I am introducing today, the Adoption Promotion Act of 1997, would increase the tax credit and the exclusion of benefits received under employer-provided adoption assistance for special needs adoptions from $6,000 to $7,500. While it is often much less expensive to adopt a special-needs child than a typical infant, related costs may arise, such as the remodeling of a house to accommodate a physically handicapped child. Increasing the tax credit and exclusion to $7,500 will help to defray such additional expenses.

Finally, I have included a provision in my legislation to allow the penalty-free withdrawal of up to $2,000 from an Individual Retirement Account [IRA] to help cover the costs of adoptions. I understand that a tax credit is simply inadequate to cover all the expenses associated with adoption, and I believe the Federal Tax Code should encourage savings and reward taxpayers, rather than penalizing them for the wise use of their hard-earned money. I have supported other efforts in the past that would allow the use of IRA funds for personal capital expenses such as the purchase of a family home, investment in college education, or payment of medical expenses. In my judgment, using IRA funds for adoption expenses is equally meritorious.

Given the substantial prior support in both the Senate and House for tax incentives to promote adoption, I am hopeful that my colleagues will favorably consider the mix of incentives contained in the Adoption Promotion Act of 1997 and enact this legislation in the near future. By reducing the financial hurdles to adoption, I hope we will be able to give new hope to the thousands of children who live in foster care awaiting the chance to be brought into a loving family environment on a permanent basis.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in restoring the health of America's families by supporting the Adolescent Family Life and Abstinence Education Act of 1997 and the Adoption Promotion Act of 1997. I ask unanimous consent that the full text of these bills be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 934

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 ''Adolescent Family Life and Abstinence Education Act of 1997''.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 2002(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300z–1) is amended in subparagraph (4)(G) by inserting ''and abstinence'' after ''adoption''.

SECTION 3. GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY.

(a) Section 2005 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300z–4) is amended by adding after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) In approving applications for grants for demonstration projects for services under this title, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure adequate representation of both urban and rural areas.''.

(b) Section 2005 is amended by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively.

SECTION 4. SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION PROCESS.

Section 2006 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300z–5) is amended by adding the following:

''(g) The Secretary shall develop and implement a simplified and expedited application process for applicants seeking less than $15,000 of funds available under this Act for a demonstration project.''

SECTION 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 2010(a) of the Public Health Service Act is amended to read as follows—''(a) For the purpose of carrying out this title [42 U.S.C. 300z et seq.], there are authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997 through 2001.''.

S. 935

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 ''Adoption Promotion Act of 1997''.

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN LIMIT ON CREDIT FOR ADOPTION EXPENSES AND EXCLUSION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED ADOPTION ASSISTANCE FOR ADOPTION OF SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN.

(a) CREDIT.— Section 23(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to dollar limitation) is amended by striking ''$6,000'' and inserting ''$7,500''.

(b) EXCLUSION.—Section 137(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to dollar limitation) is amended by striking ''$6,000'' and inserting ''$7,500''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1996.

SEC. 3. DISTRIBUTIONS FROM CERTAIN PLANS MAY BE USED WITHOUT PENALTY TO PAY ADOPTION EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 72(t)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to exceptions to 10-percent additional tax on early distributions from qualified retirement plans) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) DISTRIBUTIONS FROM CERTAIN PLANS FOR ADOPTION EXPENSES.—Distributions to an individual from an individual retirement plan of so much of the qualified adoption expenses (as defined in section 23(d)(1)) of the individual as does not exceed $2,000.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 72(t)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''or (D)'' and insert '', (D) or (E)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to payments and distributions after December 31, 1996.

EXHIBIT 1

WITNESSES TESTIFYING BEFORE THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, ON ABSTINENCE EDUCATION

JULY 11, 1996, WASHINGTON, DC, 9:30 AM

Allan Carlson, Ph.D. President, Rockford Institute; Gracie Hsu, Policy Analyst, Family Research Council; Dr. David Hager, Member of the Physician Resource Council for Focus on the Family, Advisory Board Member for the Medical Institute for Sexual Health; Kathleen Sullivan, Director, Project Reality; and William Devlin, Director, Philadelphia Family Policy Council.

JULY 22, 1996, PITTSBURGH, PA, 9:15 AM

Father Kris Stubna, Secretary for Education, Diocese of Pittsburgh; Cathy Hickling, Editor, Expression Newspaper, Pittsburgh, PA; Amy Scheuring, Director of the Human Sexuality Alliance, Gibsonia, PA; Jacquetta Henderson, Abstinence Educator, Braddock Hills, PA; and Dr. Bradley J. Bradford, Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA.

JULY 29, 1996, LANDISVILLE, PA, 10:30 AM

Rebecca Lovett, Director, Teen/Parent Program, School District of Lancaster, PA; Reverend Roland K. Smith, Youth President of Pennsylvania, United Pentecostal Church International; Father David Sicoli, St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Founder of the C.O.U.R.T. abstinence program; Robert Turner, Director of Student, Discipleship, and Family Ministries, Baptist Convention of Pennsylvania and South Jersey; Emily Chase, Director of Educational Services, Capital Area Pregnancy Center; and Ann Marie Kalloz, Sexuality Education Coordinator, St. Francis Xavier Church, Gettysburg, PA.

JULY 29, 1996, SCRANTON, PA, 2:00 PM

Molly Kelly, Director, Philadelphia Abstention Program; Dr. David Madeira, Better Health Center, Shavertown, PA; John Plucenik, Director, ARC Learning Center, Kingston, PA; Kathy Yaklic, Director of

Youth and Young Adult Ministries, Diocese of Scranton; Mary Louise Schaeffer, Executive Director, Maternal and Family Health Services of Wilkes-Barre; Henry Hewitt, Principal, Scranton Preparatory High School; and Reverend Frank Bissol, Elkdale Baptist Church, West Clifford, PA.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 936. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to favorably report out from the Committee on Armed Services an original bill, without a written report, which is a second version of the national defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1998.

This bill is identical to S. 924, the national defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1998, ordered reported by the Committee on Armed Services on June 12, 1997, except that it does not contain sections 311, 312, and 313, pertaining to depot-level activities of the Department of Defense, which were contained in subtitle B of title III of that bill.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 3

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 3, a bill to provide for fair and accurate criminal trials, reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, reduce the fiscal burden imposed by criminal alien prisoners, promote safe citizen self-defense, combat the importation, production, sale, and use of illegal drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 10

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 10, a bill to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes.

S. 121

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 121, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for 501(c)(3) bonds a tax treatment similar to governmental bonds, and for other purposes.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] were added as cosponsors of S. 127, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance programs, and for other purposes.

S. 224

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 224, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit covered beneficiaries under the military health care system who are also entitled to Medicare to enroll in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program, and for other purposes.

S. 364

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 364, a bill to provide legal standards and procedures for suppliers of raw materials and component parts for medical devices.

S. 394

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] were added as cosponsors of S. 394, a bill to partially restore compensation levels to their past equivalent in terms of real income and establish the procedure for adjusting future compensation of justices and judges of the United States.

S. 496

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED] was added as a cosponsor of S. 496, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

S. 513

At the request of Mr. MACK, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 513, a bill to reform the multifamily rental assisted housing programs of the Federal Government, maintain the affordability and availability of low-income housing, and for other purposes.

S. 536

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of S. 536, a bill to amend the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 to establish a program to support and encourage local communities that first demonstrate a comprehensive, long-term commitment to reduce substance abuse among youth, and for other purposes.

S. 570

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 570, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain small businesses from the mandatory electronic fund transfer system.

S. 625

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 625, a bill to provide for competition between forms of motor vehicle insurance, to permit an owner of a motor vehicle to choose the most appropriate form of insurance for that person, to guarantee affordable premiums, to provide for more adequate and timely compensation for accident victims, and for other purposes.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 770, a bill to encourage production of oil and gas within the United States by providing tax incentives, and for other purposes.

S. 923

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] were added as cosponsors of S. 923, a bill to deny veterans benefits to persons convicted of Federal capital offenses.

SENATE RESOLUTION 71

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 71, A resolution to ensure that the Senate is in compliance with the Congressional Accountability Act with respect to permitting a disabled individual access to the Senate floor when that access is required to allow the disabled individual to discharge his or her official duties.

SENATE RESOLUTION 98

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 98, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the conditions for the United States becoming a signatory to any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions under the United Nations