general premise, it seems only fair that the benefits of carrying local signals should be balanced with reasonable regulatory burdens that are consistent with cable's obligations. But we should also look at reducing at least some of the ''must carry'' burdens—for example, why should any provider be required to carry the Home Shopping Network, which is predominantly commercial?

So what does all this mean for businesses and consumers? Hopefully, it will create more availability and affordability in television programs. And it will help to preserve local television stations, who provide all of us with vital information like news, weather, and special events—especially sports. We ought to get moving on this sooner, rather than later. It would be a mistake to wait until just before the license expires in 1999.

This measure replaces the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels with a Copyright Royalty Adjudication Board. In addition to its clever new acronym (''CRAB''), the Board in the future will hopefully find a better way to create parity in the fees that cable and satellite providers pay in copyright royalties. This time around, however, it would be wise to lower legislatively the recently proposed 27 cent rate.

In any event, we should view the Copyright Compulsory License Improvement Act as a point of departure rather than a final product. I am hopeful we can work with the Commerce Committee, which clearly has an important role to play in many of these matters. This measure is a significant step in promoting competition, and Senators HATCH and LEAHY deserve enormous credit for creating a constructive approach, which can only benefit consumers nationwide. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 80—CONCERNING SURVIVOR BENEFITS FOR WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS OF RAILROAD RETIREES

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

S. CON. RES. 80

Whereas for years, many in the railroad industry have argued that annuities paid to widows and widowers under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 are inadequate;

Whereas during the lifetime of the employee and the spouse, the employee receives a full annuity and so does the spouse;

Whereas after the employee's death, however, only a widow's or widower's annuity is payable, which under current law is less than that widow or widower received as a spouse in the month before the employee's death;

Whereas this widow's or widower's annuity is often found inadequate and leaves the survivor with less than the amount of income needed to meet ordinary and necessary living expenses; and

Whereas no outside contributions from the American taxpayer are needed, and any changes will be paid for from within the railroad industry itself: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) Congress recognizes the concern of many in the railroad industry that the widow's and widower's annuity under the current system is inadequate and often leaves the survivor with less than the amount of income needed to meet ordinary and necessary living expenses;

(2) Congress also recognizes that a process of dialogue must take place among all parties of the railroad community including rail labor, management, and retiree organizations before railroad annuity legislation can be enacted; and

(3) because of the self-sufficient and unique nature of the Railroad Retirement System, Congress urges and exhorts all parties of the railroad community, including rail labor, management, and retiree organizations to find a suitable way to fund an amendment that would improve the survivor benefits component to the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, today I am submitting a concurrent resolution calling on railroad employers, employees, and retiree organizations to work together to provide for a secure retirement for widows and widowers of railroad employees.

Currently, when a railroad employee retires, that retiree and his or her spouse receive 145 percent of the retiree's full retirement annuity. When that retiree dies, however, his or her spouse loses 100 percent of the retiree's annuity, leaving only a 45 percent survivor's benefit. The result can be that widows and widowers of railroad employees no longer have sufficient income on which to live.

In Illinois alone, there are over 50,000 railroad retirees. Over three-quarters of these men and women are married. If nothing is done to correct these retirement inequities, the spouses of these retirees risk spending their final years in poverty.

Many in the railroad industry acknowledge that these survivor benefits are inadequate. While railroad employees and employers pay substantially higher employment taxes than companies covered by Social Security, the higher taxes are not reflected in the level of benefits to which widows and widowers of retirees are entitled.

This resolution calls on the railroad industry to forge a consensus to solve this problem. The resolution urges that rail labor, management, and retiree organizations open discussions for adequately funding an amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to modify the guaranteed minimum benefit for widows and widowers whose annuities are converted from a spouse to a widow or widower annuity.

I introduced a provision to allow for the payment of a survivor annuity to divorced widows and widowers of railroad retirees as part of the Women's Pension Equity Act of 1996. Under current law, a divorced spouse can receive certain retiree benefits but these end when the retiree dies. This loss of benefits can be devastating for divorced spouses who have been supporting themselves in their old age.

I am working to correct this illogical and unjust provision in the law, but without increasing survivor benefits, all widows and widowers, whether married or divorced, are at risk. Having survivor benefits today is not a guarantee of a secure retirement.

This resolution requires no expenditures of taxpayer funds, but merely expresses the intent of Congress that the issue of inadequate retirement income for widows and widowers of railroad retirees be resolved. This concurrent resolution was submitted in the House of Representatives by Congressman Jack Quinn, as House Concurrent Resolution 52.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this concurrent resolution to improve retirement security for tens of thousands of widows and widowers across the country.

SENATE RESOLUTION—192—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE TO CHANGE THE CULTURE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Mr. BIDEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

S. RES. 192

Whereas many college presidents rank alcohol abuse as the number one problem on campus;

Whereas alcohol is a factor in the 3 leading causes of death for individuals aged 15 through 24 (accidents, homicides, and suicides);

Whereas more than any other group, college students tend to consume large numbers of drinks in rapid succession with the intention of becoming drunk;

Whereas 84 percent of college students report drinking alcohol during the school year, with 44 percent of all college students qualifying as binge drinkers and 19 percent of all college students qualifying as frequent binge drinkers;

Whereas alcohol is involved in a large percentage of all campus rapes, violent crimes, student suicides, and fraternity hazing accidents;

Whereas heavy alcohol consumption on college campuses can result in drunk driving crashes, hospitalization for alcohol overdoses, trouble with police, injury, missed classes, and academic failure;

Whereas the second-hand effects of student alcohol consumption range from assault, property damage, and unwanted sexual advances, to interruptions in study or sleep, or having to ''babysit'' another student who drank too much; and

Whereas campus binge drinking can also lead to the death of our Nation's young and promising students: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as ''The Collegiate Initiative To Reduce Binge Drinking Resolution''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that, in an effort to change the culture of alcohol consumption on college campuses, all institutions of higher education should carry out the following:

(1) The president of the institution should appoint a task force consisting of school administrators, faculty, students, Greek system representatives, and others to conduct a full examination of student and academic life at the institution. The task force should make recommendations for a broad range of policy and program changes that would serve to reduce alcohol and other drug-related problems. The institution should provide resources to assist the task force in promoting the campus policies and proposed environmental changes that have been identified.

(2) The institution should provide maximum opportunities for students to live in an alcohol-free environment and to engage in stimulating, alcohol-free recreational and leisure activities.

(3) The institution should enforce a ''zero tolerance'' policy on the illegal consumption of alcohol by its students and should take steps to reduce the opportunities for students, faculty, staff, and alumni to legally consume alcohol on campus.

(4) The institution should vigorously enforce its code of disciplinary sanctions for those who violate campus alcohol policies. Students with alcohol or other drug-related problems should be referred to an on-campus counseling program.

(5) The institution should adopt a policy of eliminating alcoholic beverage-related sponsorship of on-campus activities. The institution should adopt policies limiting the advertisement and promotion of alcoholic beverages on campus.

(6) Recognizing that school-centered policies on alcohol will be unsuccessful if local businesses sell alcohol to underage or intoxicated students, the institution should form a ''Town/Gown'' alliance with community leaders. That alliance should encourage local commercial establishments that promote or sell alcoholic beverages to curtail illegal student access to alcohol and adopt responsible alcohol marketing and service practices.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, over the last two days we have been debating in the Senate various amendments aimed at curbing drunk driving—a devastating byproduct of alcohol consumption. Today, I want to raise another alcohol-related issue—that of drinking on college campuses.

In recent years, we have all heard the stories about college students who are dying because of alcohol. A drunk student falls out of a dorm window in Virginia. Students from Massachusetts to Mississippi die of alcohol poisoning—drinking so much so fast that the alcohol literally kills them. In fact, so far this academic year, there have been at least 17 college students who have died in binge drinking incidents.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated minority of college students. According to surveys, 44 percent of college students are binge drinkers, and nearly one in every five college students is a frequent binge drinker. This is not what parents expect when they send their kids off to college.

It is time for the culture on college campuses to change.

So, today, I am submitting a sense-of-the-Senate resolution calling on college and university administrators to carry out activities to reduce alcohol consumption on college campuses. This resolution—the Collegiate Initiative to Reduce Binge Drinking—was first submitted in the other body by Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. I want to commend him for his initiative, and thank him for allowing me to join in this effort.

Specifically, the resolution calls on colleges and universities to appoint a task force to establish a policy on reducing alcohol and other drug-related problems; provide students with the opportunity to live in an alcohol-free environment; enforce a zero tolerance policy on the consumption of alcohol by minors; and eliminate alcoholic beverage-related sponsorship of on-campus activities. It also encourages colleges to work with local officials in the town in which they are located.

These activities are very similar to what is happening now at my state's largest college—the University of Delaware—which, according to a study by Harvard University, has had a binge drinking rate 50 percent higher than the national average. But, Mr. President, under the direction of the University's President, David P. Roselle—along with a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation—the University is actively seeking to reduce this rate and to reduce alcohol consumption on campus. So far, it appears to be working. In just one year—from October 1996 to October 1997—there were 30 fewer alcohol-related incidents on campus.

The lesson is that if we take the problem seriously and seriously address the problem, we can make a difference. The lives of students can be saved. I ask my colleagues to join me in encouraging college administrators to step up to the challenge—before the problem gets any worse.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 356

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 356, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to assure access to emergency medical services under group health plans, health insurance coverage, and the medicare and medicaid programs.

S. 1141

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1141, a bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to take into account newly developed renewable energy-based fuels and to equalize alternative fuel vehicle acquisition incentives to increase the flexibility of controlled fleet owners and operators, and for other purposes.

S. 1252

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

S. 1286

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1286, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain amounts received as scholarships by an individual under the National Health Corps Scholarship Program.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1379, a bill to amend section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and the National Security Act of 1947 to require disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act regarding certain persons, disclose Nazi war criminal records without impairing any investigation or prosecution conducted by the Department of Justice or certain intelligence matters, and for other purposes.

S. 1386

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. GLENN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1386, a bill to facilitate the remediation of contaminated sediments in the waters of the United States.

S. 1395

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1395, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the establishment of the Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity Program.

S. 1473

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1473, a bill to encourage the development of a commercial space industry in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1536

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) and the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1536, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for qualified individuals for bone mass measurement (bone density testing) to prevent fractures associated with osteoporosis and to help women make informed choices about their reproductive and post-menopausal health care, and to otherwise provide for research and information concerning osteoporosis and other related bone diseases.