Hampshire; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 53

Whereas, the state of New Hampshire has in place more rigorous statutes for the disclosure of campaign finances than the federal government of the United States of America; and

Whereas, the disclosure of campaign finances is of major importance to the bond of trust between our citizenry and our federal and state governments, and to the deterrence of government corruption; and

Whereas, the gap between federal and state laws in the disclosure of campaign finances and the assertion of federal sovereignty in this area has meant that our state candidates for the federal offices of United States Representative and Senator have not abided by the same high standards we require of state and local candidates; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives: That the house of representatives of New Hampshire hereby urges the United States Congress to pass, and the President to sign, a bill requiring at least as much disclosure of finances by federal candidates as the state from which the candidate seeks election requires of its state and local candidates; and

That the house of representatives of New Hampshire hereby urges all New Hampshire candidates for federal office to respect the spirit of our laws by voluntary compliance with the state's disclosure laws as spelled out in RSA 664:6–7; and

That copies of this resolution, signed by the speaker of the house of representatives, be forwarded by the house clerk to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the New Hampshire congressional delegation; and

That copies of this resolution be made available to all candidates for federal office by the secretary of state.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. BOND, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. FRIST, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. KYL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. 1873. A bill to state the policy of the United States regarding the deployment of a missile defense system capable of defending the territory of the United States against limited ballistic missile attack; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. REID):

S. 1874. A bill to improve the ability of small businesses, Federal agencies, industry, and universities to work with Department of Energy contractor-operated facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 1875. A bill to initiate a coordinated national effort to prevent, detect, and educate the public concerning Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect and to identify effective interventions for children, adolescents, and adults with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome adn Fetal Alcohol Effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 1876. A bill to amend part S of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to permit the use of certain amounts for assistance to jail-based substance treatment programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 1877. A bill to remove barriers to the provision of affordable housing for all Americans; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1878. A bill to amend the Immigration Nationality Act to authorize a temporary increase in the number of skilled foreign workers admitted to the United States, to improve efforts to recruit United States workers in lieu of foreign workers, and to enforce labor conditions regrading non-immigrant aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. REID):

S. 1874. A bill to improve the ability of small businesses, Federal agencies, industry, and universities to work with Department of Energy contractor-operated facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SMALL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, partnerships among our federal laboratories, universities, and industry provide important benefits to our nation. They help to create innovative new products and services that drive our economy and improve our quality of life.

I have personally observed the positive impacts of well crafted partnerships. These partnerships enhance the ability of the laboratories and other contractor-operated facilities of the Department of Energy to accomplish their federal missions at the same time that the companies benefit though enhanced competitiveness from the technical resources available at these sites.

I have also seen important successes achieved by other federal agencies and companies that utilized the resources of the national laboratories and other Department sites through contract research mechanisms. Contract research enables these sites to contribute their technical expertise in cases where the private sector can not supply a customer's needs. Partnerships and other interactions enable companies and other agencies to accomplish their own missions better, faster, and cheaper.

I've seen spectacular examples where small businesses have been created around breakthrough technologies from the national laboratories and other contractor-operated sites of the DOE. But, at present, only the Department's Defense Programs has a specific program for small business partnerships and assistance.

All programs of the Department have expertise that can be driving small business successes. Historically, in the United States, small businesses have often been the most innovative and the fastest to exploit new technical opportunities—all of the Department's programs should be open to the small business interactions that Defense Programs has so effectively utilized.

I have been concerned that barriers to these partnerships and interactions continue to exist within the Department of Energy. In addition, the Department's laboratories and other sites need continuing encouragement to be fully receptive to partnership opportunities that meet both their own mission objectives and industry's goals. And finally, small business interactions should be encouraged across the Department of Energy, not only in Defense Programs.

For these reasons, I introduce today the Department of Energy Small Business and Industry Partnership Enhancement Act of 1998. This Partnership Enhancement Act removes barriers to more effective utilization of all of the Department's contractor-operated facilities by industry, other federal agencies, and universities. The bill covers all the Department's contractor-operated facilities—national laboratories and their other sites like Kansas City, Pantex, Hanford, Savannah River, or the Nevada Test Site.

This bill also provides important encouragement to the contractor-operated sites to increase their partnerships and other interactions with universities and companies. And finally, it creates opportunities for small businesses to benefit from the technical resources available at all of the Department's contractor-operated facilities.

This bill amends the Atomic Energy Act, which limited the areas wherein the Department's facilities could provide contract research, not in competition with the private sector, to only those mission areas undertaken in the earliest days of the AEC. My bill recognizes that the Department's responsibilities are far broader than the original AEC, and that all parts of the Department should be available to help on a contract basis wherever capabilities are not available from private industry.

One barrier at the Department to contract research involves charges added by the Department to the cost of work accomplished by a site. This bill requires that charges to customers for contract research at these facilities be fully recovered, and stops the addition of extra charges by the Department. The bill requires that any customer of

these facilities pay only the direct charges at that facility for their contracted work, plus an overhead rate that is calculated for broad groups of customers. For example, where other federal agencies, companies, or universities do not require secure facilities or do not utilize the extensive special nuclear material capabilities of the laboratories, then the customer will be charged an overhead rate that excludes security costs and environmental legacy costs. This will ensure that each class of customers is paying for the services they actually utilize.

The bill provides direct encouragement for expansion of partnerships and interactions with companies and universities by requiring that each facility be annually judged for success in expanding these interactions in ways that support each facility's missions. The bill requires that the external partnership and interaction program be considered in evaluating the annual contract performance at each site.

And finally, the bill sets up a new Small Business Partnership Program in which all of the Department sites participate. This action will enable small businesses across the United States to better access and partner with any of the Department's contractor-owned facilities. A fund for such interactions up to 0.25 percent of the total site budget is available for these small business interactions.

With these changes, Mr. President, the Department of Energy facilities will be better able to meet their critical national missions, while at the same time assisting other federal agencies, large and small businesses, and universities in better meeting their goals and missions.

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. 1874

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 ''Department of Energy Small Business and Industry Partnership Enhancement Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) partnerships between contractor-operated facilities of the Department of Energy and small businesses can enhance growth of competitive small business opportunities;

(2) the contractor-operated facilities represent a national resource in science and technology;

(3) capacity for innovation in the United States is enhanced when the capabilities of the contractor-operated facilities are engaged with other providers and users of the Nation's science and technology base;

(4) contributors to the Nation's science and technology delivery system, Federal agencies, private industry, universities, and the contractor-operated facilities can best perform their missions through partnerships and interactions that leverage the resources of each such entity;

(5) interactions of the contractor-operated facilities with industry and universities serve to—

(A) expand the technology base available for missions of the Department of Energy; and

(B) instill sound business practices in the contractor-operated facilities to enable cost-effective realization of the Federal missions of the facilities;

(6) the contractor-operated facilities benefit from university interactions through access to leading edge research and through recruitment of the talent needed to pursue the missions of the facilities;

(7) industry can improve products and processes leading to an enhanced competitive position through simplified access to the science and technology developed by the contractor-operated facilities; and

(8) other Federal agencies can advance their own missions by using capabilities developed within the contractor-operated facilities.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to improve the ability of small businesses, Federal agencies, industry, and universities to work with the contractor-operated facilities of the Department of Energy while ensuring full cost recovery of each contractor-operated facility's expenses incurred in such work;

(2) to encourage the contractor-operated facilities to expand their partnerships with universities and industries; and

(3) to expand interactions of contractor-operated facilities with small businesses so as to—

(A) encourage commercial evaluation and development of the science and technology base of the contractor-operated facilities; and

(B) provide technical assistance to small businesses.

SEC. 4. CONTRACT RESEARCH SERVICES.

Section 31a. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2051(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) areas of technology within the mission of the Department of Energy as authorized by law.''.

SEC. 5. COST RECOVERY.

Section 33 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2053) is amended—

(1) by striking ''SEC. 33. RESEARCH FOR OTHERS.—Where'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 33. RESEARCH FOR OTHERS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Where''; and

(2) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

''(b) COST RECOVERY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall not recover more than the full cost of work incurred at contractor-operated facilities of the Department of Energy.

''(2) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Any costs incurred by the Department of Energy in connection with work performed by contractor-operated facilities of the Department of Energy shall be funded from departmental administration accounts of the Department of Energy.

''(3) CHARGES.—For work performed for a person other than the Department of Energy (including non-Federal entities and Federal agencies other than the Department of Energy) (referred to in this paragraph as an 'external customer'), a contractor-operated facility may assess a charge in an amount that does not exceed the sum of —

''(A) the direct cost to the contractor in performing the work for the external customer; and

''(B) a pro rata share of overhead charges for overhead-funded services directly required for performance of the specific work for external customers as a whole or to a category of external customers that includes the external customer.''.

SEC. 6. PARTNERSHIPS WITH UNIVERSITIES AND INDUSTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of title I of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 34. CONTRACTOR-OPERATED FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

''(a) METRICS.—

''(1) DEFINITION OF METRICS.—In this subsection, the term 'metrics' means a system of measurements to determine levels of specific areas of performance.

''(2) INCLUSION IN CONTRACTS.—Metrics—

''(A) shall be developed jointly by the Secretary of Energy and each contractor operating a facility of the Department of Energy to ensure that realistic goals are established that are directly supportive of the mission and responsibilities of the contractor-operated facility;

''(B) shall be specified in the contract for operation of the facility; and

''(C) shall be used to evaluate the effectiveness of partnership development by the facility.

''(b) PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERACTIONS.—

''(1) ENCOURAGEMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERACTIONS.—The Secretary of Energy shall encourage partnerships and interactions with universities and private industry at each contractor-operated facility.

''(2) COMPONENT OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS.—The development and expansion of partnerships and interactions with universities and private industry shall be a component in evaluating the annual performance of each contractor-operated facility.

''(c) SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall require that each contractor operating a facility of the Department of Energy create a small business technology partnership program at each contractor-operated facility.

''(2) FUNDING LEVEL.—A contractor may spend not more than 0.25 percent of the total operating budget of a contractor-operated facility on the program.

''(3) EVALUATIONS.—The Secretary shall annually evaluate the effectiveness of the program with each contractor to ensure that the program is providing opportunities for small businesses to interact with and use the resources of each contractor-operated facility.

''(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds from the program—

''(A) shall be used to cover a contractor-operated facility's costs of interactions with small businesses; and

''(B) shall not be used for direct monetary grants to small businesses.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. prec. 2011) is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to chapter 4 of title I the following:

''Sec. 34. Contractor-operated Facilities of the Department of Energy.''.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 1875. A bill to initiate a coordinated national effort to prevent, detect, and educate the public concerning Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect and to identify effective

interventions for children, adolescents, and adults with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME AND FETAL ALCOHOL EFFECT PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, in numerous ways, this nation demonstrates that our children are our most valuable investment and our most precious asset. We work to improve their education, to give them greater access to high quality health care, to minimize their exposure to tobacco and other addictive agents. We are driven to do all we can to help them realize their potential and achieve their personal and professional goals.

In that context, it is inconsistent and shortsighted that, year after year, we pay little or no attention to a public health problem that is 100 percent preventable, yet affects more and more children each year, and that inalterably damages physical, mental and emotional processes critical to a child's ability to grow into an independent, fully functioning adult. The public health problem I am referring to is fetal alcohol syndrome. Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and the related condition, fetal alcohol effect (FAE), are lifelong conditions characterized by multiple physical, mental, and behavioral handicaps. FAS and FAE cross racial, ethnic and economic lines to affect families throughout the United States. Both conditions are 100 percent preventable—and 100 percent irreversible.

In January of 1997, I introduced S.148, a bill to establish a program for the prevention of FAS and FAE. S.148 calls for the development of an interagency task force at the federal level to promote prevention and detection of FAS and FAE, as well as a grant program to help communities expand public awareness and prevention at the state and local levels.

I introduced bills similar to S.148 in the 102nd, 103rd and 104th Congresses, but, as is too often the case, these measures were too modest in scope to compete against ''the issue of the moment.'' Seven years is a long time to push a bill, but I don't see this effort as a matter of choice so much as a matter of necessity. It is a crime to sit back while more and more women each year drink during pregnancy and more and more children each year are handicapped for life because of it.

In fact, the more I have learned about these conditions and their impact on children and their families, the more apparent it is to me that, if we truly care about children, we must not only embrace the goals of S.148, we must go beyond them. Not only should we do all we can to protect more children from a life sentence of devastating handicaps, we should acknowledge that for many children, prevention comes too late.

We must open our eyes to the fact that FAS and FAE children and their families often have nowhere to turn for information, guidance and the social services necessary to respond to their special needs.Up to 12,000 children with FAS are born each year in the United States. According to some estimates, the rate of FAE is 3 times that.

The incidence of FAS is nearly double that of Down's syndrome and almost 5 times that of spinal bifida. The incidence of FAS may be as high as one per 100 in some Native American communities.

FAS and FAE are characterized by a complicated and debilitating array of mental, physical, and behavioral problems. FAS is the leading cause of mental retardation, and, let me repeat, it is 100 percent preventable.

But rather than setting our sites on decreasing the incidence of FAS and FAE, the nation is witnessing a rapid increase in its incidence. In 1995, the Centers for Disease Control reported a six-fold increase in the percentage of babies born with FAS over the preceding 15 years. Again according to the CDC, rates of alcohol use during pregnancy increased significantly between 1991 and 1995, especially the rates of ''frequent drinking.''

This trend defies the Surgeon General's warning against drinking while pregnant. It defies a strongly worded advisory issued in 1991 by the American Medical Association urging women to abstain from all alcohol during pregnancy. Clearly, we need to do more to discourage women from risking their children's future by drinking while pregnant.

In addition to the tragic consequences for thousands of children and their families, these disturbing trends have immense implications from a fiscal perspective. The costs associated with caring for individuals with FAS and FAE are staggering.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that the lifetime cost of treating an individual with FAS is almost $1.4 million. The total cost in terms of health care and social services to treat all Americans with FAS was estimated at $2.7 billion in 1995. This is an extraordinary and unnecessary expense.

To the extent we can prevent FAS and FAE and help parents respond appropriately to the special needs of their children, we can reduce institutionalizations, incarcerations and the continual use of medical and mental health services that otherwise may be inevitable. It makes fiscal sense, but far more importantly, it is the humane thing to do.

The bill I am introducing today will establish a national task force comprised of parents, educators, researchers and representatives from relevant federal, state and local agencies. That task force will take on a difficult and critically important task. It will be responsible for reporting to Congress on FAS and FAE—on the nature and scope of the problem, the current response at the federal, state and local levels, and on ways the federal government can help states and localities make further progress. In conjunction with the task force efforts, the Secretary would establish a competitive grants program. This program would provide the resources necessary to operationalize the task force recommendations.

The concept of a national task force with membership from outside of, as well as within, the federal government make sense for FAS and FAE, because the true experts on these conditions are the parents and professionals who deal with the cause and effects of these conditions day in and day out. If we want to respond appropriately, parents, teachers, social workers, and researchers should have a place at the table. A national task force will also provide the opportunity for communities to share best practices, preventing states that are newer to this problem from having to ''reinvent the wheel.''

Mr. President, responding to the tragedy of alcohol-related birth defects is an urgent cause. I would like to thank the many concerned parents, researchers, educators, and federal agencies who helped develop this bill. Their input has produced what I believe is a solid response to the challenge and obligation before us. I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join me in an effort that can save children from a legacy of unnecessary and overwhelming handicaps, and help those for whom prevention is too late to live independent, fulfilling lives. I believe that if they look at this issue closely, they will agree that it would be a crime to do any less.

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. 1875

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 ''Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect Prevention and Services Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Fetal Alcohol Syndrome is the leading known cause of mental retardation, and it is 100 percent preventable;

(2) each year, up to 12,000 infants are born in the United States with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, suffering irreversible physical and mental damage;

(3) thousands more infants are born each year with Fetal Alcohol Effect, also known as Alcohol Related Neurobehavioral Disorder (ARND), a related and equally tragic syndrome;

(4) children of women who use alcohol while pregnant have a significantly higher infant mortality rate (13.3 per 1000) than children of those women who do not use alcohol (8.6 per 1000);

(5) Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect are national problems which can impact any child, family, or community, but their threat to American Indians and Alaska Natives is especially alarming;

(6) in some American Indian communities, where alcohol dependency rates reach 50 percent and above, the chances of a newborn suffering Fetal Alcohol Syndrome or Fetal Alcohol Effect are up to 30 times greater than national averages;

(7) in addition to the immeasurable toll on children and their families, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect pose extraordinary financial costs to the Nation, including the costs of health care, education, foster care, job training, and general support services for affected individuals;

(8) the total cost to the economy of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome was approximately $2,500,000,000 in 1995, and over a lifetime, health care costs for one Fetal Alcohol Syndrome child are estimated to be at least $1,400,000;

(9) researchers have determined that the possibility of giving birth to a baby with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome or Fetal Alcohol Effect increases in proportion to the amount and frequency of alcohol consumed by a pregnant woman, and that stopping alcohol consumption at any point in the pregnancy reduces the emotional, physical, and mental consequences of alcohol exposure to the baby; and

(10) though approximately 1 out of every 5 pregnant women drink alcohol during their pregnancy, we know of no safe dose of alcohol during pregnancy, or of any safe time to drink during pregnancy, thus, it is in the best interest of the Nation for the Federal Government to take an active role in encouraging all women to abstain from alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to establish, within the Department of Health and Human Services, a comprehensive program to help prevent Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect nationwide and to provide effective intervention programs and services for children, adolescents and adults already affected by these conditions. Such program shall—

(1) coordinate, support, and conduct national, State, and community-based public awareness, prevention, and education programs on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect;

(2) coordinate, support, and conduct prevention and intervention studies as well as epidemiologic research concerning Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect;

(3) coordinate, support and conduct research and demonstration projects to develop effective developmental and behavioral interventions and programs that foster effective advocacy, educational and vocational training, appropriate therapies, counseling, medical and mental health, and other supportive services, as well as models that integrate or coordinate such services, aimed at the unique challenges facing individuals with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome or Fetal Alcohol Effect and their families; and

(4) foster coordination among all Federal, State and local agencies, and promote partnerships between research institutions and communities that conduct or support Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect research, programs, surveillance, prevention, and interventions and otherwise meet the general needs of populations already affected or at risk of being impacted by Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.

Title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 241 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"PART O—FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME PREVENTION AND SERVICES PROGRAM

"SEC. 399G. ESTABLISHMENT OF FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME PREVENTION AND SERVICES PROGRAM.

''(a) FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME PREVENTION, INTERVENTION AND SERVICES DELIVERY PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a comprehensive Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect prevention, intervention and services delivery program that shall include—

''(1) an education and public awareness program to support, conduct, and evaluate the effectiveness of—

''(A) educational programs targeting medical schools, social and other supportive services, educators and counselors and other service providers in all phases of childhood development, and other relevant service providers, concerning the prevention, identification, and provision of services for children, adolescents and adults with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect;

''(B) strategies to educate school-age children, including pregnant and high risk youth, concerning Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect;

''(C) public and community awareness programs concerning Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect; and

''(D) strategies to coordinate information and services across affected community agencies, including agencies providing social services such as foster care, adoption, and social work, medical and mental health services, and agencies involved in education, vocational training and civil and criminal justice;

''(2) a prevention and diagnosis program to support clinical studies, demonstrations and other research as appropriate to—

''(A) develop appropriate medical diagnostic methods for identifying Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect; and

''(B) develop effective prevention services and interventions for pregnant, alcohol-dependent women; and

''(3) an applied research program concerning intervention and prevention to support and conduct service demonstration projects, clinical studies and other research models providing advocacy, educational and vocational training, counseling, medical and mental health, and other supportive services, as well as models that integrate and coordinate such services, that are aimed at the unique challenges facing individuals with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome or Fetal Alcohol Effect and their families.

''(b) GRANTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may award grants, cooperative agreements and contracts and provide technical assistance to eligible entities described in section 399H to carry out subsection (a).

''(c) DISSEMINATION OF CRITERIA.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall develop a procedure for disseminating the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect diagnostic criteria developed pursuant to section 705 of the ADAMHA Reorganization Act (42 U.S.C. 485n note) to health care providers, educators, social workers, child welfare workers, and other individuals.

''(d) NATIONAL TASK FORCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a task force to be known as the National task force on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect (referred to in this subsection as the 'task force') to foster coordination among all governmental agencies, academic bodies and community groups that conduct or support Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect research, programs, and surveillance, and otherwise meet the general needs of populations actually or potentially impacted by Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Task Force established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) be chaired by an individual to be appointed by the Secretary and staffed by the Administration; and

''(B) include the Chairperson of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome of the Department of Health and Human Services, and representatives from research and advocacy organizations such as the Research Society on Alcoholism, the FAS Family Resource Institute and the National Organization of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, the academic community, and Federal, State and local government agencies and offices.

''(3) FUNCTIONS.—The Task Force shall—

''(A) advise Federal, State and local programs and research concerning Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect, including programs and research concerning education and public awareness for relevant service providers, school-age children, women at-risk, and the general public, medical diagnosis, interventions for women at-risk of giving birth to children with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect, and beneficial services for individuals with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect and their families;

''(B) coordinate its efforts with the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome of the Department of Health and Human Services; and

''(C) report on a biennial basis to the Secretary and relevant committees of Congress on the current and planned activities of the participating agencies.

''(4) TIME FOR APPOINTMENT.—The members of the Task Force shall be appointed by the Secretary not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this part.

"SEC. 399H. ELIGIBILITY.

''To be eligible to receive a grant, or enter into a cooperative agreement or contract under this part, an entity shall—

''(1) be a State, Indian tribal government, local government, scientific or academic institution, or nonprofit organization; and

''(2) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe, including a description of the activities that the entity intends to carry out using amounts received under this part.

"SEC. 399I. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part, $27,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

''(b) TASK FORCE.—From amounts appropriate for a fiscal year under subsection (a), the Secretary may use not to exceed $2,000,000 of such amounts for the operations of the National Task Force under section 399G(d).

"SEC. 399J. SUNSET PROVISION.

''This part shall not apply on the date that is 7 years after the date on which all members of the national task force have been appointed under section 399G(d)(1).''.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 1876. A bill to amend part S of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to permit the use of certain amounts for assistance to jail-based substance treatment programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM ACT OF 1998

Mr. LUGAR Mr. President, I rise today to offer legislation amending the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, known as R-SAT, to enable jurisdictions below the state level to realize greater benefits from the program. The R-SAT program allows the Attorney General to make grants for the establishment of treatment programs within local correctional facilities, but only a few jurisdictions have been able to take advantage of these grants.

The legislation I am offering today will solve this problem by establishing a separate Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program, or J-SAT. Under this new program, states will be explicitly authorized to devote up to ten percent of the funds they receive under R-SAT to qualifying J-SAT programs.

This legislation will provide matching funds to jail-based treatment programs that meet several criteria. First, the program must be at least three months in length. This is the minimum amount of time for a treatment program to have the desired effect. To qualify for funding, a program must also have been in existence for at least two years. This criterion is intended to ensure that jurisdictions which have already demonstrated a commitment to treatment programs at the local level receive first priority for funding. It also ensures that scarce treatment resources are allocated to programs with a demonstrable track record of success. The third criteria for programs seeking J-SAT funding is that the treatment regimen must include regular drug testing. This is necessary to ensure that some objective measure of the program's success is available. Grant recipients are also encouraged to provide the widest range of aftercare services possible, including job training, education and self-help programs. These steps are necessary to leverage the resources devoted to solving the problem of substance abuse, and to give individuals involved in treatment the best possible chance for successful rehabilitation.

I am offering this legislation because substance abuse and problems arising from it are putting a severe strain on the resources of local jurisdictions throughout the nation. This is not a minor problem. The Office of National Drug Control Policy indicates that approximately three-fourths of prison inmates—and over half of those in jails or on probation—are substance abusers, yet only a small percentage of inmates participate in treatment programs while they are incarcerated. The time during which drug-using offenders are in custody or under post-release correctional supervision presents a unique opportunity to reduce drug use and crime through effective drug testing and treatment programs.

Research indicates that programs like J-SAT can help to reduce the strain on our communities by cutting drug use in half; by reducing other criminal activity like shoplifting, assault, and drug sales by up to 80 percent; and by reducing arrests for all crimes by up to 64 percent.

I would also note that jail-based treatment programs are cost effective. In 1994, the American Correctional Association estimated the annual cost of incarceration at $18,330. The Office of National Drug Control Policy states that treatment while in prison and under post-incarceration supervision can reduce recidivism by roughly 50 percent. Thus, for every $1,800 the government invests in treatment, it saves more than $9,000. Former Assistant Health Secretary Philip Lee has estimated that every dollar invested in treatment can save $7 in societal and medical costs.

For these reasons, I ask my colleagues to support the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment legislation I am introducing today.

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. 1876

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

SECTION 1. JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part S of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ff et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1906. JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'jail-based substance abuse treatment program' means a course of individual and group activities, lasting for a period of not less than 3 months, in an area of a correctional facility set apart from the general population of the correctional facility, if those activities are—

''(A) directed at the substance abuse problems of prisoners; and

''(B) intended to develop the cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills of prisoners in order to address the substance abuse and related problems of prisoners; and

''(2) the term 'local correctional facility' means any correctional facility operated by a unit of local government.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 10 percent of the total amount made available to a State under section 1904(a) for any fiscal year may be used by the State to make grants to local correctional facilities in the State for the purpose of assisting jail-based substance abuse treatment programs established by those local correctional facilities.

''(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of a grant made by a State under this section to a local correctional facility may not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the jail-based substance abuse treatment program described in the application submitted under subsection (c) for the fiscal year for which the program receives assistance under this section.

''(c) APPLICATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant from a State under this section for a jail-based substance abuse treatment program, the chief executive of a local correctional facility shall submit to the State, in such form and containing such information as the State may reasonably require, an application that meets the requirements of paragraph (2).

''(2) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

''(A) with respect to the jail-based substance abuse treatment program for which assistance is sought, a description of the program and a written certification that—

''(i) the program has been in effect for not less than 2 consecutive years before the date on which the application is submitted; and

''(ii) the local correctional facility will—

''(I) coordinate the design and implementation of the program between local correctional facility representatives and the appropriate State and local alcohol and substance abuse agencies;

''(II) implement (or continue to require) urinalysis or other proven reliable forms of substance abuse testing of individuals participating in the program, including the testing of individuals released from the jail-based substance abuse treatment program who remain in the custody of the local correctional facility; and

''(III) carry out the program in accordance with guidelines, which shall be established by the State, in order to guarantee each participant in the program access to consistent, continual care if transferred to a different local correctional facility within the State;

''(B) written assurances that Federal funds received by the local correctional facility from the State under this section will be used to supplement, and not to supplant, non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available for jail-based substance abuse treatment programs assisted with amounts made available to the local correctional facility under this section; and

''(C) a description of the manner in which amounts received by the local correctional facility from the State under this section will be coordinated with Federal assistance for substance abuse treatment and aftercare services provided to the local correctional facility by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(d) REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon receipt of an application under subsection (c), the State shall—

''(A) review the application to ensure that the application, and the jail-based residential substance abuse treatment program for which a grant under this section is sought, meet the requirements of this section; and

''(B) if so, make an affirmative finding in writing that the jail-based substance abuse treatment program for which assistance is sought meets the requirements of this section.

''(2) APPROVAL.—Based on the review conducted under paragraph (1), not later than 90 days after the date on which an application is submitted under subsection (c), the State shall—

''(A) approve the application, disapprove the application, or request a continued evaluation of the application for an additional period of 90 days; and

''(B) notify the applicant of the action taken under subparagraph (A) and, with respect to any denial of an application under subparagraph (A), afford the applicant an opportunity for reconsideration.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR PREFERENCE WITH AFTERCARE COMPONENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In making grants under this section, a State shall give preference to applications from local correctional facilities that ensure that each participant in the jail-based substance abuse treatment program for which a grant under this section is

sought, is required to participate in an aftercare services program that meets the requirements of subparagraph (B), for a period of not less than 1 year following the earlier of—

''(i) the date on which the participant completes the jail-based substance abuse treatment program; or

''(ii) the date on which the participant is released from the correctional facility at the end of the participant's sentence or is released on parole.

''(B) AFTERCARE SERVICES PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), an aftercare services program meets the requirements of this paragraph if the program—

''(i) in selecting individuals for participation in the program, gives priority to individuals who have completed a jail-based substance abuse treatment program;

''(ii) requires each participant in the program to submit to periodic substance abuse testing; and

''(iii) involves the coordination between the jail-based substance abuse treatment program and other human service and rehabilitation programs that may assist in the rehabilitation of program participants, such as—

''(I) educational and job training programs;

''(II) parole supervision programs;

''(III) half-way house programs; and

''(IV) participation in self-help and peer group programs; and

''(iv) assists in placing jail-based substance abuse treatment program participants with appropriate community substance abuse treatment facilities upon release from the correctional facility at the end of a sentence or on parole.

''(e) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—

''(1) COORDINATION.—Each State that makes 1 or more grants under this section in any fiscal year shall, to the maximum extent practicable, implement a statewide communications network with the capacity to track the participants in jail-based substance abuse treatment programs established by local correctional facilities in the State as those participants move between local correctional facilities within the State.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—Each State described in paragraph (1) shall consult with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that each jail-based substance abuse treatment program assisted with a grant made by the State under this section incorporates applicable components of comprehensive approaches, including relapse prevention and aftercare services.

''(f) USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each local correctional facility that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant amount solely for the purpose of carrying out the jail-based substance abuse treatment program described in the application submitted under subsection (c).

''(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Each local correctional facility that receives a grant under this section shall carry out all activities relating to the administration of the grant amount, including reviewing the manner in which the amount is expended, processing, monitoring the progress of the program assisted, financial reporting, technical assistance, grant adjustments, accounting, auditing, and fund disbursement.

''(3) RESTRICTION.—A local correctional facility may not use any amount of a grant under this section for land acquisition or a construction project.

''(g) REPORTING REQUIREMENT; PERFORMANCE REVIEW.—

''(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than March 1 of each year, each local correctional facility that receives a grant under this section shall submit to the Attorney General, through the State, a description and evaluation of the jail-based substance abuse treatment program carried out by the local correctional facility with the grant amount, in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

''(2) PERFORMANCE REVIEW.—The Attorney General shall conduct an annual review of each jail-based substance abuse treatment program assisted under this section, in order to verify the compliance of local correctional facilities with the requirements of this section.

''(h) NO EFFECT ON STATE ALLOCATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the allocation of amounts to States under section 1904(a).''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended, in the matter relating to part S, by adding at the end the following:

''1906. Jail-based substance abuse treatment.''.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 1877. A bill to remove barriers to the provision of affordable housing for all Americans; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING BARRIER REMOVAL ACT OF 1998

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, In Oregon and across America, people are starting to think that ''affordable housing'' is the biggest oxymoron since ''jumbo shrimp''. Decent houses have become unaffordable for many working moderate-income families. Mr. President, today I am introducing the ''Affordable Housing Barrier Removal Act.'' This bill encourages all governments to streamline regulations to help bring home ownership within the reach of middle class families who can only dream of it today.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) says that housing is affordable if all costs—mortgage, utilities, property taxes and insurance—consume no more than 30 percent of household gross income. Yet in Clackamas County, Oregon, for example, the median family income is $49,600, while the average cost of a house is $200,000. This makes it virtually impossible for many people, especially young families, to obtain all the benefits of home ownership.

While many factors contribute to real estate prices, one of the main things that drives prices higher is the proliferation of government rules and fees. In Portland, fully 5 percent of the average home price of $155,400 comes directly from permit fees and so-called ''system delivery charges,'' some of which may serve worthwhile purposes, but should be re-examined as a total package. All of these added costs are eventually passed onto the buyer and often keep families from buying homes they could otherwise afford.

The federal government has a role to play in the affordable housing debate. It can promote community goals of environmental protection, access for people with disabilities, and better transportation planning, in the context of their financial impact on home buyers.

This bill, the Affordable Housing Barrier Removal Act of 1998, would do this by encouraging the formation of Barrier Removal Councils in every local jurisdiction that receives HUD block grants for community development. Mr. President, back home in Oregon I have assembled a housing task force to advise me on housing policies. My task force told me that communities need to sit down and examine the issue of affordable housing before the bricks are set and the mortar is poured. That's why these Barrier Removal Councils are important. These councils would be charged with taking the kind of big-picture approach that can identify ways to lower barriers to home ownership that overlapping and outdated regulations cause. In other words, we need to look at the forest as a whole, not just one tree at a time.

This bill is similar to legislation I introduced last week to establish a special bicameral Sunset Committee in Congress to review every federal program every five years. Programs, regulations, and laws tend to pile up because legislatures at both the local and federal levels generally work to address specific problems, one at a time, often forgetting to examine the cumulative effect of prior laws. There is a need to set up mechanisms to examine regulations affecting affordable housing in their totality. This bill would also call for a special national conference every two years to discuss regulations that may be barriers, and creates a national clearinghouse to provide information to communities on the work being done to remove barriers in other parts of the country.

This legislation will help home buyers by improving some of the ways the Federal Housing Administration—the lender for many middle-income families—operates. It allows them to make loans to more people, by redefining the areas they operate in. And it simplifies the convoluted process that FHA uses to determine the down payment that a family is expected to make. You should not need Bill Gates' money to afford a home and you should not need his math skills to figure out how much your house is going to cost.

Finally, Mr. President, our bill asks the federal government to take the impact on home buyers into account by requiring all federal agencies to include a housing impact analysis, except on policies where there is no impact. The Housing Impact Statement focuses the attention of agencies on the question ''how does this policy affect home prices'' every time it tries to solve a problem by instituting a new regulation. It is always important for government at every level to understand the consequences of its actions. This is an effort to try to instill that good government philosophy into the housing area.

Home ownership has always been part of the American Dream. It is everyone's responsibility to keep it from just being a dream for working families.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce, with Senator WYDEN, the Affordable Housing Barrier Removal Act of 1998. According to the National Association of Home Builders, housing compromises 12 percent of the economy of the United States and the housing construction and remodeling industries employ approximately 2 million people each year. However, housing costs continue to rise and housing affordability continues to be a challenge for many American families.

Unnecessary regulations contribute significantly to the costs of housing. Layers of excessive and unnecessary regulation imposed by all levels of government—federal, state, and local—can add 20 to 35 percent to the cost of a new home.

Mr. President, the removal of regulatory burdens is essential to increasing the home ownership rate in the United States. Home ownership is the cornerstone of family security, stability, and prosperity. Congress has the responsibility to do all that it can to encourage and promote policies that increase homeownership.

Mr. President, it is for these reasons that Senator WYDEN and I introduce the Barriers bill today. This bipartisan bill has three major goals. First, the bill require federal agencies to evaluate any new rule or regulations to determine if they have an impact on the cost of housing. Second, the bill will encourage states and localities to bring together all the parties involved in the production of housing and those who regulate them to discuss barriers and how to remove them. Third, the bill will remove outdated requirements in the Federal Housing Administration's single-family mortgage insurance program to make the program more efficient.

In addition to the major goals of the legislation, the Barriers bill will authorize the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to become more involved in comprehensive efforts to encourage barrier removal activities. As the federal entity that oversees our national housing policy, HUD must be actively involved in strategies and activities to remove regulatory burdens to produce more affordable housing.

Mr. President, while there is no doubt regulations are necessary to protect our workers and our environment, there must be a commonsense approach to relief from excessive regulatory burdens that impact other sectors of the economy. I look forward to the input from my other colleagues and others involved in the housing industry about this legislation. I believe it opens an important and timely dialogue, and I commend Senator WYDEN for the leadership he is showing on this issue.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1878. A bill to amend the Immigration Nationality Act to authorize a temporary increase in the number of skilled foreign workers admitted to the United States, to improve efforts to recruit United States workers in lieu of foreign workers, and to enforce labor conditions regrading non-immigrant aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE HIGH-TECH IMMIGRATION AND U.S. WORKER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am honored to join Senator FEINSTEIN to introduce legislation to grant a temporary increase in immigration quotas for high tech jobs, while taking additional steps to ensure that more American workers are trained for these jobs.

For the next decade, high tech industries will create over a million new jobs in the United States. Some have called for a permanent increase in the quotas, to ensure that companies have the workers they need to survive in this highly competitive market.

The problem is obvious. A permanent increase would permanently deny these good jobs to American workers, and that's not acceptable. The labor market will adjust in time, as it always does, as more and more Americans enter this field. It would be a mistake to tilt the balance unfairly against them.

Our immigration laws should not undercut the ability of young Americans, downsized defense workers, and others to enter this dynamic field.

This week, the General Accounting Office sent a clear warning on this issue, saying that the job market studies used by the industry are flawed, and do not prove that significant worker shortage exists.

Our legislation will accomplish three goals:

First, it provides a temporary increase in immigration quotas from 65,000 to 90,000 visas a year for the next three years. This increase will enable U.S. companies to hire the workers they need now.

Second, we invest in training U.S. workers. Americans want these jobs, and they deserve the training needed to get them. Our bill proposes a modest $250 application fee for each foreign worker sought under the immigration quota. The fee will raise approximately $100 million each year over the next three years to fund training opportunities for Americans.

Third, our bill strengthens the enforcement of the immigration laws. It gives the Labor Department greater authority and resources to ensure that employers pay the proper wage and meet other standards in hiring foreign workers. We specifically make it illegal for employers to lay off American workers and hire foreign workers to replace them. In other words, employers should hire at home first in obtaining new workers, before importing them from abroad.

We believe these steps meet the immediate needs of this important industry, while preserving the priority we own our own workers, and we urge Congress to enact them.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that additional material be printed in the RECORD.

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

KENNEDY-FEINSTEIN HIGH-TECH IMMIGRATION AND UNITED STATES WORKER PROTECTION ACT

Temporarily increases 65,000-visa immigration quota of temporary foreign professional and skilled workers (''H–1B visas'').

FY 98–2000: 90,000 visas.

After FY2000, return to 65,000 visas annually.

Creates $100 million training program funded through $250 employer user fee.

$90 million for loans to workers to obtain training.

$10 million to local ''regional skills alliances'' to identify local labor market needs and develop strategies.

Enhances Accountability and Program Integrity.

Authority to investigate: Provides Labor Department independent ability to enforce labor laws against those who break the law instead of waiting for a complaint. Provides $5 million for this purpose.

Requires attestation that companies will not lay off American workers: Bars employers from laying off U.S. workers and bringing in replacement foreign workers.

Requires attestation that companies will recruit at home first: Requires local recruitment efforts before employers can obtain foreign workers under the program.

Expedited process: Retains requirement that Labor Department process employer applications within 7 days to ensure that new requirements pose no additional delay.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 89

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. 89, a bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals and their family members on the basis of genetic information, or a request for genetic services.

S. 153

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 153, a bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to allow institutions of higher education to offer faculty members who are serving under an arrangement providing for unlimited tenure, benefits on voluntary retirement that are reduced or eliminated on the basis of age, and for other purposes.

S. 1260

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) were added as cosponsors of S. 1260, a bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to limit the conduct of securities class actions under State law, and for other purposes.