

qualified transit system, or a qualified employee shall be as follows:

(1) in the case of a Senator's office from the SOP&OEA as an "other official expense" (discretionary expense).

(2) in the case of a Senate committee or administrative office as an "Other" expense.

#### SEC. 9. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Any circumstances not covered under these regulations shall be considered on application to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### SEC. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE

These regulations shall take effect on the first day of the month following date of approval.

Approved by Chairman and Ranking Member.

Date: September 30, 1998.

#### ATTACHMENT C

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPLAY OF FLAGS AND STATE SENATE SEALS IN THE HALLWAYS OUTSIDE SENATOR'S OFFICES

(Adopted by the Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, October 21, 1987; Amended on September 30, 1998)

1. Two wooden flagpoles, 8 feet in height by 1-5/32" in diameter, mounted in bright finished stands weighing at least 15 pounds, for flying 3 foot by 5 foot state and United States flags, at the Senator's option, are permitted in the hallway outside a Senator's office. The flagpoles and stands must be placed inside the office at night.

2. One state seal in cast bronze, or other acceptable material, not less than 14 inches nor more than 15 inches in diameter, may be mounted on the wall to the right or left of the main entrance to the suite, at a height of 5 feet above the floor. The state seal may not be mounted on the entrance door.

3. Artifacts are not permitted on the walls, doors, and in the corridors outside Senator's offices.

Approved by Chairman and Ranking Member.

Date: September 30, 1998.

#### ATTACHMENT D

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING ADVANCE PAYMENT

(Adopted by the Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, October 30, 1997; Amended on September 30, 1998)

Under the authority granted by Sec. 1(b) for P.L. 105-55, the FY98 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill and using these regulations—

The term "advance payment" means any expense authorized, by the Committee on Rules and Administration, pursuant to P.L. 105-55.

By the above definition of advance payment and following the enactment of the FY98 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill, in addition to subscriptions, the following items are for advance payment:

(a) Rental of water coolers (cooler units only/not for water)

(b) monthly maintenance on equipment that is either non-standard and/or above the \$500 limit

(c) cable TV services (including basic satellite service where needed)

(d) online services (for official use by the Senator only)

(e) rental booths at State Fairs, rent for space to be use during town hall meetings and associated costs (not to include insurance)

(f) conference and seminar fees (not to include meals charged separately)

(g) payments on leased equipment

(h) paging service

(i) clipping services

(j) yellow page listings (not to include the classified yellow pages)

(k) State office rents, up to 1 year in advance.

With respect to charges for on-line services, paging services, clipping services, and equipment maintenance, advance payment shall only be made in the cases of "flat fee services." Also, no advance payment will be allowed in instances where cancellation fees may be incurred. Time limitation on the obligation of funds is restricted to a Member's six-year term of office and a Committee's biennial funding period.

Approved by Chairman and Ranking Member.

Date: September 30, 1998.●

#### BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT ACT

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, in the remaining days of this Congress, we can make a profound difference in the lives of American women. The Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act, S. 2017, would ensure that women whose cancer is diagnosed through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's screening program have access to the medical care they need. It would give states the option of extending Medicaid coverage to low-income, uninsured women who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through the CDC program.

Federal legislation is needed because the patchwork of state laws does not ensure women the treatment they need. In California, the health care community and breast cancer activists mobilized behind a bill to provide breast cancer treatment to uninsured and underinsured women. The California legislature passed the bill and sent it to the Governor for his signature. Despite the bill's widespread popularity, the Governor vetoed it a few days ago.

If we care enough about women's health to provide coverage for screenings, then we should care enough to provide treatment when those screenings find cancer. The last thing a woman should have to worry about when she is diagnosed is how she will pay for her treatment.

The heart wrenching experience of one of my constituents shows us how important the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act is.

Two and a half years ago, Edna Harris of Imperial Beach, California felt a lump in her breast. Like so many other women in her position, she feared it was cancerous. But Edna had another reason to worry. She was uninsured, and neither she nor her husband were employed.

Under the CDC's Early Detection program, Edna underwent a mammogram, a fine needle biopsy, and then a full biopsy. When the results came in, her worst fear had come true: she was diagnosed with breast cancer, and told she needed surgery. The CDC program that had diagnosed her did not cover the costs of treatment. Edna was told that unless she would come up with nearly \$4,000, she could not receive treatment.

Edna's experience reveals a fatal flaw in one of our best-intentioned, and indeed most successful, programs. Low income and uninsured women who are diagnosed with cancer under the CDC program must scramble to find the money for treatment. Edna was fortunate; she ultimately was able to come up with the resources to fund her treatment. But others are not so fortunate. I have heard from women who have had to mortgage their homes or hold bake sales to pay for cancer treatment. This is unacceptable.

The Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act will help ensure that all our mothers, daughters, and sisters receive the treatment they need at one of the most vulnerable times of their lives. I urge our leadership to bring the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act to the floor this session. We owe it to the women of this country to pass this legislation before Congress adjourns.●

#### ONE GUN A MONTH FORUM

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to inform my colleagues of a forum I held on September 2 on the deadly problem of gun trafficking. I am pleased that Senator ROBB and Senator SARBANES were able to join me at the forum.

As my colleagues know, I have introduced S. 466, the Anti-Gun Trafficking Act. The Judiciary Committee has not held hearings on this legislation, and I thought it was important to gather expert testimony on the issue. The testimony I heard at the forum has made me even more determined to pass this sensible legislation and make it more difficult for gun traffickers to obtain and sell their deadly merchandise on our streets.

The witnesses at this forum included: Philadelphia Mayor Ed Rendell, who is also the chair of the Conference of Mayor's Task Force on Gun Violence; James and Sarah Brady; Captain R. Lewis Vass of the Virginia State Police, and Captain Thomas Bowers of the Maryland State Police.

We also heard from a panel of youth from right here in our nation's capital who live with gun violence everyday in their communities. They were John Schuler, Kenisha Green and Quanita Favorite.

In this statement I will summarize what happened during the forum. But I will also be including, during the next few days, testimony from the witnesses so that my colleagues and the public will have a record of their views.

Mr. President, as a result of the Brady Act, we have helped prevent thousands of guns from getting into the hands of the wrong people. Since the Brady Act went into effect in 1994, more than 242,000 handgun purchases have been denied to convicted felons, fugitives, drug addicts and other dangerous persons. The Domestic Violence Gun Ban in the Brady Act, which I sponsored and which went into effect in