

will also ensure that this issue is handled separately from on-going negotiations to relocate both the U.S. Embassy in Beijing and the Chinese Embassy in Washington, DC.

The potential for this building to be a source of unparalleled espionage is not a theoretical matter. While there is nothing new about PRC spying, as an emerging economic and military power, China increasingly challenges vital U.S. interests around the globe through its aggressive security and intelligence service—employing both traditional intelligence methods as well as non-traditional methods such as open source collection, elicitation, and exploitation of scientific and commercial exchanges.

In December 1999, the Director of Central Intelligence and the Director of the FBI reported to the Intelligence Committee, in unclassified form, that:

As the most advanced military power with respect to equipment and strategic capabilities, the United States continues to be the [Military Intelligence Department of the People's Republic of China]'s primary target.

The DCI went on to report:

During the past 20 years, China has established a notable intelligence capability in the United States through its commercial presence.

And added that China's commercial entities play a significant role in pursuit of U.S. proprietary information and trade secrets.

One of China's greatest successes has been its collection against the U.S. nuclear weapons labs. As the U.S. Intelligence Community concluded last year:

China obtained by espionage classified U.S. nuclear weapons information, [including] at least basic design information on several modern U.S. nuclear reentry vehicles, including the Trident II (W88).

The special advisory panel of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board PFIAB concluded:

[T]he nature of the intelligence-gathering methods used by the People's Republic of China poses a special challenge to the U.S. in general and the [DOE] weapons labs in particular. . . . The Chinese services have become very proficient in the art of seemingly innocuous elicitation of information. This approach has proved very effective against unwitting and ill-prepared DOE personnel.

In another example, an investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence concluded that U.S. officials "failed to take seriously enough the counterintelligence threat" in launching U.S. satellites on PRC rockets. Technology transfers in the course of U.S.-PRC satellite launches:

Enable the PRC to improve its present and future space launch vehicle and intercontinental ballistic missile.

But the Chinese are also active in traditional methods of intelligence gathering, which brings us to the subject of my legislation. Especially in the wake of U.S. military success in the Gulf War, the acquisition of advanced U.S. military technology has been a primary thrust of PRC espionage and intelligence collection efforts.

If you want money, and if you are so inclined, you rob a bank because, as a bank robber Willy Sutton famously observed: "that's where the money is."

If you want information on the most advanced military power in the world, the Pentagon is where the information is.

I am hopeful that this bill can be taken up and passed quickly by the Senate and the House in order to ensure that the divestiture occurs in an orderly and speedy manner.

Mr. President, this is a serious matter.

By Mr. WELLSTONE:

S. 2802. A bill to amend the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 to add White Earth Tribal and Community College to the list of 1994 Institutions; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

DESIGNATION OF WHITE EARTH TRIBAL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE AS A 1994 LAND GRANT INSTITUTION

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation today which will add the White Earth Tribal & Community College of Mahanomen, Minnesota to the list of 1994 Land Grant Institutions. Designation as a 1994 land grant institution would give White Earth Tribal & Community College access to critical federal funding and resources made available under the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 as well as providing eligibility for other programs.

Tribal colleges provide their students and their communities at-large with otherwise non-existent opportunities. They serve as library facilities for historical tribal documents—things like the oral history of elders that might otherwise be lost in time. They promote pride in their shared tribal background, and they provide unique opportunities for learning about this background. They are a center of learning for the entire community—not only learning about their tribal history, but also the basic learning that enables some to continue adult education, some to go on to 4-year institutions and some to finish graduate school. The colleges also offer a place for alcohol abuse workshops, job training seminars, and in some cases even day care centers. These colleges can offer benefits for all people in their communities, which is why we should offer our help to those tribal colleges who demonstrate their ability to serve their students and their community in this way.

The purpose of the 1994 land-grant act was to enable tribal colleges to receive funds to build their programs, enhance their infrastructure, and educate their communities. However, new tribal colleges, founded since 1994 are not automatically eligible for land grant status, they must be so designated by legislation. One such college is the White Earth Tribal & Community College in Mahanomen, Minnesota. Found-

ed in 1997, this college is now the center of learning for approximately 100 students. Their courses cover a wide range of material including math, history, computer science, and business communications. The college is currently seeking accreditation and is a member of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC). White Earth Tribal & Community College is also recognized by its peers as an important place of higher learning. Other local colleges, such as Moorhead State University, Northwest Technical College, and Northland Community and Technical College, accept its transfer credits.

Mr. President, we should offer this college the opportunity it deserves to expand and strengthen its efforts to enhance the lives of everyone around it. Giving White Earth Tribal & Community College the same federal land-grant status that we gave other tribal colleges in 1994 is a matter of basic equity. Adoption of this legislation would signal a willingness to continue our support of new tribal colleges in their efforts to enhance education in their communities.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1150

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1150, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to more accurately codify the depreciable life of semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

S. 1159

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1159, a bill to provide grants and contracts to local educational agencies to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for all kindergarten through 12th grade students.

S. 1333

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1333, a bill to expand homeownership in the United States.

S. 1510

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1510, a bill to revise the laws of the United States appertaining to United States cruise vessels, and for other purposes.

S. 1608

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1608, a bill to provide annual payments to the States and counties from National Forest System lands managed by the Forest Service, and the re-vested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands managed predominantly by the Bureau of Land

Management, for use by the counties in which the lands are situated for the benefit of the public schools, roads, emergency and other public purposes; to encourage and provide new mechanisms for cooperation between counties and the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to make necessary investments in Federal lands, and reaffirm the positive connection between Federal Lands counties and Federal Lands; and for other purposes.

S. 2100

At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2100, a bill to provide for fire sprinkler systems in public and private college and university housing and dormitories, including fraternity and sorority housing and dormitories.

S. 2274

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2274, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide families and disabled children with the opportunity to purchase coverage under the medicaid program for such children.

S. 2293

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2293, a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to provide for the payment of Financing Corporation interest obligations from balances in the deposit insurance funds in excess of an established ratio and, after such obligations are satisfied, to provide for rebates to insured depository institutions of such excess reserves.

S. 2357

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2357, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive military retired pay concurrently with veterans' disability compensation.

S. 2386

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2386, a bill to extend the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act.

S. 2434

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2434, a bill to provide that amounts allotted to a State under section 2401 of the Social Security Act for each of fiscal years 1998 and 1999 shall remain available through fiscal year 2002.

S. 2459

At the request of Mr. ROTH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2459, a

bill to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to former President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy Reagan in recognition of their service to the Nation.

At the request of Mr. GREGG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2459, supra.

At the request of Mr. FRIST, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2459, supra.

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2459, supra.

S. 2585

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2585, a bill to amend titles IV and XX of the Social Security Act to restore funding for the Social Services Block Grant, to restore the ability of the States to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF funds to carry out activities under such block grant, and to require an annual report on such activities by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

S. 2587

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2587, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the excise tax on heavy truck tires.

S. 2609

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2609, a bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act and the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act to enhance the funds available for grants to States for fish and wildlife conservation projects, and to increase opportunities for recreational hunting, bow hunting, trapping, archery, and fishing, by eliminating chances for waste, fraud, abuse, maladministration, and unauthorized expenditures for administration and implementation of those Acts, and for other purposes.

S. 2689

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2689, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Andrew Jackson Higgins (posthumously), and to the D-day Museum in recognition of the contributions of Higgins Industries and the more than 30,000 employees of Higgins Industries to the Nation and to world peace during World War II.

S. 2703

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2703, a bill to amend the provisions of title 39, United States Code, relating to the manner in which pay policies and schedules and fringe benefit programs for postmasters are established.

S. 2739

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD), and the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2739, a bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for the issuance of a semipostal stamp in order to afford the public a convenient way to contribute to funding for the establishment of the World War II Memorial.

S. 2769

At the request of Mr. MACK, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2769, a bill to authorize funding for National Instant Criminal Background Check System improvements.

S. 2790

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2790, a bill instituting a Federal fuels tax holiday.

S. 2791

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2791, a bill instituting a Federal fuels tax suspension.

S. RES. 268

At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 268, a resolution designating July 17 through July 23 as "National Fragile X Awareness Week."

S. RES. 301

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 301, a resolution designating August 16, 2000, as "National Airborne Day."

S. RES. 304

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 304, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the development of educational programs on veterans' contributions to the country and the designation of the week that includes Veterans Day as "National Veterans Awareness Week" for the presentation of such educational programs.

AMENDMENT NO. 3198

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3198 proposed to S. 2549, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3551

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3551 proposed to S. 2522, an original bill making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3602

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3602 proposed to H.R. 4577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3604

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3604 proposed to H.R. 4577, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SMITH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
AMENDMENT NO. 3628

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 4577) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

“SEC. . PURCHASE OF FETAL TISSUE.

“None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay, reimburse, or other-

wise compensate, directly or indirectly, any abortion provider, fetal tissue procurement contractor, or tissue resource source, for fetal tissue, or the cost of collecting, transferring, or otherwise processing fetal tissue, if such fetal tissue is obtained from induced abortions.”.

REID (AND BOXER) AMENDMENTS
NOS. 3629-3630

Mr. REID (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) proposed two amendments to the bill, H.R. 4577, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 3629

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PREVENTION OF
NEEDLESTICK INJURIES

SEC. . (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that American health care workers report 600,000-800,000 needlestick and sharps injuries each year;

(2) the occurrence of needlestick injuries is believed to be widely under-reported;

(3) needlestick and sharps injuries result in at least 1,000 new cases of health care workers with HIV, hepatitis C or hepatitis B every year; and

(4) more than 80 percent of needlestick injuries can be prevented through the use of safer devices.

(5) OSHA’s November 1999 Compliance Directive has helped clarify the duty of employers to use safer needle devices to protect their workers. However, millions of State and local government employees are not covered by OSHA’s bloodborn pathogen standard and are not protected against the hazards of needlesticks.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate should pass legislation that would eliminate or minimize the significant risk of needlestick injury to health care workers.

AMENDMENT No. 3630

On page 54, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

SEC. . (a) IN GENERAL.—There is appropriated \$10,000,000 that may be used by the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to—

(1) establish and maintain a national database on existing needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections;

(2) develop a set of evaluation criteria for use by employers, employees, and other persons when they are evaluating and selecting needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections;

(3) develop a model training curriculum to train employers, employees, and other persons on the process of evaluating needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections and to the extent feasible to provide technical assistance to persons who request such assistance; and

(4) establish a national system to collect comprehensive data on needlestick injuries to health care workers, including data on mechanisms to analyze and evaluate prevention interventions in relation to needlestick injury occurrence.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EMPLOYER.—The term “employer” means each employer having an employee with occupational exposure to human blood or other material potentially containing bloodborne pathogens.

(2) ENGINEERED SHARPS INJURY PROTECTIONS.—The term “engineered sharps injury protections” means—

(A) a physical attribute built into a needle device used for withdrawing body fluids, accessing a vein or artery, or administering medications or other fluids, that effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident by a mechanism such as barrier creation, blunting, encapsulation, withdrawal, retraction, destruction, or other effective mechanisms; or

(B) a physical attribute built into any other type of needle device, or into a non-needle sharp, which effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident.

(3) NEEDLELESS SYSTEM.—The term “needleless system” means a device that does not use needles for—

(A) the withdrawal of body fluids after initial venous or arterial access is established;

(B) the administration of medication or fluids; and

(C) any other procedure involving the potential for an exposure incident.

(4) SHARP.—The term “sharp” means any object used or encountered in a health care setting that can be reasonably anticipated to penetrate the skin or any other part of the body, and to result in an exposure incident, including, but not limited to, needle devices, scalpels, lancets, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, exposed ends of dental wires and dental knives, drills, and burs.

(5) SHARPS INJURY.—The term “sharps injury” means any injury caused by a sharp, including cuts, abrasions, or needlesticks.

(c) OFFSET.—Amounts made available under this Act for the travel, consulting, and printing services for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education shall be reduced on a pro rata basis by \$10,000,000.

WELLSTONE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3631

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, H.R. 4577, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. . PART A OF TITLE I.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated under this Act to carry out part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 shall be \$10,000,000.

WYDEN AMENDMENT NO. 3632

Mr. WYDEN proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 4577, supra, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . None of the funds made available under this Act may be made available to any entity under the Public Health Service Act after September 1, 2001, unless the Director of NIH has provided to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions a proposal to require a reasonable rate of return on both intramural and extramural research by March 31, 2001.

INHOFE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3633

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. SESSIONS) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 4577, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. . IMPACT AID.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—