

It is the dream of every American to provide for their child a better life than they had themselves. Helping families afford the increasing cost of a college education will move us closer to making that dream a reality. For this reason, I have spent a great deal of time in the Senate fighting to provide tax relief for middle class American families struggling with the cost of college. And while I was pleased when some of the ideas I advocated were adopted in the 1997 tax cut bill, it is clear that as tuition costs rise dramatically, working Americans need additional assistance. The "Tuition Assistance for Families Act" will provide extra help so that more families can afford to give their children a brighter and better future. Let's not allow a college education to become a luxury when, in the information technology age, it is an absolute necessity.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 324—CONGRATULATING THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION FOR 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO FAMILY FARMERS, RANCHERS, AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JERFFORDS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. BREAU) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 324

Whereas the National Farmers Union celebrates its centennial anniversary in 2002;

Whereas during its 100 years of service to rural America, the National Farmers Union has faithfully promoted the organization's mission of education, legislation, and cooperation as identified by its founders and proclaimed in its triangular symbol;

Whereas the National Farmers Union represents nearly 300,000 family farmer and rancher members across the United States;

Whereas the National Farmers Union epitomizes the spirit and energy of hundreds of thousands of family farmers, ranchers, rural advocates, and communities;

Whereas the National Farmers Union remains dedicated to protecting and enhancing the quality of life for rural America;

Whereas the National Farmers Union has been instrumental in the establishment and progress of the farmer-owned cooperative movement; and

Whereas the National Farmers Union strives to improve rural America through proactive support and proposals to enhance rural economic development, educational opportunities, resource conservation, market competition, domestic farm income, and international cooperation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends and congratulates the National Farmers Union

for a century of dedicated service to the farmers, ranchers, and rural communities of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 138—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SHOULD CONDUCT OR SUPPORT RESEARCH ON CERTAIN TESTS TO SCREEN FOR OVARIAN CANCER, AND FEDERAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS AND GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL HEALTH PLANS SHOULD COVER THE TESTS IF DEMONSTRATED TO BE EFFECTIVE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. REID (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 138

Whereas ovarian cancer is a serious and under recognized threat to women's health;

Whereas ovarian cancer, the deadliest of the gynecologic cancers, is the fourth leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States

Whereas ovarian cancer occurs in 1 out of 57 women in the United States;

Whereas approximately 50 percent of the women in the United States diagnosed with ovarian cancer die as a result of the cancer within 5 years;

Whereas ovarian cancer is readily treatable when it is detected in the beginning stages before it has spread beyond the ovaries, but the vast majority of cases are not diagnosed until the advanced stages when the cancer has spread beyond the ovaries;

Whereas in cases where ovarian cancer is detected in the beginning stages, more than 90 percent of women survive longer than 5 years;

Whereas only 25 percent of ovarian cancer cases in the United States are diagnosed in the beginning stages;

Whereas in cases where ovarian cancer is diagnosed in the advanced stages, the chance of 5-year survival is only about 25 percent; and

Whereas ovarian cancer may be difficult to detect because symptoms are easily confused with other diseases and because there is no reliable, easy-to-administer screening tool: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the National Institutes of Health—

(A) should conduct or support research on the effectiveness of the medical screening technique of using proteomic patterns in blood serum to identify ovarian cancer, including the effectiveness of using the technique in combination with other screening methods for ovarian cancer; and

(B) should continue to conduct or support other promising ovarian cancer research that may lead to breakthroughs in screening techniques;

(2) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should submit to Congress a report on the research described in paragraph (1)(A), including an analysis of the effectiveness of the medical screening technique for identifying ovarian cancer; and

(3) if the research demonstrates that the medical screening technique is effective for identifying ovarian cancer, Federal health

care programs and group and individual health plans should cover the technique.

Mr. REID, Madam President, I rise today for myself and Senator CANTWELL to submit a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Health and Human Services should conduct or support research to improve early detection of ovarian cancer. Specifically, our resolution encourages continuing and accelerating the development of an ovarian cancer screening test currently underway through a public-private partnership including the National Cancer Institute and the Food and Drug Administration.

Ovarian cancer is the deadliest of the gynecologic cancers and the fourth leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States. Ovarian cancer occurs in 1 out of 57 women, and an estimated 13,900 American women died from ovarian cancer in 2001 alone.

Currently, approximately three-quarters of women with ovarian cancer are diagnosed when they are already in advanced stages of the disease, and only one in five will survive five years. However, if the disease is caught early, the five-year survival rate jumps to 95 percent. Thus providing a way to routinely identify the disease in its "Stage 1" phase could have a dramatic impact in what is now a very deadly cancer. No screening test exists that can accurately detect ovarian cancer in the early states when it is highly curable.

In the February 2002 issue of *The Lancet*, scientists from the Food and Drug Administration and the National Cancer Institute reported that patterns of protein found in patients' blood serum may reflect the presence of ovarian cancer. Using an innovative testing approach, analyzing patterns of blood protein rather than identifying single blood biomarkers, researchers were able to differentiate between serum samples taken from patients with ovarian cancer and those from unaffected individuals.

However, this research finding was only a first step. Before the scientific community will agree that protein screening is an accurate and beneficial tool, additional multi-institutional trials must be completed.

Patients would certainly be more willing to be tested if all that it involved were a simple, finger-stick blood test, thus eliminating the need for surgery, biopsy, or other painful, invasive, or risky procedures. The critical advantage of such a screening test is early detection, finding the disease when it is most treatable. Of course, early detection of ovarian cancer will save health care costs, but, more importantly, it will save lives.

This is why I am submitting this resolution. Our resolution encourages the Department of Health and Human Services to rapidly evaluate the efficacy of this cutting-edge work in the area of testing for ovarian cancer. If the screening tests are proven effective, the public must have the widest

possible access to them. Toward that end, the resolution provides that they be covered by Federal health care programs and group and individual health plans.

Representatives STEVE ISRAEL, and ROSA DELAURO, both tireless leaders on cancer research and health issues, introduced this resolution, in the House of Representatives. Through their efforts and bi-partisan support, H. Con. Res. 385 was passed by the House of Representatives on July 22. The resolution deserves the Senate's prompt attention, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4512. Mr. CRAIG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4513. Mr. THOMPSON (for himself and Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, supra.

SA 4514. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4687, to provide for the establishment of investigative teams to assess building performance and emergency response and evacuation procedures in the wake of any building failure that has resulted in substantial loss of life or that posed significant potential of substantial loss of life.

SA 4515. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4512. Mr. CRAIG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 67, between lines 13 and 14 insert the following:

(10) Conducting the necessary systems testing and demonstration of infrastructure target hardening methods at the National Critical Infrastructure Testbed at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory.

And renumber the subsequent paragraphs as necessary.

SA 4513. Mr. THOMPSON (for himself and Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 8, strike lines 1 through 3.

On page 9, strike lines 13 through 15.

On page 12, line 15, strike “, with the Director.”.

On page 12, strike lines 18 through 26 and insert the following:

(4) To make budget recommendations relating to the Strategy, border and transpor-

tation security, infrastructure protection, emergency preparedness and response, science and technology promotion related to homeland security, and Federal support for State and local activities.

On page 77, lines 22 and 23, strike “, the Office,” after “OSTP”.

On page 103, line 5, strike “amended—” and all that follows through line 12 and insert the following: “amended in section 204(b)(1) (42 U.S.C. 6613(b)(1)), by inserting ‘homeland security’ after ‘national security.’”.

On page 156, lines 15 and 16, strike “, the Office.”.

On page 158, line 9, strike “, the Office.”.

On page 162, line 11, strike “and the Director”.

On page 162, line 17, strike “and Office”.

On page 173, strike line 15 and all that follows through page 197, line 19.

SA 4514. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4687, to provide for the establishment of investigative teams to assess building performance and emergency response and evacuation procedures in the wake of any building failure that has resulted in substantial loss of life or that posed significant potential of substantial loss of life; as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Construction Safety Team Act”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION SAFETY TEAMS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (in this Act referred to as the “Director”) is authorized to establish National Construction Safety Teams (in this Act referred to as a “Team”) for deployment after events causing the failure of a building or buildings that has resulted in substantial loss of life or that posed significant potential for substantial loss of life. To the maximum extent practicable, the Director shall establish and deploy a Team within 48 hours after such an event. The Director shall promptly publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of each Team.

(b) PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION; DUTIES.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of investigations by Teams is to improve the safety and structural integrity of buildings in the United States.

(2) DUTIES.—A Team shall—

(A) establish the likely technical cause or causes of the building failure;

(B) evaluate the technical aspects of evacuation and emergency response procedures;

(C) recommend, as necessary, specific improvements to building standards, codes, and practices based on the findings made pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

(D) recommend any research and other appropriate actions needed to improve the structural safety of buildings, and improve evacuation and emergency response procedures, based on the findings of the investigation.

(c) PROCEDURES.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with the United States Fire Administration and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall develop procedures for the establishment and deployment of Teams. The Director shall update such procedures as appropriate. Such procedures shall include provisions—

(A) regarding conflicts of interest related to service on the Team;

(B) defining the circumstances under which the Director will establish and deploy a Team;

(C) prescribing the appropriate size of Teams;

(D) guiding the disclosure of information under section 8;

(E) guiding the conduct of investigations under this Act, including procedures for providing written notice of inspection authority under section 4(a) and for ensuring compliance with any other applicable law;

(F) identifying and prescribing appropriate conditions for the provision by the Director of additional resources and services Teams may need;

(G) to ensure that investigations under this Act do not impede and are coordinated with any search and rescue efforts being undertaken at the site of the building failure;

(H) for regular briefings of the public on the status of the investigative proceedings and findings;

(I) guiding the Teams in moving and preserving evidence as described in section 4(a)(4), (b)(2), and (d)(4);

(J) providing for coordination with Federal, State, and local entities that may sponsor research or investigations of building failures, including research conducted under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977; and

(K) regarding such other issues as the Director considers appropriate.

(2) PUBLICATION.—The Director shall publish promptly in the Federal Register final procedures, and subsequent updates thereof, developed under paragraph (1).

SEC. 3. COMPOSITION OF TEAMS.

Each Team shall be composed of individuals selected by the Director and led by an individual designated by the Director. Team members shall include at least 1 employee of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and shall include other experts who are not employees of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, who may include private sector experts, university experts, representatives of professional organizations with appropriate expertise, and appropriate Federal, State, or local officials. Team members who are not Federal employees shall be considered Federal Government contractors.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITIES.

(a) ENTRY AND INSPECTION.—In investigating a building failure under this Act, members of a Team, and any other person authorized by the Director to support a Team, on display of appropriate credentials provided by the Director and written notice of inspection authority, may—

(1) enter property where a building failure being investigated has occurred, or where building components, materials, and artifacts with respect to the building failure are located, and take action necessary, appropriate, and reasonable in light of the nature of the property to be inspected to carry out the duties of the Team under section 2(b)(2)(A) and (B);

(2) during reasonable hours, inspect any record (including any design, construction, or maintenance record), process, or facility related to the investigation;

(3) inspect and test any building components, materials, and artifacts related to the building failure; and

(4) move such records, components, materials, and artifacts as provided by the procedures developed under section 2(c)(1).

(b) AVOIDING UNNECESSARY INTERFERENCE AND PRESERVING EVIDENCE.—An inspection, test, or other action taken by a Team under this section shall be conducted in a way that—

(1) does not interfere unnecessarily with services provided by the owner or operator of the building components, materials, or artifacts, property, records, process, or facility; and