

S. 1936. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1937. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1938. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1939. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1940. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1941. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1942. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of HIV protease inhibitor; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1943. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of an HIV protease inhibitor; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1944. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1945. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1946. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain drug substance used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1947. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain drug substance used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1948. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain drug substance used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1949. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1950. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1951. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1952. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1953. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1954. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1955. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1956. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. CHAFFEE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. HELMS):

S. 1957. A bill to provide regulatory assistance to small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. FRIST:

S. Con. Res. 89. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Nation must place greater emphasis on helping young Americans to develop habits of good character that are essential to their own well-being and to that of our communities; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 1931. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Naphthalenecarboxamide, N,N'-(2-chloro-1,4-phenylene)bis-[4-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)azo]-3-hydroxy; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1932. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzamide, 3,3'-(2-chloro-5-methyl-1,4-phenylene)bis(imino(1-acetyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo)}bis(4-chloro-N-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl); to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1933. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-Pyrimidinetrione, 5-{2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-5-yl)azo}; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1934. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzamide, 3,3'-(2,5-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene)bis(imino(1-acetyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo)}bis(4-chloro-N-(5-chloro-2-methylphenyl); to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1935. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzamide, 3,3'-(2-chloro-5-methyl-1,4-phenylene)bis(imino(1-acetyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo)}bis(4-chloro-N-(3-chloro-2-methylphenyl); to the Committee on Finance.

#### DUTY SUSPENSION LEGISLATION

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce five bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on certain products.

I am pleased to introduce these bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of pigments. These high quality coloring materials are imported for sale in the United States by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation (Pigments Division), a company located in Newport, Delaware. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, these bills will reduce significantly the cost of coloring materials that are used in a wide variety of finished products, including automotive parts, vinyl flooring, carpet fibers and utensils.

I ask unanimous consent that these bills be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1931

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

#### SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“ 9902.32.11	2-Naphthalenecarboxamide, N,N'-(2-chloro-1,4-phenylene)bis-[4-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)azo]-3-hydroxy (CAS No. 5280-78-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1932

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

#### SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“ 9902.32.10	Benzamide, 3,3'-(2-chloro-5-methyl-1,4-phenylene)bis(imino(1-acetyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo)}bis(4-chloro-N-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) (CAS No. 79953-85-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

1933

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

#### SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.09	2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-Pyrimidinetrione, 5-[(2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-5-yl)azo] (CAS No. 72102-84-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1934

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

**SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.08	Benzamide, 3,3'-[(2,5-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene)bis{imino(1-acetyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo}]bis{4-chloro-N-(5-chloro-2-methylphenyl)} (CAS No. 5280-80-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 1935

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

**SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.07	Benzamide, 3,3'[(2-chloro-5-methyl-1,4-phenylene)bis{imino = (1-acetyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo}]bis{4-chloro-N-(3-chloro-2-methylphenyl)} (CAS No. 5580-57-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1936. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1937. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1938. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1939. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1940. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1941. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1942. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of HIV protease inhibitor; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1943. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of an HIV protease inhibitor; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1944. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1945. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals used in the formulation of anti-cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1946. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a certain drug substance used as an HIV antiviral drug; to the Committee on Finance.

**DUTY SUSPENSION LEGISLATION**

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, together with my California colleague, Senator BARBARA BOXER, I rise today to introduce legislation to eliminate tariffs for twenty-one chemical compounds. These compounds are components of certain AIDS and cancer drugs. For the benefit of my colleagues who may be called upon to consider the legislation, I want to describe our concerns and urge their support.

The AIDS and cancer drug chemical compounds will be entitled to receive a zero tariff when a revised international agreement eliminating tariffs for pharmaceutical products goes into effect in January 2000.

Until then, however, the compounds could face a tariff of between six and twelve percent, raising costs for patients and their families and discouraging the manufacturing of the pharmaceutical products in this country. The legislation we introduce today would eliminate the tariff, providing the same zero tariff provided by the WTO agreement.

The list of specific pharmaceutical products which are entitled to receive the zero tariff is only updated every three years through the WTO negotiations. Drugs which are not approved by an agency of a federal government, like the FDA in the United States, cannot be included in the negotiations. Without formal federal approval by one of the governments, the drug cannot be included in the negotiations until the next round of negotiations, perhaps as much as three years later. This is unfair for those pharmaceutical products experiencing delays in the FDA approval process or whose approval does not match up with the negotiating timeline.

The international community, through the World Trade Organization, committed to eliminate tariffs for pharmaceutical products. This agreement will help ensure that individuals

around the world get the medicine they need, reducing drug costs by eliminating the tariff. Otherwise, the pharmaceutical products would be subject to a 6-12% tariff before they could be brought into the United States.

In 1996, the administration agreed to treat certain chemical compounds as if they were an approved pharmaceutical product, in order to provide the zero tariff for an AIDS drug produced by a San Diego pharmaceutical company which was awaiting FDA "fast track" approval. This drug later received its formal FDA approval, becoming the first AIDS drug approved for children's use. However, as a result of changes to the manufacturing process, a different set of chemical compounds are now used, which are not eligible for the zero tariff. This tariff legislation would extend the zero tariff for these replacement chemical compounds as well.

Last year, the administration completed negotiations for the update round, revising the list of drugs eligible to claim the zero tariff. The administration agreed to incorporate twenty-one chemical compounds, which are constituents of an AIDS or cancer drugs, into agreement. As a result, these chemical compounds will receive a zero tariff when the WTO agreement goes into effect in January 2000. Until then, however, the AIDS and cancer chemicals remain subject to US tariffs.

The legislation we introduce would suspend the tariff until the international agreement goes into effect in 2000. These chemical compounds have been added to the zero tariff international agreement, but we should take off the tariff now to speed up the development of the AIDS and cancer drugs.

These chemicals are not available in the United States from domestic manufacturers and are not used for other products. Consequently, the zero tariff does not undermine domestic chemical manufacturers. In fact, these chemicals

eligibility for the zero tariff has been reviewed and approved by the chemical industry advisory committee, which advises the administration on trade policy.

This legislation only reduces the tariff for these chemical compounds that will receive a zero tariff under the international agreement. The zero tariff for these chemical compounds has, literally, been approved by both the United States and the international negotiators.

In 1996, the administration completed negotiations to confer eligibility for the zero tariff adopt a zero tariff for pharmaceutical products. At the time, the administration agreed to add certain chemicals, used to prepare an AIDS drug which was awaiting approval by the Food and Drug Administration. The administration's decision treats the chemicals as if they were a fully approved product.

We must do everything we can to find a cure for HIV/AIDS and cancer. However, until we have a cure for this urgent health priority, we need to find effective treatments and put them in the hands of people with needs. By eliminating the tariff, we eliminate one more hurdle in getting the product to the patients and their families. These provisions will help accelerate the manufacturing and final testing for new drugs and deserves the full support of Congress.

Under the 1994 GATT agreement, most pharmaceutical products are entitled to enter the country without a tariff. However, the zero tariff does not apply to many new pharmaceutical products or their chemical ingredients. As a result, the chemicals would be ineligible for the pharmaceutical zero tariff.

The administration indicate the chemicals present no risk for law enforcement or anti-narcotics enforcement. The chemical industry advisory committee, an industry group which advises the US Trade Representative on trade issues, has also reviewed and supported the zero tariff.

Ambassador Barshefsky and the Administration deserve tremendous credit for extending the zero tariff for these chemical components through international negotiations. As a matter of public policy, we should do everything in our power to develop effective AIDS and cancer drugs and treatments and ensure that drugs are made available as swiftly and at as low a cost as possible. We simply cannot delay or waste time in providing drugs, treatments or materials needed to fight these diseases. This tariff legislation represents a modest, but important, step.

The Senate Finance Committee is currently developing miscellaneous tariff legislation, a bill which will include a variety of non-controversial tariff measures introduced by Finance Committee members. I would like to

have this legislation incorporated by the Finance Committee, which would permit the acceleration of drug production, providing more timely relief for the public. The legislation is expected to have only a de minimis impact on tariff revenue. However, for AIDS and cancer patients, their families and those at risk, the impact may be profound. Congress should take this opportunity to reduce tariffs for these chemical compounds.

Without this legislation to remove the tariff, we will be tolerating needless hurdles and delay, rather than expediting relief. Patients and their families do not have time to wait for the next round of drugs to be approved and added to the zero-tariff list. By importing the chemical compounds without a tariff, we can accelerate the drug development process.

I ask unanimous consent that the legislation introduced today be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, AS FOLLOWS:

S. 1936

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

#### SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.16	(S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid diethyl ester (CAS No. 177575-19-8) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1937

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

#### SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.17	4-Chloropyridine hydrochloride (CAS No. 7379-35-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1938

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

#### SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.15	4-Phenoxy pyridine (CAS No. 4783-86-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1939

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

#### SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.19	(3S)-2,2-Dimethyl-3-thiomorpholine carboxylic acid (CAS No. 84915-43-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90) .....	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1940

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.20	2-amino-5-bromo-6-methyl-4(1H)-Quinazolinone (CAS No. 147149-89-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70) .....	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1941

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.21	2-amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio) 4(1H)-Quinazolinone (CAS No. 147149-76-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70) .....	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1942

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.22	3-(acetyloxy)-2-methyl-Benzoic acid (CAS No. 168899-58-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.65) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1943

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.24	[R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-Butanetetrol-1,4-dimethanesulfonate (CAS No. 1947-62-2) (provided for in subheading 2905.49.50) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1944

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.25	(S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid (CAS No. 177575-17-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1945

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.26	2-amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1H)-Quinazolinone, dihydrochloride (CAS No. 152946-68-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/1999	..
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse

for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1946

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“ 9902.33.01	9-[2-[[Bis [(pivaloyloxy) methoxy] phosphinyl]- methoxy] ethyl]adenine (also known as Adefovir Dipivoxil) (CAS No. 142340-99-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.59) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/1999	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. HELMS):

S. 1957. A bill to provide regulatory assistance to small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

**SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY ASSISTANCE ACT**

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, today I introduce the Small Business Regulatory Assistance Act. Joining me as co-sponsors of this legislation are Senators DORGAN, CHAFEE, LEAHY, KERREY, D'AMATO, MURKOWSKI, ROBERTS, and HELMS.

Complying with complex and overlapping federal regulations is time-consuming and costly for any business, but small businesses bear a disproportionate burden. Given their limited resources, small businesses need all the help they can get when it comes to complying with environmental, tax, and workplace safety regulations. Yet small businesses rarely turn to the regulatory agencies for assistance, either out of fear of punishment or because help isn't available.

This legislation would use the existing network of Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs)—over 950 nationwide and serving 600,000 businesses annually—to provide small businesses with non-punitive, confidential regulatory information and assistance. The SBDC network currently offers business expertise to growing firms, yet information and assistance needed to comply with EPA, OSHA, and IRS rules is often unavailable to these small firms.

The legislation authorizes SBDCs to develop compliance guidelines in conjunction with these federal agencies and then use that information to educate small businesses on regulatory compliance. With this information, businesses will be able to follow important environmental, safety, and tax laws, and the government will spend fewer resources on costly enforcement measures.

This bill is pro-small business and pro-compliance. It will help small firms develop practical business solutions to regulatory compliance problems.

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS**

S. 40

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Arkansas

(Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 40, a bill to provide Federal sanctions for practitioners who administer, dispense, or recommend the use of marihuana, and for other purposes.

S. 1031

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1031, a bill to protect Federal law enforcement officers who intervene in certain situations to protect life or prevent bodily injury.

S. 1251

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1251, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of private activity bonds which may be issued in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1252

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

S. 1254

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1254, a bill to provide a procedure for the submission to Congress of proposals for, and permit upon subsequent enactment of law, assumption of management authority over certain federal lands by States and nonprofit organizations; to encourage the development and application to federal lands of alternative management programs that may be more innovative, less costly, and more reflective of the neighboring communities' and publics' concerns and needs, and for other purposes.

S. 1326

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1326, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for medicaid coverage of all certified nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists services.

S. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1334, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a demonstration project to evaluate the feasibility of using the Federal Employees Health Benefits program to ensure the

availability of adequate health care for Medicare-eligible beneficiaries under the military health care system.

S. 1427

At the request of Mr. FORD, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1427, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to preserve lowpower television stations that provide community broadcasting, and for other purposes.

S. 1481

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1481, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to eliminate the time limitation on benefits for immunosuppressive drugs under the medicare program, to provide for continued entitlement for such drugs for certain individuals after medicare benefits end, and to extend certain medicare secondary payer requirements.

S. 1687

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1687, a bill to provide for notice to owners of property that may be subject to the exercise of eminent domain by private nongovernmental entities under certain Federal authorization statutes, and for other purposes.

S. 1749

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1749, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide funding for the implementation of the endangered fist recovery implementation programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins.

S. 1873

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) were added as cosponsors of 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