

United States to provide temporary or seasonal agricultural services pursuant to a labor condition attestation.

S. 1575

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1575, a bill to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the "Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport."

S. 1580

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1580, a bill to amend the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to place an 18-month moratorium on the prohibition of payment under the medicare program for home health services consisting of venipuncture solely for the purpose of obtaining a blood sample, and to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study potential fraud and abuse under such program with respect to such services.

S. 1599

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1599, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology for purposes of human cloning.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 65, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restriction on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 71

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, a concurrent resolution condemning Iraq's threat to international peace and security.

SENATE RESOLUTION 170

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 170, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Federal investment in biomedical research should be increased by \$2,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1999.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 72—RELATIVE TO THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS BASKETBALL PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 72

Whereas in 1898, the "Father of Basketball", Dr. James Naismith, became the first basketball coach at the University of Kansas;

Whereas Dr. Forrest "Phog" Allen, considered one of college basketball's most successful coaches, succeeded Dr. James Naismith, winning 746 games, 24 conference championships, 2 Helms Foundation National Championships, and 1 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this resolution as "NCAA") Championship;

Whereas Dr. Allen was influential in forming the National Association of Basketball Coaches, lobbied to make basketball an Olympic sport, and was a key individual in the formation of the NCAA Basketball Tournament;

Whereas University of Kansas graduates who played basketball under Dr. Allen, including Adolph Rupp, Dean Smith, Ralph Miller, and Dutch Lonborg, went on to achieve unparalleled success as college basketball coaches;

Whereas 13 University of Kansas alumni, including Wilt Chamberlain and Clyde Lovellette, are members of the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame;

Whereas the jerseys of Danny Manning, Charlie Black, B.H. Born, Paul Endacott, Wilt Chamberlain, and Ray Evans were retired by the University of Kansas because of their achievements on the basketball floor as University of Kansas Jayhawks;

Whereas the University of Kansas men's basketball tradition includes more than 1,650 victories, 44 conference championships, 10 NCAA Championship Final Four appearances, 2 Helms Foundation National Championships, 2 NCAA Championships, in 1952 and 1988, and 10 Consensus All-American players; and

Whereas Allen Field House in Lawrence, Kansas, maintains a spirited atmosphere that provides the University of Kansas Jayhawks an immeasurable advantage in their games; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress recognize and honors—

(1) the 100 years of basketball history at the University of Kansas; and

(2) the players, coaches, alumni, and fans of the University of Kansas Jayhawks who have participated in the basketball program throughout the years.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, it is my privilege to submit a Senate concurrent resolution today commending the centennial celebration of college basketball played at the University of Kansas.

This weekend former Jayhawk players and coaches, along with fans from all over the country, will gather for a reunion weekend in Lawrence, Kansas. Festivities include a legends game, banquet, and culminate with the Missouri game on Sunday afternoon. They will celebrate and honor a tradition that is second to none.

College basketball history contains many milestones and accomplishments achieved by the Kansas Jayhawks. Since KU's first team in 1898-99 the Jayhawks have had more than 1,650 victories, second only to North Carolina and Kentucky. Kansas has played in the NCAA Tournament 26 times, made 10 final four appearances and won or shared 44 conference titles. Not only

can Kansas lay claim to college basketball's greatest coaches, but it has ties to both its inventor and one of its dominant players.

In 1898 Dr. James Naismith, only seven years removed from nailing two peach baskets on the wall in Springfield, Massachusetts YMCA, became KU's first basketball coach. Ironically, Dr. Naismith was the only Jayhawk coach to retire with a losing record. Although Dr. Naismith's record does not reflect his ingenuity for inventing basketball, he is fondly remembered at KU.

Ten years later, Forest "Phog" Allen took over the reins from Naismith. Allen, a KU basketball letterman learned the game from his playing days under Dr. Naismith and refined them so much so that he is referred to as the "father of basketball coaching." Off the court, Allen joined in the creation of the National Basketball Coaches Association, led the international effort making basketball an Olympic sport, and assisted in the formation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament. Allen compiled a record of 590-219 in 39 years as the Jayhawks head coach. This includes 24 conference championships and one NCAA Championship. All totaled Allen won 746 games, a record twice since broken by his former players.

One of the outstanding games in the Jayhawks 100 year history is the 1952 NCAA championship game played in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium. The Allen-coached Jayhawks won the game over St. John's with Basketball Hall of Fame member Clyde Lovellette contributing 33 points. Another future Hall of Famer saw limited action that night, Dean Smith.

Also in the fifties, the Kansas Jayhawks added more to the history and legacy of college basketball. In 1957 Wilt Chamberlin led the Jayhawks to a 24-3 record and a spot in the NCAA finals where Kansas was defeated by North Carolina, 54-53 in three overtimes in what is considered one of the most exciting games in NCAA Tournament history. Despite the loss, Chamberlin was selected tournament MVP and was a two-time All-American. Chamberlin went on to achieve great success in the NBA setting a single game scoring record of 100 points while with the Philadelphia Warriors.

In recent years, Kansas Jayhawks on the court continued to add more history. Danny Manning and his all-stars persevered in their underdog effort that culminated in the Jayhawks 1988 victory over Big Eight Conference rival Oklahoma and once again being crowned national champions.

Even after reaching the pinnacle of being a national champion in 1988, the Jayhawks are still regarded as one of the top teams in the nation. In his nine seasons as the Jayhawks head coach, Roy Williams has led the Hawks to two Final Fours and five conference championships. Like all his coaching predecessors, Williams' teams excel on the

court and off, not only preparing student athletes for difficult games, but for the challenges to come in lives.

I would like to list for my colleagues those Kansas Jayhawks who have been elected to the Naismith Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts: Dr. Naismith, Phog Allen, E.C. Quigley, John Bunn, Adolph Rupp, Paul Endacott, Dutch Lonborg, William Johnson, John McLendon, Wilt Chamberlain, Dean Smith, Clyde Lovellette, and Ralph Miller. In addition, KU's Lynette Woodard, who became the first woman to play with the Harlem Globetrotters, has also been recognized for her winning endeavor on the Jayhawks women's team.

Mr. President, this short history cannot convey the atmosphere of college basketball played at "Phog" Allen Field House, which opened in 1955. Although it resembles a large Kansas barn, when it's filled with 16,300 Jayhawkers it quickly becomes a near impossible place for opposing teams to win. The mood of the building is often inspiring, and Coach Allen's spirit is said to remain in residence and aid the Jayhawks in times of need.

On this 100th anniversary of KU basketball, I want the past and present fans, alumni, players and coaches to know the United States Senate appreciates their efforts for the past one hundred years in contributing to, and perpetuating the heritage of America's unique game; basketball.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE REGULATORY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1997

LEVIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1644

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.)

Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. GLENN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROTH, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GRAMS, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 981) to provide for analysis of major rules; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Regulatory Improvement Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Effective regulatory programs provide important benefits to the public, including improving the environment, worker safety, and public health. Regulatory programs also impose significant costs on the public, including individuals, businesses, and State, local, and tribal governments.

(2) Improving the ability of Federal agencies to use scientific and economic analysis in developing regulations should yield increased benefits and more effective protections while minimizing costs.

(3) Cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment are useful tools to better inform agen-

cies in developing regulations, although they do not replace the need for good judgment and consideration of values.

(4) The evaluation of costs and benefits must involve the consideration of the relevant information, whether expressed in quantitative or qualitative terms, including factors such as social values, distributional effects, and equity.

(5) Cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment should be presented with a clear statement of the analytical assumptions and uncertainties, including an explanation of what is known and not known and what the implications of alternative assumptions might be.

(6) The public has a right to know about the costs and benefits of regulations, the risks addressed, the risks reduced, and the quality of scientific and economic analysis used to support decisions. Such knowledge will promote the quality, integrity and responsiveness of agency actions.

(7) The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs should oversee regulatory activities to raise the quality and consistency of cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment among all agencies.

(8) The Federal Government should develop a better understanding of the strengths, weaknesses, and uncertainties of cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment and conduct the research needed to improve these analytical tools.

SEC. 3. REGULATORY ANALYSIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SUBCHAPTER II—REGULATORY ANALYSIS

"§ 621. Definitions

"For purposes of this subchapter the definitions under section 551 shall apply and—

"(1) the term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget;

"(2) the term 'benefit' means the reasonably identifiable significant favorable effects, quantifiable and nonquantifiable, including social, health, safety, environmental, economic, and distributional effects, that are expected to result from implementation of, or compliance with, a rule;

"(3) the term 'cost' means the reasonably identifiable significant adverse effects, quantifiable and nonquantifiable, including social, health, safety, environmental, economic, and distributional effects, that are expected to result from implementation of, or compliance with, a rule;

"(4) the term 'cost-benefit analysis' means an evaluation of the costs and benefits of a rule, quantified to the extent feasible and appropriate and otherwise qualitatively described, that is prepared in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter at the level of detail appropriate and practicable for reasoned decisionmaking on the matter involved, taking into consideration uncertainties, the significance and complexity of the decision, and the need to adequately inform the public;

"(5) the term 'Director' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, acting through the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs;

"(6) the term 'flexible regulatory options' means regulatory options that permit flexibility to regulated persons in achieving the objective of the statute as addressed by the rule making, including regulatory options that use market-based mechanisms, outcome oriented performance-based standards, or other options that promote flexibility;

"(7) the term 'major rule' means a rule that—

"(A) the agency proposing the rule or the Director reasonably determines is likely to have an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more in reasonably quantifiable costs; or

"(B) is otherwise designated a major rule by the Director on the ground that the rule is likely to adversely affect, in a material way, the economy, a sector of the economy, including small business, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local or tribal governments, or communities;

"(8) the term 'reasonable alternative' means a reasonable regulatory option that would achieve the objective of the statute as addressed by the rule making and that the agency has authority to adopt under the statute granting rule making authority, including flexible regulatory options;

"(9) the term 'risk assessment' means the systematic process of organizing hazard and exposure information to estimate the potential for specific harm to an exposed population, subpopulation, or natural resource including, to the extent feasible, a characterization of the distribution of risk as well as an analysis of uncertainties, variabilities, conflicting information, and inferences and assumptions;

"(10) the term 'rule' has the same meaning as in section 551(4), and shall not include—

"(A) a rule exempt from notice and public comment procedure under section 553;

"(B) a rule that involves the internal revenue laws of the United States, or the assessment or collection of taxes, duties, or other debts, revenue, or receipts;

"(C) a rule of particular applicability that approves or prescribes for the future rates, wages, prices, services, corporate or financial structures, reorganizations, mergers, acquisitions, accounting practices, or disclosures bearing on any of the foregoing;

"(D) a rule relating to monetary policy proposed or promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or by the Federal Open Market Committee;

"(E) a rule relating to the operations, safety, or soundness of federally insured depository institutions or any affiliate of such an institution (as defined in section 2(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841(k)); credit unions; the Federal Home Loan Banks; government-sponsored housing enterprises; a Farm Credit System Institution; foreign banks, and their branches, agencies, commercial lending companies or representative offices that operate in the United States and any affiliate of such foreign banks (as those terms are defined in the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3101)); or a rule relating to the payments system or the protection of deposit insurance funds or Farm Credit Insurance Fund;

"(F) a rule relating to the integrity of the securities or commodities futures markets or to the protection of investors in those markets;

"(G) a rule issued by the Federal Election Commission or a rule issued by the Federal Communications Commission under sections 312(a)(7) and 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 312(a)(7) and 315);

"(H) a rule required to be promulgated at least annually pursuant to statute;

"(I) a rule or agency action relating to the public debt or fiscal policy of the United States; or

"(J) a rule or agency action that authorizes the introduction into commerce, or recognizes the marketable status of, a product; and

"(11) the term 'substitution risk' means a significant increased risk to health, safety, or the environment reasonably likely to result from a regulatory option.