

and if available, any statistical comparison data regarding the test results with respect to the student's age or grade level. The term does not include a nonclassroom diagnostic test, a standardized assessment or standardized achievement test, or a test subject to a copyright agreement.

“(j) RIGHT OF ACCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A parent of an elementary school or secondary school student whose right to gain access to information or material made available to the parent under this section during the 30-day compliance period set forth in subsection (a)(1) or (i)(1) is knowingly or negligently violated may maintain an action for appropriate relief after the last day of such period. Appropriate relief includes equitable or declaratory relief and reasonably incurred litigation costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

“(2) LIMITATION.—A civil action under this subsection may not commence more than 2 years after the last day of the 30-day compliance period set forth in subsection (a)(1) or (i)(1).

“(k) PARENTAL CONSENT.—No funds shall be made available under any applicable program to an educational agency or institution that, as part of an applicable program and without the prior, written, informed consent of the parent of a student, requires the student—

“(1) to undergo medical, psychological, or psychiatric examination, testing, treatment, or immunization (except in the case of a medical emergency); or

“(2) to reveal any information about the student's personal or family life (except to the extent necessary to comply with the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)).”

(b) RIGHT OF ACCESS.—The third sentence of section 444(a)(1)(A) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “forty-five” and inserting “30”.

By Mr. CHAFEE:

S. 1633. A bill to suspend through December 31, 1999, the duty on certain textile machinery; to the Committee on Finance.

DUTY SUSPENSION LEGISLATION

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, this afternoon I am introducing legislation to suspend the duty on the importation of certain textile printing machines that are used by textile manufacturers in the United States.

These particular machines are used for the printing of patterns, designs and motifs on fabrics—an important process in the making of textile goods. However, none of these machines are made in the United States. That means domestic manufacturers must import these machines at considerable cost, which does not help their ability to compete in what is an increasingly challenging market. Yet since there is no domestic industry producing these machines, the duties serve little purpose.

The bill I am introducing would lift the duty imposed on these machines. It is my hope that by doing so, we will be helping the textile industry in this country to improve its competitiveness and maintain its workforce, both in Rhode Island and around the nation.

By introducing this legislation today, I believe there should be ample time for review and comment on the

bill, and that it can be ready for inclusion when Senate begins work on comprehensive duty suspension legislation this year.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1633

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

(a) 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:

“9902.81.20	Other textile printing machinery (provided for in subheading 8443.59.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/99”
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(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of goods described in subheading 8443.59.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States—

(1) which was made after December 31, 1997, and before the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(2) with respect to which there would have been no duty if the amendment made by subsection (a) applied to such entry or withdrawal,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if such amendment applied to such entry or withdrawal.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 112

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED] was added as a cosponsor of S. 112, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to regulate the manufacture, importation, and sale of ammunition capable of piercing police body armor.

S. 879

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 879, a bill to provide for home and community-based services for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] 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. 1305

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the names of the Senator from Ohio [Mr.

GLENN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] were added as cosponsors of S. 1305, a bill to invest in the future of the United States by doubling the amount authorized for basic scientific, medical, and pre-competitive engineering research.

S. 1308

At the request of Mr. BREAU, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1308, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure taxpayer confidence in the fairness and independence of the taxpayer problem resolution process by providing a more independently operated Office of the Taxpayer Advocate, and for other purposes.

S. 1321

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1321, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to permit grants for the national estuary program to be used for the development and implementation of a comprehensive conservation and management plan, to reauthorize appropriations to carry out the program, and for other purposes.

S. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] 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. 1365

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1365, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the reductions in social security benefits which are required in the case of spouses and surviving spouses who are also receiving certain Government pensions shall be equal to the amount by which two-thirds of the total amount of the combined monthly benefit (before reduction) and monthly pension exceeds \$1,200, adjusted for inflation.

S. 1391

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] were added as

cosponsors of S. 1391, a bill to authorize the President to permit the sale and export of food, medicines, and medical equipment to Cuba.

S. 1396

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1396, a bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to expand the School Breakfast Program in elementary schools.

S. 1406

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL] were added as cosponsors of S. 1406, a bill to amend section 2301 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the furnishing of burial flags on behalf of certain deceased members and former members of the Selected Reserve.

S. 1422

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1422, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to promote competition in the market for delivery of multichannel video programming and for other purposes.

S. 1461

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1461, a bill to establish a youth mentoring program.

S. 1563

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1563, A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish a 24-month pilot program permitting certain aliens to be admitted into the United States to provide temporary or seasonal agricultural services pursuant to a labor condition attestation.

S. 1577

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1577, A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional tax relief to families to increase the affordability of child care, and for other purposes.

S. 1578

At the request of Mr. COATS, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1578, A bill to make available on the Internet, for purposes of access and retrieval by the public, certain information available through the Congressional Research Service web site.

S. 1580

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1580, A bill to amend the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to place an 18-month moratorium on the prohibi-

tion 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. 1593

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1593, A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act with respect to penalties for powder cocaine and crack cocaine offenses.

S. 1599

At the request of Mr. HELMS, 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.

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1599, *supra*.

S. 1601

At the request of Mr. HELMS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1601, A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology for purposes of human cloning.

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1601, *supra*.

S. 1602

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1602, A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit any attempt to clone a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer and to prohibit the use of Federal funds for such purposes, to provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings, and for other purposes.

S. 1604

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1604, A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the restriction on payment for certain hospital discharges to post-acute care imposed by section 4407 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

S. 1605

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1605, A bill to establish a matching grant program to help States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement officers.

S. 1611

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1611, A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit any attempt to clone a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer and to prohibit the use of Federal funds for such purposes, to provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings, and for other purposes.

S. 1618

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1618, A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to improve the protection of consumers against "slamming" by telecommunications carriers, and for other purposes.

S. 1619

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1619, A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to study systems for filtering or blocking matter on the Internet, to require the installation of such a system on computers in schools and libraries with Internet access, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 30

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 30, A joint resolution designating March 1, 1998 as "United States Navy Asiatic Fleet Memorial Day," and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 30, *supra*.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 30, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Republic of China should be admitted to multilateral economic institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

SENATE RESOLUTION 171

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 171, A resolution designating March 25, 1998, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

AMENDMENT NO. 1397

At the request of Mr. THURMOND his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 1397 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, A bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass

transit programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 74—RELATIVE TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 74

Whereas the European Union has banned imports of United States beef treated with hormones since 1989;

Whereas 9 out of 10 United States cattle are treated with growth promoting hormones;

Whereas growth promoting hormones have been deemed safe by all countries that have reviewed the use of such hormones, including reviews by European Union scientists in 2 separate studies;

Whereas since the implementation of the European Union ban, United States cattle producers have lost hundreds of millions of dollars in exports;

Whereas the United States beef industry loses approximately \$250,000,000 in annual sales due to the ban;

Whereas the United States beef industry, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the United States Trade Representative have invested substantial resources to comply with strict dispute settlement procedures of the World Trade Organization;

Whereas the Dispute Settlement panel and the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization have ruled that the European Union's ban of United States beef is not based on sound science or supported by a risk assessment and is therefore in violation of the World Trade Organization's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; and

Whereas noncompliance by the European Union regarding the ban on United States beef threatens the integrity of both the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and the World Trade Organization as a dispute settlement body: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the United States expects the European Union to immediately and completely comply with the World Trade Organization's ruling and grant United States beef producers access to the European market; and

(2) the United States Trade Representative should take immediate action to open European markets to United States beef producers in the event the European Union fails to comply with the World Trade Organization's ruling.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a concurrent resolution to open the European market to U.S. beef exports. Last month, the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization affirmed the earlier findings of the WTO that Europe's ban on U.S. beef violates commitments made under the Uruguay Round Agreement. The decision should clear the way for U.S. beef producers to sell their product to Europe.

This concurrent resolution requests the European Union to open its market immediately, in light of the WTO's de-

cision, and directs the U.S. Trade Representative to take action if the EU fails to do so.

This dispute goes back to 1989 when the EU banned all imports of meat from animals treated with growth hormones. About 90% of U.S. cattle is treated with hormones. They have been found to be safe by every country that has studied them. In fact, twice the EU commissioned its own scientists to study the hormones and found them to be safe.

Mr. President, to put these growth hormones in perspective: A person would have to eat 169 pounds of beef from an animal treated with a growth hormone in order to consume the equal amount of that hormone present in one, single egg. They are completely safe for human consumption.

Yet, nine years ago, the EU decided to ban this meat from coming into its market. At that time, there was little we could do to counter the ban. We negotiated with the EU and even imposed sanctions, but nothing has worked.

Then came the Uruguay Round Agreement. For the first time, members of the GATT agreed to eliminate trade barriers not founded on a sound, scientific basis. In other words, trade decisions would be made on sound science, not political science. Clearly, the beef ban was not based on sound science.

In 1996, the U.S. requested a WTO panel to determine whether the EU had breached the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement of the Uruguay Round. In August of last year, the panel found in favor of the U.S. position and the decision was affirmed in January. So the WTO has decided that the European's ban on U.S. beef violates the SPS Agreement and must be removed immediately.

Mr. President, you would think that would be the final word on this issue. But the trade press is reporting that the Europeans are looking for ways around the decision. They want to study the issue a little longer. Even though the ban has already been in place for nine years.

It seems to me that they have had enough time. Our farmers have suffered the effects of this ban for too long. When the ban was put in place in 1989, we were sending \$100 million of beef annually to Europe. If the ban was lifted, it is estimated that beef exports would total about \$250 million per year. American beef producers literally have lost hundreds of millions of dollars due to this unjustified ban.

This concurrent resolution says to the Europeans, open your markets. You would had your day in court, now it is time to abide by the judge's decision.

If the WTO is to have long-standing legitimacy as an objective arbiter of international trade disputes, its decisions must be respected and complied with. We expect the Europeans to respect this decision, just as the United States has complied with the decision

in the Kodak-Fuji case that went against us. We do not have to like the decision. But we have to respect the dispute resolution process.

The concurrent resolution also states if the Europeans do not immediately comply with the decision and open its markets, the U.S. Trade Representative should take action. I leave it up to the able USTR to decide what action is appropriate. But we cannot stand by and allow this decision to be ignored.

Mr. President, enough is enough. The private sector and several government agencies have spent significant time and money attempting to resolve this dispute. And they have been proven to be correct. The European beef ban is simply a trade barrier, disguised as a health concern. No scientific evidence exists to justify it. And the WTO has said so. Now is the time for the EU to end the ban and allow American farmers and ranchers a fair chance to compete in the European market.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 75—HONORING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF WISCONSIN STATEHOOD

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. KOHL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. CON. RES. 75

Whereas the land that comprises the State of Wisconsin has been home to numerous Native American tribes for many years;

Whereas Jean Nicolet, who was the first known European to land in what was to become Wisconsin, arrived on the shores of Green Bay in 1634;

Whereas Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet discovered the Mississippi River, one of the principal waterways of North America, at Prairie du Chien on June 17, 1673;

Whereas Charles de Langlade founded at Green Bay the first permanent European settlement in Wisconsin in 1764;

Whereas, before becoming a State, Wisconsin existed under 3 flags, becoming part of the British colonial territory under the Treaty of Paris in 1763, part of the Province of Quebec under the Quebec Act of 1774, and a territory of the United States under the Second Treaty of Paris in 1783;

Whereas on July 3, 1836, the Wisconsin Territory was created from part of the Northwest Territory with Henry Dodge as its first governor and Belmont as its first capital;

Whereas the city of Madison was chosen as the Wisconsin Territory's permanent capital in the fall of 1836 and construction on the Capitol Building began in 1837;

Whereas, pursuant to legislation signed by President James K. Polk, Wisconsin joined the United States as the 30th state on May 29, 1848;

Whereas members of Native American tribes have greatly contributed to the unique culture and identity of Wisconsin by lending words from their languages to the names of many places in the State and by sharing their customs and beliefs with others who chose to make Wisconsin their home;

Whereas the Wisconsin State Motto of "Forward" was adopted in 1851;

Whereas Chester Hazen built Wisconsin's first cheese factory in the town of Ladoga in