Expedition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COATS (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 2206. A bill to amend the Head Start Act, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, and the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and make improvements to those acts, to establish demonstration projects that provide an opportunity for persons with limited means to accumulate assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. 2207. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to enhance the authority of the Attorney General to prevent certain mergers and acquisitions that would unreasonably limit competition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIST:

2208. A bill to amend title IX for the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the Agency for Healthcare Policy and Research; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GRAMM (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. Res. 253. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Department of Agriculture provide timely assistance to Texas farmers and livestock producers who are experiencing worsening drought conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 2202. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE PET PROTECTION AND SAFETY ACT OF 1998

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Pet Protection and Safety Act of 1998, a bill to close a serious loophole in the Animal Welfare Act.

Congress passed the Animal Welfare Act over 30 years ago to stop the mistreatment of animals and to prevent the sale of family pets for laboratory experiments. Despite the Animal Welfare Act's well-meaning intentions and the enforcement efforts of the Department of Agriculture, the Act routinely fails to provide pets and pet owners with reliable protection against the actions of USDA-licensed Class B animal dealers, also known as ''random source'' dealers.

Medical research is an invaluable weapon in the battle against disease. New drugs and surgical techniques offer promise in the fight against AIDS, cancer, and a host of life-threatening diseases. Animal research has been, and continues to be, fundamental to advancements in medicine. I am not here to argue whether animals should or should not be used in research; rather, I am addressing the unethical practice of selling stolen pets and stray animals to research facilities.

There are less than 40 ''random source'' animal dealers operating throughout the country who acquire tens of thousands of dogs and cats. Many of these animals are family pets, acquired by so-called ''bunchers'' who resort to theft and deception as they collect animals and sell them to Class B dealers. ''Bunchers'' often respond to ''free pet to a good home'' advertisements, tricking animal owners into giving away their pets by posing as someone interested in adopting the dog or cat. Random source dealers are known to keep hundreds of animals at a time in squalid conditions, providing them with little food or water. The mistreated animals often pass through several hands and across state lines before they are eventually sold by a random source dealer to a research laboratory for $200 to $500 each.

Mr. President, the use of animals in research is subject to legitimate criticism because of the fraud, theft, and abuse that I have just described. Dr. Robert Whitney, former director of the Office of Animal Care and Use at the National Institutes of Health echoed this sentiment when he stated, ''The continued existence of these virtually unregulatable Class B dealers erodes the public confidence in our commitment to appropriate procurement, care, and use of animals in the important research to better the health of both humans and animals.'' While I doubt that laboratories intentionally seek out stolen or fraudulently obtained dogs and cats as research subjects, the fact remains that these animals end up in research laboratories—and little is being done to stop it. Mr. President, it is clear to most observers, including animal welfare organizations around the country, that this problem persists because of random source animal dealers.

The Pet Protection and Safety Act strengthens the Animal Welfare Act by prohibiting the use of random source animal dealers as suppliers of dogs and cats to research laboratories. At the same time, The Pet Protection and Safety Act preserves the integrity of animal research by encouraging research laboratories to obtain animals from legitimate sources that comply with the Animal Welfare Act. Legitimate sources are USDA-licensed Class A dealers or breeders; municipal pounds that choose to release dogs and cats for research purposes; legitimate pet owners who want to donate their animals to research; and private and federal facilities that breed their own animals. These four sources are capable of supplying millions of animals for research, far more cats and dogs than are required by current laboratory demand. Furthermore, at least in the case of using municipal pounds, research laboratories could save money since pound animals cost only a few dollars compared to $200 and $500 per animal charged by random animal dealers. The National Institutes of Health, in an effort to curb abuse and deception, has already adopted policies against the acquisition of dogs and cats from random source dealers.

The Pet Protection and Safety Act also reduces the Department of Agriculture's regulatory burden by allowing the Department to use its resources more efficiently and effectively. Each year, hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent on regulating 40 random source dealers. To combat any future violations of the Animal Welfare Act, the Pet Protection and Safety Act increases the penalties under the Act to a minimum of $1,000 per violation.●

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. 2207. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to enhance the authority of the Attorney General to prevent certain mergers and acquisitions that would unreasonably limit competition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ANTITRUST IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1998

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I know that consumers are becoming more and more concerned about the merger mania that has hit the United States—they see the potential for higher prices to consumers and poorer service as industries become far more concentrated in fewer hands.

I am also concerned about this trend, particularly when mergers take place between incumbent monopolies. Specifically, the mergers among Regional Bell Operating Companies, which continue to have a virtual strangle-hold on the local telephone loop, pose the greatest threat to healthy competition in the telecommunications industry.

Indeed, incumbent telephone companies still control over 99% of the local residential telephone markets. In other words, new entrants have captured less than 1% of local residential phone service.

The Telecommunications Act's promise of competition was a sales pitch that has not materialized to benefit American consumers. Instead of competition, we see entrenchment, megamergers, consolidation and the divvying up of markets. Even Edward Whitacre, Jr., the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of SBC Communications, testified several weeks ago before the Antitrust Subcommittee that ''The Act promised competition that has not come.''

At a recent judiciary committee hearing on mergers, Alan Greenspan acknowledged that the Act has not lived up to its promises of lower consumer costs and more competition.

Since passage of this law, Southwestern Bell has merged with PacTel into SBC Corporation, and Bell Atlantic has merged with NYNEX. Now, SBC Corporation is seeking to purchase Ameritech. What once had been seven separate local monopolies will soon be

four, with the possibility of more on the horizon. One of my home state newspapers—the Rutland Daily Herald—commented in an editorial that, ''It might even seem as if Ma Bell's corpse is coming back to life.''

I voted against the Telecommunications Act because I did not believe it was sufficiently procompetitive. I raised a number of concerns as that Act was being considered by the Senate. I said in my floor statement on the day the new law passed:

Mega-mergers between telecommunications giants, such as the rumored merger between NYNEX and Bell Atlantic, or the gigantic network mergers now underway, raise obvious concerns about concentrating control in a few gigantic companies of both the content and means of distributing the information and entertainment American consumers receive. Competition, not concentration, is the surest way to assure lower prices and greater choices for consumers. Rigorous oversight and enforcement by our antitrust agencies is more important than ever to insure that such mega-mergers do not harm consumers.

I am very concerned that this concentration of ownership in the telecommunications industry is currently proceeding faster than the growth of competition. We are seeing old monopolies getting bigger and expanding their reach.

Upon completion of all the proposed mergers among the Bell companies, most of the local telephone lines in the country will be concentrated in the hands of three to four companies. This will affect not only the millions of people who depend on the companies involved for both basic telephone service and increasingly for an array of advanced telecommunications services, but also competition in the entire industry. The Consumers Union recently testified before the Judiciary Committee's Antitrust Subcommittee that the mergers between Regional Bell Operating Companies could lead to even more mega-mergers within this industry.

I know personally that at my farm in Vermont and here at my office in the District of Columbia and at my home in Virginia, I still have only one choice for dial-tone and local telephone service. That ''choice'' is the Bell operating company or no service at all. The current mantra of the industry seems to be ''one-stop shopping.'' But if that stop is at a monopoly that is not competing on price and service, I do not think it is the kind of ''one-stop shopping'' consumers want.

I have been concerned that the distraction of these huge mergers serve only to complicate and delay the companies' compliance with their obligations under the Telecommunications Act to open their networks. That is not good for competition in the local loop. Consolidation is taking precedence over competition. We need to reverse that priority, and make opening up the local loop the focus of the energies of the Bell Operating Companies. Then consolidation, if it happens, would not pose the current risk of creating additional barriers to effective competition.

Big is not necessarily bad. But the Justice Department in the late 1970's worked overtime to divide up the old Ma Bell to assure more competition and provide customers with better service at lower rates. It is ironic that the Telecommunications Act, which was touted as the way to increase competition, is having the reverse effect instead of promoting consolidation among telephone companies.

Before all the pieces of Ma Bell are put together again, Congress should revisit the Telecommunications Act. To ensure competition among Bell Operating Companies and long distance and other companies, as contemplated by passage of this law, we need clearer guidelines and better incentives. Specifically, we should ensure that Bell Operating Companies do not gain more concentrated control over huge percentages of the telephone access lines of this country through mergers, but only through robust competition.

As the Consumers Union recently testified, ''If Congress really wants to bring broad-based competition to telecommunications markets, it must rewrite the Telecommunications Act, giving antitrust and regulatory authorities more tools to eliminate the most persistent pockets of telephone and cable monopoly power.''

Today I am introducing antitrust legislation that will bar future mergers between Bell Operating Companies or GTE, unless the federal requirements for opening the local loop to competition have been satisfied in at least half of the access lines in each State. I look forward to working with my colleagues on this legislation to make the Telecommunications Act live up to some of its promise.

The bill provides that a ''large local telephone company'' may not merge with another large local telephone company unless the Attorney General finds that the merger will promote competition for telephone exchange services and exchange access services. Also, before a merger can take place the Federal Communications Commission must find that each large local telephone company has for at least one-half of the access lines in each State served by such carrier, of which as least one-half are residential access lines, fully implemented the requirements of sections 251 and 252 of the Communications Act of 1934.

The bill requires that each large local telephone company that wishes to merge with another must file an application with the Attorney General and the FCC. A review of these applications will be subject to the same time limits set under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976.

The bill also provides that nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify, impair, or supersede the applicability of the antitrust laws of the United States, or any authority of the Federal Communications Commission, or any authority of the States with respect to mergers and acquisitions of large local telephone companies.

The bill is effective on enactment and has no retroactive effect. It is enforceable by the Attorney General in federal district courts.

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

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

S. 2207

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Antitrust Improvements Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to enhance the authority of the Attorney General to prevent certain mergers and acquisitions that would unreasonably limit competition in the telecommunications industry in any case in which certain Federal requirements that would enhance competition are not met.

SEC. 3. RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 27. RESTRAINT OF TRADE REGARDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

''(a) LARGE LOCAL TELEPHONE COMPANY DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'large local telephone company' means a local telephone company that, as of the date of a proposed merger or acquisition covered by this section, serves more than 5 percent of the telephone access lines in the United States.

''(b) RESTRAINT OF TRADE REGARDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a large local telephone company, including any affiliate of such a company, shall not merge with or acquire a controlling interest in another large local telephone company unless—

''(1) the Attorney General finds that the proposed merger or acquisition will promote competition for telephone exchange services and exchange access services; and

''(2) the Federal Communications Commission finds that each large local telephone company that is a party to the proposed merger or acquisition, with respect to at least ½ of the access lines in each State served by that company, of which at least ½ are residential access lines, has fully implemented the requirements of sections 251 and 252 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251, 252), including the regulations of the Commission and of the States that implement those requirements.

''(c) REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Not later than 10 days after the Attorney General makes a finding described in subsection (b)(1), the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the finding, including an analysis of the effect of the merger or acquisition on competition in the United States telecommunications industry.

''(d) APPLICATION PROCESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each large local telephone company or affiliate of a large local telephone company proposing to merge with or acquire a controlling interest in another large local telephone company shall file an application with both the Attorney General and the Federal Communications Commission, on the same day.

''(2) DECISIONS.—The Attorney General and the Federal Communications Commission

shall issue a decision regarding the application within the time period applicable to review of mergers under section 7A of this Act.

''(e) JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The district courts of the United States are vested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain any mergers or acquisitions described in subsection (d) that are inconsistent with a finding under subsection (b) (1) or (2).

''(2) ACTIONS.—The Attorney General may institute proceedings in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent and that court shall order such injunctive, and other relief, as may be appropriate if—

''(A) the Attorney General makes a finding that a proposed merger or acquisition described in subsection (d) does not meet the applicable condition under subsection (b)(1); or

''(B) the Federal Communications Commission makes a finding that 1 or more of the parties to the merger or acquisition referred to in subsection (b)(2) do not meet the requirements specified in that subsection.''.

SEC. 4. PRESERVATION OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to modify, impair, or supersede the applicability of the antitrust laws, or any authority of the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), with respect to mergers, acquisitions, and affiliations of large incumbent local exchange carriers.

(b) ANTITRUST LAWS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''antitrust laws'' has the meaning given that term in the first section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12).

SEC. 5. APPLICABILITY.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall apply to a merger or acquisition of a controlling interest of a large local telephone company (as that term is defined in section 27 of the Clayton Act, as added by section 3 of this Act), occurring on or after the date of enactment of this Act.●

By Mr. FRIST:

S. 2208. A bill to amend title IX of the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the Agency for Healthcare Policy and Research; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

HEALTHCARE QUALITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to advocate better healthcare for Americans and to introduce legislation strengthening the scientific foundation of healthcare quality improvement efforts. Let me make a few introductory comments before summarizing the ''Healthcare Quality Enhancement Act of 1998.''

First, I want to make it clear: all patients deserve better healthcare quality, not just HMO enrollees as recent discussions have most frequently focused on regarding consumer protections.

All Americans deserve better healthcare. We need healthcare quality improvement that reaches everybody through better healthcare plans, tertiary care centers, fee-for-service solo practices, and all other kinds of patient care.

We should not wait for another movie like the one titled ''As Good as It Gets'' to talk about healthcare quality for 70% percent of employees and 86% of Medicare beneficiaries who are not traditional-HMO enrollees.

Quality of care fundamentally rests on the achievements of biomedical research. We all know that sound science is the best way to improve quality in patient care. All components of the outcome of healthcare can be effectively improved by statistically valid science: health status can be turned around by transplantation when someone's life is in jeopardy due to a diseased organ; social functioning can be improved by shock wave lithotripsy that leads to faster recovery; and patient satisfaction can be better when children with moderate or severe asthma get proper anti-inflammatory treatment.

While being amazed by the promise of new scientific achievements, few patients realize the implications of abundant and growing production in biomedical research.

Over the past 20 years, the number of articles indexed annually in the Medline database of the National Library of Medicine nearly doubled.

Randomized clinical trials are considered sources of the highest quality evidence on the value of a new intervention. Over the past two decades, the number of clinical trials in my own field of cardiology have increased fivefold.

In health services research, 10 times more clinical trials are published today than 20 years ago (e.g., clinical trials comparing inpatient care with outpatient care, trials of physician profiling and other information interventions).

But we are falling short in our success to disseminate our findings and influence practice behavior.

In spite of all these scientific achievements, we cannot further build up biomedical research production for the next millennium if our network for sharing it with practitioners remains on a nineteenth's century level.

The landmark Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study was published in 1985. This randomized controlled clinical trial validated a scientific achievement almost a decade earlier. The American Diabetes Association published its eye care guidelines for patients with diabetes mellitus in 1988. Today, the national rate for annual diabetic eye exam is still only 38.4%.

There are more scientific discoveries than ever before, but practical introduction of new scientific discoveries does not seem to be much faster today than it was more than 100 years ago. We need to close the gap between what we know and what we do in healthcare. That requires a federal role in sharing information about what works to improve quality.

All Americans want better healthcare and the federal government must respond by offering helpful information on quality, channeling scientific evidence to clinicians, and investing in research on improving health services.

For this reason, today I am introducing legislation to establish the ''Agency for Healthcare Quality'' which builds on the platform of the current Agency for Healthcare Policy and Research, but refocuses it on quality to become the central figure in our efforts to improve the quality of healthcare.

Healthcare quality is a matter of personal preference—it means different things to different people. We all remember when healthcare quality became a political showdown, the low back pain guidelines backfired because they were viewed as an attempt to mandate ''cook book'' medicine, and the Agency for Healthcare Policy and Research had a near death experience.

Over the past three years, since I first came to the United States Senate, I have looked very closely at this agency. The Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety, which I chair, has held three hearings to invite public input on this agency. As a result, this legislation responds to many of the past criticisms of the agency. This legislation will take AHCPR—under a new name—to new heights and will establish it as the center of healthcare quality research for the country.

The new Agency for Healthcare Quality will:

1. promote quality by sharing information. While proven medical advances are made daily, patients are waiting too long to benefit from these discoveries. We must get the science to the people by better sharing of information and more effective dissemination. In addition, the Agency will develop evidence-rating systems to help people in judging the quality of science.

2. build public-private partnerships to advance and share true quality measures. Quality means different things to different people. In collaboration with the private sector, the Agency shall conduct research that can figure out what quality really means to patients and to clinicians, how to measure quality, and what actions can improve the outcome of healthcare.

3. report annually on the state of quality, and cost, of the nation's healthcare. Americans want to know if they receive good quality healthcare. But compared to what? Statistically accurate, sample-based national surveys will efficiently provide reliable and affordable data —without excessive, overly intrusive, and potentially destructive mandatory reporting requirements.

4. aggressively support improved information systems for health quality. Currently, quality measurement too often requires manual chart reviews for such simple data as frequency of procedures, infection rates, or other complications. Improved computer systems will advance quality scoring and facilitate quality-based decision-making in patient treatment.

5. support primary care research, and address issues of access in underserved areas. While most policy discussions this year are targeting managed care, quality improvement is just as important to the solo private practitioner. The Agency's authority is expanded to support healthcare improvement in all types of office practice—not just managed care. The agency shall specifically address quality in rural and other undeserved areas by advancing telemedicine services which share clinical expertise with more patients.

6. facilitate innovation in patient care with streamlined evaluation and assessment of new technologies. Patients should benefit from proven breakthrough technologies sooner, while inefficient methods should be phased out faster. Today, manufacturers and distributors of new technologies face major hurdles in trying to secure coverage. The Medicare technology committee has been particularly criticized for its process. Criteria are unclear, delays are long, and decisions are unpredictable. The Agency will be accessible to both private and public entities for technology assessments and will share information on assessment methodologies.

7. coordinate quality improvement efforts of the government. Most of the many federal healthcare programs today support some kind of health services research and conduct various quality improvement projects. The Agency shall coordinate these many initiatives to avoid disjointed, uncoordinated, or duplicative efforts.

In summary, we need to practice, not just publish, better patient care. We all want to see better quality.

Real improvement can come from progress in health sciences, from promoting innovation in patient care, and from better practical application of new scientific advances. The Agency for Healthcare Quality will focus on overall improvement in healthcare and enable us to judge the quality of care we receive.

Americans want better healthcare and the federal government shall respond by offering helpful information on quality, channeling scientific evidence to clinicians, and investing in research on improving health services.

Mr. President the ''Healthcare Quality Enhancement Act of 1998'' will reduce the gap between what we know and what we do in healthcare. The refocused Agency for Healthcare Quality is the right step forward and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to improve healthcare for all Americans.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 38

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 38, a bill to reduce the number of executive branch political appointees.

S. 71

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 71, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 496

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 496, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

S. 505

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 505, a bill to amend the provisions of title 17, United States Code, with respect to the duration of copyright, and for other purposes.

S. 617

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) were added as cosponsors of S. 617, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat, and meat food products containing imported meat, bear a label identifying the country of origin.

S. 852

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 852, a bill to establish nationally uniform requirements regarding the titling and registration of salvage, nonrepairable, and rebuilt vehicles.

S. 971

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 971, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to improve the quality of coastal recreation waters, and for other purposes.

S. 1413

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) were added as cosponsors of S. 1413, a bill to provide a framework for consideration by the legislative and executive branches of unilateral economic sanctions.

S. 1647

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1647, a bill to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 1924

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1924, a bill to restore the standards used for determining whether technical workers are not employees as in effect before the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

S. 1929

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1929, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage production of oil and gas within the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1976

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1976, a bill to increase public awareness of the plight of victims of crime with developmental disabilities, to collect data to measure the magnitude of the problem, and to develop strategies to address the safety and justice needs of victims of crime with developmental disabilities.

S. 2017

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2017, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for breast and cervical cancer-related treatment services to certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a Federally funded screening program.

S. 2022

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2022, a bill to provide for the improvement of interstate criminal justice identification, information, communications, and forensics.

S. 2027

At the request of Mr. BRYAN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2027, a bill to clarify the fair tax treatment of meals provided hotel and restaurant employees in nondiscriminatory employee cafeterias.

S. 2130

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2130, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional retirement savings opportunities for small employers, including self-employed individuals.

S. 2150

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2150, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the bone marrow donor program, and for other purposes.

S. 2151

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) were added as cosponsors of