

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 2351. A bill to direct the Secretary of the interior to make corrections to a map relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. ASHCROFT, and Mr. BURNS):

S. 2352. A bill to protect the privacy rights of patients; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 2353. A bill to redesignate the legal public holiday of "Washington's Birthday" as "Presidents' Day" in honor of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt and in recognition of the importance of the institution of the Presidency and the contributions that Presidents have made to the development of our Nation and the principles of freedom and democracy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 2354. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to impose a moratorium on the implementation of the per beneficiary limits under the interim payment system for home health agencies, and to modify the standards for calculating the per visit cost limits and the rates for prospective payment systems under the medicare home health benefit to achieve fair reimbursement payment rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2355. A bill to prevent truancy and daytime juvenile crime; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 2354. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to impose a moratorium on the implementation of the per beneficiary limits under the interim payment system for home health agencies, and to modify the standards for calculating the per visit cost limits and the rates for prospective payment systems under the medicare home health benefit to achieve fair reimbursement payment rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

#### MEDICAL HOME HEALTH BENEFICIARY PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the "Medicare Home Health Beneficiary Protection Act of 1998" on behalf of myself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, and Mr. COCHRAN.

I have long believed that home care is the key to fulfilling the desire of virtually all seniors and those with disabilities to remain independent and within the comfort of their own homes. Home care is also often the only source of care for many disabled individuals and frail elderly, especially those living in underserved rural and urban areas of our country.

Today, however, home health care is facing a crisis.

In an effort to reduce Medicare home health expenditures and fraud and abuse, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 replaces cost-based reimbursement for home health services with a Prospective Payment System (PPS), effective October 1, 1999. In the meantime, Congress, at the recommendation of the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), imposed an Interim Payment System (IPS), or new per beneficiary caps on home health agencies.

There is no question that transitioning home health into a PPS is needed to ensure that all home health providers are cost-effective in the deliverance of services. But is also quite clear that the current IPS, coupled with HCFA's interpretation of the surety bond statute, is threatening access to these invaluable services throughout our nation. Quite simply, the IPS is fatally flawed and works tremendous injustice and hardship.

In my home State of Missouri, reputable home health agencies provide high quality care to over 124,000 seniors and disabled are facing a crisis. I support making the deliverance of services more efficient and rooting out bad actors in the Medicare home health program, but I am deeply concerned about a punitive IPS which is driving scrupulous, quality providers out of business. In Missouri alone, over 35 home health agencies have shut their doors since enactment of the BBA of 1997. Nationwide, over 1000 home health providers have closed or stopped accepting Medicare patients.

In St. Louis, the two largest, free-standing home health providers closed their doors this year—leaving hundreds of elderly and disabled patients searching for a new provider. The Visiting Nurse Association of St. Louis which served the St. Louis area for 87 years eliminated all of their Medicare home health services as of May, forcing over 600 patients to find a new source of care.

It is imperative that Congress act now to impose a moratorium on the IPS. My bill not only accomplishes this equitable goal, but it also puts pressure on HCFA to move expeditiously towards the establishment of PPS for home care.

I have written a letter to Secretary Shalala outlining the concerns and outlining the serious situation and I have asked she move expeditiously on this.

A study conducted by The George Washington University Medical Center, Center for Health Policy Research, entitled "Medicare Home Health Services: An Analysis of the Implications of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 for Access and Quality", confirms why Congress must take expedited action in removing the IPS.

Summarizing, the study concluded that:

The home care population represents an increasingly sicker population requiring more acute management of chronic illness and higher intensity acute care;

The BBA's reductions in Medicare home health coverage and financing can be expected to affect the sickest and highest cost patients and punish the very agencies that specialize in the provision of care to this population;

The most severe effects of the interim payment system fall on the sickest patients living in states with the lowest utilization patterns;

The BBA's interim payment system will shift costs to other payers (notably Medicaid) while rewarding inefficient agencies who care for relatively healthier patients; and

The interim payment system will make it more difficult to design and implement the permanent prospective payment system scheduled to become effective in FY 2000.

To those, I might add, Mr. President, when you take a look at cost when you force people out of home health care if they are Medicare-eligible beneficiaries, you are going to wind up putting them in institutions where the cost will be significantly greater and the benefits to the individuals served and to the communities will be far less.

This is false economy and it is causing a real crisis in communities throughout our country. So not only are beneficiaries and providers of home health alerting us to the devastation of this system, but outside experts are also telling us why we must revisit this issue.

Reducing Medicare's growth rate is a worthy and much needed goal; however, doing it in such a way that threatens access to critical home health services is downright unconscionable. Truly reforming Medicare means more than simply ratcheting down payments to providers and services to beneficiaries. While this approach is the short-term solution, it has serious consequences for many vulnerable patients and honest providers.

Mr. President, I want to conclude my remarks by recognizing the efforts of my distinguished colleague from Iowa and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Aging, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, who first highlighted the devastating impact of the IPS and HCFA's surety bond rule on Medicare beneficiaries and home health providers. I thank him for his dedication and leadership and look forward to working with him to rectify this problem.

I ask unanimous consent that letters from the National Easter Seal Society and the National Council of Senior Citizens as well as my letter to Secretary Shalala dated July 24, be printed in the RECORD.

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

NATIONAL EASTER SEAL SOCIETY,  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, July 23, 1998.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER BOND,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BOND: Easter Seals is pleased to support your legislation to place a moratorium on the Medicare interim payment system (IPS) for home health agencies

and the automatic payment reductions slated for 1999. These Balanced Budget Act (BBA) measures threaten access to essential home health services for Medicare beneficiaries, particularly those with significant disabilities and chronic conditions. They represent flawed approaches to reducing Medicare spending that will have a devastating impact on beneficiaries and families, and force high-quality providers, including Easter Seals, from the Medicare program.

Easter Seals is dedicated to assisting people with disabilities to live with equality, dignity, and independence. Each year, Easter Seals serves more than one million persons through a nationwide network of 106 affiliated organizations that offer a wide range of home and community-based services, including medical and vocational rehabilitation, early intervention and special education services, assistive technology, housing, and camping and recreation services. Easter Seals provides quality care, including home health care, to thousands of Medicare beneficiaries annually. A significant percentage of these beneficiaries have catastrophic, chronic, and/or medically complex conditions. It is these individuals that will suffer most under BBA.

Easter Seals' supports a transition to prospective payment in home health that is responsible, cost-effective, and consistent with high quality care. Payment methodologies should reflect the varying, legitimate service needs of Medicare beneficiaries.

Easter Seals greatly appreciates your efforts to halt implementation of IPS by the Health Care Financing Administration until such time that an appropriate prospective payment system can be adopted. Easter Seals also opposes the sweeping reduction of payment for home health services, that may take effect in 1999, as a flawed strategy that will cause undue harm to beneficiaries and service providers. These BBA provisions undermine appropriate, quality home and community services for Medicare beneficiaries and drive away efficient and caring providers, such as Easter Seals, that serve them. Thank you very much for your leadership with this important legislative initiative.

Sincerely,

RANDALL L. RUTTA,  
Vice President,  
Government Relations.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
SENIOR CITIZENS,  
Silver Spring, MD, July 23, 1998.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER BOND,  
Senate Russell Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BOND: The National Council of Senior Citizens applauds your leadership and commitment to addressing the very serious problems that the new Medicare interim payment system (IPS) poses for disabled and elderly individuals in need of home care.

As you so well know, home care patients are among America's most vulnerable citizens. They tend to be people who are sick, frail, lower income, and who depend upon this care for their very existence and dignity.

The interim payment system has threatened to take away this vital lifeline. Our Board has taken a position that IPS must be reconsidered on an urgent basis. We urge you to introduce legislation to impose an immediate and retroactive moratorium on IPS. Only in this way can Congress bring about a speedy solution to this pressing problem.

Thank you again for your vision and leadership. America's Medicare beneficiaries are looking to you and the Congress for a remedy to this devastating system.

Sincerely,

STEVE PROTULIS,  
Executive Director.

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,  
Washington, DC, July 24, 1998.

Hon. DONNA E. SHALALA,  
Secretary, Department of Health and Human  
Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SECRETARY: It has become clear that the Health Care Financing Administration's (HCFA) implementation of the home health Interim Payment System (IPS) and the surety bond requirements is having a devastating impact on thousands of conscientious and cost-effective home health agencies and the Medicare home health beneficiaries, especially the most medically complex patients.

As you know, the Senate Committee on Small Business held a hearing on July 15 to give home health providers, HCFA, and others the opportunity to examine these issues and explore possible solutions. Nine witnesses, including representatives of small freestanding home health agencies, testified about the crippling effect HCFA's rules are having on reputable small agencies and their ability to provide high-quality care to their patients.

I remain extremely disappointed that HCFA turned down the Committee's invitation to attend this important hearing. Unfortunately, HCFA's decision not to testify was interpreted as indifference to the impact its actions are having on small home health providers and patients. This decision was characterized by members of our Committee as "reckless, arrogant, and disgraceful."

It is imperative that the Department of HHS and HCFA work with Congress to enact an immediate moratorium on the IPS, until, home health moves into a prospective payment system, to stop the unjustified closure of scrupulous home health agencies and further loss of beneficiary access to home care services. The IPS is fatally flawed and does not comport with what Congress intended. Rather than reduce the rate of growth of the Medicare home health benefit, as we were led to believe would be the result, the IPS is causing a precipitous decline from last year's reimbursement, leading to serious dislocation all over the country.

Hundreds of home care providers are literally on the brink of closure. Many have already closed, leaving the sickest patients searching for new home health care providers. I am aware of at least one state where the IPS-related closure of a home health agency has led to the loss of all home health services for many rural patients.

Imposing a moratorium on the IPS would give Congress an opportunity to work with the Department of HHS and HCFA, Medicare consumers, and the home health industry to develop a solution to this critical situation, which must be solved by the end of the 105th Congress. This crisis requires your immediate attention.

As you are aware, our July 15 hearing also focused on HCFA's regulations to implement the surety bond requirements in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. The recent suspension of the deadline for compliance with these regulations narrowly averted a further crisis in home health care. It was the intent of Congress that the home health surety bond requirement act as a guarantee against fraud by home health agencies. HCFA took this reasonable tool intended to curb home health fraud and, as implemented, turned it into an unworkable, punitive vehicle for the collection of routine overpayment. HCFA's distortion of Congressional intent has now forced the agency to suspend its flawed bond regulations. Pending further rulemaking, HCFA should withdraw its surety regulations and immediately release all existing bonds from potential liability for recovery of overpayments.

I urge HCFA to work with Congress, home health providers, and the surety bond industry in developing new surety bond regulations in full compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act and the Regulatory Flexibility Act as amended in 1996. There must not be a repetition of the chaotic situation which caused Congress to intervene in the surety bond crisis in the first place.

Your prompt reply is appreciated.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,  
Chairman.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2355. A bill to prevent truancy and daytime juvenile crime; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

TRUANCY PREVENTION AND JUVENILE CRIME  
REDUCTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Truancy Prevention and Juvenile Crime Reduction Act of 1998. In doing so, I would like to discuss the importance of this measure and how I believe the issue of truancy, as it relates to juvenile crime, has long been neglected.

More people are realizing that truancy often is the first sign of trouble in the life of a young person. It is the first indication that a young person may be on a sad track to a life of crime, drugs, and other serious problems.

Of course, in most every case, it is an early indication that a young person has no interest in school and inevitably will drop out. This is especially sad because many truants and eventual drop-outs are two and a half times more likely than high school graduates to be on welfare and twice as likely to be unemployed or to be paid at the lower end of the wage scale.

Truancy is the top-ranking characteristic of criminals—more common than such factors as coming from a single-parent family and being abused as a child. High rates of truancy directly are linked to high daytime crime rates, including violence, burglary and vandalism. As much as 44 percent of violent juvenile crime takes place during school hours, and as much as 75 percent of children ages 13 to 16 who are arrested and prosecuted for crimes are truants. It is startling to know that some cities report as many as 70 percent of daily student absences are unexcused, and the total number of absences in a single city can reach 4,000.

Moreover, society pays a very heavy social and economic price due to truancy. Only 34 percent of inmates have completed high school education, and we all are well aware of the staggering costs associated with incarcerating an individual. Sadly, as many as 17 percent of youth under the age of 18 that enter adult prisons have not completed eighth grade, 75 percent have not completed 10th grade.

Put in graphic economic terms, it is estimated that truants and high school drop outs cost the nation \$240 billion in lost earnings and foregoing taxes over their lifetimes, and the cost of associated crime control is staggering and perhaps immeasurable.

In most cases the parents may not be aware their child is truant, and we

have to do a better job of notifying them when a child is not in school. Most studies indicate that when parents, schools, law enforcement and community leaders all work together to prevent truancy, to intervene at its early stages, and to create meaningful accountability, we can increase school attendance and reduce daytime crime rates.

Because truancy is usually an indicator of later delinquency and criminal behavior, we have one of the best opportunities to identify the kids that are on track to later problems and to intervene before the problems get too serious. The unfortunate truth, however, is that is addressing juvenile crime, we have not focused enough attention on this specific issue, and although prevention programs can work, there is a lack of targeted federal funding for effective truancy prevention.

The Departments of Justice and Education both have recognized truancy prevention as a key reducing juvenile crime. The Departments jointly have issued a series of reports called "Youth out of the Education Mainstream," that shine a positive spotlight on various proven comprehensive, collaborative truancy models from around the country.

Once such program is the Daytime Curfew Program in Roswell, New Mexico, and the Truancy Intervention Project in Fulton County, Georgia, administered by Judge Glenda Hatchett. Another successful program included in this Act is the Grade Court, which is Farmington, New Mexico, administered by Judge Paul Onuska. All of these programs integrate parental involvement with schools, law enforcement, judiciary, and other community stakeholders in a collaborative effort to reduce truancy and juvenile crime.

This Act authorizes \$25 million per year targeted at building upon integral partnerships between local government, schools, law enforcement, and the courts. Without a doubt, \$25 million is a very small price to pay when you consider the dividends we expect when young people stay in school and out of trouble.

In general, this Act provides incentives for partnerships between schools and local government, including local law enforcement to build parental involvement in situations where they may be useful and parental responsibility when necessary. The Act also provides incentives for these partnerships to develop meaningful penalties for young people and even their parents when truancy has become a chronic problem, and to allow schools the means to develop in-school alternatives to suspension and expulsion for chronic truants. This Act also will give schools the resources to acquire the technological tools to notify parents automatically in the event of an unexcused absence.

The Act is endorsed by the Youth Law Center, the Children's Defense Fund, and the National Network for

Youth, which has more than 500 community youth-serving organizations and personnel nationwide all committed to helping keep our young people on track and keeping our communities peaceful. I thank these organizations for their assistance and know this Act will be enthusiastically received by many more important organizations. I urge my Senate colleagues to support the bill for passage 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. 2355

*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 "Truancy Prevention and Juvenile Crime Reduction Act of 1998".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Truancy is the first sign of trouble—the first indicator that a young person is giving up and losing his or her way.

(2) Many students who become truant eventually drop out of school, and high school drop outs are two and a half times more likely to be on welfare than high school graduates; twice as likely to be unemployed, or if employed, earn lower salaries.

(3) Truancy is the top-ranking characteristic of criminals—more common than such factors as coming from single-parent families and being abused as children.

(4) High rates of truancy are linked to high daytime burglary rates and high vandalism.

(5) As much as 44 percent of violent juvenile crime takes place during school hours.

(6) As many as 75 percent of children ages 13–16 who are arrested and prosecuted for crimes are truants.

(7) Some cities report as many as 70 percent of daily student absences are unexcused, and the total number of absences in a single city can reach 4,000 per day.

(8) Society pays a significant social and economic cost due to truancy: only 34 percent of inmates have completed high school education; 17 percent of youth under age 18 entering adult prisons have not completed grade school (8th grade or less), 25 percent completed 10th grade, and 2 percent completed high school.

(9) Truants and later high school drop outs cost the Nation \$240 billion in lost earnings and foregone taxes over their lifetimes, and the cost of crime control is staggering.

(10) In many instances, parents are unaware a child is truant.

(11) Effective truancy prevention, early intervention, and accountability programs can improve school attendance and reduce daytime crime rates.

(12) There is a lack of targeted funding for effective truancy prevention programs in current law.

#### SEC. 3. GRANTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIP.—The term "eligible partnership" means a partnership between 1 or more qualified units of local government and 1 or more local educational agencies.

(2) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term "local educational agency" has the meaning given the term in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

(3) QUALIFIED UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term "qualified unit of local government" means a unit of local government that has in effect, as of the date on which the eligible partnership submits an application for a grant under this section, a statute or regulation that meets the requirements of paragraphs (12), (13), (14), and (15) of section 223(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency and Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(a)).

(4) UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term "unit of local government" means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State, or any Indian tribe.

(b) GRANT AUTHORITY.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall make grants in accordance with this section on a competitive basis to eligible partnerships to reduce truancy and the incidence of daytime juvenile crime.

(c) MAXIMUM AMOUNT; ALLOCATION; RENEWAL.—

(1) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The total amount awarded to an eligible partnership under this section in any fiscal year shall not exceed \$100,000.

(2) ALLOCATION.—Not less than 25 percent of each grant awarded to an eligible partnership under this section shall be allocated for use by the local educational agency or agencies participating in the partnership.

(3) RENEWAL.—A grant awarded under this section for a fiscal year may be renewed for an additional period of not more than 2 fiscal years.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Grant amounts made available under this section may be used by an eligible partnership to comprehensively address truancy through the use of—

(A) parental involvement in prevention activities, including meaningful incentives for parental responsibility;

(B) sanctions, including community service and drivers' license suspension for students who are habitually truant;

(C) parental accountability, including fines, teacher-aid duty, community service;

(D) in-school truancy prevention programs, including alternative education and in-school suspension;

(E) involvement of the local law enforcement, social services, judicial, business, and religious communities, and nonprofit organizations;

(F) technology, including automated telephone notice to parents and computerized attendance system; or

(G) elimination of 40-day count and other unintended incentives to allow students to be truant after a certain time of school year.

(2) MODEL PROGRAMS.—In carrying out this section, the Attorney General may give priority to funding programs that attempt to replicate 1 or more of the following model programs:

(A) The Truancy Intervention Project of the Fulton County, Georgia, Juvenile Court.

(B) The TABS (Truancy Abatement and Burglary Suppression) program of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

(C) The Roswell Daytime Curfew Program of Roswell, New Mexico.

(D) The Stop, Cite and Return Program of Rohnert Park, California.

(E) The Stay in School Program of New Haven, Connecticut.

(F) The Atlantic County Project Helping Hand of Atlantic County, New Jersey.

(G) The THRIVE (Truancy Habits Reduced Increasing Valuable Education) initiative of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

(H) The Norfolk, Virginia project using computer software and data collection.

(I) The Community Service Early Intervention Program of Marion, Ohio.

(J) The Truancy Reduction Program of Bakersfield, California.

(K) The Grade Court program of Farmington, New Mexico.

(L) Any other model program that the Attorney General determines to be appropriate.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1529

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1529, a bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes.

S. 1647

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1647, a bill to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 1759

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1759, a bill to grant a Federal charter to the American GI Forum of the United States.

S. 1868

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1868, a bill to express United States foreign policy with respect to, and to strengthen United States advocacy on behalf of, individuals persecuted for their faith worldwide; to authorize United States actions in response to religious persecution worldwide; to establish an Ambassador at Large on International Religious Freedom within the Department of State, a Commission on International Religious Persecution, and a Special Adviser on International Religious Freedom within the National Security Council; and for other purposes.

S. 1924

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) 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. 2180

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2180, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to clarify liability under that Act for certain recycling transactions.

S. 2348

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2348, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to reduce telephone rates, provide advanced tele-

communications services to schools, libraries, and certain health care facilities, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 109

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 109, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that executive departments and agencies must maintain the division of governmental responsibilities between the national government and the States that was intended by the framers of the Constitution, and must ensure that the principles of federalism established by the framers guide the executive departments and agencies in the formulation and implementation of policies.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 199

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BUMPERS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 199, a resolution designating the last week of April of each calendar year as "National Youth Fitness Week."

#### AMENDMENT NO. 3013

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3013 intended to be proposed to S. 1112, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Native American history and culture.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### CREDIT UNION MEMBERSHIP ACCESS ACT

#### GRAMM (AND ENZI) AMENDMENT NO. 3336

Mr. GRAMM (for himself and Mr. ENZI) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1151) to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to clarify existing law and ratify the longstanding policy of the National Credit Union Administration Board with regard to field of membership of Federal credit unions; as follows:

Strike section 204 of the bill and renumber the sections accordingly, and beginning on page 45, line 24, strike all through page 46, line 4, and redesignate subparagraphs (E) and (F) on page 46 as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively.

#### NOTICES OF HEARINGS

#### COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Tuesday, July 28, 1998, 10 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Substance Abuse: The Science of Addiction and Options for Treatment. For further

information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

#### COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that an executive session of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Wednesday, July 29, 1998, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The committee will consider S. 1380, Charter Schools Expansion Act and S. 2213, the Education Flexibility Amendments of 1998. For further information please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### THE PASSING OF BUCK MICKEL

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, as the Senate conducts its business today, South Carolina mourns the passing of one of its greatest citizens. Buck Mickel, a man who stands as a giant in the history of the Carolina Upstate, passed away Thursday morning, July 23. One of the greatest pleasures of my life has been my long friendship with Buck. I count it a privilege to have known him and to have learned from his example.

Every moment of Buck's 72 years was spent in dynamic enterprise and productive activity. He was a tireless dynamo, a man whose vigor and energy was rivaled only by his bold ideas, humanitarian impulses, and sincere humility. No simple description of Buck does justice to the scope of his activities or the importance of his full life to the lives of everyone who lives in the Upstate.

Buck was a savvy businessman. When he took the reins of Daniel Construction Company in the early 1960s, he steered it from its position as a successful, regional business to a thriving, global company. By the time he retired from active management of the company in 1987, he had expanded Daniel Construction's business, taken it public in 1969, and merged it with Fluor Corporation in 1977 to create today's construction and engineering giant, Fluor Daniel Corporation. In the meantime, he created thousands of jobs for South Carolinians and other Americans and helped lead the way in the creation of overseas operations for U.S. companies.

In fact, after Buck "retired" (any use of this word in connection with Buck Mickel must be taken with more than a grain of salt) in 1987, he continued to travel the world to help groom young Fluor managers for eventual leadership within the company.

Leadership was the theme of Buck Mickel's extraordinary life. His sense of duty and responsibility, with the recognition that he was a natural-born leader if ever there was one, informed every aspect of Buck's life.

Buck's prodigious achievements as a businessman and his famed savvy qualify him as a great success on their own.