The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 303 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Alexander	Ensign	Murkowski
Allard	Enzi	Nelson (NE)
Allen	Frist	Roberts
Bennett	Graham	Santorum
Bond	Grassley	Sessions
Brownback	Gregg	Shelby
Bunning	Hagel	Smith
Burns	Hatch	Specter
Burr	Hutchison	Stevens
Chambliss	Inhofe	Sununu
Coburn	Isakson	Talent
Cochran	Kyl	Thomas
Cornyn	Landrieu	Thune
Craig	Lott	Vitter
Crapo	Lugar	Voinovich
DeMint	Martinez	Warner
Dole	McCain	
Domenici	McConnell	

NAYS—47

Akaka	Dodd	Lincoln
Baucus	Dorgan	Mikulski
Bayh	Durbin	Murray
Biden	Feingold	Nelson (FL)
Bingaman	Feinstein	Obama
Boxer	Harkin	Pryor
Byrd	Inouye	Reed (RI)
Cantwell	Jeffords	Reid (NV)
Carper	Johnson	Rockefeller
Chafee	Kennedy	Salazar
Clinton	Kerry	Sarbanes
Coleman	Kohl	Schumer
Collins	Lautenberg	Snowe
Conrad	Leahy	Stabenow
Dayton	Levin	Wyden
DeWine	Lieberman	

NOT VOTING—1

Corzine

The bill (S. 1932), as amended, was passed.

Mr. GREGG. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. FRIST. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each; further, that Senator BUNNING be recognized now for 10 minutes, to be followed by Senator WYDEN for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Kentucky.

INTEGRITY IN PROFESSIONAL SPORTS ACT

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I and some of my colleagues, in a bipartisan effort, introduced the Integrity in Professional Sports Act. I especially thank my colleague from Arizona, Senator JOHN MCCAIN, for working with me on this important legislation. I thank the chairman of the Commerce Committee, Senator STEVENS, and Senators GRASSLEY and ROCKEFELLER, for cosponsoring our bill.

This is certainly not a bill any of us wanted to introduce. We wish Congress did not have to get involved in the issue of drug abuse in professional sports. Unfortunately, this might be the only way to get professional sports to finally clean up its act.

As a former major league baseball player and member of its Hall of Fame, protecting the integrity of our national pastime is a matter near and dear to my heart. I know it is near and dear to the hearts of so many across America. We have heard a lot of talk over the last year about the leagues working to implement new, tougher drug-testing standards. So far, that is all it has been, a lot of talk. Major League Baseball and its baseball union told us over a month ago they hoped to have a new agreement in place by the end of the World Series. The World Series is over and there is still no agreement. The time for talking is over. The leagues have had their chance and have failed to lead. Now we are going to do it for them.

We are, in a way, obligated to act since they cannot. We must not only ensure that our Federal drug laws are not being circumvented, but we also need to restore some integrity to the games that tens of millions of Americans enjoy so much. We must act for the sake of our children who see these players as heroes and want to emulate them. Like it or not, professional athletes are role models. They need to set a better example to kids who see them smashing home runs or sacking the quarterback and want to be like them. Unfortunately, too many professional athletes are injecting themselves and popping pills with false hopes and dangerous health effects. Now these acts are being emulated by kids even in high school because of the pressure they feel to perform at such a young age. We have a duty to help bring this to an end.

As Members of Congress, we can play an important role in educating the public on the terrible health effects from steroids. Illegal performance-enhancing drugs are a serious problem in professional sports and they need to stop now. I hope my colleagues will continue to join us in this bipartisan cause. I look forward to working with both sides of the aisle on moving this bill forward swiftly.

I yield to my colleague from Arizona, Senator MCCAIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am very proud to join Senator BUNNING, who many know is a Major League Baseball Hall of Famer. Not many know he was a founding member of Major League Baseball's Players Union. He brings to this issue impeccable credentials and an enormous amount of passion. I am pleased to be supportive of his leadership in this effort.

It is my hope this legislation would not be necessary. Senator BUNNING and I both come to this legislation with great reluctance. But as Senator BUNNING pointed out, the Major League Baseball players said they would, by the World Series, come up with an agreement. That has not happened.

The legislation is an effort to set minimum standards that have proven effective in Olympic sports and would also introduce independence—and this is crucial—into the drug testing programs of professional leagues.

Without an independent entity, such as the U.S. Anti-doping Agency that establishes and manages a testing and adjudication program, the fox will continue to guard the henhouse. That is exactly the problem that the U.S. Olympic movement faced several years ago, and they brought integrity back to American Olympic sports by putting the responsibility for testing in the hands of an independent entity.

There are some who argue that Senator BUNNING and I have no business legislating an issue which is basically a labor-management issue. We agree. We agree. We do not want to have to legislate. We do not want to have to force both entities to do something they otherwise should have done, but we have no choice. As the Senator from Kentucky has so eloquently pointed out, our obligation is not to the people who are making millions of dollars this year. Our obligation is not even to those who are members of professional sports. Our obligations are to the families of the young people who believe the only way they can make it in the major leagues is to inject these substances into their bodies.

Anybody who followed the hearing on the House side, where there was testimony from parents of young men who had committed suicide as a result of the use of these substances, knows this issue has now transcended a labor-management issue. Senator BUNNING and I come to this floor more in sorrow than in anger that we have had to take this extraordinary step. But we will take it; we will take it for the benefit of young Americans who believe the only way they can make it in the major leagues is by using these substances and to give hope to others who refuse to do it and want to make it on their own merits.

Mr. President, I again thank the Senator from Kentucky, who has been a role model to so many millions of young Americans for so many years, for his involvement in this effort.

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. BUNNING. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, might I speak for a moment?

Mr. President, I wish to say, before Senator MCCAIN and Senator BUNNING leave the floor, I think my colleagues know I must recuse myself from all matters on baseball because my wife represents Major League Baseball. But as a personal matter, I wish to thank Senator MCCAIN and Senator BUNNING for their moral leadership. It is a

scourge not only for professional sports but for amateur sports because, increasingly, those who are competing on an amateur level believe they have to use steroids to compete. That is a tragedy.

We are seeing usage of steroids at 20 to 40 percent in high school athletes because they read the stories, and they see what others are doing who have been at the very highest levels.

So I wish to give my profound thanks to Senator MCCAIN and Senator BUNNING.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, it has been a long day in the Senate, especially for our capable and dedicated staff. I wish to take a couple of minutes to say thank you to the Senators who, a bit ago, supported the Snowe-Wyden legislation to hold down the cost of prescription medicine.

Tonight a majority of the Senate voted to make the Federal Government a smart shopper when it comes to prescription drugs. For the first time, the Senate voted to remove an error of commission: the authorization of a provision in the prescription drug law that bars the Federal Government from negotiating to hold down the cost of prescription drugs.

For the life of me, at a time when the Federal budget is hemorrhaging, when the Government must pay for the costs of Katrina, I do not see how you can argue against the Snowe-Wyden amendment that was offered tonight. It prohibits price controls—that is certainly critical—so we can encourage innovation and research in the pharmaceutical area, but what the Snowe-Wyden amendment does is ensure that the Federal Government is going to do what everybody does in the marketplace—and that is use its bargaining power to hold down the costs. That is what the Federal Emergency Management Agency does when it buys cots, what every Federal agency does to make sure taxpayers and our citizens have their concerns addressed responsibly.

Now, tonight, Senator SNOWE and I had to get a supermajority to prevail. I want it understood that no matter how many procedural hurdles are put in front of us, no matter how many roadblocks are put up, we are going to keep coming back on this issue again and again and again until the needs of seniors and our taxpayers are met.

The older people of this country are insisting that an offensive piece of special interest legislation, one that defies common sense, get changed. The AARP made the case when they backed our bipartisan bill. They pointed out that drugs seniors use, such as Lipitor, are going up more than twice the rate of inflation. Seniors want that changed. They will not abide it. Taxpayers will not abide it. And Senator SNOWE and I are going to stay at it until Medicare is liberated and can act as a smart shopper.

Fifty-one Senators—a majority of this body—said tonight it is time to get serious about holding down the cost of medicine in the United States. Fifty-one votes is not the supermajority we needed, but Senator SNOWE and I are going to stay at it until we get justice done for our older people.

Finally, I want to say a special thanks to our bipartisan group of sponsors and particularly thank Senator STABENOW, Senator MCCAIN, and Senator FEINSTEIN. They are all Senators who got this from the get-go. They understood this was a question of making sure that, at a time when the Federal Government begins the biggest expansion of entitlement health care in years, we take steps to protect the interests of taxpayers and the interests of older people who, right now, are beginning to sign up for the program and will, in fact, start participating formally next year.

We believed it was important tonight to offer this amendment. We wish we had more time to discuss it this evening. I went into it at some length yesterday, but I am pleased we made real progress. For the first time, a majority of the Senate says that this provision that keeps the Federal Government from being a smart shopper simply does not add up. It does not make sense. It defies logic. It is contrary to what everybody else does in the marketplace across the country. I wish we could have gotten the 60 votes needed to prevail tonight, but for the first time we got a majority, and we are going to come back again and again and again. We are going to do it because the older people of this country deserve a fair shake. They are going to insist we keep coming back.

I close my comments tonight by thanking the Presiding Officer, as well, for his support in this effort.

Mr. President, with that, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JAMES GRAY, NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT FOUNDER

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I was saddened to learn today that James Gray passed away after a long illness on November 1, 2005. Mr. Gray was 78 years old and lived in Danville, CA. I knew him as the founder of the National Writing Project, which today is credited with perfecting the training model of teachers teaching teachers how to teach writing.

For more than 30 years, teachers of all grades and nearly the entire spectrum of subject areas have benefitted from the vision and dedication of Jim Gray to finding better ways of raising a new generation of writers. Thousands of teachers have participated every year in workshops, classes and retreats to perfect their skills, and as a result, an exponential tens of thousands of students continue taking new steps to becoming skillful writers.

It was his work that gave me the good fortune of meeting him, and my becoming a close friend to the Writing Project as the sponsor of legislation to make it a Federal program under the U.S. Department of Education.

Across the country, many teachers and students mourn him, but I hope they take his serious creativity in teaching and live his legacy of the National Writing Project. I extend to his family, and to all who knew him, my message of gratitude for his life's work and my deep sympathy.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the obituary of James Gray released today by the National Writing Project be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT FOUNDER JAMES GRAY DEAD AT 78

James Gray, founder of the National Writing Project, died November 1 in Danville, California, after a long illness.

Gray, a former high school teacher and then a senior lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley's Graduate School of Education, founded the innovative Bay Area Writing Project in 1974. Acting on his belief that successful classroom teachers were an untapped resource for providing their peers with professional development, Gray brought together 25 talented Bay Area teachers and charged them with sharing their expertise about the teaching of writing.

The Bay Area Writing Project became the first site that offered a professional development model for teachers of writing. Now known as the National Writing Project (NWP), the program has grown to 189 university-based sites located in fifty states, Washington, DC, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Gray served as Executive Director of the NWP until his retirement in 1994 and remained on the NWP Board of Directors until his death.

Gray's simple but highly successful model has been responsible for transforming classroom practices and improving student writing performance at schools in rural, urban, and suburban communities across the U.S.

''Jim's belief in teachers and their knowledge, commitment, and creativity never wavered,'' said NWP Executive Director Richard Sterling. ''We are all the beneficiaries of his vision and his tireless work on behalf of the National Writing Project.''

For more information about Jim Gray and the National Writing Project, visit the NWP website at www.writingproject.org.

LAUNCHING OF JEWISH SOCIAL ACTION MONTH

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to announce the launching