''(10) Section 1903(m)(5) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997).

''(11) Section 1903(w) (relating to limitations on provider taxes and donations).

''(12) Section 1905(a)(B) (relating to the exclusion of care or services for any individual who has not attained 65 years of age and who is a patient in an institution for mental diseases from the definition of medical assistance).

''(13) Section 1921 (relating to state licensure authorities).

''(14) Sections 1902(a)(25), 1912(a)(1)(A), and 1903(o) (insofar as such sections relate to third party liability).

''(15) Sections 1948 and 1949 (as added by section 5701(a)(2) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997).

''SEC. 2109. ANNUAL REPORTS.

''(a) ANNUAL STATE ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS.—An eligible State shall—

''(1) assess the operation of the State program funded under this title in each fiscal year, including the progress made in providing health insurance coverage for low-income children; and

''(2) report to the Secretary, by January 1 following the end of the fiscal year, on the result of the assessment.

''(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an annual report and evaluation of the State programs funded under this title based on the State assessments and reports submitted under subsection (a). Such report shall include any conclusions and recommendations that the Secretary considers appropriate.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1128(h) (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(h)) is amended by—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting '', or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) a program funded under title XXI.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply on and after October 5, 1997.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, June 25, 1997 at 9:30 a.m. to conduct an oversight hearing on the Administration's proposal to restructure Indian gaming fee assessments. The hearing will be held in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224–2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 24, 1997, at 10:30 a.m. on the nomination of Jane Garvey to be Federal Aviation Administration Administrator.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask Unanimous Consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Tuesday, June 24, at 10 a.m. to hold a joint hearing with the Senate Appropriations Committee on the subject of Government Performance and Results Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 24, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on: ''Punitive Damages in Financial Injury Cases—The Raid Report.''

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold an executive business meeting during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 24, 1997, following the first vote, at a location yet to be determined.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 25, 1997, to conduct an oversight hearing on social security investment in the securities markets.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONCERNS WITH THE SELECTION OF THE RAINBOW POOL SITE

● Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I submit for the RECORD a letter from Richard Longstreth, first vice president for the Society of Architectural Historians and professor of american civilization at George Washington University to the chairman of the Commission on Fine Arts, J. Carter Brown, regarding the site selection for the proposed memorial to World War II.

Professor Longstreth, editor of ''The Mall in Washington, 1791–1991,'' is deeply concerned, as am I, by the selection of the Rainbow Pool site as the location for a proposed memorial to World War II.

I deeply support honoring those who served our Nation during the most pivotal event of the 20th century, as does the professor. I would even argue, Mr. President, that a memorial is not enough. That a museum is necessary to tell the complete story to future generations of our victory over the Axis Powers and our defeat of Nazi Germany. This a story that must be told and retold.

But I am deeply opposed to the selection of this expansive, reflective space at the key axis of the National Mall, lying between the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument as the site of a memorial.

The idea of constructing a 50-foot-high, 7.4-acre memorial on this site—smack in the middle of the National Mall—is quite troubling. Any structure of such size and magnitude would forever alter the openness and grandeur that is America's front lawn.

Professor Longstreth states in his letter: ''The whole meaning of one of the greatest civic spaces that exists anywhere in the world today will be irreparably cheapened by any proposed scheme for a major memorial on this site.''

I could not agree more.

Just as disconcerting is the idea that a World War II memorial constructed on this site will have to be closed on the Fourth of July weekend, as ruled by the National Parks Service, for safety reasons related to the fireworks display.

This does not make sense.

As the Commission on Fine Arts, National Capital Planning Commission, and the Secretary of the Interior continue their deliberative process concerning this proposed memorial, you will hear more from me in the coming months, Mr. President. Especially, as my office continues to monitor the process of the environmental and urban impact studies yet to be conducted on this site.

That is right, Mr. President this site was selected without any studies conducted on the impact on The Mall or the city. Currently, the Council on Environmental Quality is reviewing my request for information on the urban and environmental impact on this site. I will keep the Senate informed as to how this process progresses.

The letter follows:

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS,
Chicago, IL, June 9, 1997.

J. CARTER BROWN,
Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts, Pension Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. BROWN: As a scholar of the built environment, an officer of the Society of Architectural Historians, and editor of The Mall in Washington, 1791–1991, I am writing to express my very strong personal opposition to current plans for the World War II memorial. My objection lies not with the design. In the abstract I consider the design to possess the sophistication and dignity called for in a work of this nature. I also admire the members of the design team, one of whom I count as an old friend. Rather it is the site that is inappropriate, so much so that I believe this ranks among the very worst proposals ever made for the monumental core. Nothing—from John Russell Pope to Maya Lin—would be suitable at the proposed location.

The basic arguments against the site have been made, often eloquently, by others in recent months. From the practical standpoint, the location on a major artery—one that cannot, and should not be closed if the Mail is to remain a part of this city—will prove a logistical nightmare that could never be solved adequately, no matter how many egregious encroachments were made to what is now grass and pedestrianways.