

Whereas, The United States relies on carbon-based fossil fuels for more than 90 percent of its total energy supply; and

Whereas, The requirements of the Protocol would bind the United States to more than a 35 percent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions between 2008 and 2012; and

Whereas, Research has not reached convincing proof that fossil fuel related emissions is in fact creating global climate changes; and

Whereas, Economic impact studies by the United States government estimate that the requirements of the treaty could result in the loss of 900,000 jobs, increased energy prices, losses of output in energy intensive industries such as aluminum, steel, rubber, chemical and utility production and especially the coal industry; and

Whereas, The State of West Virginia, being dependent upon these industries and especially upon the coal industry, would experience these effects severely, including the possible loss of thousands of jobs; and

Whereas, The President of the United States pledged on October 22, 1997, that the United States will not assume binding obligations unless key developing nations meaningfully participate in this effort; and

Whereas, The failure of key developing nations to participate will create unfair competitive imbalances between the United States and these developing nations, potentially leading to the transfer of jobs vital to the West Virginia economy to developing nations; and

Whereas, On July 25, 1997, the United States Senate adopted Senate Resolution No. 98, expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should not be a signatory to any protocol or to any other agreement which would require the advice and consent of the Senate to ratify, and which would mandate new commitments to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions unless the protocol or agreement mandates commitments and compliance by developing nations; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the President of the United States is requested not to sign the Kyoto Protocol so long as the possibility of all above mentioned negative effects upon the American economy exists; and, be it

Further Resolved, That, in the event that the President signs the Kyoto Protocol, the Senate of the United States is requested to refuse ratification of the Protocol so long as the possibility of said effects exists; and, be it

Further Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates shall, immediately upon its adoption, transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President Pro Tempore and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and to the United States Senators representing West Virginia.

“ 9902.30.18	(1R,3R)-3(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-carboxylic acid (S)-alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester (deltamethrin) in bulk or in forms or packings for retail sale (CAS No. 52918-63-5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000	.... ”
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1623

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

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Special Report entitled “History, Jurisdiction, and a Summary of Activities of the committee on Energy and Natural Resources During the 104th Congress” (Rept. No. 105-160).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Margaret Hornbeck Greene, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Enrichment Corporation for a term expiring February 24, 2003.

Donald J. Barry, of Wisconsin, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees’ commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 1622. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on deltamethrin; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1623. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on diclofop-methyl; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1624. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on piperonyl butoxide; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1625. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on resmethrin; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1626. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on thidiazuron; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1627. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on tralomethrin; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1628. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on synthetic organic coloring matter c.i. pigment yellow 109; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1629. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on synthetic organic coloring

matter c.i. pigment yellow 110; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1630. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on pigment red 177; to the Committee on Finance.

LEGISLATION TO SUSPEND TEMPORARILY THE DUTY ON CERTAIN CHEMICALS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce nine bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on the importation of certain products.

I am pleased to introduce six bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of certain chemicals used in the production of pesticides. These chemicals are deltamethrin, diclofop-methyl, piperonyl butoxide, resmethrin, thidiazuron and tralomethrin. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, these bills would help AgrEvo USA, a company located in Wilmington, Delaware, lower its cost of production and improve its competitiveness.

I am also pleased to introduce three bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of Pigment Yellow 109, Yellow 110 and Pigment Red 177. These high quality coloring materials are imported for sale in the United States by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation (Pigments Division), a company located in Newport, Delaware. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, these bills will reduce significantly the cost of coloring materials that are used in a wide variety of finished products, including automotive parts, vinyl flooring, carpet fibers and plastic utensils.

I ask unanimous consent that these bills be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1622

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

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

S. 1624

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

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.99	5-[[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]m ethyl]-6-propyl-1,3-benzodioxole (piperonyl butoxide) (CAS No. 51-03-6) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.60) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000	.... ”
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1625

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.19	[5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl] methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate (resmethrin) (CAS No. 10453-86-8) (provided for in subheading 2932.19.10) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000	.... ”
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subheading 9902.30.17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/98” and inserting “12/31/2000”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1627

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

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

S. 1626

“	9902.30.19	Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)-, cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (tralomethrin) in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (CAS No. 66841-25-6) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000	.... ”
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 1628

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 109.**

Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.00	Benzoic acid, 2,3,4,5-tetrachloro-6-cyano-,methyl ester, reaction product with 2-methyl-1,3-benzenediamine and sodium methoxide (CAS No. 106276-79-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000	.... ”
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**SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

The amendment made by this Act applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 1629

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 110.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.05	Benzoic acid, 2,3,4,5-tetrachloro-6-cyano-,methyl ester, reaction products with p-phenylenediamine and sodium methoxide (CAS No. 106276-80-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000	.... ”
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 1630

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

**SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.58	Pigment red 177 (CAS No. 4051-63-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000	.... ”
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

**THE PARENTAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT**

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, imagine, if you will, that your daughter is given an assignment by her teacher which requires her to keep a journal, not just a journal of her own intimate and very private thoughts, but of answers to questions that have been posed to her by her teacher. Should you as a parent have a right to know what questions the teacher has posed, what questions the teacher has asked?

sion by your child's school to perform psychological exams on your son or daughter. Should you as a parent in that situation have a right to approve of this exam before it takes place? Should you as a parent at least be informed about the impending exams?

Finally, Mr. President, imagine that your son is required to take a class in “decisionmaking” which you are concerned may include discussion of issues that might violate or be contrary to the teachings you have espoused and inculcated in your children in the

By Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. CRAIG, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, and Mr. HELMS):

S. 1631. A bill to amend the General Education Provisions Act to allow parents access to certain information; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

Now imagine that a research team from a local university is given permis-

home. Should you, in that circumstance, as a parent have a right to review the classroom material prior to enrolling your children in that particular class, in that decisionmaking class?

In each of these three examples, the clear and, I think, the obvious answer is yes, parents, as those to whom primary responsibility for the education of their children is entrusted, should be allowed to know what questions their children are being asked; parents should have the right to decide whether or not their children are examined psychologically; parents should have the right to review their children's curriculum.

Unfortunately, the above examples are not just random hypotheticals that I dreamed up or that I had my staff dream up. These are real-world examples of how public schools are currently usurping the rights of parents to be informed about the education of their children.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson from Sheridan, AR, have yet to learn what questions were posed to their daughter by her teacher in an in-class journaling assignment. Parents in Monroeville, PA, have yet to obtain their children's records maintained as a part of a research project run in their children's school by the University of Pittsburgh. Parents in California have been forced to go to court to view the curriculum being used in their local school for a class that they fear may delve into deeply personal matters.

How can this be the case? How can we have this situation in a country founded on the principles of freedom, in a country that has always respected the parents' ultimate authority in the rearing and education of their children? How can parents be denied basic information relating to their children's education?

The answer may lie in a book recently published by Eric Buehrer entitled "The Public Orphanage." In this book, Mr. Buehrer points out that public schools have become "one-stop social service agencies" attempting to address the needs of children that were traditionally the responsibility of the children's parents.

Whether this trend is the errant result of a legitimate attempt to fill the void left in children's lives with the breakdown of the American family, or whether this trend is part of a more sinister philosophy based on belief that "Washington or Government knows best," it is a trend that is leading to lower educational achievement and to less clearly defined standards of right and wrong for our Nation's children. In short, I think it is a trend that we should not allow to continue.

The importance of parents in the education of their children was clearly emphasized in 1994 by Secretary of Education Richard Riley in testimony before the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. In this testimony, Secretary Riley, I think very powerfully and poignantly, emphasized that "Thirty years of research tells us that

the starting point of American education is parental expectations and parental involvement with their children's education" and that schools must "establish a supportive environment for family involvement."

Despite this important parental role, Secretary Riley pointed out that "many parents feel that their right to be involved in school policy—to be full participants in the learning process—is being ignored, frustrated or even denied." In short, Secretary Riley noted that many parents simply do not feel "valued" by the schools that educate their children.

So today, I am introducing legislation that will value the role of parents in educating their children. It will help to establish a supportive environment for families by guaranteeing parents a place at the table in decisions central to the creation and implementation of education policies within their local schools.

This legislation builds on the already well-established principles outlined in the 1974 Family Education Rights and Privacy Act, which ensures that parents have access to all records which public schools maintain on their children. The Parental Freedom of Information Act, which I am introducing today, will strengthen the rights of parents by guaranteeing them access to the curriculum being used to teach their children. Current law, the 1974 law, ensures that parents will have access to the records and files that are maintained on their children. But we need to go a step further. We need to build on that successful 1974 legislation by ensuring that parents also have the right to access the curriculum being used to teach their children. I think it is a reasonable provision which allows parents to review their children's textbooks, audio-visual materials, manuals, journals, films and any other supplemental material used to educate their children.

On the surface, one would think this legislation shouldn't be necessary. I think most Americans assume that parents already have the right to go into the school and ask to see the books, ask to see the curriculum materials, ask permission to view a film that might be shown to their children, to look at the journals that are in the library, and to have basic access to all of the information and all of the curriculum materials being used in the education of their children. But unfortunately, the record is now replete with examples of where parents have run into a stone wall and have met stiff resistance when they have tried to obtain that kind of basic educational information. Information which is so essential to the education of their children.

So we say on one hand, we want parents to be supportive, we want parents to be involved, we want parents to attend PTA, we want them to attend parent-teacher conferences, we want them to show by their actions that they are

actively involved in the education and upbringing of their children. We don't want our public schools to be social orphanages that take care of the children from breakfast until supper.

Then, on the other hand, we allow policies to be enacted in local schools across this country that resist that very desire by many parents, that make it difficult, if not impossible, to access critical materials being used in the education of their children.

The Parental Freedom of Information Act will provide parents access to curriculum and to the testing materials administered to their children, and it will require parental consent prior to any student being subjected to medical, psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing or treatment at the school.

This legislation is very basic and straightforward and, I think, is just plain common sense. This legislation will empower parents by providing them access to the information they need to oversee and direct the education of their children and will slow, and hopefully reverse, the establishment of schools as public orphanages.

I look forward to pursuing this legislation in committee and with my colleagues in the Senate.

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. 1631

*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 "Parental Freedom of Information Act".

**SEC. 2. INFORMATION ACCESS AND CONSENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) INSTRUCTIONAL AND TESTING MATERIALS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—No funds shall be made available under any applicable program to any educational agency or institution that has a policy of denying, or that effectively prevents, the parent of an elementary school or secondary school student served by such agency or at such institution, as the case may be, the right to inspect and review any instructional material used with respect to the educational curriculum of, or testing material administered to, the student. Each educational agency or institution shall establish appropriate procedures for the granting of a request by parents for access to the instructional material or testing material within a reasonable period of time, but in no case more than 30 days after the request has been made.

"(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

"(A) INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL.—The term 'instructional material' means a textbook, audio/visual material, manual, journal, film, tape, or any other material supplementary to the educational curriculum of a student.

"(B) TESTING MATERIAL.—The term 'testing material' means a copy of any test (without responses) that is administered to a student during the current or preceding school year,

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

“(j) RIGHT OF ACCESS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Mr. CHAFEE:

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

DUTY SUSPENSION LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. 1633

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

(a) Subchapter II of Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

"9902.81.20 Other textile printing machinery (pro- vided for in sub- heading 8443.59.10)	Free No change change No change On or be- fore 12/ 31/99"
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(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 112

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

S. 879

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

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1252, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of low-income housing credits which may be allocated in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1305

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

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

S. 1308

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

S. 1321

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

S. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1334, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a demonstration project to evaluate the feasibility of using the Federal Employees Health Benefits program to ensure the availability of adequate health care for Medicare-eligible beneficiaries under the military health care system.

S. 1365

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

S. 1391

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