

Sawyer, MI, and K.I. Sawyer; Docket No. 99-AGL-42 [12-3/12-9]" (RIN2120-AA66) (1999-0390), received December 9, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7175. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Modification of the San Juan Low Offshore Airspace Area, PR; Docket No. 99-ASO-1 [11-8/11-18]" (RIN2120-AA66) (1999-0366), received November 19, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7176. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D Airspace; Jacksonville, NAS, FL; Docket No. 99-ASO-10 [1-1/1-10]" (RIN2120-AA66) (2000-0007), received January 10, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7177. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D Airspace; Jacksonville Whitehouse NOLF, FL; Docket No. 99-ASO-27 [1-10/1-10]" (RIN2120-AA66) (2000-0006), received January 10, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7178. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D Airspace; Eastover, SC; Docket No. 99-ASO-18 [12-14/12-16]" (RIN2120-AA66) (1999-0399), received December 16, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7179. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D Airspace; Elgin AFB, FL; Docket No. 99-ASO-19 [12-14/12-16]" (RIN2120-AA66) (1999-0398), received December 16, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7180. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D Airspace; Jacksonville, NAS Cecil Field, FL; Docket No. 99-ASO-20 [12-14/12-16]" (RIN2120-AA66) (1999-0007), received December 16, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7181. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D Airspace; Jacksonville Whitehouse NOLF, FL; Docket No. 99-ASO-27 [1-26/1-27]" (RIN2120-AA66) (2000-0014), received January 27, 2000; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GRAMM for the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Alan Greenspan, of New York, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years. (Reappointment)

(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.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 2018. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the update factor used in making payments to PPS hospitals under the medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KYL:

S. 2019. A bill for the relief of Malia Miller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COCHRAN (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. 2020. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2021. A bill to prohibit high school and college sports gambling in all States including States where such gambling was permitted prior to 1991; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. Res. 250. A resolution recognizing the outstanding achievement of the St. Louis Rams in winning Super Bowl XXXIV; considered and agreed to.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 2018. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the update factor used in making payments to PPS hospitals under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

##### THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL PRESERVATION ACT

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce, along with my distinguished colleague from Michigan, Mr. ABRAHAM, the American Hospital Preservation Act.

This legislation builds upon legislation we introduced last year to preserve the ability of American hospitals to continue to provide the highest level

of health care to be found anywhere in the world. The bill will fully restore scheduled cuts in annual inflation adjustments for in-patient services given to hospitals under the Medicare program.

Mr. President, last year Congress passed legislation restoring almost \$17 billion over five years in scheduled cuts and reductions in increases in provider reimbursement payments for various Medicare services. While some of these cuts were mandated by the 1997 Balanced Budget Act, or "BBA," which laid the historic foundation for the balanced federal budget we enjoy today, many more of the cuts and the dramatic impact of some of the cuts came as a direct result of policies and practices of the Health Care Financing Administration. All told, Medicare providers faced an estimated \$200 billion in reduced payments over the next five years, far in excess of the 1997 estimate of \$116 billion in savings. On top of this, in 1999 the Clinton Administration proposed an additional \$9 billion in cuts from the Medicare program, on top of the BBA savings.

All of this began to spell disaster for American hospitals, the backbone of our nation's health care delivery system and those health care providers most heavily dependent on, and sensitive to, the Medicare system. Last year, I and many of my colleagues in Congress began to hear from hospital administrators, trustees, and health professionals that they were struggling to maintain their quality and variety of health services in the face of mounting budgetary pressures. With the HCFA-imposed cuts they were seeing, many well-reputed and efficiently run hospitals even began for the first time to run deficits and to project closure in the next few years.

For many of these hospitals, particularly those in the rural areas of our nation, to close would mean not only the loss of life-saving medical services to the residents of the area, but also the loss of one of the core components of the local community. Jobs would be lost, businesses would wither, and the sense of community and stability that a local hospital brings would suffer.

The Balanced Budget Refinement Act Congress passed last year made the situation a little brighter for a number of these struggling hospitals. It eases the transition from cost-based reimbursement to prospective payment for hospital outpatient services, it restores some of the cuts to disproportionate share ("DiSh") payments, and it provides targeted relief for teaching hospitals and cancer and rehabilitation hospitals.

I was particularly pleased that the bill contained a portion of the legislation I introduced last year, an expanded version of which I am introducing today. While my bill proposed restoring in-patient inflation adjustments for all hospitals, the final legislative package included such relief only for fiscal year 2000 and only for

designated "sole community provider" hospitals. While this was a step in the right direction, more must be done not only to ensure survival among our nation's hospitals, but also to ensure that they continue to be able to provide the highest level and quality of care that they can to their patients.

Hospitals continue to struggle to meet the continued rise in personnel costs, prescription drugs, and blood supplies, just to name a few areas. And this is coming at a time when hospitals are being doubly squeezed by the pressures of flat or reduced government health care reimbursement rates and the rapid growth of cost-conscious managed care private insurance.

The bill we are introducing today will make sure that hospitals are able to adjust to these changes by ensuring that their Medicare payments for their in-patient services actually keep up with the rate of hospital inflation. It will restore the full 1.1 percent in scheduled reductions from the annual inflation updates for in-patient services called for by the BBA. Moreover, rather than just applying to a small group of hospitals, this legislation would benefit every hospital in America, providing an estimated \$6.9 billion in additional Medicare payments over the next five years.

Mr. President, I realize that this bill will require some budgetary offset, and that the overall goal of maintaining a solvent and strong Medicare system for our nation's seniors is and will remain the overriding goal. I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to ensure that this bill meets that objective and fits within our overall budget constraints.

But I believe that, as we enter a new millennium and a new era of medical breakthroughs the likes of which we can only now dream about, we simply must continue to invest in the core infrastructure of our nation's health delivery system—our hospitals. Doing so will ensure the future health and longevity of all Americans. This bill will take a significant step in that direction, and I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor and support it.

By Mr. BROWBACK (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2021. A bill to prohibit high school and college sports gambling in all States including States where such gambling was permitted prior to 1991; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GAMBLING PROHIBITION ACT

Mr. BROWBACK. Mr. President, today I introduce a bill along with Senators LEAHY, COCHRAN, JEFFORDS, HELMS, DURBIN, LUGAR, EDWARDS, VOINOVICH, MCCAIN, and FEINSTEIN, which seeks to protect the integrity of high school and college sports and reduce the unseemly influences that gambling has on our student athletes.

I think you can tell by the coalition of people putting in this bill we are introducing today that this is a bipartisan issue that crosses virtually all ideological lines but is deeply concerned about the integrity of intercollegiate athletics and amateur sports. What we are seeking to do by this bill is to make it clear that it is illegal to wager on intercollegiate athletics, to wager on the Olympics.

The High School and College Gambling Prohibition Act is in direct response to recommendations made by the National Gambling Impact Study Commission (NGISC), which last year concluded a 2-year study on the impact of legalized gambling on our country.

The recommendation called for a ban on all legalized gambling on amateur sports and is supported by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), which represents more than 1,000 colleges and universities nationwide. This bipartisan bill will prohibit all legalized gambling on high school and college sports, as well as the Summer and Winter Olympic Games.

Gambling on college games and student athletes is not only inappropriate, it can be disastrous. There have been more point-shaving scandals on our colleges and universities in the 1990's than in every other decade before it combined.

There have been 10 such cases in the 1990s. Those are the ones who were caught. How many went on that we don't know about? These scandals are a result of an increasing amount of gambling that is taking place on amateur sports. We now have annually around \$1 billion a year bet legally on amateur athletic games. That may sound like a lot, and it is. It is a lot to influence those games, but for the overall gambling industry it is a small percentage. It is less than a half of 1 percent. So to the industry that is small. To amateur athletics it is big, and it is leading to a burgeoning problem that we are having of point shaving cases amongst college athletics.

The scandal also points to another problem, and this gambling increase actually points to another problem.

A recent Gallup poll found that betting on college sports was twice as prevalent among teenagers (18%) as adults (9%). The American Academy of Pediatrics estimates that there are more than a million compulsive teenage gamblers, whose first experience with gambling is on sports. The National Gambling Impact Study Commission warned that sports gambling "can serve as gateway behavior for adolescent gamblers, and can devastate individuals and careers."

Critics have claimed this is a State issue, not a Federal one. Certainly, I am listening to that debate and am a person who is a strong supporter of States rights and believe strongly in devolution of authority from the Federal Government to the State government. But this argument just doesn't hold water.

Congress already determined that it is a federal issue with the passage of Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act (PASPA) in 1992. In addition, while Nevada is the only state where legal gambling on collegiate and Olympic sporting events occurs, Nevada's gaming regulations prohibit gambling on any of Nevada's own teams because of the potential to jeopardize the integrity of those sporting events.

Let me give you the truth of the situation. You can go to Nevada and you cannot bet on UNLV in the basketball game. But you can bet on the University of Kansas basketball team and game. The reason the Nevada Legislature, I understand, took issue with betting on Nevada teams is by saying, well, it creates an unseemly situation and the potential for abuse. If the potential is there in Nevada, it is there across the rest of the country. That is what the NCAA is citing, and that is why this is their top legislative issue. They are saying this is important because it is starting to influence more and more sporting events and that we are afraid that may happen in the future.

The NCAA used to be headquartered in Kansas. Until recently, it was headquartered in my State.

We all consider ourselves to be advocates of state's rights, but in our eyes that means a state's authority to determine how best to govern within that state's own boundaries—not the authority to set laws that allow a state to impose its policies on every other state while exempting itself. Gambling on college sports, both legal and illegal, threatens the integrity of the game—and that threat extends beyond any one state's border.

This legislation will have minimal economic impact on the Nevada casino industry. The NCAA has reported that sports betting makes up less than 1% of the total revenue by casinos in Las Vegas. The National Gambling Impact Study Commission Report recognized that sports wagering does not "contribute to local economies or produce many jobs or create other economic sectors."

This is not an economic issue. It is not even a gambling issue. This is about the integrity of amateur athletics. It is about the integrity of the Olympics and whether or not there are going to continue to be more and more of these point-shaving cases involved because of the amount of money involved in the gambling and the ability to impact some of the athletes who are involved.

I want to make one other point too; that is, we are not talking about office pools or "March Madness" and people having an office pool that looks at the NCAA Final Four. Those activities we are not talking about at all. They go on. But we are not addressing that issue in this bill. What we are talking about is the legalized sports betting that takes place in casinos in Nevada

and how those large-scale bets impact on intercollegiate athletics across this country.

Senator LEAHY was on the floor earlier. And I, along with Senator DURBIN and TIM ROEMER from the House of Representatives had a press conference earlier today with the NCAA. At that press conference, we had the gentleman who orchestrated the northwest football point-shaving scheme problem that they had during the decade of the 1990s. He said if it wasn't for the ability to place the \$20,000 legal bet in Nevada, he wouldn't have had the system in place to be able to organize and put the money out there to organize this scheme. He had a powerful statement of his personal contrition and how he feels about having been a part of that. He blames only himself. But he said the system was there—and the temptation clearly is. We are trying to move collegiate athletics into a legal area.

This nation's college and university system is one of our greatest assets. We offer the world the model for post-secondary education. Gambling on the outcome of college sporting events tarnishes the integrity of sports and diminishes respect and regard for our colleges and universities. This bill removes the ambiguity that surrounds gambling on college sports. It sends the clear and unmistakable message that it is illegal. We should not gamble with the integrity of our colleges, or the future of our college athletes. Our young athletes deserve legal protection from the seedy influences of the gambling industry, and fans deserve to know that athletic competitions are honest and fair. This legislation ensures that it will be so. I welcome your support.

I welcome anybody in this body and the House of Representatives to support us in this effort. It is important. I fear if we don't pass something like this, you are going to see more and more of these point-shaving scandals come about, as you see more and more athletes having the pressure they are facing with the potential for dollars occurring.

In the decade of the 1990s—I want to repeat this one fact because I think it is so important—there were 10 illegal point-shaving cases the NCAA caught and prosecuted. Those were the ones caught. During the decade of the 1980s, there were two; in the 1970s, one; and in the prior fifties and forties, one each. So we had won, one, two in the 1980s, and then 10 in the 1990s that we know about. How many more were there? Or worse still, how many more will there be in this decade of 2000 to 2010? Let's stop that. Let's send that clear message, that signal. Let's help our student athletes. Let's protect the integrity of the sport.

I introduce this bill, and I welcome any cosponsors.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the senior senator from Kansas today to introduce legislation to ban all betting on college and high school sporting events, the High School

and College Sports Gambling Prohibition Act. The recent report of the National Gambling Impact Study Commission recommended this ban and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) strongly supports it to protect the integrity of college sports across the nation. I look forward to working with the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee to pass our bipartisan legislation this year.

Our bipartisan bill would close a loophole in the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992. That law prohibits most sports betting on amateur events but continued to grandfather some sports gambling activity that our bill would now prohibit in light of the recent recommendations of the National Gambling Impact Study Commission.

I believe our legislation is needed to ensure the integrity of college sports across the country. Sports betting puts student athletes in vulnerable positions and threatens their integrity and the integrity of college and Olympic sports. It can devastate individuals and careers. In the past decade, college sports has suffered too many gambling scandals involving student athletes. For example, four football players at Northwestern University pled guilty to perjury charges related to gambling on their own games and, one player admitted to intentionally fumbling near the goal line in a 1994 game against Iowa. Just last year, a California State University at Fullerton student was charged with point shaving after allegedly offering \$1,000 to a player on the school's basketball team to shave points in a game against the University of the Pacific. Other sports gambling scandals have rocked the football programs at Boston College and the University of Maryland, and the basketball programs at Arizona State University and Bryant College, in the 1990s.

Legal college sports betting undermines college sports across the country and encourages gamblers to tempt college students into gambling problems and point-shaving schemes. A national ban on college and high school sports betting will send a strong message to students that sports gambling and point shaving schemes will not be tolerated in this country, and it will help prevent these ravages.

In addition, the National Gambling Impact Study Commission found in its June 1999 report that sports wagering has serious social costs. Indeed, the Commission reported: "Sports wagering threatens the integrity of sports, it puts student athletes in a vulnerable position, it can serve as gateway behavior for adolescent gamblers, and it can devastate individuals and careers." A national ban on amateur and college sports betting may help prevent these ravages of sports wagering.

The Commission concluded that legal sports betting spurs illegal gambling, finding "legal sports wagering—especially the publication in the media of

Las Vegas and offshore-generated point spreads—fuels a much larger amount of illegal sports wagering." Many newspapers publish point spreads on college games because wagers can be legally placed on college sporting events given the loophole in current law. Point spreads do not contribute to the popularity of sport; they only contribute to the popularity of sports gambling.

As a result of all of these findings, the Commission recommended that "the betting on collegiate and amateur athletic events that is currently legal be banned altogether." I wholeheartedly agree. Closing this loophole is one of the Commission's clearest recommendations, and it is also a step that can find a clear consensus in Congress.

In addition, our legislation outlaws betting on competitive games at the Summer or Winter Olympics. The Olympic tradition honors sport at its purest level. We, in turn, should honor that proud tradition by cherishing the integrity of the Olympics and prohibiting gambling schemes on the Summer or Winter Games. There have been enough stories about corruption in connection with bidding on venues for Olympic Games. We do not need a scandal having to do with gamblers seeking to influence the outcome of Olympic events. If we act soon, we have the opportunity to put this into place before the next Olympic games.

During my time in the Senate, I have always tried to protect the rights of Vermont state and local legislators to craft their laws free from interference from Washington. As a defender of states' rights, I carefully considered the imposition of a total Federal ban on high school and college sports. After careful thought I have come to the conclusion that this ban is appropriate. Congress has already established a national policy against high school and college sports betting with passage of the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992. Our bill closes a loophole in that law.

I want to make it clear that gambling on professional sports is also a serious matter, worthy of national attention. Congress recognized this fact explicitly when it passed the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992 to arrest the growth of state sponsored sports gambling. By focusing our legislation today on amateur sports gambling, we take a first step toward resolving a fundamental problem. In hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, I am confident that the companion subject of gambling on professional sports will be addressed.

Mr. President, our bipartisan bill is supported by a broad coalition of organizations dedicated to excellence in education and athletics.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support the High School and College Sports Gambling Prohibition Act and I urge its swift passage into law.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter endorsing our legislation from more

than 25 of these organizations be printed in the RECORD.

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

FEBRUARY 1, 2000.

Hon. SAM BROWNBACK,  
Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,  
*U.S. Senate,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR SENATORS BROWNBACK AND LEAHY: The undersigned wish to express their full endorsement for the legislation you have introduced to eliminate all exceptions for legalized betting on high-school, college and Olympic sports. We urge the U.S. Senate to pass this bill that will send a clear, no-nonsense message that it is wrong to gamble on college students.

The proposed legislation is especially important to our community because it will:

Eliminate the use of Nevada sports books for gain in point shaving scandals.

Eliminate the legitimacy of publishing point spreads and advertising for sports tout services.

"Re-sensitize" young people and the general public to the illegal nature of gambling on collegiate sports.

Reduce the numbers of people who are introduced to sports gambling.

Eliminate conflicting messages as we combat illegal sports wagering that say it is okay to wager on college some places but not in others.

We stand ready to provide support as this bill progresses through the legislative process.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association; The American Council on Education; National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; Conference Commissioners Association; National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics; National Association of Collegiate Women Athletics Administrators; American Football Coaches Association; National Association of Basketball Coaches; American Federation of Teachers; U.S. Olympic Committee; National Federation of State High School Associations; American Association of Universities; Divisions I, II and III Student Athlete Advisory Councils; The National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame.

The Atlanta Tipoff Club Naismith Awards; The American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers; College Golf Foundation; College Gymnastics Association; USA Volleyball; National Field Hockey Coaches Association; USA Track and Field; Team Handball; National Soccer Coaches Association of America; American Volleyball Coaches Association; American Association of Community Colleges; Golf Coaches Association of America.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 285

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH of Oregon) were added as cosponsors of S. 285, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in sub-

stantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test.

S. 344

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 344, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a safe harbor for determining that certain individuals are not employees.

S. 484

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 484, a bill to provide for the granting of refugee status in the United States to nationals of certain foreign countries in which American Vietnam War POW/MIAs or American Korean War POW/MIAs may be present, if those nationals assist in the return to the United States of those POW/MIAs alive.

S. 708

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 708, a bill to improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's abuse and neglect courts and the quality and availability of training for judges, attorneys, and volunteers working in such courts, and for other purposes consistent with the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997.

S. 717

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 717, 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. 1007

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1007, a bill to assist in the conservation of great apes by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of countries within the range of great apes and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of great apes.

S. 1074

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1074, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to waive the 24-month waiting period for medicare coverage of individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and to provide medicare coverage of drugs and biologicals used for the treatment of ALS or for

the alleviation of symptoms relating to ALS.

S. 1272

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) were added as cosponsors of S. 1272, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to promote pain management and palliative care without permitting assisted suicide and euthanasia, and for other purposes.

S. 1396

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1396, a bill to amend section 4532 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for the coverage and treatment of overhead costs of United States factories and arsenals when not making supplies for the Army, and for other purposes.

S. 1413

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1413, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction from the estate tax for family-owned business interest.

S. 1472

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1472, a bill to amend chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code, to modify employee contributions to the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees Retirement System to the percentages in effect before the statutory temporary increase in calendar year 1999, and for other purposes.

S. 1590

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1590, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify the authority of the Surface Transportation Board, and for other purposes.

S. 1619

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1619, a bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to provide for periodic revision of retaliation lists or other remedial action implemented under section 306 of such Act.

S. 1653

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1653, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

S. 1716

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Connecticut