SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

House bill

The House bill cites this Act as the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Consent Act.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment contains an identical provision.

Conference agreement

The Senate recedes.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.

House bill

The House bill makes a finding that the low-level radioactive waste disposal Compact between the States of Texas, Maine, and Vermont is in furtherance of the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment contains a similar provision.

Conference agreement

The Senate recedes.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS OF CONSENT TO COMPACT

House bill

The House bill establishes the following conditions on the consent of the Congress to the Compact: (1) that the Compact shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act; (2) that consent is granted under the authority provided by the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act; (3) that consent is conditioned by the Compact Commission's compliance with all requirements of the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act; and (4) that consent is granted only for so long as no low-level radioactive waste is brought into Texas from any State other than Maine or Vermont.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment contains a similar provision. In addition, the amendment requires the party States and Commission to consent to civil suits by the Attorney General of the United States or by a member of an affected community if evidence is obtained that the party States or Commission have failed to comply with the conditions.

Conference agreement

The Senate recedes, with a modification. The conference agreement does not include the condition on consent which restricts the Compact from accepting low-level radioactive waste at the Texas facility from any State other than Maine or Vermont.

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

House bill

The House bill provides that the Congress may alter, amend, or repeal this Act after the expiration of the ten year period following the date of enactment of this Act, and at such intervals thereafter as provided in the Texas Compact.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment contains a similar provision.

Conference agreement

The Senate recedes.

SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON CONSENT TO COMPACT

House bill

No provision.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment establishes a condition of Congressional consent that the compact not be implemented in any way that discriminates against any community (through disparate treatment or disparate impact) by reason of the composition of the community in terms of race, color, national origin or income level. In addition, the amendment requires the party States and Commission to consent to civil suits by the Attorney General of the United States or by a member of an affected community if evidence is obtained that the party States or Commission have failed to comply with this condition.

Conference agreement

The Senate recedes.

SEC. 6. TEXAS LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL COMPACT

House bill

The House bill provides the consent of the Congress to the Texas Compact and contains the text of the law passed by the States of Texas, Maine, and Vermont establishing the Compact.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment contains a similar provision.

Conference agreement

The House recedes.

For consideration of the House bill and Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

TOM BLILEY,
DAN SCHAEFER,
JOE BARTON,
JOHN D. DINGELL,
RALPH M. HALL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

STROM THURMOND,
ORRIN HATCH,
PATRICK LEAHY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HOMEOWNERS PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 318) to require automatic cancellation and notice of cancellation rights with respect to private mortgage insurance which is required as a condition for entering into a residential mortgage transaction, to abolish the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments to the House amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments to the House amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments to the House amendments, as follows:

Senate amendments to House amendments:

Page 5, after line 4, of the House engrossed amendment, insert:

SEC. 12. AMENDMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.

Section 481(a)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088(a)(4)) is amended by—

(1) inserting the subparagraph designation ''(A)'' immediately after the paragraph designation ''(4)'';

(2) redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

''(B) Subparagraph (A)(i) shall not apply to a nonprofit institution whose primary function is to provide health care educational services (or an affiliate of such an institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the institution's management or policies) that files for bankruptcy under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code between July 1, and December 31, 1998.''.

Page 28, line 1, of the Senate engrossed bill, strike out ''SEC. 12'' and insert ''SEC. 13''.

Page 28, line 2, of the Senate engrossed bill, strike out ''13'' and insert ''14''.

Page 28, line 4, of the Senate engrossed bill, strike out ''SEC. 13'' and insert ''SEC. 14''.

Mr. LEACH (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments to the House amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2230

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

RETINAL DEGENERATIVE DISEASES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address an issue of great importance to so many Americans. These are Americans that are suffering with retinal degenerative diseases. They number over 6 million and come from all ages and all ethnic groups. An additional 9 million Americans have presymptomatic signs that may lead to loss of sight. It is a problem that affects an epidemic number of people across this country, and one that certainly merits our attention, and, indeed, our support.

Several weeks ago I held a briefing where several of my colleagues and I had an opportunity to hear from a panel of experts and research scientists about all of the wonderful progress that organizations like the Foundation Fighting Blindness have made in the fight to find a treatment and to cure this debilitating disease.

We also had a chance to hear from several young people who have been affected. One of these young people we

heard from was Isaac Lidsky, a young man from my Congressional District. For Carlos and Betty Lidsky, Isaac's parents, the fight for a cure is one they struggle with on a day-to-day basis. Of their four wonderful children, Izaac, Ronit, Daria, and Ilana, three are stricken with this devastating disease.

At our briefing, their youngest, Isaac, talked to us about how the disease has affected his life, and although he has an unwavering optimism that one day soon a cure will be found, he also expressed frustration from knowing that the possibility for a cure is out there waiting, but because of lack of sufficient funding for research, he is slowly losing his sight.

Promoting important research efforts and wonderful, nonprofit organizations like Foundation Fighting Blindness, which are on the cutting edge of new procedures, and which have dedicated scientists working tirelessly to eradicate these diseases, is crucial at this juncture.

The National Eye Institute, which is a division of the National Institutes of Health, is a critical player in the fight to save the loss of sight caused by retinal degenerative diseases. Their role, however, has been impaired to a certain extent because of the lack of sufficient funding for continued research. Over the last 13 years, funding at NEI has grown at less than one-fourth of the rate of the National Institutes of Health.

There has been a considerable effort to double the funding provided to NIH, but this effort needs our help. Research has made excellent progress. Groups like the National Eye Institute and the Foundation Fighting Blindness have conducted terrific research in this field. Their scientists have made incredible progress in understanding the biological processes of these diseases. They have been able to identify and isolate many of the genes that cause retinal degenerative disease.

There have been significant discoveries also in the area of molecular engineering and gene therapy. Tremendous advances have been made in the lab with vectors, which are modified viruses that transport normal replacement genes into cells to help them function. This past year also there was significant improvement in the new generation of vectors which have the potential of being safer and more effective.

Science is now, Mr. Speaker, at a critical turning point. Researchers are ready to take the knowledge that they have gained from basic research and transfer it to clinical research that will create the foundation for future treatment and therapies.

Let us make a difference in the lives of these 6 million Americans that are already affected, and those many millions who are yet undiagnosed. Let us support the wonderful research efforts through increased funding for these agencies, these agencies that are making remarkable steps, and that continue to give us hope and renew our energies toward finding a cure; for a cure, Mr. Speaker, will come.

Let us work together to plan for a future where funding will not be the obstacle to curing the vision loss of people like Isaac and his sisters. Now is the time to take advantage of these scientific advances, and with adequate funding, Mr. Speaker, there is, indeed, a cure in sight.

A TRIBUTE TO LOUIS GOLDSTEIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, with the death of Louis Goldstein on July 3, Maryland, as well as the entire country, lost a great patriot, dutiful public servant, and loving individual.

Louis Lazarus Goldstein died at the age of 85, having spent all of his adult life in the service of his fellow citizens. He was in some ways a simple, unassuming man, and in other ways, an extremely complicated one. He loved people, his family, history, the United States marines, the state of Maryland, the Democratic Party, and America. He served all of them in turn, and served them with enthusiasm and faithfulness.

Louis was larger than life when he lived, and he will become even larger in a his death. The Louis stories that are legend now will geometrically multiply in years to come. Hopefully, however, we will not lose the reality along the way: his genuine, heartfelt prayer that God would bless each of us real good; his observation that our gift to God was service to others, and his shining example of such service; his brilliance in the administration of his office; and his fidelity to Maryland's citizens and the stewardship of their money.

He was, Mr. Speaker, an unforgettable character who made everyone feel that they were his close friend and objects of his genuine concern, as, indeed, they were. Some thought him hokey, but they saw only the facade. To know Louis was to know how deeply he cared about democracy and individual freedom and civil liberties, and how committed he was to ensuring that every American young person had an opportunity to excel to the limit of his or her talent, and their willingness to expend effort and energy in the pursuit of their goals; how much of his own time and extraordinary political skills he spent ensuring that Washington College and the University of Maryland were places where excellence was encouraged and facilitated; how much he valued the principles of his party, and how strongly he fought for its candidates.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether Members have ever met Louis Goldstein, how many of our colleagues have met him. I suspect many. He lit up a room and a podium, a campaign trail and another candidate's events, or certainly his own. He brought common sense and uncommon intellect and integrity to the business of politics.

God granted to Louis and to us 85 vigorous years which Louis used to the utmost. God indeed blessed us real good through the force of nature we knew for the past 40 years as our comptroller; arguably, the most popular tax collector in the history of the world.

Louis Goldstein was a wonderful servant to Maryland and America, and his death is a tragic loss for all. But the happy note is that his life was not a tragedy at all. It was a victory, a celebration, a joy. Louis Goldstein loved life and he gave it his all. He served as a public official for 51 out of his 85 years, not out of a need for power or money or even attention, but out of his earnest desire to help those less fortunate and make a difference in the lives of others. His legacy will no doubt live on, and serve as a much needed model for future leaders of our State, for future leaders of our country.

All of us would do well to emulate his charity towards all and malice towards none. Louis Lazarus Goldstein will be missed.

Louis Lazarus Goldstein first came into my life in 1962, 36 years ago. He was my friend, he was my mentor, he was an adviser and counselor. He was an extraordinary human being. He ended every speech, as I have alluded to, with, ''May God bless you all real good.'' God blessed us through Louis Goldstein.

THE LAURIE BEECHMAN MEMORIAL ACT, BIPARTISAN LEGISLATION TO HELP DEFEAT OVARIAN CANCER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to discuss important legislation which I filed this week which really makes a difference in the lives of women across the country. I speak of the Laurie Beechman Memorial Act. Together with legislation I have worked on with the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. PATSY MINK), our legislation is a brave, new, ambitious attempt to eradicate ovarian cancer in our lifetime.

Together with the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and others, we have introduced legislation to increase by $90 million per year money for a cure for ovarian cancer.

Up until this point, Mr. Speaker, ovarian cancer is not detected in any early stages, and of course, therefore, it makes it more difficult for us to keep the patient alive and to have a cure.

The Laurie Beechman Memorial Act will have two facets, in addition to the research. It will have an Information and Education Act, which will increase funding for educational and outreach programs, including those which provide information to both the person