Over the last year and a half, I have been working on an important problem affecting the safety of America's schoolchildren. Mr. President, tragically, since 1991, at least six children have died in accidents involving defective schoolbuses. Other children have been injured.

My interest in this issue, Mr. President, came about because of a horrible tragedy in my home county in Greene County, Ohio. A little girl by the name of Brandie Browder was killed. She was killed because of one of these defective handrails and because the drawingstr from her clothing was caught on that handrail as she was trying to get off the bus. She was stuck there, and unfortunately the bus ultimately ran over her.

We have been working for the last year and a half on this particular problem. As I indicated, we have made some progress. Mr. President, ever since I learned about these accidents, we have been trying to warn communities, schools, and parents in Ohio and across the country about this danger. We have publicized some methods for reducing the risk to children, such as a test we use in Ohio to determine whether a handrail is safe.

Mr. President, I have also chaired two Senate hearings—two Senate hearings—to investigate this problem. At the most recent of these hearings, this past April, we displayed this chart. I might say, Mr. President, to explain this chart. The questions are: does your State remove schoolbuses with dangerous handrails? This was the status as of April, the red being “no,” the States that did not deal with this problem; the yellow being states that were dealing with this problem. This was an interim report. If we would have gone back a year before that, we probably would have seen virtually every State in the Union in the red with a “no.” So this was the progress as of April. You can see some and Members of the Senate, at that time there were still at least 15 States that had these dangerous buses on the road.

Since that time I have been working with both my colleagues in the Senate and directly with officials in these States to see what we can do to fix this problem. We have come a long way. I am glad to announce today, that as of today, as you can see in this new chart, all States except one—all States except one—are taking action to get schoolbuses with defective handrails off the road.

Mr. President, as we approach a new school year, it is my hope that the last remain in the State of Georgia, will follow suit and will do this by the beginning of the school year. I have been working with Senator Coverdell to bring this issue to the attention of the relevant officials in Georgia. We certainly hope that Georgia will take action soon.

Mr. President, we are close to a solution on the issue of defective handrails.

I am encouraged by the cooperation I have received from my colleagues in this Chamber, and I want to help them for all the help they have given my office over the last year and a half. Let me stress that schoolbuses are already the very safest mode of transportation. They should be able to carry the most precious asset that any of us have, and that is our children.

Mr. President, we do have to do everything we can to make them even safer. That is why I will continue to work on this issue. I have been working with the leadership in the Senate to bring this issue to the attention of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. I expect to make a great deal more progress on school bus safety in the months ahead.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support the conference report on the national defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1997.

I need not remind my colleagues that the Constitution vests the power to raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy and to make rules for the Government and regulation of land and naval forces in the Congress. We must use this authority to ensure that the Defense authorization bill which is currently before consideration by the Senate. The 1997 national defense authorization bill provides the funds and authorities for the Department of Defense to carry out its functions for the coming fiscal year. It is a good bill that provides critical funding for our forces deployed around the globe in support of our national security. It would be a travesty if the security and welfare of our forces is put at risk because of political squabbling in the Senate.

Throughout my 40 years on the Senate Armed Services Committee, it has been my philosophy that national defense is a bipartisan effort. The conference report that is pending before the Senate is a bipartisan effort. It passed the House last night by an overwhelming vote. It will pass the Senate in the same bipartisan vote if given a chance.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to work with the leadership to resolve the deadlock that is holding up consideration of the Defense authorization bill by the Senate. We owe it to the Nation, but more importantly we owe it to the men and women in uniform who are deployed to the trouble spots throughout the world.

Mr. President, I would also like to reiterate that before the Senate recesses, it approve the military nominations that are pending. The nominations are not political and we must not allow these nominations, some of which are on critical positions, to be delayed any longer.

Thank you Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. Heflin addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

THE HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM ACT CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. Heflin. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise in support of the conference report to S. 1028, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. The road leading to this conclusion has been long and tortuous, but I am happy that the leaders in this effort have finally come to an agreement.

Over the past 5 years, the issue of health care reform has been at the top of our national agenda. The need for an overhaul in our health care delivery system was a centerpiece of the last Presidential campaign, and our inability to enact comprehensive reform legislation 2 years ago led to disappointment. At the same time, there remains a firm national consensus that something must be done to reform the health care system.

The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that between 32 and 37 million Americans have no health insurance, and an additional 50 to 60 million are underinsured. As stated by the Office of Management and Budget, a total of 25 percent of all Americans are completely uninsured, with as many as 28 percent without insurance for 1 month or more. The Labor Department reports that each year 7 million people lose their health insurance.

As currently structured, the private health insurance market provides an insufficient level of coverage for individuals and families with major health problems and makes it difficult for employers to obtain adequate coverage for their employees. This is especially true of small businesses.

The Health Insurance Reform Act will reduce many of the existing barriers to obtaining insurance coverage by making it easier for people who change jobs or lose their jobs to maintain adequate coverage. As many as 25 million Americans will be helped by this legislation, since its protects portability and against losing insurance due to preexisting medical conditions.

This measure builds upon innovative and successful state reforms and enhances the private market by requiring health plans to compete based on quality, price, and service instead of refusing to offer coverage to those who are