

States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, and March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations".

SENATE RESOLUTION 47—RELATIVE TO ACCURATE GUIDELINES FOR BREAST CANCER SCREENING

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. FORD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BREAU, Mr. KERREY, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GLENN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. COATS, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. BOND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 47

Whereas the National Cancer Institute is the lead Federal agency for research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer;

Whereas health professionals and consumers throughout the United States regard the guidelines of the National Cancer Institute as reliable scientific and medical advice;

Whereas it has been proven that intervention through routine screening for breast cancer through mammography can save the lives of women at a time when medical science is unable to prevent this disease;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute issued a guideline in 1989 recommending that women in their forties seek mammograms, but rescinded this guideline in 1993;

Whereas in 1993, it was difficult to have the same degree of scientific confidence about the benefit of mammography for women between the ages of 40 and 49 as existed for women between the ages of 50 and 69 due to inherent limitations in the studies that were conducted as of that date;

Whereas at that time, the American Cancer Society and 21 other national medical organizations and health and consumer groups were at variance with the decision of the National Cancer Institute to rescind the guidelines of the Institute for mammography for women between the ages of 40 and 49;

Whereas the statement of scientific fact on breast cancer screening issued by the National Cancer Institute on December 3, 1993, caused widespread confusion and concern among women and physicians, eroded confidence in mammography, and reinforced barriers and negative attitudes that keep women of all ages from being screened;

Whereas in 1995, investigators found a 24 percent lower death rate among women who received mammograms in their forties when the world's population-based trials were combined;

Whereas in 1996, Swedish researchers in 2 studies found a 44 and 36 percent lower death rate among women who received mammograms in their forties;

Whereas a number of studies have shown that breast tumors in women under the age of 50 may grow far more rapidly than in older women, suggesting, that annual mammograms are of value to women in this age group;

Whereas on January 23, 1997, a panel convened by the National Institutes of Health reviewed these and other compelling studies but decided not to recommend that the National Cancer Institute reissue its earlier guidelines;

Whereas the Director of the National Cancer Institute and other major national organizations, including the American Cancer Society, expressed surprise and disappointment with this decision;

Whereas the majority (approximately 80 percent) of women who are diagnosed with breast cancer have no identifiable risk for this disease;

Whereas breast cancer is the single leading cause of death for women in their forties and fifties, and a leading cause of death for women between the ages of 30 and 60; and

Whereas more women will be diagnosed with breast cancer this year in their forties (over 33,000 women) than in their fifties: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) adequately designed and conducted studies are needed to further determine the benefits of screening women between the ages of 40 and 49 through mammography and other emerging technologies; and

(2)(A) the Senate strongly urges the Advisory Panel for the National Cancer Institute to consider reissuing the guideline rescinded in 1993 for mammography for women between the ages of 40 and 49 when it convenes in February; or

(B) until there is more definitive data, direct the public to consider guidelines issued by other organizations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 48—RELATIVE TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SENATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 48

*Resolved*,

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the Office of Senate Fair Employment Practices.

(2) HEARING OFFICER.—The term "hearing officer" means a hearing officer appointed in accordance with section 307(b) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1207(b)) (as in effect on January 22, 1995).

(3) OFFICE.—The term "Office" means the Office of Senate Fair Employment Practices.

(b) DIRECTOR.—

(1) SERVICE.—The acting Director may continue to serve as the Director only on a temporary and intermittent basis, in accordance with a contract entered into with the President pro tempore of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(2) CONTRACT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), subsection (b) of section 303 of the Government Employee Rights Act

of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1203) (as in effect on January 22, 1995) shall not apply to the service of the Director.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The contract shall include provisions concerning such service that are consistent with the last sentence of subsection (b)(1) of such section 303 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991.

(c) HEARING OFFICERS.—The President pro tempore of the Senate may extend pursuant to an agreement between the President pro tempore and a hearing officer, a contract that was entered into by the Director and the hearing officer prior to the date of adoption of this resolution. The President pro tempore shall extend any such contract on behalf of the Office in the same manner and under the same conditions as a standing committee of the Senate may procure services on behalf of the committee under section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a(i)). The Director shall have no authority under subsection (c) of such section 303 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991.

(d) EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE.—

(1) APPROVAL.—The Office shall have no authority to approve a voucher under subsection (d) of such section 303 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991, except for the compensation of a hearing officer. The Office shall also obtain the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate for voucher for the compensation of the hearing officer. The Officer shall obtain the approval of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Committee for any voucher required under such subsection for the compensation of the Director or for reimbursement of expenses for a private document carrier. The Director shall retain authority to make payments described in paragraphs (2) through (5) of the third sentence of such subsection.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Payments described in paragraph (1) shall be made from amounts made available under subsection (e). The Office shall use the amounts to carry out the responsibilities of the Office in accordance with section 506 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1435).

(e) FUNDING.—The Secretary of the Senate may make available amounts, not to exceed a total of \$5,000, from the resolution and reorganization reserve of the miscellaneous items appropriations account, within the contingent fund of the Senate, for use by the Office through September 30, 1997.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This resolution takes effect on January 31, 1997.

(g) TERMINATION.—This authority under this resolution terminates at the end of September 30, 1997.

SENATE RESOLUTION 49—EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. GRAMM) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 49

Whereas the Senate has learned with profound sorrow and deep regret of the passing of our colleague, the Honorable Frank Tejeda;

Whereas Representative Tejeda has spent 4 years in the House of Representatives;

Whereas Representative Tejeda served his country honorably in the United States Marine Corps from 1963 to 1967; and

Whereas Representative Tejeda was awarded the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, the Commandant's Trophy, the Marine Corps Association Award, and the colonel Phil Yeckel