

Where is the parity? Where is there a way of making sure we get the treatment to these kids? It is crazy. So much of this prison construction industry, so many of the people who we are now incarcerating—so many of these kids who are in trouble are in trouble because of addiction. I would love it if my colleagues would just look at the Moyers documentary. Many are viewing brain diseases. We are now talking about the biochemical and neurological connection, and we do not provide the funding. We do not provide the treatment.

Mr. President, let me conclude by saying I think we are going to have to do a whole lot better. I will talk a lot about some of my travel around the country and what I have seen with my own eyes, but I bring to the attention of my colleagues, to give this a little bit of context, a report by Amnesty International. It is called "The United States of America, Rights for All, Betraying the Young." Just a few quotes. I am not picking on any particular States, but it is important.

"Judge Zintner, I have an important question to ask you! Would you please move me out of here? Please don't leave me here with all these adults. I can't relate to any of them. They pick on me because I am just a kid. They tease me and taunt me. They talk to me sexually. They make moves on me. I've had people tell me I'm pretty and that they'll rape me . . . I'm even too scared to go eat . . . It's too much for anyone my age to handle . . . Please help me with this." Letter from 15-year-old Paul Jensen, imprisoned in South Dakota State Penitentiary, to his sentencing judge, 1997. In September 1998, his mother told Amnesty International that he had not been moved from the prison.

"There are 2.5 psychologists to see the 300 juveniles in general population. This is despite the fact that 40 percent of the juveniles received will be identified . . . as having mental health or suicide watch needs. Because of the number of juveniles that need to be seen, the supervisor has told his staff that they cannot see a juvenile more than three times a month unless they indicate that the juvenile will die if he is not seen more often." Official audit of facilities, Virginia 1996.

". . . girls as young as twelve years old were subjected to sexual abuse, received no counseling, no vocational treatment, no case treatment plans or inadequate or inappropriate medical care, were placed in a 'levels' program in which the length of time of the juveniles detention could be unilaterally changed, lengthened or shortened depending on the whims of Wackenhut's untrained staff members, and were made to live in an environment in which offensive sexual contact, deviate sexual intercourse and rape were rampant and where residents were physically injured to the point of being hospitalized with broken bones." Texas 1998—extract from a complaint filed in court alleging abuses at a juvenile correctional facility operated by the Wackenhut Corporation, a private for-profit company.

On a Sunday morning Paul Doramus, recently appointed director of the state agency that is responsible for juvenile justice—

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, might I inquire of the Senator how long he is going to proceed? We are going past 12:30. In great deference to the Presiding Officer, we were supposed to finish at 12 o'clock.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I will be done in a moment. I started at 20 after. I will be done in about 2 minutes.

Mr. BAUCUS. The Presiding Officer has let us proceed with great generosity.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I say to my colleague that I waited for 3 hours and I also deferred to others. Senator MACK needed to speak, and others. I understand that. I will finish up. I said that several times, I think, to my colleague.

On a Sunday morning Paul Doramus, recently appointed director of the state agency that is responsible for juvenile justice institutions, visited the Central Arkansas Observation and Assessment Center. He heard a boy sobbing: "Mister, get me out of here, I want my mother." Doramus discovered a 13-year-old boy in an isolation cell, "sobbing so hard he could hardly speak." The boy had been caught in a stolen car and was arrested for theft of property. At the institution he had been disruptive, and staff placed him in isolation. "As I attempted to talk with him, his calls for help just grew louder," Doramus said. The boy's next words jarred Doramus even more. "Jesus doesn't love me anymore for what I did." Doramus held the boy's hands through the cell bars. "That's not true, partner," he assured him. "He does."

"All I could think of was my two kids who were at home, who got the hugs and got the love and got the support," Doramus said. "I thought, God forgive us all. How could we allow kids to live in an environment like this?" Little Rock, Arkansas, June 1998.

This is from an Amnesty International report that came out this past year, November 1998.

Mr. President, I have seen these conditions in these facilities. I will have a number of amendments dealing with domestic violence, dealing with mental health and juvenile justice that I have been working on for the past year, dealing with the whole question of how we can get more support for kids before they get into trouble.

I look forward to this debate, and I hope before it is all over we will have a balanced piece of legislation. I am sorry for being so sharp in my response to my colleague from Montana, but when I read from such a report—and these are children's lives—I just don't like to be interrupted.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Montana.

(The remarks of Mr. BAUCUS pertaining to the introduction of legislation are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate now stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

There being no objection, at 12:49 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:16 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. INHOFE).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following Senators be permitted to speak as if in morning business for up to 5 minutes, and that following their remarks there be a quorum call: Senator ROTH, Senator JEFFORDS, and Senator KENNEDY.

Mr. LEAHY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, I want to accommodate the Senator from Delaware. Could we also say that following that quorum call the distinguished Senator from Virginia, Mr. ROBB, be recognized to discuss an amendment? We will not introduce the amendment, of course, unless the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is here.

Mr. ROTH. As if in morning business.

Mr. LEAHY. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE WORK INCENTIVES IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, in January, I joined Senators MOYNIHAN, JEFFORDS, and KENNEDY to introduce S. 331, the Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999. This legislation has a simple objective—to help people with disabilities go to work if they want to go to work, without fear of losing their health insurance lifeline.

S. 331 creates two new Medicaid options for States to make it possible for people with disabilities who choose to work to do so without jeopardizing health insurance access. The bill also extends Medicare part A coverage for a 10-year trial period for individuals on SSDI who return to work.

In addition to these health coverage innovations, the bill provides a user-friendly, public-private approach to job placement. Because of a new, innovative payment system, vocational rehabilitation agencies will be rewarded for helping people remain on the job.

Mr. President, this combination of health care and job assistance will help disabled Americans succeed in the workplace.

Tremendous progress has been made on many fronts in the 8 years following the passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act. However, there are still serious obstacles standing in the way of employment for individuals with disabilities.

Unfortunately, federal programs for individuals with disabilities too often discourage work. The most important barrier to employment identified by disabled individuals is the fear of losing health insurance.

The unemployment rate among working-age adults with severe disabilities is nearly 75 percent. Many of these individuals would prefer to be working and paying taxes. Unfortunately, Mr. President, the simple fact is that people with disabilities are