

children receive the attention they need and deserve.

I urge my colleagues to join me in designating the first Sunday in June as National Child's Day.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed in the Record.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be placed in the RECORD at the appropriate place as if read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 111) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 111

Whereas June 6, 1999, the first Sunday in the month, falls between Mother's Day and Father's Day;

Whereas each child is unique, a blessing, and holds a distinct place in the family unit;

Whereas the people of the United States should celebrate children as the most valuable asset of the United States;

Whereas the children represent the future, hope, and inspiration of the United States;

Whereas the children of the United States should be allowed to feel that their ideas and dreams will be respected because adults in the United States take time to listen;

Whereas many children of the United States face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter adolescent years;

Whereas it is important for parents to spend time listening to their children on a daily basis;

Whereas modern societal and economic demands often pull the family apart;

Whereas, whenever practicable, it is important for both parents to be involved in their child's life;

Whereas encouragement should be given to families to set aside a special time for all family members to engage together in family activities;

Whereas adults in the United States should have an opportunity to reminisce on their youth to recapture some of the fresh insight, innocence, and dreams that they may have lost through the years;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the United States will provide an opportunity to emphasize to children the importance of developing an ability to make the choices necessary to distance themselves from impropriety and to contribute to their communities;

Whereas the people of the United States should emphasize to children the importance of family life, education, and spiritual qualities;

Whereas because children are the responsibility of all people of the United States, everyone should celebrate children, whose questions, laughter, and dreams are important to the existence of the United States; and

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children will emphasize to the people of the United States the importance of the role of the child within the family and society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 6, 1999, as "National Child's Day"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United

States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 1999, AS
"SAFE NIGHT USA"

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 112, introduced earlier today by Senator FEINGOLD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A resolution (S. Res. 112) to designate June 5, 1999, as "Safe Night USA."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution designating June 5, 1999, as "Safe Night USA." Safe Night USA is an exciting program that is helping reduce youth violence, as well as drug and alcohol abuse, in my home state of Wisconsin and around the nation.

Safe Night is a low cost, high-profile way to focus national attention on the importance of providing young people with safe alternative activities and tools for conflict resolution, anger management and mediation. I am proud to report Mr. President that Safe Night first began in 1994 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and in 1999 all fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands will participate in this exciting program.

Mr. President, Olusegun Sijuwade, a Milwaukee Health Department educator and former police officer, developed Safe Night in response to more than 300% increase in violent death and injury in Milwaukee between 1983 and 1993. The Safe Night program in Wisconsin began with 4,000 youth in Milwaukee and by 1996 involved more than 10,000 participants in over 100 sites spread across the state. And now, on June 5, 1999, a million kids are expected to participate in Safe Night programs in 1,200 sites across the country.

Mr. President, as you know, last week Congress debated and voted on the Juvenile Justice bill. The resolution I am introducing today is indeed timely and an appropriate response to the juvenile crime statistics we were reminded of last week. These include the over 220,000 juveniles arrested last year for drug abuse and the over 1,000,000 juvenile victims of a violent crime. I believe community-based violence prevention models, like Safe Night USA, are extremely important to stem the rise in juvenile crime. By educating youth, community leaders and parents, Safe Night promotes secure environments for kids and families while reducing the alienation that so often leads to violent crime and substance abuse.

Very simply, Mr. President, Safe Night brings community partners together to provide a place for youth to have fun during high-risk evening hours, with three ground rules; no

guns, no drugs and no fighting allowed. A typical Safe Night consists of a party, planned by kids and adults in the community, including police officials, church leaders, doctors, teachers, parents, and other volunteers. Held at a school, a church, or a community center, a Safe Night event could have a dance with a disc jockey, an athletic event, or a large dinner, usually interspersed with targeted violence-reduction activities. These activities include role playing, trust-building games, and other methods of teaching kids stress management and alternatives to violence.

Safe Night USA 1999 will occur in both rural and urban areas. The Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and the Black Entertainment Television (BET) Network will broadcast the events nationally. The following community partners have joined with Safe Night USA: the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Civics League, 100 Black Men of America, the Resolving Conflict Creatively Center and Educators for Social Responsibility, American Academy of Pediatrics, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America and the National 4-H Youth Council.

Mr. President, it is critical that both families and communities understand that we are not powerless to help prevent destructive behaviors, such as drug abuse, in our children. Safe Night USA helps develop a strong, committed partnership between schools, community and families to foster a drug-free and violence-free environment for our youth. I believe Mr. President that Safe Night USA is a wise investment up front—it is a simple idea that works—and I am proud that it originated in my home state of Wisconsin. I thank my colleagues for their cooperation in passing this resolution and I wish the 10,000 local Safe Night USA events great success on June 5, 1999, as they join in one nationwide effort to combat youth violence and substance abuse.

I yield the floor.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto appear in the RECORD at the appropriate place as if read, without intervening action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 112) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 112

Whereas over 1,500,000 people, 220,000 of them juveniles, were arrested last year for drug abuse;

Whereas over 1,000,000 juveniles were victims of violent crimes last year;

Whereas local community prevention efforts are vital to reducing these alarming trends;

Whereas Safe Night began with 4,000 juvenile participants in Milwaukee during 1994 in

response to a 300 percent increase in violent death and injury in that city between 1983 and 1993;

Whereas Safe Night involved over 10,000 Wisconsin participants and included 100 individual Safe Nights throughout Wisconsin in 1996;

Whereas Safe Night has been credited as a factor in reducing the teenage homicide rate in Milwaukee by 60 percent in just the first 3 years of the program.

Whereas Wisconsin Public Television, the Public Broadcasting Service, Black Entertainment Television, the National Latino Children's Institute, the National Civics League, 100 Black Men of America, the Resolving Conflict Creatively Center and Educators for Social Responsibility, the Boys and Girls Club of America, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, the National 4-H Youth Council, Public Television Outreach, and the American Academy of Pediatrics have joined with Safe Night USA to lead this major violence prevention initiative;

Whereas community leaders, including parents, teachers, doctors, religious officials, and business leaders, will enter into partnership with youth to foster a drug-free and violence-free environment on June 5, 1999;

Whereas this partnership combines stress and anger management programs with dances, talent shows, sporting events, and other recreational activities, operating on only 3 basic rules: no weapons, no alcohol, and no arguments.

Whereas Safe Night USA helps youth avoid the most common factors that precede acts of violence, provides children with the tools to resolve conflict and manage anger without violence, encourages communities to work together to identify key issues affecting teenagers, and creates local partnerships with you that will continue beyond the expiration of the project; and

Whereas June 5, 1999, will witness over 10,000 local Safe Night activities joined together in one nationwide effort to combat youth violence and substance abuse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Senate—

(1) designates June 5, 1999 as "Safe Night USA"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF RESOLUTION

The Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Safe Night USA.

FEDERAL PRISONER HEALTH CARE COPAYMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 97, S. 704.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 704) to amend title 18, United States Code, to combat the over-utilization of prison health care services and control rising prisoner health care costs.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Prisoner Health Care Copayment Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. HEALTH CARE FEES FOR PRISONERS IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 4048. Fees for health care services for prisoners

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

"(1) the term 'account' means the trust fund account (or institutional equivalent) of a prisoner;

"(2) the term 'Director' means the Director of the Bureau of Prisons;

"(3) the term 'health care provider' means any person who is—

"(A) authorized by the Director to provide health care services; and

"(B) operating within the scope of such authorization;

"(4) the term 'health care visit' means a visit, as determined by the Director, by a prisoner to an institutional or noninstitutional health care provider; and

"(5) the term 'prisoner' means—

"(A) any individual who is incarcerated in an institution under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons; or

"(B) any other individual, as designated by the Director, who has been charged with or convicted of an offense against the United States.

"(b) FEES FOR HEALTH CARE SERVICES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in accordance with this section and with such regulations as the Director shall promulgate to carry out this section, may assess and collect a fee for health care services provided in connection with each health care visit requested by a prisoner.

"(2) EXCLUSION.—The Director may not assess or collect a fee under this section for preventative health care services, as determined by the Director.

"(c) PERSONS SUBJECT TO FEE.—Each fee assessed under this section shall be collected by the Director from the account of—

"(1) the prisoner receiving health care services in connection with a health care visit described in subsection (b)(1); or

"(2) in the case of health care services provided in connection with a health care visit described in subsection (b)(1) that results from an injury inflicted on a prisoner by another prisoner, the prisoner who inflicted the injury, as determined by the Director.

"(d) AMOUNT OF FEE.—Any fee assessed and collected under this section shall be in an amount of not less than \$2.

"(e) NO CONSENT REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the consent of a prisoner shall not be required for the collection of a fee from the account of the prisoner under this section.

"(f) NO REFUSAL OF TREATMENT FOR FINANCIAL REASONS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to permit any refusal of treatment to a prisoner on the basis that—

"(1) the account of the prisoner is insolvent; or

"(2) the prisoner is otherwise unable to pay a fee assessed under this section.

"(g) USE OF AMOUNTS.—

"(1) RESTITUTION TO SPECIFIC VICTIMS.—Amounts collected by the Director under this section from a prisoner subject to an order of restitution issued pursuant to section 3663 or 3663A shall be paid to victims in accordance with the order of restitution.

"(2) ALLOCATION OF OTHER AMOUNTS.—Of amounts collected by the Director under this section from prisoners not subject to an order of restitution issued pursuant to section 3663 or 3663A—

"(A) 75 percent shall be deposited in the Crime Victims Fund established under section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601); and

"(B) 25 percent shall be available to the Attorney General for administrative expenses incurred in carrying out this section.

"(h) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Federal Prisoner Copayment Act of 1999, and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to Congress a report, which shall include—

"(1) a description of the amounts collected under this section during the preceding 24-month period; and

"(2) an analysis of the effects of the implementation of this section, if any, on the nature and extent of health care visits by prisoners."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 303 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"4048. Fees for health care services for prisoners."

SEC. 3. HEALTH CARE FEES FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS IN NON-FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.

Section 4013 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) HEALTH CARE FEES FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS IN NON-FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding amounts paid under subsection (a)(3), a State or local government may assess and collect a reasonable fee from the trust fund account (or institutional equivalent) of a Federal prisoner for health care services, if—

"(A) the prisoner is confined in a non-Federal institution pursuant to an agreement between the Federal Government and the State or local government;

"(B) the fee—

"(i) is authorized under State law; and

"(ii) does not exceed the amount collected from State or local prisoners for the same services; and

"(C) the services—

"(i) are provided within or outside of the institution by a person who is licensed or certified under State law to provide health care services and who is operating within the scope of such license;

"(ii) are provided at the request of the prisoner; and

"(iii) are not preventative health care services.

"(2) NO REFUSAL OF TREATMENT FOR FINANCIAL REASONS.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to permit any refusal of treatment to a prisoner on the basis that—

"(A) the account of the prisoner is insolvent;

or

"(B) the prisoner is otherwise unable to pay a fee assessed under this subsection."

AMENDMENT NO. 538

(Purpose: To clarify certain provisions)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, Senator LEAHY has an amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), for Mr. LEAHY, proposes an amendment numbered 538.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 8, strike lines 1 through 3 and insert the following:

"(4) the term 'health care visit'—

"(A) means a visit, as determined by the Director, initiated by a prisoner to an institutional or noninstitutional health care provider; and