

or must rely to the extent they can upon what care family or neighbors can provide.

I and many of my colleagues have communicated with HCFA in an attempt to soften the blow of their regulations, with only very limited success. And while HCFA has been largely unresponsive to Congress, it has been even more insulated from the comments, suggestions, and complaints from the home health community. In many cases, payment system changes have been enacted with virtually no public participation or comment.

Mr. President, our nation's homebound senior citizens deserve more.

This resolution seeks to bring attention to the plight of home health beneficiaries under HCFA's cumbersome implementation of the reforms Congress enacted. It calls upon Congress to take a more active role in overseeing the Health Care Financing Administration with regard to home health care and HCFA's implementation of its home care regulations. Most importantly, the resolution calls upon HCFA to adhere more closely to Congressional intent in administering the Medicare home health benefit to ensure that the program is not further eviscerated.

This resolution is certainly not the only solution to the current home health crisis. Just this month I joined with Senators COLLINS, BOND, and others, many of whom are original cosponsors of this resolution, in introducing substantive legislation that will repeal some of the most severe applications of the 1997 Balanced Budget Act. While these changes cannot turn back time to restore the agencies and services that have been lost, it can help prevent even more providers from going out of business and even more homebound patients from being medically stranded.

Mr. President, I call upon my colleagues to support this resolution, as well as the substantive legislation just introduced by my colleague, Senator COLLINS. But most importantly, I call upon my colleagues to recognize the real and ongoing health care crisis facing America's homebound seniors and disabled individuals. ●

SENATE RESOLUTION 158—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 21, 1999, AS A "DAY OF NATIONAL CONCERN ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE AND GUN VIOLENCE"

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr.

WELLSTONE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 158

Whereas every day in the United States, 14 children under the age of 19 are killed with guns;

Whereas in 1994, approximately 70 percent of murder victims aged 15 to 17 were killed with a handgun;

Whereas in 1995, nearly 8 percent of high school students reported having carried a gun in the past 30 days;

Whereas young people are our Nation's most important resource, and we, as a society, have a vested interest in enabling children to grow in an environment free from fear and violence;

Whereas young people can, by taking responsibility for their own decisions and actions, and by positively influencing the decisions and actions of others, help chart a new and less violent direction for the entire Nation;

Whereas students in every school district in the Nation will be invited to take part in a day of nationwide observance involving millions of their fellow students, and will thereby be empowered to see themselves as significant agents in a wave of positive social change; and

Whereas the observance of October 21, 1999, as a "Day of National Concern about Young People and Gun Violence" will allow students to make a positive and earnest decision about their future in that such students will have the opportunity to voluntarily sign the "Student Pledge Against Gun Violence", and promise that they will never take a gun to school, will never use a gun to settle a dispute, and will actively use their influence in a positive manner to prevent friends from using guns to settle disputes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 21, 1999, as a "Day of National Concern about Young People and Gun Violence"; and

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

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution that has passed the Senate now for 3 years unanimously.

My resolution, which I am submitting today, along with Senator WARNER and 28 other original cosponsors, establishes October 21, 1999, as a day of national concern about young people and gun violence. For the last several years, I have sponsored this legislation. This year, Senator WARNER has joined me in leading the cosponsorship drive as we pledge to our young people across the Nation that we support their strong efforts to help stop the violence in their own schools and communities. I thank Senator WARNER for his help and partnership in work on this issue.

Sadly, this resolution has special meaning for all of us after the tragic events that occurred earlier this year in Littleton, CO, and Conyers, GA. These school shootings across the Nation have paralyzed their communities and shocked the country. In recent years, we have seen similar shootings from Mississippi to Oregon. These

events have touched us all. Adults and young people alike have been horrified by the violence that has occurred in our schools, which should be a safe haven for children. We are all left wondering what we can do to prevent these tragedies.

I am again introducing this resolution because I am convinced the best way to prevent gun violence is by reaching out to individual children and helping them make the right decisions. This resolution simply establishes a special day that gives parents and teachers, government leaders, service clubs, police departments, and others a way to focus on the problems caused by gun violence. It also empowers young people to take affirmative steps to end this violence by encouraging them to take a pledge not to use guns to resolve disputes.

A Minnesota homemaker, Mary Lewis Grow, developed this idea of student pledges and for a day of national concern for young people and gun violence. In addition, Mothers Against Violence in America, the National Parent Teacher Association, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Association of Student Councils, and the American Medical Association have joined the effort to establish a special day to express concern about our children and gun violence and support a national effort to encourage students to sign a pledge against gun violence.

In 1998, more than 1 million students across the Nation signed this pledge card. The student pledge against gun violence gives students the chance to make a promise in writing that they will do their part to prevent gun violence. The students' pledge promises three things: First, they will never carry a gun to school; second, they will never resolve a dispute with a gun; and third, they will use their influence with friends to discourage them from resolving disputes with guns.

Just think of the lives we could have saved if all students had signed and lived up to such a pledge just last year.

Consider that in the months between today and the day we demonstrated our concern about youth violence last year, we have had terrifying outbreaks of school violence. Sadly, 12 students and one teacher have been killed, and more than 25 students have been wounded in shootings by children at school. In addition, we have lost many more children in what has become the all too common violence of drive-by shootings, drug wars, and other crime, and in self-inflicted and unintentional shootings.

We all have been heartened by statistics showing crime in America on the decline. Many factors are involved, including community-based policing, stiffer sentences for those convicted, youth crime prevention programs, and population demographics. None of us intend to rest on our success because

we still have far, far too much crime and violence in this society.

So, we must find the solutions that work and focus our limited resources on those. We must get tough on violent criminals—even if they are young—to protect the rest of society from their terrible actions. And we, each and every one of us, must make time to spend with our children, our neighbor's children, and the children who have no one else to care about them. Only when we reach out to our most vulnerable citizens—our kids—will we stop youth violence.

Mr. President, I urge all of my colleagues to join in this simple effort to focus attention on gun violence among youth by proclaiming October 21 a "Day of Concern about Young People and Gun Violence." October is National Crime Prevention Month—the perfect time to center our attention of the special needs of our kids and gun violence. We introduce this resolution today in the hopes of getting all 100 Senators to cosponsor it prior to this passage, which we hope will occur in early September. This is an easy step for us to help facilitate the work that must go on in each community across America, as parents, teachers, friends, and students try to prevent gun violence before it ruins any more lives.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution that passed the United States Senate by unanimous consent each of the last two years. I am pleased to join Senator MURRAY in establishing October 21, 1999, as the Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence.

On April 20, 1999, two teenagers wearing long black trench coats over fatigues began shooting their fellow classmates and faculty at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado. In the end, 15 people died and many others were injured, in the bloodiest school shooting in America's history. Unfortunately, the atrocity that occurred in Littleton, Colorado, is not an isolated incident. Before the shooting in Columbine High School, recent school shootings occurred in Pearl, Mississippi; West Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; and Springfield, Oregon. After Littleton, six students were shot in Conyers, Georgia, by one of their fellow students.

The problem of young people and gun violence expands beyond school shootings. Every day in the United States, 14 children under the age of 19 are killed with guns, and in 1994, approximately 70 percent of murder victims aged 15 to 17 were killed with a handgun. America has lost thousands of children in what has become the all-too-common violence of drive-by shootings, drug wars and other crimes, as well as in self-inflicted and unintentional shootings.

In the aftermath of these tragedies, we all find ourselves looking for answers. While there is no simple solu-

tion as to how to stop youth violence, a Minnesota homemaker, Mary Lewis Grow, developed the idea of a Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence. I believe this idea is a step in the right direction, as do such groups as Mothers Against Violence in America, the National Association of Student Councils, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Parent Teacher Associations, and the American Medical Association.

Simply put, this resolution will establish October 21, 1999, as the Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence. On this day, students in every school district in the Nation will be invited to voluntarily sign the "Student Pledge Against Gun Violence." By signing the pledge, students promise that they will never take a gun to school, will never use a gun to settle a dispute, and will use their influence in a positive manner to prevent friends from using guns to settle disputes.

Mr. President, losing one child from gun violence is one too many. Though this resolution is not the ultimate solution to preventing future tragedies like Littleton, if it stops even one incident of youth gun violence, this resolution will be invaluable. I urge all of my colleagues to join in this resolution to focus attention on gun violence among youth.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

BINGAMAN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1260

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI and Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1258 proposed by Mr. KYL to the bill (H.R. 1555) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; as follows:

In section 213 of the Department of Energy Organization Act, as proposed by subsection (c) of the amendment, at the end of subsection (k), insert the following:

"Such supervision and direction of any Director or contract employee of a national security laboratory or of a nuclear weapons production facility shall not interfere with communication to the Department, the President, or Congress, of technical findings or technical assessments derived from, and in accord with, duly authorized activities. The Under Secretary for Nuclear Stewardship shall have responsibility and authority for, and may use, an appropriate field structure for the programs and activities of the Agency."

LEVIN AMENDMENT NO. 1261

Mr. LEVIN proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1258 proposed by Mr. KYL to the bill, H.R. 1555, supra; as follows:

In section 213 of the Department of Energy Organization Act, as proposed by subsection (c) of the amendment, add at the end the following:

(u) The Secretary shall be responsible for developing and promulgating all Department-wide security, counterintelligence and intelligence policies, and may use his immediate staff to assist him in developing and promulgating such policies. The Director of the Agency for Nuclear Stewardship is responsible for implementation of the Secretary's security, counterintelligence, and intelligence policies within the new agency. The Director of the Agency may establish agency-specific policies so long as they are fully consistent with the departmental policies established by the Secretary.

BINGAMAN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1262

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1258 proposed by Mr. KYL to the bill, H.R. 1555, supra; as follows:

In section 213 of the Department of Energy Organization Act, as proposed by subsection (c) of the amendment, strike subsection (o) and insert the following new subsection (o):

(o)(1) The Secretary shall ensure that other programs of the Department, other federal agencies, and other appropriate entities continue to use the capabilities of the national security laboratories.

(2) The Under Secretary, under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary, shall, consistent with the effective discharge of the Agency's responsibilities, make the capabilities of the national security laboratories available to the entities in paragraph (1) in a manner that continues to provide direct programmatic control by such entities.

DOMENICI (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1263

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1258 proposed by Mr. KYL to the bill, H.R. 1555, supra; as follows:

In section 213 of the Department of Energy Organization Act, as proposed by subsection (c) of the amendment, add at the end of the section the following new subsection:

"(u) The Agency for Nuclear Stewardship shall comply with all applicable environmental, safety, and health statutes and substantive requirements. The Under Secretary for Nuclear Stewardship shall develop procedures for meeting such requirements. Nothing in this section shall diminish the authority of the Secretary to ascertain and ensure that such compliance occurs."

MOYNIHAN AMENDMENTS NOS. 1264-1265

Mr. MOYNIHAN proposed two amendments to the bill, H.R. 1555, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 1264

On page 5 strike lines 7-12, and insert the following: