

tense for some time, as you might expect if your community was the recipient of regularly scheduled live exercises with live ammunition. You would keep one eye open at night.

It finally happened on April 19, 1999. An F/A-18 from the JFK Battlegroup participating in live fire training as part of deployment preparations dropped two 500 pound bombs near an observation post within the Live Fire Impact area. A civilian contract security guard was unfortunately killed and four other personnel received minor injuries. While this is the only fatality to have occurred over the past sixty years, there have been several minor incidents within the Live Fire Impact area. The guard, David Sanes Rodriguez, was 35 and one of 17 siblings who grew up in the La Mina sector of Vieques.

Mr. President, you have heard me complain any number of times about the abuse that my constituents must endure from disinterested federal bureaucracy. We are denied the ability to develop our resources. We cannot obtain rights-of-way to connect our towns and villages. We cannot connect by road, by rail, or by wire. I will not go through how many of my constituents have died because we cannot obtain a simple right-of-way through a few miles of a wildlife refuge so they can obtain emergency medical treatment. This is the case in my State. At least the federal government is not dropping live ordnance on my constituents.

I fully understand the reasons why the Governor and virtually everyone in Puerto Rico has called for an end to the use of Vieques as a target range. I also understand that this would not happen if Puerto Rico were not a territory. I fully support the need for our armed services to train, deploy, and test weapons. But there are certain things you simply don't do in an inhabited area. I deeply regret that it took an accident to highlight this situation, but that is the case.

For that reason, legislation I have introduced will amend the Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act to transfer control over Vieques to the government of Puerto Rico for public purposes. The term "public purpose" is very broad and will include the same public benefit uses that we authorized for lands transferred to Guam several years ago.

Finally, the day may come when Congress no longer exercises plenary authority over Puerto Rico but the Puerto Rican people will have determined their self-determination. Until that time, all of us have a responsibility to respond to the needs of our fellow citizens who reside there and in the other territories, as well as our own constituents. I hope my colleagues would join me in this amendment.

I see no other Senators seeking recognition, so I yield the floor.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1592. A bill to amend the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act to provide to certain nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti an opportunity to apply for adjustment of status under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AND HAITIAN PARITY ACT OF 1999

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999 with my colleague Senator KENNEDY. This legislation will provide deserved and needed relief to thousands of immigrants from Central America and the Caribbean who came to the United States fleeing political persecution.

In the 1980's, thousands of Salvadorans and Guatemalans fled civil wars in their countries and sought asylum in the United States. The vast majority had been persecuted or feared persecution in their home countries. The people of Honduras had a similar experience. While civil war was not formally waged within Honduras, the geography of the region made it impossible for Honduras to be unaffected by the violence and turmoil that surrounded it. The country of Haiti has also experienced extreme upheaval. Haitians for many years were forced to seek the protection of the United States because of oppression, human rights abuses and civil unrest.

Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Haitians and Hondurans have now established roots in the United States. Some have married here and many have children that were born in the United States. Yet many still live in fear. They cannot easily leave the United States and return to the great uncertainty in their countries of origin. If they are forced to return, they will face enormous hardship. Their former homes are either occupied by strangers or not there at all. The people they once knew are gone and so are the jobs they need to support their families. They also cannot become permanent residents of the United States, which severely limits their opportunities for work and education. This situation is unacceptable and requires a more permanent solution.

Before outlining how this bill will provide a permanent solution, it is important to review the evolution of deportation remedies. Prior to the passage of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Responsibility Act in 1996, aliens in the United States could apply for suspension of deportation and adjustment of status in order to obtain lawful permanent residence. Suspension of deportation was used to ameliorate the harsh consequences of deportation for aliens who had been present in the United States for long periods of time.

In September of 1996, Congress passed the Illegal Immigration Reform and Responsibility Act. This law retroactively made thousands of immigrants ineligible for suspension of deportation and left them with no alternate remedy. The 1996 Act eliminated suspension of deportation and established a new form of relief entitled cancellation of removal that required an applicant to accrue ten years of continuous residence as of the date of the initial notice charging the applicant with being removable.

In 1997, this Congress recognized that these new provisions could result in grave injustices to certain groups of people. So in November of 1997, the Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) granted relief to certain citizens of former Soviet block countries and several Central American countries. This select group of immigrants were allowed to apply for permanent residence under the old, pre-IIRRA standards.

Such an alteration of IIRRA made sense. After all, the U.S. had allowed Central Americans to reside and work here for over a decade, during which time many of them established families, careers and community ties. The complex history of civil wars and political persecution in parts of Central America left thousands of people in limbo without a place to call home. Many victims of severe persecution came to the United States with very strong asylum cases, but unfortunately these individuals have waited so long for a hearing they will have difficulty proving their cases because they involve incidents which occurred as early as 1980. In addition, many victims of persecution never filed for asylum out of fear of denial, and consequently these people now face claims weakened by years of delay.

Mr. President, the bill I introduce today is a necessary and fair expansion of NACARA. It provides a permanent solution for thousands of people who desperately need one. Specifically, the bill amends the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act and provides nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Haiti an opportunity to apply for adjustment of status under the same standards as Nicaraguans and Cubans. While the restoration of democracy in Central America and the Caribbean has been encouraging, the situation remains delicate. Providing immigrants from these politically volatile areas an opportunity to apply for permanent resident status in the United States instead of deporting them to politically and economically fragile countries will provide more stability in the long run. Such an approach is the best solution not only for the United States but also for new and fragile democracies in Central America and the Caribbean. Immigrants have greatly contributed to the

United States, both economically and culturally and the people of Central America and the Caribbean are no exception. If we continue to deny them a chance to live in the United States by deporting them, we not only hurt them, we hurt us too.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1592

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR CERTAIN NATIONALS FROM EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, AND HAITI.

Section 202 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "NICARAGUANS AND CUBANS" and inserting "NICARAGUANS, CUBANS, SALVADORANS, GUATEMALANS, HONDURANS, AND HAITIANS";

(2) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking "2000" and inserting "2003";

(3) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "Nicaragua or Cuba" and inserting "Nicaragua, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, or Haiti"; and

(4) in subsection (d)—

[(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "Nicaragua or Cuba" and inserting "Nicaragua, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, or Haiti; and]

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking "2000" and inserting "2003".

SEC. 3. APPLICATIONS PENDING UNDER AMENDMENTS MADE BY SECTION 203 OF THE NICARAGUAN ADJUSTMENT AND CENTRAL AMERICAN RELIEF ACT.

An application for relief properly filed by a national of Guatemala or El Salvador under the amendments made by section 203 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act which was filed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, and on which a final administrative determination has not been made, shall, at the election of the applicant, be considered to be an application for adjustment of status under the provisions of section 202 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act, as amended by section 2 of this Act, upon the payment of any fees, and in accordance with procedures, that the Attorney General shall prescribe by regulation. The Attorney General may not refund any fees paid in connection with an application filed by a national of Guatemala or El Salvador under the amendments made by section 203 of that Act.

SEC. 4. APPLICATIONS PENDING UNDER THE HAITIAN REFUGEE IMMIGRATION FAIRNESS ACT OF 1998.

An application for adjustment of status properly filed by a national of Haiti under the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998 which was filed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, and on which a final administrative determination has not been made, may be considered by the Attorney General, in the unreviewable discretion of the Attorney General, to also constitute an application for adjustment of status

under the provisions of section 202 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act, as amended by section 2 of this Act.

SEC. 5. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE NICARAGUAN ADJUSTMENT AND CENTRAL AMERICAN RELIEF ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting before the period at the end of paragraph (1)(B) the following: "and the Attorney General may, in the unreviewable discretion of the Attorney General, waive the grounds of inadmissibility specified in section 212(a)(1) (A)(i) and (6)(C) of such Act for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest";

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—In determining the eligibility of an alien described in subsection (b) or (d) for either adjustment of status under this section or other relief necessary to establish eligibility for such adjustment, the provisions of section 241(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not apply. In addition, an alien who would otherwise be inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9) (A) or (C) of such Act may apply for the Attorney General's consent to reapply for admission without regard to the requirement that the consent be granted prior to the date of the alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory, in order to qualify for the exception to those grounds of inadmissibility set forth in section 212(a)(9) (A)(iii) and (C)(ii) of such Act."; and

(D) by amending paragraph (3) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)) to read as follows:

"(3) RELATIONSHIP OF APPLICATION TO CERTAIN ORDERS.—An alien present in the United States who has been ordered excluded, deported, or removed, or ordered to depart voluntarily from the United States under any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act may, notwithstanding such order, apply for adjustment of status under paragraph (1). Such an alien may not be required, as a condition of submitting or granting such application, to file a separate motion to reopen, reconsider, or vacate such order. Such an alien may be required to seek a stay of such an order in accordance with subsection (c) to prevent the execution of that order pending the adjudication of the application for adjustment of status. If the Attorney General denies a stay of a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal, or if the Attorney General renders a final administrative determination to deny the application for adjustment of status, the order shall be effective and enforceable to the same extent as if the application had not been made. If the Attorney General grants the application for adjustment of status, the Attorney General shall cancel the order.";

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by adding at the end the following: "Subsection (a) shall not apply to an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, unless the alien is applying for relief under that subsection in deportation or removal proceedings.";

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by adding at the end the following: "Nothing in this Act requires the Attorney General to stay the removal of an alien who is ineligible for adjustment of status under this Act.";

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) by amending the subsection heading to read as follows: "SPOUSES, CHILDREN, AND UNMARRIED SONS AND DAUGHTERS.—";

(B) by amending the heading of paragraph (1) to read as follows: "ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—";

(C) by amending paragraph (1)(A) to read as follows:

"(A) the alien entered the United States on or before the date of enactment of the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999";

(D) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking "except that in the case of" and inserting the following: "except that—

"(i) in the case of such a spouse, stepchild, or unmarried stepson or stepdaughter, the qualifying marriage was entered into before the date of enactment of the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999; and

"(ii) in the case of"; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN SPOUSES AND CHILDREN FOR ISSUANCE OF IMMIGRANT VISAS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, upon approval of an application for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under subsection (a), an alien who is the spouse or child of the alien being granted such status may be issued a visa for admission to the United States as an immigrant following to join the principal applicant, if the spouse or child—

"(i) meets the requirements in paragraphs (1) (B) and (1) (D); and

"(ii) applies for such a visa within a time period to be established by such regulations.

"(B) RETENTION OF FEES FOR PROCESSING APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary of State may retain fees to recover the cost of immigrant visa application processing and issuance for certain spouses and children of aliens whose applications for adjustment of status under subsection (a) have been approved. Such fees—

"(i) shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to any Department of State appropriation to recover the cost of such processing and issuance; and

"(ii) shall be available until expended for the same purposes of such appropriation to support consular activities.";

(5) in subsection (g), by inserting "or an immigrant classification," after "for permanent residence"; and

(6) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(i) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section authorizes any alien to apply for admission to, be admitted to, be paroled into, or otherwise lawfully return to the United States, to apply for, or to pursue an application for adjustment of status under this section without the express authorization of the Attorney General.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1)(D), (2), and (6) shall be effective as if included in the enactment of the Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act. The amendments made by paragraphs (1) (A)–(C), (3), (4), and (5) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE HAITIAN REFUGEE IMMIGRATION FAIRNESS ACT OF 1998.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 902 of the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting before the period at the end of paragraph (1)(B) the following: “, and the Attorney General may, in the unreviewable discretion of the Attorney General, waive the grounds of inadmissibility specified in section 212(a) (1)(A)(i) and (6)(C) of such Act for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) **INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.**—In determining the eligibility of an alien described in subsection (b) or (d) for either adjustment of status under this section or other relief necessary to establish eligibility for such adjustment, or for permission to reapply for admission to the United States for the purpose of adjustment of status under this section, the provisions of section 241(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not apply. In addition, an alien who would otherwise be inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9) (A) or (C) of such Act may apply for the Attorney General’s consent to reapply for admission without regard to the requirement that the consent be granted prior to the date of the alien’s reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory, in order to qualify for the exception to those grounds of inadmissibility set forth in section 212(a)(9) (A)(iii) and (C)(ii) of such Act.”; and

(D) by amending paragraph (3) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)) to read as follows:

“(3) **RELATIONSHIP OF APPLICATION TO CERTAIN ORDERS.**—An alien present in the United States who has been ordered excluded, deported, removed, or ordered to depart voluntarily from the United States under any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act may, notwithstanding such order, apply for adjustment of status under paragraph (1). Such an alien may not be required, as a condition of submitting or granting such application, to file a separate motion to reopen, reconsider, or vacate such order. Such an alien may be required to seek a stay of such an order in accordance with subsection (c) to prevent the execution of that order pending the adjudication of the application for adjustment of status. If the Attorney General denies a stay of a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal, or if the Attorney General renders a final administrative determination to deny the application for adjustment of status, the order shall be effective and enforceable to the same extent as if the application had not been made. If the Attorney General grants the application for adjustment of status, the Attorney General shall cancel the order.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by adding at the end the following: “Subsection (a) shall not apply to an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, unless the alien is applying for such relief under that subsection in deportation or removal proceedings.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by adding at the end the following: “Nothing in this Act shall require the Attorney General to stay the removal of an alien who is ineligible for adjustment of status under this Act.”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) by amending the subsection heading to read as follows: “SPOUSES, CHILDREN, AND UNMARRIED SONS AND DAUGHTERS.—”;

(B) by amending the heading of paragraph (1) to read as follows: “ADJUSTMENT OF STA-

(C) by amending paragraph (1)(A), to read as follows:

“(A) the alien entered the United States on or before the date of enactment of the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999.”;

(D) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “except that in the case of” and inserting the following: “except that—

“(i) in the case of such a spouse, stepchild, or unmarried stepson or stepdaughter, the qualifying marriage was entered into before the date of enactment of the Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999; and

“(ii) in the case of”;

(E) by adding at the end of paragraph (1) the following new subparagraph:

“(E) the alien applies for such adjustment before April 3, 2003.”; and

(F) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) **ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN SPOUSES AND CHILDREN FOR ISSUANCE OF IMMIGRANT VISAS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, upon approval of an application for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under subsection (a), an alien who is the spouse or child of the alien being granted such status may be issued a visa for admission to the United States as an immigrant following to join the principal applicant, if the spouse or child—

“(i) meets the requirements in paragraphs (1) (B) and (1) (D); and

“(ii) applies for such a visa within a time period to be established by such regulations.

“(B) **RETENTION OF FEES FOR PROCESSING APPLICATIONS.**—The Secretary of State may retain fees to recover the cost of immigrant visa application processing and issuance for certain spouses and children of aliens whose applications for adjustment of status under subsection (a) have been approved. Such fees—

“(i) shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to any Department of State appropriation to recover the cost of such processing and issuance; and

“(ii) shall be available until expended for the same purposes of such appropriation to support consular activities.”;

(5) in subsection (g), by inserting “, or an immigrant classification,” after “for permanent residence”;

(6) by redesignating subsections (i), (j), and (k) as subsections (j), (k), and (l), respectively; and

(7) by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

“(i) **STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section authorizes any alien to apply for admission to, be admitted to, be paroled into, or otherwise lawfully return to the United States, to apply for, or to pursue an application for adjustment of status under this section without the express authorization of the Attorney General.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by paragraphs (1)(D), (2), and (6) shall be effective as if included in the enactment of the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998. The amendments made by paragraphs (1) (A)–(C), (3), (4), and (5) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. MOTIONS TO REOPEN.

(a) **NATIONALS OF HAITI.**—Notwithstanding any time and number limitations imposed by law on motions to reopen, a national of Haiti who, on the date of enactment of this Act, has a final administrative denial of an application for adjustment of status under the

Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998, and is made eligible for adjustment of status under that Act by the amendments made by this Act, may file one motion to reopen an exclusion, deportation, or removal proceeding to have the application reconsidered. Any such motion shall be filed within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The scope of any proceeding reopened on this basis shall be limited to a determination of the alien’s eligibility for adjustment of status under the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998.

(b) **NATIONALS OF CUBA.**—Notwithstanding any time and number limitations imposed by law on motions to reopen, a national of Cuba or Nicaragua who, on the date of enactment of the Act, has a final administrative denial of an application for adjustment of status under the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act, and who is made eligible for adjustment of status under that Act by the amendments made by this Act, may file one motion to reopen an exclusion, deportation, or removal proceeding to have the application reconsidered. Any such motion shall be filed within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The scope of any proceeding reopened on this basis shall be limited to a determination of the alien’s eligibility for adjustment of status under the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to join Senator DURBIN in introducing the “Central American and Haitian Parity Act of 1999. I commend our colleagues in the House, Representatives CHRIS SMITH, LUIS GUTIERREZ, and others, who introduced a companion bill last month. This legislation has the strong support of the Clinton administration, because it is a key component of America’s effort to support democracy and stability in Central America and Haiti.

Two years ago, Congress enacted the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act, which protects Nicaraguan and Cuban refugees by enabling them to remain permanently in the United States as immigrants. But many Central Americans and Haitians were unfairly excluded from that bill. At that time, many of us in Congress opposed the unfairness and discrimination involved in treating Nicaraguans and Cubans more favorably than similarly situated Central Americans and Haitians. We believe all of these refugees should be treated equally.

It is time for Congress to end this disparity. With this legislation, we are remedying this flagrant omission and adding Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Hondurans, and Haitians to the list of deserving refugees.

These Central American and Haitian refugees, like Nicaraguans and Cubans, fled decades of violence, human rights abuses, and economic instability resulting from political repression. They suffered persecution at the hands of successive repressive governments. Central Americans and Haitians supporting democracy have faced torture, extra-judicial killings, imprisonment, and other forms of persecution. These and other gross violations of human

rights have been documented by the State Department, and by human rights organizations such as Americas Watch and Amnesty International.

Like other political refugees, Central Americans and Haitians have come to this country with a strong love of freedom and a strong commitment to democracy. They have settled in many parts of the United States. They have established deep roots in our communities, and their children, that have been born here, are U.S. citizens. Wherever they have settled, they have made lasting contributions to the economic vitality and diversity of our communities and our nation.

Citizens in these countries are now working hard to establish democracy in their nations. President Clinton and Secretary Albright have repeatedly stated that it is America's long-standing foreign policy to ensure the continuing stability and viability of emerging, yet still fragile, democracies in Central America and Haiti. The Central American and Haitian communities in the United States have contributed substantially to this goal, sending hundreds of millions of dollars to their native lands. These funds have played a critical role in stabilizing these countries' economies as they make the transition to democracy, at no cost to the U.S. taxpayer.

The State Department has documented the potential adverse consequences of reducing the flow of these funds. From a U.S. foreign policy and humanitarian standpoint, these amounts have taken on added importance. These funds have become a primary source of income for families who lost their jobs as a result of the hurricanes that ravaged these countries last year. Repatriating thousands of Central Americans and Haitians will impose a substantial additional burden on these countries. It will also diminish the ability of Central Americans and Haitians in the U.S. to contribute financially to rebuilding their countries. Allowing Central Americans and Haitians to remain here as legal residents will enable them to continue to provide assistance that will contribute substantially to vital economic recovery and reconstruction.

This legislation will provide qualified Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Hondurans and Haitians with the opportunity to become permanent residents of the U.S. To qualify for this relief, they must have lived in this country since December 1995. By approving the Central American and Haitian Parity Act, we can finally bring an end to the shameful decades of disparate treatment that has existed.

This is an issue of basic fairness. The United States has a long and noble tradition of providing safe haven to refugees. Over the years, we have enacted legislation to guarantee safe haven for Hungarians, Cubans, Yugoslavs, Viet-

namese, Laotians, Cambodians, Poles, Chinese, and many others.

This Congress has the opportunity to right the shameful wrongs that Central American and Haitian refugees have suffered. This bill offers the full protection of our laws to these victims of persecution in their fight for democracy. Congress has a duty to offer the same protection to Central Americans and Haitians that we have offered over the years to other refugees fleeing from repressive regimes. This bill does what is fair, what is right, and what is just.

We should do all we can to end the current flagrant discrimination under our immigration laws. Central American and Haitian refugees deserve protection too—the same protection we gave to Nicaraguans and Cubans. We need to pay more than lip service to the fundamental principle of equal protection of the laws.

Since its introduction in the House of Representatives, the Central American and Haitian Parity Act has received important bipartisan support. I am optimistic that it will receive similar support in the Senate. It deserves to be enacted as soon as possible.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 88

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 88, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to exempt disabled individuals from being required to enroll with a managed care entity under the Medicaid program.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to improve the National Writing Project.

S. 662

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 662, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program.

S. 805

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 805, a bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment and operation of asthma treatment services for children, and for other purposes.

S. 824

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 824, a bill to improve educational sys-

tems and facilities to better educate students throughout the United States.

S. 935

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 935, a bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to authorize research to promote the conversion of biomass into biobased industrial products, and for other purposes.

S. 1020

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1020, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1029

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1029, a bill to amend title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide for digital education partnerships.

S. 1239

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1239, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat spaceports like airports under the exempt facility bond rules.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

S. 1310

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1310, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modify the interim payment system for home health services, and for other purposes.

S. 1368

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1368, a bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and related laws to strengthen the protection of native biodiversity and ban clearcutting on Federal land, and to designate certain Federal land as ancient forests, roadless areas, watershed protection areas, special areas, and Federal boundary areas where logging and other intrusive activities are prohibited.