

health care. Under Medicaid, preventive services are optional benefit. States can choose to cover them or not so coverage varies state to state.

All Americans deserve access to cancer screening, regardless of whether one has health insurance because they are an employee of the Department of Defense, a Medicare beneficiary, or a veteran. Certainly individuals who have private health insurance through their employers—56 percent of Californians have private health insurance—should be guaranteed access to life-saving and life-prolonging cancer screenings. Offering coverage for cancer screening simply makes good sense.

The bill requires plans to cover screenings according to current guidelines:

Annual mammograms for women ages 40 and over and for women under 40 who are at high risk of developing breast cancer.

Annual clinical breast exams for women ages 40 and over and for women between the ages of 20 and 40 who are at high risk of developing breast cancer.

Clinical breast exams every three years for women who are between the ages of 20 and 40 and are not at high risk for developing breast cancer.

Annual pap tests and pelvic examinations for women ages 18 and over or women who are under the age of 18 and are or have been sexually active.

Screening procedures for men and women ages 50 and over or under age 50 and at high risk for developing colorectal cancer, including annual screening fecal-occult blood test and screening flexible sigmoidoscopy every 4 years.

Men and women at high risk for colorectal cancer (in any age group) may receive a screening colonoscopy every 2 years.

Annual digital rectal examination and/or annual prostate-specific blood test for men ages 50 and over or males who are at high risk.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to modify coverage requirements to reflect changes in medical practice or new scientific knowledge, based both on the Secretary's own initiative or upon petition of an individual or organization.

Cancer touches virtually every American in some way. The Comprehensive Cancer Screening Act can be one way to alleviate the fear and reality of cancer felt by millions of Americans. We all want to believe that when a family member is diagnosed with cancer, he or she will get care of the highest quality and that their medical team will conquer this disease. Early detection, while it does not prevent cancer from occurring, can stop cancer before it spreads, extend life, reduce treatment costs, and improve the quality of life for cancer patients. By requiring private health plans to cover cancer

screening as a preventive measure, my bill is cost effective and could ease the cancer burden felt by America due to lost productivity related to cancer deaths and illness.

It is long past due for this Congress to send a strong message to insurance companies. Cancer screening is an important prevention measure and should be covered under all insurance plans. America cannot afford not to screen.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 172

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 172, a bill to reduce acid deposition under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 505

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 505, a bill to give gifted and talented students the opportunity to develop their capabilities.

S. 956

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 956, a bill to establish programs regarding early detection, diagnosis, and interventions for newborns and infants with hearing loss.

S. 1036

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1036, a bill to amend parts A and D of title IV of the Social Security Act to give States the option to pass through directly to a family receiving assistance under the temporary assistance to needy families program all child support collected by the State and the option to disregard any child support that the family receives in determining a family's eligibility for, or amount of, assistance under that program.

S. 1074

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1074, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to waive the 24-month waiting period for medicare coverage of individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and to provide medicare coverage of drugs and biologicals used for the treatment of ALS or for the alleviation of symptoms relating to ALS.

S. 1317

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1317, a bill to reauthorize the Welfare-To-Work program to provide additional resources and flexibility to improve the administration of the program.

S. 1455

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1455, a bill to enhance protections against fraud in the offering of financial assistance for college education, and for other purposes.

S. 1498

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 1498, a bill to amend chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, to authorize equal overtime pay provisions for all Federal employees engaged in wildland fire suppression operations.

S. 1563

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1563, a bill to establish the Immigration Affairs Agency within the Department of Justice, and for other purposes.

S. 1594

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1594, a bill to amend the Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

S. 1624

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1624, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel NORFOLK.

SENATE RESOLUTION 87

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 87, a resolution commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the International Visitors Program

AMENDMENT NO. 1751

At the request of Mr. CLELAND the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1751 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2684, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1755

At the request of Mr. KERRY the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1755 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2684, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of

Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1756

At the request of Mr. KERRY the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1756 proposed to H.R. 2684, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes. At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1756 proposed to H.R. 2684, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 1761

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 1761 proposed to H.R. 2684, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1789

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 1789 proposed to H.R. 2684, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 185—RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING THE PERSONNEL OF EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA, FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION AND EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION'S (NATO) OPERATION ALLIED FORCE IN THE BALKAN REGION

Mr. GRAHAM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 185

Whereas the personnel of the Air Armament Center at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, developed and provided many of the munitions, technical orders, expertise, and support equipment utilized by NATO during the Operation Allied Force air campaign;

Whereas the 2,000-pound Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) developed at the Air Armament Center was the very first weapon dropped in Operation Allied Force;

Whereas the Air to Ground 130 (AGM 130) standoff missile, developed at the Air Armament Center, enabled the F-15E Strike Eagle aircrews to standoff approximately 40 nautical miles from targets and attack with very high precision; and

Whereas the reliable performance of the JDAM and AGM 130 enabled the combat air crews to complete bombing missions accurately, effectively, and with reduced risk to crews, resulting in no casualties among NATO air personnel, thereby making these munitions the ordinance favored most by combat air crews: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the men and women of Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, for their contributions to the unqualified success of Operation Allied Force;

(2) recognizes that the efforts of the men and women of the Air Armament Center, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, helped NATO conduct the air war with devastating effect on our adversaries, entirely without American casualties in the air combat operations;

(3) expresses deep gratitude for the sacrifices made by those men and women and their families in their support of American efforts in Operation Allied Force; and

(4) commits to maintaining the technological superiority of American air armament as a critical component of our Nation's capability to conduct and prevail in warfare while minimizing casualties.

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, 6 months ago today on March 24, 1999, the United States and its allies launched Operation Allied Force in the Balkan region. To commemorate this event, I am submitting a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the men and women assigned to and employed by Eglin Air Force Base should be recognized and commended for their participation in, and efforts associated with, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) Operation Allied Force.

The personnel of the Air Armament Center at Eglin Air Force Base developed and provided many of the munitions, technical orders, expertise and support equipment utilized by NATO during the air campaign. Specifically, the two thousand pound Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) was the first weapon dropped in the operation. Additionally, the Air to Ground 130 (AGM 130) standoff missile enabled F15E Strike Eagle aircrews to attack targets with precision from a distance of forty miles.

The reliable performances of the JDAM and AGM 130 enabled combat air crews to complete bombing missions accurately, effectively, and with reduced risk to crews. The result was zero casualties among NATO air personnel.

The availability of these arms was the result of the vision of the Air Armament Center personnel who recognized years earlier that these munitions would be important to American armament.

The brave service personnel from Eglin Air Force Base—and their families—sacrificed much in support of Operation Allied Force. We express our deepest gratitude to them. We recognize that their efforts allowed NATO to conduct an air war with no American combat casualties, yet with a devastating effect on our adversaries.

We commit to maintaining the technological superiority of American air armament as a critical component of our nation's capacity to conduct and prevail in warfare while minimizing casualties.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING REAUTHORIZING THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. COVERDELL) submitted the following resolution; which was ordered placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 186

Whereas the fiscal year 2000 Senate Budget Resolution increased education funding by \$28,000,000,000 over the next five years, and \$82,000,000,000 over the next ten years, and the Department of Education received a net increase of \$2,400,000,000 which doubles the President's requested increase;

Whereas compared to the President's requested levels, the Democratically controlled Congress' appropriations for the period 1993 through 1995 reduced the President's funding requests by \$3,000,000,000, and since Republicans took control of Congress, Federal education funding has increased by 27 percent;

Whereas in the past three years, the Congress has increased funding for Part B of Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by nearly 80 percent, while the Administration's fiscal year 2000 budget only requested a 0.07 percent increase which is less than an adjustment for inflation, and Congress is deeply concerned that while the Administration has provided rhetoric in support of education of the disabled, the Administration's budget has consistently taken money from this high priority program to fund new and untested programs;

Whereas Congress is not only providing the necessary funds, but is also reforming our current education programs, and Congress recognizes that significant reforms are needed in light of troubling statistics indicating—

(1) 40 percent of fourth graders cannot read at the most basic level;

(2) in international comparisons, United States 12th graders scored near the bottom in both mathematics and science;

(3) 70 percent of children in high poverty schools score below even the most basic level of reading; and

(4) in mathematics, 9 year olds in high poverty schools remain two grade levels behind students in low poverty schools;

Whereas earlier in 1999, the 106th Congress took the first step toward improving our Nation's schools by passing the Education Flexibility and Partnership Act of 1999, which frees States and local communities to tailor education programs to meet the individual needs of students and local schools;

Whereas the 1999 reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 will focus on increasing student achievement by empowering principals, local school boards, teachers and parents, and the focus should be on raising the achievement of all students.

Whereas Congress should reject a one-size-fits all approach to education, and local schools should have the freedom to prioritize