

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER
COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-10897. A communication from the Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Food Labeling: Health Claims; Plant Sterol/Stanol Esters and Coronary Health Disease" (Docket Nos. 00P-1275 and 00P-1276) received on September 19, 2000; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-10898. A communication from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of the Executive Director for Operations, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revision to Policy Statement on Staff Meetings Open to the Public" received on September 20, 2000; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-10899. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the notification of intent to obligate funds for purposes of Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) Activities; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-10900. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "October 2000 Applicable Federal Rates" (Revenue Ruling 2000-45) received on September 20, 2000; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-10901. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Kathy A. King v. Commissioner" (115 T.C.No. 8 (filed August 10, 2000)) received on September 20, 2000; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-10902. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committees on Appropriations; the Budget; Energy and Natural Resources; Foreign Relations; Armed Services; and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1331: A bill to give Lincoln County, Nevada, the right to purchase at fair market value certain public land in the county (Rept. No. 106-417).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 2950: A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Sand Creek Massacre Historic Site in the State of Colorado. (Rept. No. 106-418).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

H.R. 3084: A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contribute funds for the establishment of an interpretative center on the life and contributions of President Abraham Lincoln (Rept. No. 106-419).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND
JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 3100. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to reform the provisions relating to child labor; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself and Mr. SESSIONS):

S. 3101. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow as a deduction in determining adjusted gross income the deduction for expenses in connection with services as a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ASHCROFT:

S. 3102. A bill to require the written consent of a parent of an unemancipated minor prior to the referral of such minor for abortion services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 3103. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a discriminatory profits tax on pharmaceutical companies which charge prices for prescription drugs to domestic wholesale distributors that exceed the most favored customer prices charged to foreign wholesale distributors; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SHELBY (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. BOND):

S. 3104. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the marking of door hinges; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 3105. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the allowance of the child credit, the deduction for personal exemptions, and the earned income credit in the case of missing children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. REED, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3106. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the definition of homebound under the Medicare home health benefit; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 3100. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to reform the provisions relating to child labor; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

CHILDREN'S ACT FOR RESPONSIBLE
EMPLOYMENT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased today to introduce legislation to update and bring America's child

labor laws into the 21st century. This much-needed bill is titled the Children's Act for Responsible Employment of 2000 (The CARE Act of 2000).

As many of you know, I have been working to eradicate child labor overseas since 1992. At that time, I introduced the Child Labor Deterrence Act, which prohibits the importation of products made by abusive and exploitative child labor. Since then, we have made significant progress.

Let me cite just three examples.

In Bangladesh in 1995, a precedent-setting memorandum of understanding was signed between the garment industry and the International Labor Organization, which has resulted in 9,000 children being moved from factories and into schools. In Pakistan two years later, another memorandum of understanding was signed to the benefit of hundreds of children sewing soccer balls and to the benefit of their families.

In May of this year, it was a pleasure to go to the White House to witness President Clinton signing into law new provisions I authored to flatly prohibit the importing into the U.S. of any products made by forced or indentured child labor and to deny duty-free trade benefits to any country that is not meeting its legal obligations to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

It is important to understand that when the growth of a child is stopped, so is the growth of a nation. In keeping with our nation's commitment to human rights, democracy, and economic justice, the United States must continue to lead the struggle against the scourge of exploitative child labor wherever it occurs. But to have the credibility and moral authority to lead this global effort, we must be certain that we are doing all we can to eradicate exploitative child labor here at home.

Sadly, this is not the case as I stand here before you today. This is why I am sponsoring this new legislation to crack down on exploitative child labor in America. I am also heartened by the fact that the Clinton administration and the Child Labor Coalition made up of more than 50 organizations all across our country endorse prompt enactment of this bill.

Consider the plight of child labor in just one sector of the American economy—large-scale commercial agriculture.

Just three months ago in June, Mr. President, an alarming report entitled "Fingers to the Bone" was released by Human Rights Watch. It is a deeply troubling indictment of America's failure to protect child farmworkers who pick our fruits and vegetables every day. As many as 800,000 children in the U.S. work on large-scale commercial farms, corporate farms if you will, often under very hazardous conditions that expose them to pesticide poisoning, heat illness, serious injuries,