

POM-622. A resolution adopted by the City of Pembroke Pines, Florida relative to the restoration of the Everglades; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-623. A resolution adopted by the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, relative to the dumping of dredged materials at the Historic Area Remediation Site; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-624. A resolution adopted by the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, relative to worldwide trafficking of women and girls; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Report to accompany S. 353, a bill to provide for class action reform, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-420).

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 893: A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to provide equitable treatment with respect to State and local income taxes for certain individuals who perform duties on vessels (Rept. No. 106-421).

### 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. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 3107. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of outpatient prescription drugs under the medicare program; read the first time.

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 3108. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to permit a State to register a Canadian pesticide for distribution and use within that State; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KERREY, and Mr. GORTON):

S. 3109. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 1010 Fifth Avenue in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 3110. A bill to ensure that victims of domestic violence get the help they need in a single phone call; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA):

S. 3111. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an extension of time for the payment of estate tax to more estates with closely held businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. MURKOWSKI):

S. 3112. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure access to dig-

ital mammography through adequate payment under the Medicare system; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 3113. A bill to convey certain Federal properties on Governors Island, New York; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 3114. A bill to provide loans for the improvement of telecommunications services on Indian reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 3115. A bill to extend the term of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DASCHLE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BURNS, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. KERREY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. INOUE, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. MACK):

S. 3116. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to prevent circumvention of the sugar tariff-rate quotas; to the Committee on Finance.

### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. Res. 360. A resolution to authorize the printing of a document entitled "Washington's Farewell Address"; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. Res. 361. A resolution to authorize the printing of a revised edition of the Senate Rules and Manual; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 3108. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to permit a State to register a Canadian pesticide for distribution and use within that State; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

#### PESTICIDE HARMONIZATION BILL

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, during the first few months of the 106th Congress in early 1999, I introduced a pesticide harmonization bill—S. 394. Today, I am introducing a revised version of that legislation. The need for this legislation has not changed.

Last year, I pointed out that when the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement came into effect, part of the understanding on agriculture was that our two nations were going to move rapidly toward the harmonization of pesticide regulations. However, we have entered a new decade—and century, no less—

and relatively little progress in harmonization has been accomplished that is meaningful to family farmers.

Since this trade agreement took effect, the pace of Canadian spring and durum wheat, and barley exports to the United States have grown from a barely noticeable trickle into annual floods of imported grain into our markets. Over the years, I have described many factors that have produced this unfair trade relationship and unlevel playing field between farmers of our two nations. The failure to achieve harmonization in pesticides between the United States and Canada compounds this ongoing trade problem.

Our farmers are concerned that agricultural pesticides that are not available in the United States are being utilized by farmers in Canada to produce wheat, barley, and other agricultural commodities that are subsequently imported and consumed in the United States. They rightfully believe that it is unfair to import commodities produced with agricultural pesticides that are not available to U.S. producers. They believe that it is not in the interests of consumers or producers to allow such imports. However, it is not just a difference in availability of agricultural pesticides between our two countries, but also in the pricing of these chemicals.

Just last spring, our farmers were denied the right to bring a pesticide across the border that was cleared for use in our country, but was not available locally because the company who manufactures this product chose not to sell it here. They were selling a more expensive version of the product here. The simple fact is, this company was using our environmental protection laws as a means to extract a higher price from our farmers even though the cheaper product sold in Canada is just as safe. This simply is not right.

I have pointed out, time and time again, the fact is that there are significant differences in prices being paid for essentially the same pesticide by farmers in our two countries. In fact, in a recent survey, farmers in the United States were paying between 117 percent and 193 percent more than Canadian farmers for a number of pesticides. This was after adjusting for differences in currency exchange rates at that time.

The farmers in my state are simply fed up with what is going on. They see grain flooding across the border, while they are unable to access the more expensive production inputs available in our "free trade" environment. And I might add, this grain coming into our country has been treated with these products which our farmers are denied access to. This simply must end.

As I stated earlier, today, I am introducing a new version of legislation that would take an important step in providing equitable treatment for U.S.

farmers in the pricing of agricultural pesticides. And I want to point out what has taken place since introduction of the original pesticide harmonization bill—or maybe I should say—what has not taken place.

I wrote the chairman of the Agriculture Committee on more than one occasion requesting hearings about the original version of this legislation, but to no avail. I was disappointed, to say the least. Especially, as I stated, since the need for this legislation has not disappeared. On the contrary, it is still a hot issue along our northern border with Canada.

This bill would only deal with agricultural chemicals that are identical or substantially similar. It only deals with pesticides that have already undergone rigorous review processes and whose formulations have been registered and approved for use in both countries by the respective regulatory agencies.

The bill would establish a procedure by which states may apply for and receive an Environmental Protection Agency label for agricultural chemicals sold in Canada that are identical or substantially similar to agricultural chemicals used in the United States. Thus, U.S. producers and suppliers could purchase such chemicals in Canada for use in the United States. The need for this bill is created by pesticide companies which use chemical labeling laws to protect their marketing and pricing structures, rather than protecting the public interest. In their selective labeling of identical or substantially similar products across the border they are able to extract unjustified profits from American farmers, and create unlevel pricing fields between our two countries.

This bill is one legislative step in the process of full harmonization of pesticides between our two nations. It is designed specifically to address the problem of pricing differentials on chemicals that are currently available in both countries. We need to take this step, so that we can begin the process of creating a level playing field between farmers of our two countries. This bill would make harmonization a reality for those pesticides in which their actual selling price is the only real difference.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KERREY, and Mr. GORTON):

S. 3109. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 1010 Fifth Avenue in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE WILLIAM KENZO NAKAMURA UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill that would designate the existing United States

Federal Courthouse for the Western District of Washington in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse." William Nakamura was born in 1922, and grew up in Seattle, Washington. He attended public schools and was a student at the University of Washington when he and 110,000 other Japanese Americans were removed from their communities and forced into internment camps.

For many, the disgrace of the internment camps and the injustice of that American policy fostered resentment and anger. Rather than succumb to hate, William Kenzo Nakamura chose to fight for the very country that had treated him unjustly. He enlisted in the 442d Regimental Combat Team, which went on to become the most decorated military team in U.S. history. While fighting in Italy, Pfc. William Nakamura was killed on July 4, 1944. At the time of his death, he was providing cover for his retreating platoon. Earlier that day, he had also gone beyond the call of duty and single-handedly destroyed a machine-gun nest.

Following his death, Nakamura's commanding officer nominated him for the Medal of Honor. According to Army policy at the time, Japanese Americans could not receive the Medal of Honor. Instead, Pfc. Nakamura was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the military's second highest honor. This past June, Pfc. Nakamura and 21 other Asian-American veterans of World War II were finally honored with the Congressional Medal of Honor. Senator INOUE, who served in the same unit as Mr. Nakamura, was one of those who received the Congressional Medal of Honor that day. I was proud to be present at the White House for the ceremony.

I am pleased that both of the Medal of Honor recipients in Congress are original cosponsors of the bill: Senators INOUE and KERRY. I am also honored to have my Washington state colleague, Senator GORTON, as an original cosponsor. Congressman MCDERMOTT is sponsoring this legislation in the House, and I thank him for his efforts. Like many Asian-American veterans, Nakamura didn't hesitate when his country called. He and many others went to war and gave their lives for freedoms which they and their families were denied at home.

Mr. President, we can't undo the injustice suffered by Japanese-Americans during World War II, but we can give these noble Americans the recognition they deserve. The William Kenzo Nakamura Courthouse will serve as a permanent reminder that justice must serve all Americans equally. I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

By Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 3110. A bill to ensure that victims of domestic violence get the help they need in a single phone call; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

#### THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, this is the issue of violence in homes. About every 13 seconds a woman is battered. A home should be a safe place. This is about anywhere from 5 to 10 million children witnessing this violence—not on TV, not in the movies, but in their living rooms, and the effect it has on these children.

Today, I introduce a bill I would like to be able to have on the floor of the Senate for a vote. If I don't get it done over the next week or two, I am positive that there will be broad, bipartisan support for this legislation. This is called the National Domestic Violence Hotline Enhancement Act. I will send the bill to the desk on behalf of myself, Senators JOHNSON, BAYH, and KENNEDY. On the House side, Representative CONNIE MORELLA, who has done such great work in this area, is introducing the same piece of legislation today. I send this bill to the desk.

Darlene Lussier, from Red Lake Band, a Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota, called this bill the "talking circle for all shelters." I would like to name it the "Talking Circle For All Shelters."

This is modeled after the Day One project in Minnesota. This legislation creates a web site that would allow the National Domestic Violence Hotline operators at shelters all around the country—and there are 2,000 shelters; this is a map of all the shelters in the United States of America. It would enable, through this web site, shelters one telephone call from a woman in need of help to the hotline, or to any shelter, because we would have everybody hooked up electronically under very safe and secure conditions. It would simply take one call for a woman to be able to know where she and her children could go to get away from this violence, where they could go to make sure that she would not lose her life, or that things would not get more violent at home.

This is extremely important because what happens quite often is a woman will finally get the courage and she knows she must leave. She knows it is a dangerous, desperate situation. But when she calls a shelter, they may be completely filled up and not have anywhere for her to go and then she doesn't know where to go. Then she is forced to stay in that dangerous home. Then she is battered again and her