

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

HHS, BAYER AGREE TO CIPRO PURCHASE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—HHS Secretary Tommy G. Thompson and Mr. Helge H. Wehmeier, President and CEO of Bayer Corporation, today announced agreement for a significant new federal purchase of the antibiotic ciprofloxacin (trademarked Cipro) at a substantially lowered price. The antibiotic is expected to be available by year end. Supplementing existing emergency stockpiles, it would be available for use in the event of a bioterror event.

Under the terms of the agreement valued at \$95 million, HHS will pay 95 cents per tablet for a total initial order of 100 million tablets. This compares with a previously discounted price of \$1.77 per tablet paid by the federal government. Bayer said it will rotate the government's inventory, as part of this agreement, to assure the American public a continuously fresh supply of Cipro. This inventory rotation adds an additional value of 30 percent for the government, which is included in the agreement.

Funds for the purchase are included in the \$1.6 billion emergency proposal made by President Bush Oct. 17, which awaits Congressional action. HHS is also carrying out substantial new purchases of other antibiotics that are effective against anthrax, especially doxycycline. The purchases will fulfill Secretary Thompson's proposal to quickly increase the nation's emergency reserve of antibiotics. Resources to be on hand by January would treat up to 12 million persons immediately for anthrax exposure. Treatment would be with a mixture of effective antibiotic products, with Cipro representing about 10 percent of the antibiotics on reserve. Currently, 18.6 million Cipro doses are available in the nation's emergency reserve, which would enable immediate treatment of about 2 million persons in combination with other antibiotics.

"This agreement means that a much larger supply of this important pharmaceutical product will be available if needed," Secretary Thompson said. "The beneficial price also means that we can have more funds available to assist state and local health responders to be ready for all eventualities. I commend the Bayer Corporation for its ongoing efforts to ensure a fully adequate supply of this valuable product."

"Bayer is fully committed to supplying America in its war on bioterrorism. This agreement between Bayer and the Department of Health and Human Services is an important security measure that will enable the nation to have in its stockpile ample supplies of Cipro to combat the threat of anthrax," said Bayer president Wehmeier. "Cipro has become standard for anthrax treatment. The men and women of Bayer are 100 percent committed to delivering this vital antibiotic to the U.S. government on schedule."

Secretary Thompson said current supplies of Cipro and other antibiotics which are effective against anthrax "are entirely adequate to meet the current need. This purchase is aimed at expanding our emergency stand-by capacity, to make us even better prepared for the possibility of massive exposure to anthrax or other biological agents."

As a further contingency, the agreement provides for the option of a second order of 100 million tablets at 85 cents, and a third order at 75 cents, if it is determined that further orders are needed. Cipro is one of many antibiotics that have been found effective in

the treatment of exposure to anthrax in the incidents in recent weeks. Current treatment practice for anthrax exposure, including those possibly exposed to anthrax, is a 60-day course, involving initial use of a broad spectrum antibiotic like Cipro, for five days, followed by determination of other antibiotics to which the pathogen is susceptible.

The Cipro to be purchased would be used to expand emergency stand-by supplies in the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS), maintained by HHS' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The NPS includes both vendor managed inventory and 50-ton "Push Packages," designed to be able to reach any point in the continental United States within 12 hours. The current eight "Push Packages" are to be expanded to 12, under the President's proposals.

**COMMUNITY RAIL LINE
RELOCATION ASSISTANCE ACT**

Mr. LOTT, Madam President, many cities and towns across our country are experiencing conflicts between railroads, motor vehicles, and people for the use of limited and increasingly congested space in downtown areas. High density highway-rail grade crossings, even properly marked and gated ones, increase the risk of fatal accidents. Many rail lines cut downtown areas in half while serving few, if any, rail customers in the downtown area. Rail traffic can cut off one side of a town to vital emergency services, including fire, police, ambulance, and hospital services. Downtown rail corridors can hamper economic development by restricting access to bisected areas. Sadly, since September 11, we now must be concerned about freight trains carrying hazardous materials through the middle of densely populated areas being targets of terrorist actions. These problems exist in small and large cities and towns across the Nation.

While TEA-21 provides some flexibility in the use of the Highway Trust Fund to enable States to address some of these concerns, it is primarily focused on solving transportation problems by building or modifying roads, including road overpasses and underpasses, as it should be. However, in many situations, this highway-rail conflict cannot, or should not, be fixed by cutting off or modifying a roadway. The answer is often to relocate the rail line.

To address this need I introduced S. 948, the Community Rail Line Relocation Assistance Act of 2001. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to provide grants to States and communities to relocate a rail line where this solution makes the most sense. In those cases where the best solution is to build a railroad tunnel, underpass, or overpass, or even reroute the rail line around the downtown area, this bill will enable these cities and towns to afford to undertake such a significant infrastructure project. The bill does not tap the High-

way Trust Fund. Instead, the rail line relocation grant program would compete for appropriations on an annual basis.

S. 948 is supported by the United States Conference of Mayors, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National League of Cities, the Association of American Railroads, the Short Line and Regional Railroad Association, the Railway Progress Institute, the National Railroad Construction and Maintenance Association, and the Rail Supply and Service Coalition.

The Senate may soon consider other legislation to authorize funding to increase security for Amtrak, other modes of transportation, and our nation's ports. I ask my Senate colleagues to consider the needs of their own States, to cosponsor S. 948, and to support inclusion of this provision in the next transportation authorization bill to be considered by the Senate. So far, working with representatives of our Nation's cities, I have identified 40 cities in 23 States that are concerned about rail crossing problems and for which rail line relocation may be the solution, I am sure there will be several more such cities that will be identified in the weeks to come. I ask unanimous consent that the list of these cities be printed in the RECORD.

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**CITIES CONCERNED WITH RAIL CROSSINGS AND
RAIL LINE RELOCATION**

Arizona: Marana and Tucson.
California: Fremont, Hemet, Mountain View, Paramount and Richmond.
Colorado: Arvada.
Georgia: Augusta.
Iowa: Iowa City.
Illinois: Carbondale, Elgin and Roselle.
Indiana: Portage.
Massachusetts: Boston.
Minnesota: Rochester.
Mississippi: Biloxi/Pascagoula, Greenwood, Jackson, Meridian, Tupelo and Vicksburg.
Missouri: St. Joseph.
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.
North Dakota: Fargo.
Nebraska: Grand Island and Lincoln.
Nevada: Reno.
New York: Hempstead.
Ohio: Brooklyn, Lima and Mansfield.
Oklahoma: Edmond.
Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh.
South Carolina: Columbia.
Tennessee: Germantown.
Texas: Beaumont, College Station and Laredo.
Wisconsin: Madison.

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS

MEDICAL DEVICE TECHNOLOGY

Mr. JOHNSON, Madam President, first I thank, Chairman KOHL and Senator COCHRAN for their outstanding work in putting together an excellent bill. An important part of this legislation provides funding for the Food and Drug Administration to perform its