

Arthur E. Dewey, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State (Population, Refugees, and Migration).

Adolfo Franco, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator (Latin America and the Caribbean) of the United States Agency for International Development.

John V. Hanford, III, of Virginia, to be Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom.

Donna Hrinak, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

James McGee, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Kenneth P. Moorefield, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Gabonese Republic and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Josephine K. Olsen, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director of the Peace Corps.

John D. Ong, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Norway.

Earl Phillips, Jr., of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to Barbados, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Frederick Schiek, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Charles S. Shapiro, of Georgia, to be Ambassador to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Gaddi H. Vasquez, of California, to be Director of the Peace Corps.

Roger Winter, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator (Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance) of the United States Agency for International Development.

*Additional nominees to be announced.*

#### *Foreign Service Officer Promotion List*

Mr. Dobbins, et al., dated October 16, 2001. (With the exception of James Dobbins)

Mr. Hughes, et al., dated November 27, 2001.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. BOND. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that John Stoody, a detailee to my office from the Environmental Protection Agency, be given the privilege of the floor for the remainder of the consideration of S. 1731.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### BEST PHARMACEUTICALS FOR CHILDREN ACT

Mr. REID. Madam President, this has been approved by the minority.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 271, S. 1789.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1789) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals for children.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KENNEDY. I congratulate my friend from Connecticut, Senator DODD, and my friend from Ohio, Senator DEWINE, for bringing us the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act. Since 1977, we've had great success increasing the number of studies of drugs in children, and it's important that we reauthorize pediatric exclusivity to continue this success. One improvement in this reauthorization is that section 4 of your bill will see to it that, when a drug company declines an FDA request to study its patented drug for children, the drug will nonetheless be studied for children.

Mr. DODD. That is correct.

Mr. KENNEDY. You bill has these studies being conducted by, for example, universities, hospitals, contract research organizations, and pediatric pharmacology units. The studies will happen after referral to the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, which, if it has the money to do so, provides money to the NIH for it to fund the studies, or passes it on to the NIH to pay for the studies with money that the bill itself authorizes.

Mr. DEWINE. Yes, that's how the process works.

Mr. KENNEDY. And after the research is conducted, the results are submitted to the Secretary of Health of Human Services. Once the Secretary has received the results, the Secretary, through the FDA, analyzes the information from the studies and determines what is necessary to provide appropriate pediatric labeling of the drug.

Mr. DODD. Yes, that is what we intend.

Mr. KENNEDY. So, it is fair to conclude that pediatric research conducted by third parties, using a commercially available drug, and paid for by the Foundation of the National Institutes of Health or by NIH under your bill, will not infringe any patent on the drug and shall be considered to be an activity conducted for the purpose of development and submission of information to the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act?

Mr. DEWINE. Yes, I agree with that conclusion.

Mr. DEWINE. Madam President, I rise today to thank my colleagues for supporting and passing the conference report on a bill that Senator DODD and

I have been working on for some time. This bill, S. 1789, the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act, is reauthorization legislation designed to ensure that more medicines are tested for children and that useful prescribing and dosing information appears on labels.

Before I say anything else, I'd like to thank Senator DODD for his tireless efforts on behalf of children. He is a true champion for children. And, passage of our bill today, is just one more example of how he has dedicated so much of his time and energy to protect our Nation's kids, our Nation's future.

Our Best Pharmaceuticals bill is really vital in protecting our children when they are sick. This bill will make sure that we test drugs for kids on kids. Right now, most drugs are designed and tested on and for use by adults. Prescribing medicine for children is difficult for a variety of reasons. Proper dosing depends on a child's weight and metabolisms. Furthermore, children's bodies grow and change quickly. Children also may not give doctors accurate information about how medicines are affecting them, making diagnoses difficult, involving a large-degree of guess work.

A recent six-week study in Boston, at two of its most well-respected hospitals, found that over that time, 616 prescriptions written for children contained errors. Of those, 26 actually harmed children. Of the errors that were caught before the medication was administered, 18 could have been fatal. And, a study in the a recent Journal of the American Medical Association, found that medication errors in hospitals occur three times more frequently with children than with adults.

Four years ago, Senator DODD and I first learned that the vast majority of drugs in this country that came on the market every week, in fact over 80 percent, had never been formally tested or approved for pediatric use and therefore lacked even the most basic labeling information regarding dosing recommendations for children. When we found that out, we began writing what is now referred to as the pediatric exclusivity law. In the three years since that law went into effect, the FDA has issued about 200 written requests for pediatric studies.

Companies have undertaken over 400 pediatric studies, of which over 58 studies have been completed, for a wide range of critical diseases, including juvenile diabetes, the problem of pain, asthma, and hypertension.

Thirty-seven drugs have been granted pediatric exclusivity. Some studies generated by this incentive have led to essential dosing information. Take, for example, the drug, Luvox. Luvox is a drug prescribed to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder. Pediatric studies performed pursuant to our law have shown inadequate dosing for adolescents,

which resulted in ineffective treatment. The studies also have shown that some girls between the ages of eight and 11 were potentially overdosed, with levels up to two to three times that which was really needed.

Our Better Pharmaceuticals law has done a great deal of good. We are seeing more drugs for children on the market that have a label that tells how they can be used, and more basic information for pediatricians. So when they look at that little child and they know the age of that child and they know the weight of that child, doctors can look it up and see exactly what the prescription should be, what the dosage should be, what the indicators are for that child. They can do that because we have given the pharmaceutical companies an incentive to do the research, research they were doing in only 20 percent of the cases prior to passage of the Better Pharmaceuticals law.

Despite our progress, we have further to go. That's why we passed the Best Pharmaceuticals conference report today. Senator DODD and I and the other cosponsors knew that the Better Pharmaceuticals bill, could be improved. We knew that it had some holes in it. We set out to fill those gaps and address the outstanding issues, such as the testing of off-patent drugs, which the original law was never designed to include.

In the conference report we passed today, we have built upon the existing law's basic incentive structure to further ensure that we will help improve the medication labeling process. Since our law has not been implemented for very long, many labels are still in the process of being requested and negotiated by the FDA. In our legislation, the new timeframes established for labeling negotiations, together with the enforcement authority under the existing misbranding statute, will help ensure that essential pediatric information generated from studies implemented under this law, will result in necessary and timely labeling changes, tested for children.

Our legislation creates a mechanism to "capture" the off-patent drugs for which the Secretary determines additional studies are needed to assess the safety and effectiveness of the drug's use in the pediatric population. In other words, our bill provides for the testing of some cases of these off-patent drugs.

By expanding the mission of the existing NIH Foundation to include collecting and awarding grants for conducting certain pediatric studies, we have provided a funding mechanism for ensuring studies that are completed for both off-patent drugs and those marketed on-patent drugs that a company declines to study—and for which the Secretary determines there is a continuing need for information relating to the use of the drug in the pediatric population.

By first seeking funding through the Foundation, we provide a mechanism for drug companies to contribute to the funding of mainly off-patent drugs and also to a narrow group of on-patent drugs, including those for neonates, for which companies have declined to accept the written request to pursue the six month market exclusivity extension.

Finally, to further ensure that the safety of children in clinical trials is protected, our legislation requires that the Institute of Medicine, IOM, conduct a review of Federal regulations, reports, and research involving children and provide recommendations on best practices relating to research Senator DODD and I included as part of the Children's Health Act last year.

In conclusion, I again thank Senator DODD for his efforts, along with Senators FRIST, KENNEDY, BOND, COLLINS, and CLINTON. Their support and dedication to children is what is behind this legislation. Because of them, we are sending this conference report to the President for his signature. I thank them for their work and their commitment to children.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1789) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1789

*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 "Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act".

**SEC. 2. PEDIATRIC STUDIES OF ALREADY-MARKETED DRUGS.**

Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) is amended—

- (1) by striking subsection (b); and
- (2) in subsection (c)—
  - (A) by inserting after "the Secretary" the following: "determines that information relating to the use of an approved drug in the pediatric population may produce health benefits in that population and"; and
  - (B) by striking "concerning a drug identified in the list described in subsection (b)".

**SEC. 3. RESEARCH FUND FOR THE STUDY OF DRUGS.**

Part B of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended—

- (1) by redesignating the second section 409C, relating to clinical research (42 U.S.C. 284k), as section 409G;
- (2) by redesignating the second section 409D, relating to enhancement awards (42 U.S.C. 284l), as section 409H; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

**"SEC. 409I. PROGRAM FOR PEDIATRIC STUDIES OF DRUGS.**

"(a) LIST OF DRUGS FOR WHICH PEDIATRIC STUDIES ARE NEEDED.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Institutes of Health and in consultation with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and experts in pediatric research, shall develop, prioritize, and publish an annual list of approved drugs for which—

"(A)(i) there is an approved application under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j));

"(ii) there is a submitted application that could be approved under the criteria of section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j));

"(iii) there is no patent protection or market exclusivity protection under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.); or

"(iv) there is a referral for inclusion on the list under section 505A(d)(4)(C) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a(d)(4)(C)); and

"(B) in the case of a drug referred to in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (A), additional studies are needed to assess the safety and effectiveness of the use of the drug in the pediatric population.

"(2) CONSIDERATION OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION.—In developing and prioritizing the list under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider, for each drug on the list—

"(A) the availability of information concerning the safe and effective use of the drug in the pediatric population;

"(B) whether additional information is needed;

"(C) whether new pediatric studies concerning the drug may produce health benefits in the pediatric population; and

"(D) whether reformulation of the drug is necessary.

**"(b) CONTRACTS FOR PEDIATRIC STUDIES.—**

The Secretary shall award contracts to entities that have the expertise to conduct pediatric clinical trials (including qualified universities, hospitals, laboratories, contract research organizations, federally funded programs such as pediatric pharmacology research units, other public or private institutions, or individuals) to enable the entities to conduct pediatric studies concerning one or more drugs identified in the list described in subsection (a).

**"(c) PROCESS FOR CONTRACTS AND LABELING CHANGES.—**

"(1) WRITTEN REQUEST TO HOLDERS OF APPROVED APPLICATIONS FOR DRUGS LACKING EXCLUSIVITY.—The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health, may issue a written request (which shall include a timeframe for negotiations for an agreement) for pediatric studies concerning a drug identified in the list described in subsection (a)(1)(A) (except clause (iv)) to all holders of an approved application for the drug under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Such a written request shall be made in a manner equivalent to the manner in which a written request is made under subsection (a) or (b) of section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, including with respect to information provided on the pediatric studies to be conducted pursuant to the request.

"(2) REQUESTS FOR CONTRACT PROPOSALS.—If the Commissioner of Food and Drugs does not receive a response to a written request issued under paragraph (1) within 30 days of the date on which a request was issued, or if a referral described in subsection (a)(1)(A)(iv) is made, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Institutes of Health

and in consultation with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall publish a request for contract proposals to conduct the pediatric studies described in the written request.

“(3) **DISQUALIFICATION.**—A holder that receives a first right of refusal shall not be entitled to respond to a request for contract proposals under paragraph (2).

“(4) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall promulgate guidance to establish the process for the submission of responses to written requests under paragraph (1).

“(5) **CONTRACTS.**—A contract under this section may be awarded only if a proposal for the contract is submitted to the Secretary in such form and manner, and containing such agreements, assurances, and information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this section.

“(6) **REPORTING OF STUDIES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—On completion of a pediatric study in accordance with a contract awarded under this section, a report concerning the study shall be submitted to the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs. The report shall include all data generated in connection with the study.

“(B) **AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.**—Each report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be in the public domain (subject to section 505A(d)(4)(D) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a(d)(4)(D)) and shall be assigned a docket number by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs. An interested person may submit written comments concerning such pediatric studies to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, and the written comments shall become part of the docket file with respect to each of the drugs.

“(C) **ACTION BY COMMISSIONER.**—The Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall take appropriate action in response to the reports submitted under subparagraph (A) in accordance with paragraph (7).

“(7) **REQUESTS FOR LABELING CHANGE.**—During the 180-day period after the date on which a report is submitted under paragraph (6)(A), the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall—

“(A) review the report and such other data as are available concerning the safe and effective use in the pediatric population of the drug studied;

“(B) negotiate with the holders of approved applications for the drug studied for any labeling changes that the Commissioner of Food and Drugs determines to be appropriate and requests the holders to make; and

“(C)(i) place in the public docket file a copy of the report and of any requested labeling changes; and

“(ii) publish in the Federal Register a summary of the report and a copy of any requested labeling changes.

“(8) **DISPUTE RESOLUTION.**—

“(A) **REFERRAL TO PEDIATRIC ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—If, not later than the end of the 180-day period specified in paragraph (7), the holder of an approved application for the drug involved does not agree to any labeling change requested by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs under that paragraph, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall refer the request to the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee.

“(B) **ACTION BY THE PEDIATRIC ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—Not later than 90 days after receiving a referral under subparagraph (A), the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee shall—

“(i) review the available information on the safe and effective use of the drug in the pediatric population, including study reports submitted under this section; and

“(ii) make a recommendation to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs as to appropriate labeling changes, if any.

“(9) **FDA DETERMINATION.**—Not later than 30 days after receiving a recommendation from the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee under paragraph (8)(B)(ii) with respect to a drug, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall consider the recommendation and, if appropriate, make a request to the holders of approved applications for the drug to make any labeling change that the Commissioner of Food and Drugs determines to be appropriate.

“(10) **FAILURE TO AGREE.**—If a holder of an approved application for a drug, within 30 days after receiving a request to make a labeling change under paragraph (9), does not agree to make a requested labeling change, the Commissioner may deem the drug to be misbranded under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).

“(11) **NO EFFECT ON AUTHORITY.**—Nothing in this subsection limits the authority of the United States to bring an enforcement action under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act when a drug lacks appropriate pediatric labeling. Neither course of action (the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee process or an enforcement action referred to in the preceding sentence) shall preclude, delay, or serve as the basis to stay the other course of action.

“(12) **RECOMMENDATION FOR FORMULATION CHANGES.**—If a pediatric study completed under public contract indicates that a formulation change is necessary and the Secretary agrees, the Secretary shall send a nonbinding letter of recommendation regarding that change to each holder of an approved application.

“(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(A) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2002; and

“(B) such sums as are necessary for each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years.

“(2) **AVAILABILITY.**—Any amount appropriated under paragraph (1) shall remain available to carry out this section until expended.”

**SEC. 4. WRITTEN REQUEST TO HOLDERS OF APPROVED APPLICATIONS FOR DRUGS THAT HAVE MARKET EXCLUSIVITY.**

Section 505A(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **WRITTEN REQUEST TO HOLDERS OF APPROVED APPLICATIONS FOR DRUGS THAT HAVE MARKET EXCLUSIVITY.**—

“(A) **REQUEST AND RESPONSE.**—If the Secretary makes a written request for pediatric studies (including neonates, as appropriate) under subsection (c) to the holder of an application approved under section 505(b)(1), the holder, not later than 180 days after receiving the written request, shall respond to the Secretary as to the intention of the holder to act on the request by—

“(i) indicating when the pediatric studies will be initiated, if the holder agrees to the request; or

“(ii) indicating that the holder does not agree to the request.

“(B) **NO AGREEMENT TO REQUEST.**—

“(i) **REFERRAL.**—If the holder does not agree to a written request within the time period specified in subparagraph (A), and if the Secretary determines that there is a continuing need for information relating to the use of the drug in the pediatric population (including neonates, as appropriate), the Secretary shall refer the drug to the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health established under section 499 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290b) (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘Foundation’) for the conduct of the pediatric studies described in the written request.

“(ii) **PUBLIC NOTICE.**—The Secretary shall give public notice of the name of the drug, the name of the manufacturer, and the indications to be studied made in a referral under clause (i).

“(C) **LACK OF FUNDS.**—On referral of a drug under subparagraph (B)(i), the Foundation shall issue a proposal to award a grant to conduct the requested studies unless the Foundation certifies to the Secretary, within a timeframe that the Secretary determines is appropriate through guidance, that the Foundation does not have funds available under section 499(j)(9)(B)(i) to conduct the requested studies. If the Foundation so certifies, the Secretary shall refer the drug for inclusion on the list established under section 409I of the Public Health Service Act for the conduct of the studies.

“(D) **EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.**—Nothing in this subsection (including with respect to referrals from the Secretary to the Foundation) alters or amends section 301(j) of this Act or section 552 of title 5 or section 1905 of title 18, United States Code.

“(E) **NO REQUIREMENT TO REFER.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require that every declined written request shall be referred to the Foundation.

“(F) **WRITTEN REQUESTS UNDER SUBSECTION (b).**—For drugs under subsection (b) for which written requests have not been accepted, if the Secretary determines that there is a continuing need for information relating to the use of the drug in the pediatric population (including neonates, as appropriate), the Secretary shall issue a written request under subsection (c) after the date of approval of the drug.”

**SEC. 5. TIMELY LABELING CHANGES FOR DRUGS GRANTED EXCLUSIVITY; DRUG FEES.**

(a) **ELIMINATION OF USER FEE WAIVER FOR PEDIATRIC SUPPLEMENTS.**—Section 736(a)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379h(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (F); and

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (F).

(b) **LABELING CHANGES.**—

(1) **DEFINITION OF PRIORITY SUPPLEMENT.**—Section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(kk) **PRIORITY SUPPLEMENT.**—The term ‘priority supplement’ means a drug application referred to in section 101(4) of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (111 Stat. 2298).”

(2) **TREATMENT AS PRIORITY SUPPLEMENTS.**—Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) **LABELING SUPPLEMENTS.**—

“(1) **PRIORITY STATUS FOR PEDIATRIC SUPPLEMENTS.**—Any supplement to an application under section 505 proposing a labeling change pursuant to a report on a pediatric study under this section—

“(A) shall be considered to be a priority supplement; and

“(B) shall be subject to the performance goals established by the Commissioner for priority drugs.

“(2) DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—

“(A) REQUEST FOR LABELING CHANGE AND FAILURE TO AGREE.—If the Commissioner determines that an application with respect to which a pediatric study is conducted under this section is approvable and that the only open issue for final action on the application is the reaching of an agreement between the sponsor of the application and the Commissioner on appropriate changes to the labeling for the drug that is the subject of the application, not later than 180 days after the date of submission of the application—

“(i) the Commissioner shall request that the sponsor of the application make any labeling change that the Commissioner determines to be appropriate; and

“(ii) if the sponsor of the application does not agree to make a labeling change requested by the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall refer the matter to the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee.

“(B) ACTION BY THE PEDIATRIC ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Not later than 90 days after receiving a referral under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee shall—

“(i) review the pediatric study reports; and

“(ii) make a recommendation to the Commissioner concerning appropriate labeling changes, if any.

“(C) CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Commissioner shall consider the recommendations of the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee and, if appropriate, not later than 30 days after receiving the recommendation, make a request to the sponsor of the application to make any labeling change that the Commissioner determines to be appropriate.

“(D) MISBRANDING.—If the sponsor of the application, within 30 days after receiving a request under subparagraph (C), does not agree to make a labeling change requested by the Commissioner, the Commissioner may deem the drug that is the subject of the application to be misbranded.

“(E) NO EFFECT ON AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection limits the authority of the United States to bring an enforcement action under this Act when a drug lacks appropriate pediatric labeling. Neither course of action (the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee process or an enforcement action referred to in the preceding sentence) shall preclude, delay, or serve as the basis to stay the other course of action.”

**SEC. 6. OFFICE OF PEDIATRIC THERAPEUTICS.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish an Office of Pediatric Therapeutics within the Food and Drug Administration.

(b) DUTIES.—The Office of Pediatric Therapeutics shall be responsible for coordination and facilitation of all activities of the Food and Drug Administration that may have any effect on a pediatric population or the practice of pediatrics or may in any other way involve pediatric issues.

(c) STAFF.—The staff of the Office of Pediatric Therapeutics shall coordinate with employees of the Department of Health and Human Services who exercise responsibilities relating to pediatric therapeutics and shall include—

(1) 1 or more additional individuals with expertise concerning ethical issues presented

by the conduct of clinical research in the pediatric population; and

(2) 1 or more additional individuals with expertise in pediatrics as may be necessary to perform the activities described in subsection (b).

**SEC. 7. NEONATES.**

Section 505A(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a(g)) is amended by inserting “(including neonates in appropriate cases)” after “pediatric age groups”.

**SEC. 8. SUNSET.**

Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) is amended by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) SUNSET.—A drug may not receive any 6-month period under subsection (a) or (c) unless—

“(1) on or before October 1, 2007, the Secretary makes a written request for pediatric studies of the drug;

“(2) on or before October 1, 2007, an application for the drug is accepted for filing under section 505(b); and

“(3) all requirements of this section are met.”

**SEC. 9. DISSEMINATION OF PEDIATRIC INFORMATION.**

Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) (as amended by section 5(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) DISSEMINATION OF PEDIATRIC INFORMATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of submission of a report on a pediatric study under this section, the Commissioner shall make available to the public a summary of the medical and clinical pharmacology reviews of pediatric studies conducted for the supplement, including by publication in the Federal Register.

“(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection alters or amends section 301(j) of this Act or section 552 of title 5 or section 1905 of title 18, United States Code.”

**SEC. 10. CLARIFICATION OF INTERACTION OF PEDIATRIC EXCLUSIVITY UNDER SECTION 505A OF THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT AND 180-DAY EXCLUSIVITY AWARDED TO AN APPLICANT FOR APPROVAL OF A DRUG UNDER SECTION 505(j) OF THAT ACT.**

Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) (as amended by section 9) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(n) CLARIFICATION OF INTERACTION OF MARKET EXCLUSIVITY UNDER THIS SECTION AND MARKET EXCLUSIVITY AWARDED TO AN APPLICANT FOR APPROVAL OF A DRUG UNDER SECTION 505(j).—If a 180-day period under section 505(j)(5)(B)(iv) overlaps with a 6-month exclusivity period under this section, so that the applicant for approval of a drug under section 505(j) entitled to the 180-day period under that section loses a portion of the 180-day period to which the applicant is entitled for the drug, the 180-day period shall be extended from—

“(1) the date on which the 180-day period would have expired by the number of days of the overlap, if the 180-day period would, but for the application of this subsection, expire after the 6-month exclusivity period; or

“(2) the date on which the 6-month exclusivity period expires, by the number of days of the overlap if the 180-day period would, but for the application of this subsection, expire during the 6 month exclusivity period.”

**SEC. 11. PROMPT APPROVAL OF DRUGS UNDER SECTION 505(j) WHEN PEDIATRIC INFORMATION IS ADDED TO LABELING.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) (as amended by section 10) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) PROMPT APPROVAL OF DRUGS UNDER SECTION 505(j) WHEN PEDIATRIC INFORMATION IS ADDED TO LABELING.—

“(1) GENERAL RULE.—A drug for which an application has been submitted or approved under section 505(j) shall not be considered ineligible for approval under that section or misbranded under section 502 on the basis that the labeling of the drug omits a pediatric indication or any other aspect of labeling pertaining to pediatric use when the omitted indication or other aspect is protected by patent or by exclusivity under clause (iii) or (iv) of section 505(j)(5)(D).

“(2) LABELING.—Notwithstanding clauses (iii) and (iv) of section 505(j)(5)(D), the Secretary may require that the labeling of a drug approved under section 505(j) that omits a pediatric indication or other aspect of labeling as described in paragraph (1) include—

“(A) a statement that, because of marketing exclusivity for a manufacturer—

“(i) the drug is not labeled for pediatric use; or

“(ii) in the case of a drug for which there is an additional pediatric use not referred to in paragraph (1), the drug is not labeled for the pediatric use under paragraph (1); and

“(B) a statement of any appropriate pediatric contraindications, warnings, or precautions that the Secretary considers necessary.

“(3) PRESERVATION OF PEDIATRIC EXCLUSIVITY AND OTHER PROVISIONS.—This subsection does not affect—

“(A) the availability or scope of exclusivity under this section;

“(B) the availability or scope of exclusivity under section 505 for pediatric formulations;

“(C) the question of the eligibility for approval of any application under section 505(j) that omits any other conditions of approval entitled to exclusivity under clause (iii) or (iv) of section 505(j)(5)(D); or

“(D) except as expressly provided in paragraphs (1) and (2), the operation of section 505.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect on the date of enactment of this Act, including with respect to applications under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(j)) that are approved or pending on that date.

**SEC. 12. STUDY CONCERNING RESEARCH INVOLVING CHILDREN.**

(a) CONTRACT WITH INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into a contract with the Institute of Medicine for—

(1) the conduct, in accordance with subsection (b), of a review of—

(A) Federal regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act relating to research involving children;

(B) federally prepared or supported reports relating to research involving children; and

(C) federally supported evidence-based research involving children; and

(2) the submission to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, of a report concerning the review conducted under paragraph (1)

that includes recommendations on best practices relating to research involving children.

(b) AREAS OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review under subsection (a)(1), the Institute of Medicine shall consider the following:

(1) The written and oral process of obtaining and defining “assent”, “permission” and “informed consent” with respect to child clinical research participants and the parents, guardians, and the individuals who may serve as the legally authorized representatives of such children (as defined in subpart A of part 46 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations).

(2) The expectations and comprehension of child research participants and the parents, guardians, or legally authorized representatives of such children, for the direct benefits and risks of the child’s research involvement, particularly in terms of research versus therapeutic treatment.

(3) The definition of “minimal risk” with respect to a healthy child or a child with an illness.

(4) The appropriateness of the regulations applicable to children of differing ages and maturity levels, including regulations relating to legal status.

(5) Whether payment (financial or otherwise) may be provided to a child or his or her parent, guardian, or legally authorized representative for the participation of the child in research, and if so, the amount and type of payment that may be made.

(6) Compliance with the regulations referred to in subsection (a)(1)(A), the monitoring of such compliance (including the role of institutional review boards), and the enforcement actions taken for violations of such regulations.

(7) The unique roles and responsibilities of institutional review boards in reviewing research involving children, including composition of membership on institutional review boards.

(c) REQUIREMENTS OF EXPERTISE.—The Institute of Medicine shall conduct the review under subsection (a)(1) and make recommendations under subsection (a)(2) in conjunction with experts in pediatric medicine, pediatric research, and the ethical conduct of research involving children.

### SEC. 13. FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.

Section 499 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by inserting “(including collection of funds for pediatric pharmacologic research)” after “mission”;

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) A program to collect funds for pediatric pharmacologic research and studies listed by the Secretary pursuant to section 409I(a)(1)(A) of this Act and referred under section 505A(d)(4)(C) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a(d)(4)(C)).”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.”; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) The ex officio members of the Board under subparagraph (B) shall appoint to the

Board individuals from among a list of candidates to be provided by the National Academy of Science. Such appointed members shall include—

“(i) representatives of the general biomedical field;

“(ii) representatives of experts in pediatric medicine and research;

“(iii) representatives of the general biobehavioral field, which may include experts in biomedical ethics; and

“(iv) representatives of the general public, which may include representatives of affected industries.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by realigning the margin of subparagraph (B) to align with subparagraph (A);

(4) in subsection (k)(9)—

(A) by striking “The Foundation” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) GIFTS, GRANTS, AND OTHER DONATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Gifts, grants, and other donations to the Foundation may be designated for pediatric research and studies on drugs, and funds so designated shall be used solely for grants for research and studies under subsection (c)(1)(C).

“(ii) OTHER GIFTS.—Other gifts, grants, or donations received by the Foundation and not described in clause (i) may also be used to support such pediatric research and studies.

“(iii) REPORT.—The recipient of a grant for research and studies shall agree to provide the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, at the conclusion of the research and studies—

“(I) a report describing the results of the research and studies; and

“(II) all data generated in connection with the research and studies.

“(iv) ACTION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—The Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall take appropriate action in response to a report received under clause (iii) in accordance with paragraphs (7) through (12) of section 409I(c), including negotiating with the holders of approved applications for the drugs studied for any labeling changes that the Commissioner determines to be appropriate and requests the holders to make.

“(C) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) does not apply to the program described in subsection (c)(1)(C).”;

(5) by redesignating subsections (f) through (m) as subsections (e) through (l), respectively;

(6) in subsection (h)(11) (as so redesignated), by striking “solicit” and inserting “solicit.”; and

(7) in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (j) (as so redesignated), by striking “(including those developed under subsection (d)(2)(B)(i)(II))” each place it appears.

### SEC. 14. PEDIATRIC PHARMACOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, under section 222 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 217a), convene and consult an advisory committee on pediatric pharmacology (referred to in this section as the “advisory committee”).

(b) PURPOSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The advisory committee shall advise and make recommendations to the Secretary, through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health, on matters relating to pediatric pharmacology.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The matters referred to in paragraph (1) include—

(A) pediatric research conducted under sections 351, 409I, and 499 of the Public Health Service Act and sections 501, 502, 505, and 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(B) identification of research priorities related to pediatric pharmacology and the need for additional treatments of specific pediatric diseases or conditions; and

(C) the ethics, design, and analysis of clinical trials related to pediatric pharmacology.

(c) COMPOSITION.—The advisory committee shall include representatives of pediatric health organizations, pediatric researchers, relevant patient and patient-family organizations, and other experts selected by the Secretary.

### SEC. 15. PEDIATRIC SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE ONCOLOGIC DRUGS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Pediatric Subcommittee of the Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee (referred to in this section as the “Subcommittee”), in carrying out the mission of reviewing and evaluating the data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of pediatric cancers, shall—

(A) evaluate and, to the extent practicable, prioritize new and emerging therapeutic alternatives available to treat pediatric cancer;

(B) provide recommendations and guidance to help ensure that children with cancer have timely access to the most promising new cancer therapies; and

(C) advise on ways to improve consistency in the availability of new therapeutic agents.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall appoint not more than 11 voting members to the Pediatric Subcommittee from the membership of the Pediatric Pharmacology Advisory Committee and the Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee.

(B) REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION.—The Subcommittee shall request participation of the following members in the scientific and ethical consideration of topics of pediatric cancer, as necessary:

(i) At least 2 pediatric oncology specialists from the National Cancer Institute.

(ii) At least 4 pediatric oncology specialists from—

(I) the Children’s Oncology Group;

(II) other pediatric experts with an established history of conducting clinical trials in children; or

(III) consortia sponsored by the National Cancer Institute, such as the Pediatric Brain Tumor Consortium, the New Approaches to Neuroblastoma Therapy or other pediatric oncology consortia.

(iii) At least 2 representatives of the pediatric cancer patient and patient-family community.

(iv) 1 representative of the nursing community.

(v) At least 1 statistician.

(vi) At least 1 representative of the pharmaceutical industry.

(b) PRE-CLINICAL MODELS TO EVALUATE PROMISING PEDIATRIC CANCER THERAPIES.—Section 413 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285a-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) PRE-CLINICAL MODELS TO EVALUATE PROMISING PEDIATRIC CANCER THERAPIES.—

“(1) EXPANSION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Director of the National Cancer Institute shall expand, intensify, and coordinate the activities of the Institute with respect to research on the development of preclinical models to evaluate which therapies are likely to be effective for treating pediatric cancer.

“(2) COORDINATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTES.—The Director of the Institute shall coordinate the activities under paragraph (1) with similar activities conducted by other national research institutes and agencies of the National Institutes of Health to the extent that those Institutes and agencies have responsibilities that are related to pediatric cancer.”

(c) CLARIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUGS FOR PEDIATRIC STUDY AND USE.—

(1) AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT.—Section 505(i)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and (C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the submission to the Secretary by the manufacturer or the sponsor of the investigation of a new drug of a statement of intent regarding whether the manufacturer or sponsor has plans for assessing pediatric safety and efficacy.”

(2) AMENDMENT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Section 402(j)(3)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(j)(3)(A)) is amended in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “trial sites, and” and inserting “trial sites,”; and

(B) by striking “in the trial,” and inserting “in the trial, and a description of whether, and through what procedure, the manufacturer or sponsor of the investigation of a new drug will respond to requests for protocol exception, with appropriate safeguards, for single-patient and expanded protocol use of the new drug, particularly in children.”

(d) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 2003, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health, shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on patient access to new therapeutic agents for pediatric cancer, including access to single patient use of new therapeutic agents.

#### SEC. 16. REPORT ON PEDIATRIC EXCLUSIVITY PROGRAM.

Not later than October 1, 2006, the Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit to Congress a report that addresses the following issues, using publicly available data or data otherwise available to the Government that may be used and disclosed under applicable law:

(1) The effectiveness of section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and section 409I of the Public Health Service Act (as added by this Act) in ensuring that medicines used by children are tested and properly labeled, including—

(A) the number and importance of drugs for children that are being tested as a result of this legislation and the importance for children, health care providers, parents, and others of labeling changes made as a result of such testing;

(B) the number and importance of drugs for children that are not being tested for their use notwithstanding the provisions of this legislation, and possible reasons for the lack of testing; and

(C) the number of drugs for which testing is being done, exclusivity granted, and labeling changes required, including the date pediatric exclusivity is granted and the date labeling changes are made and which labeling changes required the use of the dispute resolution process established pursuant to the amendments made by this Act, together with a description of the outcomes of such process, including a description of the disputes and the recommendations of the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee.

(2) The economic impact of section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and section 409I of the Public Health Service Act (as added by this Act), including an estimate of—

(A) the costs to taxpayers in the form of higher expenditures by Medicaid and other Government programs;

(B) sales for each drug during the 6-month period for which exclusivity is granted, as attributable to such exclusivity;

(C) costs to consumers and private insurers as a result of any delay in the availability of lower cost generic equivalents of drugs tested and granted exclusivity under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), and loss of revenue by the generic drug industry and retail pharmacies as a result of any such delay; and

(D) the benefits to the government, to private insurers, and to consumers resulting from decreased health care costs, including—

(i) decreased hospitalizations and fewer medical errors, due to more appropriate and more effective use of medications in children as a result of testing and re-labeling because of the amendments made by this Act;

(ii) direct and indirect benefits associated with fewer physician visits not related to hospitalization;

(iii) benefits to children from missing less time at school and being less affected by chronic illnesses, thereby allowing a better quality of life;

(iv) benefits to consumers from lower health insurance premiums due to lower treatment costs and hospitalization rates; and

(v) benefits to employers from reduced need for employees to care for family members.

(3) The nature and type of studies in children for each drug granted exclusivity under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), including—

(A) a description of the complexity of the studies;

(B) the number of study sites necessary to obtain appropriate data;

(C) the numbers of children involved in any clinical studies; and

(D) the estimated cost of each of the studies.

(4) Any recommendations for modifications to the programs established under section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) and section 409I of the Public Health Service Act (as added by section 3) that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, including a detailed rationale for each recommendation.

(5) The increased private and Government-funded pediatric research capability associated with this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(6) The number of written requests and additional letters of recommendation that the Secretary issues.

(7) The prioritized list of off-patent drugs for which the Secretary issues written requests.

(8)(A) The efforts made by Secretary to increase the number of studies conducted in the neonate population; and

(B) the results of those efforts, including efforts made to encourage the conduct of appropriate studies in neonates by companies with products that have sufficient safety and other information to make the conduct of studies ethical and safe.

#### SEC. 17. ADVERSE-EVENT REPORTING.

(a) TOLL-FREE NUMBER IN LABELING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate a final rule requiring that the labeling of each drug for which an application is approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (regardless of the date on which approved) include the toll-free number maintained by the Secretary for the purpose of receiving reports of adverse events regarding drugs and a statement that such number is to be used for reporting purposes only, not to receive medical advice. With respect to the final rule:

(1) The rule shall provide for the implementation of such labeling requirement in a manner that the Secretary considers to be most likely to reach the broadest consumer audience.

(2) In promulgating the rule, the Secretary shall seek to minimize the cost of the rule on the pharmacy profession.

(3) The rule shall take effect not later than 60 days after the date on which the rule is promulgated.

(b) DRUGS WITH PEDIATRIC MARKET EXCLUSIVITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the one-year beginning on the date on which a drug receives a period of market exclusivity under 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, any report of an adverse event regarding the drug that the Secretary of Health and Human Services receives shall be referred to the Office of Pediatric Therapeutics established under section 6 of this Act. In considering the report, the Director of such Office shall provide for the review of the report by the Pediatric Advisory Subcommittee of the Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee, including obtaining any recommendations of such Subcommittee regarding whether the Secretary should take action under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in response to the report.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) may not be construed as restricting the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to continue carrying out the activities described in such paragraph regarding a drug after the one-year period described in such paragraph regarding the drug has expired.

#### SEC. 18. MINORITY CHILDREN AND PEDIATRIC EXCLUSIVITY PROGRAM.

(a) PROTOCOLS FOR PEDIATRIC STUDIES.—Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) is amended in subsection (d)(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following: “In reaching an agreement regarding written protocols, the Secretary shall take into account adequate representation of children of ethnic and racial minorities.”

(b) STUDY BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study for the purpose of determining the following:

(A) The extent to which children of ethnic and racial minorities are adequately represented in studies under section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and to the extent ethnic and racial minorities are not adequately represented, the reasons for such under representation and recommendations to increase such representation.

(B) Whether the Food and Drug Administration has appropriate management systems to monitor the representation of the children of ethnic and racial minorities in such studies.

(C) Whether drugs used to address diseases that disproportionately affect racial and ethnic minorities are being studied for their safety and effectiveness under section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(2) DATE CERTAIN FOR COMPLETING STUDY.—Not later than January 10, 2003, the Comptroller General shall complete the study required in paragraph (1) and submit to the Congress a report describing the findings of the study.

#### SEC. 19. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

Section 505A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355a) (as amended by sections 2(1), 5(b)(2), 9, 10, 11, and 17) is amended—

(1)(A) by striking “(j)(4)(D)(ii)” each place it appears and inserting “(j)(5)(D)(ii)”;

(B) by striking “(j)(4)(D)” each place it appears and inserting “(j)(5)(D)”;

(C) by striking “505(j)(4)(D)” each place it appears and inserting “505(j)(5)(D)”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (a), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o) as subsections (b), (a), (g), (h), (n), (m), (i), (j), (k), and (l) respectively;

(3) by moving the subsections so as to appear in alphabetical order;

(4) in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (d), subsection (e), and subsection (m) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking “subsection (a) or (c)” and inserting “subsection (b) or (c)”;

(5) in subsection (g) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking “subsection (a) or (b)” and inserting “subsection (b) or (c)”.

#### POST TERRORISM MENTAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 236, S. 1729.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1729) to provide assistance with respect to the mental health needs of individuals affected by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 2503

Mr. REID. Madam President, I understand that Senators KENNEDY and WARNER have a substitute amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. KENNEDY, for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr.

FRIST, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. WELLSTONE, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. DOMENICI, proposes an amendment numbered 2503.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide for a complete substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Post Terrorism Mental Health Improvement Act”.

#### SEC. 2. PLANNING AND TRAINING GRANTS.

Section 520A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-32) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the semicolon the following: “, including the training of mental health professionals with respect to evidence-based practices in the treatment of individuals who are victims of a disaster”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (4), the following:

“(5) the development of coordinated response plans for responding to the mental health needs (including the response efforts of private organizations) that arise from a disaster, including the development and expansion of the 2-1-1 or other universal hotline as appropriate; and

“(6) the establishment of a mental health disaster response clearinghouse.”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (h); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) STATE COMMENTS.—With respect to a State or local public entity that submits an application for assistance under this section and that intends to use such assistance as provided for in subsection (a)(5), such entity shall provide notice of such application to the chief executive officer of the State, the State mental health department, and the State office responsible for emergency preparedness who shall consult with providers and organizations serving public safety officials and others involved in responding to the crisis, and provide such officer, department and office with the opportunity to comment on such application.

“(g) DEFINITION.—For purposes of subsection (a)(2), the term ‘mental health professional’ includes psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical psychiatric nurse specialists, mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists, clinical social workers, pastoral counselors, school psychologists, licensed professional counselors, school guidance counselors, and any other individual practicing in a mental health profession that is licensed or regulated by a State agency.”.

#### SEC. 3. GRANTS TO DIRECTLY AFFECTED AREAS TO ADDRESS LONG-TERM NEEDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall award grants to eligible State and local governments and other public entities to enable such entities to respond to the long-term mental health needs arising from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a) an entity shall—

(1) be a State or local government or other public entity that is located in an area that is directly affected (as determined by the Secretary) by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; and

(2) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—A grantee shall use amounts received under a grant under subsection (a)—

(1) to carry out activities to locate individuals who may be affected by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and in need of mental health services;

(2) to provide treatment for those individuals identified under paragraph (1) who are suffering from a serious psychiatric illness as a result of such terrorist attack, including paying the costs of necessary medications; and

(3) to carry out other activities determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(d) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts expended for treatments under subsection (c)(2) shall be used to supplement and not supplant amounts otherwise made available for such treatments (including medications) under any other Federal, State, or local program or under any health insurance coverage.

(e) USE OF PRIVATE ENTITIES AND EXISTING PROVIDERS.—To the extent appropriate, a grantee under subsection (a) shall—

(1) enter into contracts with private, non-profit entities to carry out activities under the grant; and

(2) to the extent feasible, utilize providers that are already serving the affected population, including providers used by public safety officials.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary in each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

#### SEC. 4. RESEARCH.

Part A of title II of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 202 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### “SEC. 229. RESEARCH.

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may waive any restriction on the amount of supplemental funding that may be provided to any disaster-related scientific research project that is funded by the Secretary.”.

#### SEC. 5. CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE-RELATED STRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 582(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290hh-1(f)) is amended by striking “2002 and 2003” and inserting “2002 through 2005”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the program established under section 582 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290hh-1) should be fully funded.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, mental illnesses inflicted by tragedies like the assault on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon are a serious problem. Every American family is at risk, whether a loved one worked at the World Trade Center or the Pentagon, or whether the family simply watched the attack on television from a continent away. Studies of other disasters teach us that the most vulnerable are those who are most directly