

great promise for other cancers. Scientists say this drug is the wave of the future.

Not only is this drug highly medically effective, it is cost-effective. Gleevec is expected initially to cost around \$25,000 annually. While that is a high price, in my view, the other alternative, or standard treatment for this kind of leukemia, is a bone marrow transplant. Bone marrow transplants cost on average \$250,000 per procedure. So this drug will be cheaper than the conventional treatment.

Sixty percent of cancer cases occur among people over age 65, a number that will grow as the American population ages, so Medicare is a major payer of cancer care. Cancer therapies have evolved to the point where most cancer care is delivered on an outpatient basis, not in a hospital.

In terms of Medicare, oral, outpatient, prescription cancer drugs are currently covered by Medicare only if the drugs have the same active ingredient as the equivalent injectable cancer drug. This means that very few cancer drugs are covered.

No one really knows how much Medicare patients pay out-of-pocket for cancer drugs, but according to the Institute of Medicine, "available evidence suggests that it is substantial." One study found that Medicare covered 83 percent of typical charges for lung cancer and 65 percent of typical charges for breast cancer. Out-of-pocket expenses ranged from less than \$100 to near \$4,000. One-third of Medicare beneficiaries have private insurance that covers the prescription drugs that Medicare does not cover. Even if beneficiaries have private drug coverage, that coverage often has high deductibles and other limits so that beneficiaries still have high out-of-pocket expenses.

The bill we are introducing today addresses just part of the problem. Clearly, we must work for a comprehensive Medicare drug benefit for all illnesses and we must work to improve private health insurance coverage.

The cost of delivering cancer care is \$50 billion a year, says the National Cancer Institute. These are costs that we can reduce and this bill is one step.

I hope that by expanding Medicare coverage to cover cancer drugs we can garner support for broader coverage, we can encourage drug companies to make many more new drugs and we can give hope to millions who suffer from cancer.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. REID, and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 914. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco, California, as the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse"; to the

Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation today to name the courthouse at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco, CA as the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse."

Judge Browning was appointed to the court by President Kennedy and has spent 40 years as a circuit judge on the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. For twelve of those years, he served as Chief Judge. As chief judge, Judge Browning reorganized and modernized the administration of the Ninth Circuit. Now, he is on Senior Status.

He is originally from Montana and graduated from Montana State University in 1938 and from Montana University Law School in 1941, achieving the highest scholastic record in his class and serving as editor-in-chief of the law review. Before being appointed to the Court, Judge Browning served in the U.S. Army and worked for Department of Justice and in private practice.

I can think of no more appropriate honor for Judge Browning than to place his name on the courthouse building where he has worked for 40 years.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 38—RECOGNIZING THE FOUNDING OF THE ALLIANCE FOR REFORM AND DEMOCRACY IN ASIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 38

Whereas authoritarian governments in Asia deny their citizens basic freedoms of belief, speech, and association, and engage in intimidation and other human rights abuses designed to ensure that political opposition to those governments is nonexistent or weak;

Whereas established and emerging democracies in Asia offer hope and inspiration to democrats and reformers across the region;

Whereas democracy activists in Asia are firmly committed to advancing democracy, human rights, good governance, and the rule of law, often at great personal risk;

Whereas leading democrats and reformers created the Alliance for Reform and Democracy in Asia (referred to in this Resolution as ARDA) in Bangkok, Thailand, on October 8, 2000, as a broad-based, nonviolent movement to encourage and accelerate the march of democracy in Asia;

Whereas the members of the ARDA have rejected as false any definition of "Asian values" that does not include respect for human rights, democracy, freedom, and good governance;

Whereas the members of the ARDA have pledged in a declaration of unity to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Asia;

Whereas the members of the ARDA support each other through words and deeds in times of political crisis;

Whereas the members of the ARDA have frequently met to reaffirm their collective commitment to democracy, the rule of law, and human rights, most recently in Taiwan and Mongolia; and

Whereas Congress recognizes that the establishment of democratic governments in Asia is vital to the United States national security interests: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes and commends the members of the Alliance for Reform and Democracy in Asia for joining forces in a common struggle for freedom and the rule of law;

(2) calls upon governments in Asia to heed the calls by the ARDA for political and legal reforms, and to engage members of the ARDA in dialog; and

(3) calls for an immediate end to human rights violations committed against Asian democracy activists and reformers.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE MORATORIUM ON NEW OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING ACTIVITY ON SUBMERGED LAND OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF SHOULD BE MAINTAINED

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 39

Whereas during the last 8 years, the Federal Government has operated robust offshore and onshore oil, gas, and coal leasing programs that matched or exceeded production levels during the administrations of former President Reagan and former President Bush;

Whereas offshore, the United States has leased and currently manages more than 44,000,000 acres of outer Continental Shelf land;

Whereas proposals to provide more access to currently protected Federal land for development by the oil, gas, and coal industries ignore the quantity of land that is already available for that purpose;

Whereas it is not necessary to drill in sensitive areas to meet the energy needs of the United States;

Whereas since 1982, there has been in effect a statutory moratorium on new leasing, pre-leasing, and related activities on submerged land of the outer Continental Shelf;

Whereas in 1990, former President Bush used his authority to declare areas of the outer Continental Shelf along the coastlines of Washington, Oregon, California, Bristol Bay, Alaska, and the eastern Gulf of Mexico, and more than 100 miles off the Florida coast, off limits to new drilling through calendar year 2000;

Whereas in 1998, former President Clinton extended the Bush limitation through June 2012;

Whereas citizens of California, Florida, and other States affected by the outer Continental Shelf drilling moratorium are overwhelmingly opposed to new oil drilling off their coastlines and are concerned about plans to open the Florida Gulf Coast to new leasing;

Whereas a majority of people of the United States are growing increasingly concerned about the environment and believe that protecting the environment should take precedence over economic development;

Whereas the people of the United States have made a decision to protect the coastlines of the United States from oil development, because the people know that far better alternatives exist; and

Whereas there are many other worthy options before Congress that could increase energy independence and reduce reliance on foreign oil, such as reauthorization of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, incentives to improve energy efficiency, research into renewable energy and alternative fuels, and full funding of energy conservation and efficiency programs (including programs for solar and renewable energy, weatherization, and other initiatives); Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the moratorium in effect as of the date of adoption of this Resolution on new oil and natural gas leasing, pre-leasing, and related activities on submerged land of the outer Continental Shelf should be maintained.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to submit a resolution to maintain the moratorium on new oil and natural gas leasing activity on submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf. I am happy to be joined by Senator BOXER.

With this resolution, we are urging President Bush to continue the existing executive order that places coastline areas of several States, including California, off limits to new drilling. This moratoria was initiated by former President George H. Bush in 1990, and extended through 2012 by President Clinton in 1998.

The timing of this resolution is important, as the impending President's energy plan will focus on drilling for new oil and gas reserves. With this focus, many of us in Congress fear that the Administration may pave the way for new exploration of the Outer Continental Shelf. This would be a tragic mistake that endangers the coastlines of many States, including California, which is one of the greatest environmental treasures in the world.

One oil spill from offshore oil wells almost did destroy the beautiful California coastline. In 1969 an oil spill in Federal waters off the coast of Santa Barbara killed thousands of birds, as well as dolphins, seals, and other animals. Estimates of the amount of oil released range up to 200,000 barrels. Within days, oil spread from California's Channel Islands to the Mexican border, an area of approximately 800 square miles. The people of California were so concerned that shortly thereafter they voted to create the California Coastal Commission.

Since the 1969 spill, there have been more than thirty additional significant oil spills off the California coast. Each spill has imperiled the environment, the economy, and the beautiful landscape of California.

We can try to measure the economic cost of oil spills. For example, the value of our coast as ocean-dependent industry is estimated to contribute \$17 million per year to our state economy. But we cannot measure the value placed on our quality of life. In 1991, the California Department of Parks and Recreation found that almost 70 percent of Californians had participated in beach activities, and that 25 percent of Californians had participated in saltwater fishing. We simply cannot endanger this resource for limited production.

There is widespread and bipartisan agreement that oil drilling presents serious environmental dangers, and I urge the President to maintain the moratorium on new oil and gas leasing activity on the Outer Continental Shelf.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 40—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF MAY 20, 2001, AS "NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES WEEK"

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBACK, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HELMS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KERRY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REID, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES 40

Whereas emergency medical services are a vital public service;

Whereas the members of emergency medical services teams are ready to provide lifesaving care to those in need 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;

Whereas access to quality emergency care dramatically improves the survival and recovery rate of those who experience sudden illness or injury;

Whereas providers of emergency medical services have traditionally served as the safety net of America's health care system;

Whereas emergency medical services teams consist of emergency physicians, emergency nurses, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, firefighters, educators, administrators, and others;

Whereas approximately two-thirds of all emergency medical services providers are volunteers;

Whereas the members of emergency medical services teams, whether career or volunteer, undergo thousands of hours of specialized training and continuing education to enhance their lifesaving skills;

Whereas Americans benefit daily from the knowledge and skills of these highly trained individuals;

Whereas injury prevention and the appropriate use of the emergency medical services system will help reduce health care costs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) the week of May 20, 2001, is designated as "National Emergency Medical Services Week"; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am rising to introduce a bipartisan resolution to designate May 20–26, 2001 as National Emergency Medical Services Week in honor of the 750,000 Emergency Medical Services, EMS, personnel who are on the front lines every day saving the lives of countless Americans. I am delighted that my esteemed colleague, Senator BAUCUS, is joining me as the primary cosponsor, in addition to 50 other original cosponsors.

The theme of this year's week is "EMS: Answering the Call," emphasizing the responsiveness of emergency medical services around the country, while underscoring the importance of the national 9-1-1 emergency number system. This observance also honors the passion and commitment of those serving the system including emergency physicians, emergency nurses, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, firefighters, and many other dedicated individuals who provide lifesaving care 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The continued strength and growth of our Emergency Medical Services System has been an important issue to me. In 1984, Senator INOUE and I worked closely with several of our colleagues to enact legislation to establish the Nation's first Emergency Medical Services for Children program, EMSC.

Over the past decade, this pediatric EMS program has improved the availability of child-size equipment in ambulances and emergency departments. It has fostered literally hundreds of state and local programs to prevent injuries, and has supported thousands of hours of training for Emergency Medical Technicians, EMTs, paramedics, and other emergency medical care providers. EMSC efforts have led to legislation mandating programs in several States, and to the development of educational materials covering every aspect of pediatric emergency care. However, most importantly, EMSC efforts are saving kids' lives.

EMS providers, be they career or volunteer, which the majority are, engage in thousands of hours of specialized