

War II, a total of 36,260 of them survived their capture and transit to Japanese prisoner-of-war camps to be interned in those camps, and 37.3 percent of those prisoners of war died during their imprisonment in those camps;

Whereas that march resulted in more than 10,000 deaths by reason of starvation, disease, and executions;

Whereas many of those prisoners of war were transported to Japan where they were forced to perform slave labor for the benefit of private Japanese companies under barbaric conditions that included torture and inhumane treatment as to such basic human needs as shelter, feeding, sanitation, and health care;

Whereas the private Japanese companies unjustly profited from the uncompensated labor cruelly exacted from the American personnel in violation of basic human rights;

Whereas these Americans do not make any claims against the Japanese Government or the people of Japan, but, rather, seek some measure of justice from the Japanese companies that profited from their slave labor;

Whereas they have asserted claims for compensation against the private Japanese companies in various courts in the United States;

Whereas the United States Government has, to date, opposed the efforts of these Americans to receive redress for the slave labor and inhumane treatment, and has not made any efforts to facilitate discussions among the parties;

Whereas in contrast to the claims of the Americans who were prisoners of war in Japan, the Department of State has facilitated a settlement of the claims made against private German businesses by individuals who were forced into slave labor by the Government of the Third Reich of Germany for the benefit of the German businesses during World War II: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that it is in the interest of justice and fairness that the United States, through the Secretary of State or other appropriate officials, put forth its best efforts to facilitate discussions designed to resolve all issues between former members of the Armed Forces of the United States who were prisoners of war forced into slave labor for the benefit of Japanese companies during World War II and the private Japanese companies who profited from their slave labor.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House to accompany H.R. 1550.

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1550) entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, and for other purposes", with the following House amendments to Senate amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate, insert the following:

TITLE I—UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Fire Administration Authorization Act of 2000".

SEC. 102. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 17(g)(1) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2216(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (G);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (H) and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) \$44,753,000 for fiscal year 2001, of which \$3,000,000 is for research activities, and \$250,000 may be used for contracts or grants to non-Federal entities for data analysis, including general fire profiles and special fire analyses and report projects, and of which \$6,000,000 is for anti-terrorism training, including associated curriculum development, for fire and emergency services personnel;

"(J) \$47,800,000 for fiscal year 2002, of which \$3,250,000 is for research activities, and \$250,000 may be used for contracts or grants to non-Federal entities for data analysis, including general fire profiles and special fire analyses and report projects, and of which \$7,000,000 is for anti-terrorism training, including associated curriculum development, for fire and emergency services personnel; and

"(K) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, of which \$3,500,000 is for research activities, and \$250,000 may be used for contracts or grants to non-Federal entities for data analysis, including general fire profiles and special fire analyses and report projects, and of which \$8,000,000 is for anti-terrorism training, including associated curriculum development, for fire and emergency services personnel."

None of the funds authorized for the United States Fire Administration for fiscal year 2002 may be obligated unless the Administrator has verified to the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate that the obligation of funds is consistent with the strategic plan transmitted under section 103 of this Act.

SEC. 103. STRATEGIC PLAN.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than April 30, 2001, the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a 5-year strategic plan of program activities for the United States Fire Administration.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a comprehensive mission statement covering the major functions and operations of the United States Fire Administration in the areas of training; research, development, test and evaluation; new technology and non-developmental item implementation; safety; counterterrorism; data collection and analysis; and public education;

(2) general goals and objectives, including those related to outcomes, for the major functions and operations of the United States Fire Administration;

(3) a description of how the goals and objectives identified under paragraph (2) are to be achieved, including operational processes, skills and technology, and the human, capital, information, and other resources required to meet those goals and objectives;

(4) an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of, opportunities for, and threats to the United States Fire Administration;

(5) an identification of the fire-related activities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies, and a discussion of how those activities can be coordinated with and contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives identified under paragraph (2);

(6) a description of objective, quantifiable performance goals needed to define the level of performance achieved by program activities in

training, research, data collection and analysis, and public education, and how these performance goals relate to the general goals and objectives in the strategic plan;

(7) an identification of key factors external to the United States Fire Administration and beyond its control that could affect significantly the achievement of the general goals and objectives;

(8) a description of program evaluations used in establishing or revising general goals and objectives, with a schedule for future program evaluations;

(9) a plan for the timely distribution of information and educational materials to State and local firefighting services, including volunteer, career, and combination services throughout the United States;

(10) a description of how the strategic plan prepared under this section will be incorporated into the strategic plan and the performance plans and reports of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(11)(A) a description of the current and planned use of the Internet for the delivery of training courses by the National Fire Academy, including a listing of the types of courses and a description of each course's provisions for real time interaction between instructor and students, the number of students enrolled, and the geographic distribution of students, for the most recent fiscal year;

(B) an assessment of the availability and actual use by the National Fire Academy of Federal facilities suitable for distance education applications, including facilities with teleconferencing capabilities; and

(C) an assessment of the benefits and problems associated with delivery of instructional courses using the Internet, including limitations due to network bandwidth at training sites, the availability of suitable course materials, and the effectiveness of such courses in terms of student performance;

(12) timeline for implementing the plan; and

(13) the expected costs for implementing the plan.

SEC. 104. RESEARCH AGENDA.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, representatives of trade, professional, and non-profit associations, State and local firefighting services, and other appropriate entities, shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing the United States Fire Administration's research agenda and including a plan for implementing that agenda.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify research priorities;

(2) describe how the proposed research agenda will be coordinated and integrated with the programs and capabilities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies;

(3) identify potential roles of academic, trade, professional, and non-profit associations, and other research institutions in achieving the research agenda;

(4) provide cost estimates, anticipated personnel needs, and a schedule for completing the various elements of the research agenda;

(5) describe ways to leverage resources through partnerships, cooperative agreements, and other means; and

(6) discuss how the proposed research agenda will enhance training, improve State and local firefighting services, impact standards and codes, increase firefighter and public safety, and advance firefighting techniques.

(c) *USE IN PREPARING STRATEGIC PLAN.*—The research agenda prepared under this section shall be used in the preparation of the strategic plan required by section 103.

SEC. 105. SURPLUS AND EXCESS FEDERAL EQUIPMENT.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 33. SURPLUS AND EXCESS FEDERAL EQUIPMENT.

“The Administrator shall make publicly available, including through the Internet, information on procedures for acquiring surplus and excess equipment or property that may be useful to State and local fire, emergency, and hazardous material handling service providers.”

SEC. 106. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH FEDERAL FACILITIES.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended by section 105, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 34. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH FEDERAL FACILITIES.

“The Administrator shall make publicly available, including through the Internet, information on procedures for establishing cooperative agreements between State and local fire and emergency services and Federal facilities in their region relating to the provision of fire and emergency services.”

SEC. 107. NEED FOR ADDITIONAL TRAINING IN COUNTERTERRORISM.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Administrator of the United States Fire Administration shall conduct an assessment of the need for additional capabilities for Federal counterterrorism training of emergency response personnel.

(b) *CONTENTS OF ASSESSMENT.*—The assessment conducted under this section shall include—

(1) a review of the counterterrorism training programs offered by the United States Fire Administration and other Federal agencies;

(2) an estimate of the number and types of emergency response personnel that have, during the period between January 1, 1994, and October 1, 1999, sought training described in paragraph (1), but have been unable to receive that training as a result of the oversubscription of the training capabilities; and

(3) a recommendation on the need to provide additional Federal counterterrorism training centers, including—

(A) an analysis of existing Federal facilities that could be used as counterterrorism training facilities; and

(B) a cost-benefit analysis of the establishment of such counterterrorism training facilities.

(c) *REPORT.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the results of the assessment conducted under this section.

SEC. 108. WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FIRE SAFETY RESEARCH PROGRAM.

From the funds authorized to be appropriated by the amendments made by section 102, \$1,000,000 may be expended for the Worcester Polytechnic Institute fire safety research program.

SEC. 109. INTERNET AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.

Upon the conclusion of the research under a research grant or award of \$50,000 made with funds authorized by this title (or any amendments made by this title), the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration shall make available through the Internet home page of the Administration a brief summary of the results and importance of such research grant or award. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require or permit the release of any information prohibited by law or regulation from being released to the public.

SEC. 110. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS.

(a) 1974 ACT.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (b) of section 10 (15 U.S.C. 2209) and redesignating subsection (c) of that section as subsection (b);

(B) by striking sections 26 and 27 (15 U.S.C. 2222; 2223);

(C) by striking “(a) The” in section 24 (15 U.S.C. 2220) and inserting “The”; and

(D) by striking subsection (b) of section 24.

(2) *REFERENCES TO SECRETARY.*—The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 4 (15 U.S.C. 2203)—

(i) by inserting “and” after the semicolon in paragraph (7);

(ii) by striking paragraph (8); and

(iii) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (8);

(B) by striking “Secretary” and inserting “Director”—

(i) in section 5(b) (15 U.S.C. 2204(b));

(ii) each place it appears in section 7 (15 U.S.C. 2206);

(iii) the first place it appears in section 11(c) (15 U.S.C. 2210(c));

(iv) in section 15(b)(2), (c), and (f) (15 U.S.C. 2214(b)(2), (c), and (f));

(v) the second place it appears in section 15(e)(1)(A) (15 U.S.C. 2214(e)(1)(A));

(vi) in section 16 (15 U.S.C. 2215);

(vii) the second place it appears in section 19(a) (42 U.S.C. 290a(a));

(viii) both places it appears in section 20 (15 U.S.C. 2217); and

(ix) in section 21(c) (15 U.S.C. 2218(c)); and

(C) in section 15, by striking “Secretary’s” each place it appears and inserting “Director’s”.

(b) *DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.*—Section 12 of the Act of February 14, 1903 (15 U.S.C. 1511) is amended—

(1) by inserting “and” after “Census:” in paragraph (5);

(2) by striking paragraph (6); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (6).

SEC. 111. NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY CURRICULUM REVIEW.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, in consultation with the Board of Visitors and representatives of trade and professional associations, State and local firefighting services, and other appropriate entities, shall conduct a review of the courses of instruction available at the National Fire Academy to ensure that they are up-to-date and complement, not duplicate, courses of instruction offered elsewhere. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall prepare and submit a report to the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(b) *CONTENTS OF REPORT.*—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) examine and assess the courses of instruction offered by the National Fire Academy;

(2) identify redundant and out-of-date courses of instruction;

(3) examine the current and future impact of information technology on National Fire Academy curricula, methods of instruction, and delivery of services; and

(4) make recommendations for updating the curriculum, methods of instruction, and delivery of services by the National Fire Academy considering current and future needs, State-based curricula, advances in information technologies, and other relevant factors.

SEC. 112. REPEAL OF EXCEPTION TO FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENT.

(a) *REPEAL.*—Section 4 of Public Law 103-195 (107 Stat. 2298) is hereby repealed.

(b) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—Subsection (a) shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 113. NATIONAL FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS FOUNDATION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) *PURPOSES.*—Section 151302 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) primarily—
“(A) to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of the National Fallen Firefighters’ Memorial and the annual memorial service associated with the memorial; and

“(B) to, in coordination with the Federal Government and fire services (as that term is defined in section 4 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2203)), plan, direct, and manage the memorial service referred to in subparagraph (A);”;

(2) by inserting “and Federal” in paragraph (2) after “non-Federal”;

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “State and local” and inserting “Federal, State, and local”; and

(B) by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(4) by striking “firefighters.” in paragraph (4) and inserting “firefighters.”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) to provide for a national program to assist families of fallen firefighters and fire departments in dealing with line-of-duty deaths of those firefighters; and
“(6) to promote national, State, and local initiatives to increase public awareness of fire and life safety.”

(b) *BOARD OF DIRECTORS.*—Section 151303 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (f) and (g) and inserting the following:

“(f) *STATUS AND COMPENSATION.*—
“(1) Appointment to the board shall not constitute employment by or the holding of an office of the United States.
“(2) Members of the board shall serve without compensation.”; and

(2) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

(c) *OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.*—Section 151304 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “not more than 2” in subsection (a); and

(2) by striking “are not” in subsection (b)(1) and inserting “shall not be considered”.

(d) *SUPPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.*—Section 151307(a)(1) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The Administrator” and inserting “During the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Fire Administration Authorization Act of 2000, the Administrator”; and

(2) by striking “shall” in subparagraph (B) and inserting “may”.

TITLE II—EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Earthquake Hazards Reduction Authorization Act of 2000”.

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) *FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.*—Section 12(a)(7) of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706(a)(7)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” after “1998.”; and

(2) by striking “1999.” and inserting “1999; \$19,861,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, of which \$450,000 is for National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program-eligible efforts of an established multi-state consortium to reduce the unacceptable threat of earthquake damages in the New Madrid seismic region through efforts to enhance preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation; \$20,705,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002; and \$21,585,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.”.

(b) *UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.*—Section 12(b) of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting after "operated by the Agency," the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of carrying out, through the Director of the United States Geological Survey, the responsibilities that may be assigned to the Director under this Act \$48,360,000 for fiscal year 2001, of which \$3,500,000 is for the Global Seismic Network and \$100,000 is for the Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee established under section 210 of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Authorization Act of 2000; \$50,415,000 for fiscal year 2002, of which \$3,600,000 is for the Global Seismic Network and \$100,000 is for the Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee; and \$52,558,000 for fiscal year 2003, of which \$3,700,000 is for the Global Seismic Network and \$100,000 is for the Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee.";

(2) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (1);

(3) by striking "1999," at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "1999"; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) \$9,000,000 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2001;

"(4) \$9,250,000 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2002; and

"(5) \$9,500,000 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2003.";

(c) REAL-TIME SEISMIC HAZARD WARNING SYSTEM.—Section 2(a)(7) of the Act entitled "An Act To authorize appropriations for carrying out the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes" (111 Stat. 1159; 42 U.S.C. 7704 nt) is amended by striking "1999," and inserting "1999; \$2,600,000 for fiscal year 2001; \$2,710,000 for fiscal year 2002; and \$2,825,000 for fiscal year 2003.";

(d) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—Section 12(c) of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "1998, and" and inserting "1998,"; and

(2) by inserting after "1999," the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation \$19,000,000 for engineering research and \$11,900,000 for geosciences research for fiscal year 2001; \$19,808,000 for engineering research and \$12,406,000 for geosciences research for fiscal year 2002; and \$20,650,000 for engineering research and \$12,933,000 for geosciences research for fiscal year 2003.";

(e) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.—Section 12(d) of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking "1998, and"; and inserting "1998,"; and

(2) by striking "1999," and inserting "1999, \$2,332,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$2,431,000 for fiscal year 2002, and \$2,534,300 for fiscal year 2003.";

SEC. 203. REPEALS.

Section 10 and subsections (e) and (f) of section 12 of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7705d and 7706 (e) and (f)) are repealed.

SEC. 204. ADVANCED NATIONAL SEISMIC RESEARCH AND MONITORING SYSTEM.

The Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 13. ADVANCED NATIONAL SEISMIC RESEARCH AND MONITORING SYSTEM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the United States Geological Survey shall establish and operate an Advanced National Seismic Research and Monitoring System. The purpose of such system shall be to organize, modernize, standardize, and stabilize the national, regional, and urban seismic monitoring systems in the United States, including sensors, recorders,

and data analysis centers, into a coordinated system that will measure and record the full range of frequencies and amplitudes exhibited by seismic waves, in order to enhance earthquake research and warning capabilities.

"(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Authorization Act of 2000, the Director of the United States Geological Survey shall transmit to the Congress a 5-year management plan for establishing and operating the Advanced National Seismic Research and Monitoring System. The plan shall include annual cost estimates for both modernization and operation, milestones, standards, and performance goals, as well as plans for securing the participation of all existing networks in the Advanced National Seismic Research and Monitoring System and for establishing new, or enhancing existing, partnerships to leverage resources.

"(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION.—In addition to amounts appropriated under section 12(b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior, to be used by the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish the Advanced National Seismic Research and Monitoring System—

"(A) \$33,500,000 for fiscal year 2002;

"(B) \$33,700,000 for fiscal year 2003;

"(C) \$35,100,000 for fiscal year 2004;

"(D) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2005; and

"(E) \$33,500,000 for fiscal year 2006.

"(2) OPERATION.—In addition to amounts appropriated under section 12(b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior, to be used by the Director of the United States Geological Survey to operate the Advanced National Seismic Research and Monitoring System—

"(A) \$4,500,000 for fiscal year 2002; and

"(B) \$10,300,000 for fiscal year 2003.";

SEC. 205. NETWORK FOR EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING SIMULATION.

The Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 14. NETWORK FOR EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING SIMULATION.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall establish the George E. Brown, Jr. Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation that will upgrade, link, and integrate a system of geographically distributed experimental facilities for earthquake engineering testing of full-sized structures and their components and partial-scale physical models. The system shall be integrated through networking software so that integrated models and databases can be used to create model-based simulation, and the components of the system shall be interconnected with a computer network and allow for remote access, information sharing, and collaborative research.

"(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts appropriated under section 12(c), there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation for the George E. Brown, Jr. Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation—

"(1) \$28,200,000 for fiscal year 2001;

"(2) \$24,400,000 for fiscal year 2002;

"(3) \$4,500,000 for fiscal year 2003; and

"(4) \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.";

SEC. 206. BUDGET COORDINATION.

Section 5 of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7704) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) of subsection (b)(1) and redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (F) of subsection (b)(1) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) BUDGET COORDINATION.—

"(1) GUIDANCE.—The Agency shall each year provide guidance to the other Program agencies

concerning the preparation of requests for appropriations for activities related to the Program, and shall prepare, in conjunction with the other Program agencies, an annual Program budget to be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget.

"(2) REPORTS.—Each Program agency shall include with its annual request for appropriations submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a report that—

"(A) identifies each element of the proposed Program activities of the agency;

"(B) specifies how each of these activities contributes to the Program; and

"(C) states the portion of its request for appropriations allocated to each element of the Program.";

SEC. 207. REPORT ON AT-RISK POPULATIONS.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and after a period for public comment, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall transmit to the Congress a report describing the elements of the Program that specifically address the needs of at-risk populations, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, non-English-speaking families, single-parent households, and the poor. Such report shall also identify additional actions that could be taken to address those needs and make recommendations for any additional legislative authority required to take such actions.

SEC. 208. PUBLIC ACCESS TO EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION.

Section 5(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7704(b)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting "and development of means of increasing public access to available locality-specific information that may assist the public in preparing for or responding to earthquakes" after "and the general public".

SEC. 209. LIFELINES.

Section 4(6) of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7703(6)) is amended by inserting "and infrastructure" after "communication facilities".

SEC. 210. SCIENTIFIC EARTHQUAKE STUDIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the United States Geological Survey shall establish a Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee.

(b) ORGANIZATION.—The Director shall establish procedures for selection of individuals not employed by the Federal Government who are qualified in the seismic sciences and other appropriate fields and may, pursuant to such procedures, select up to ten individuals, one of whom shall be designated Chairman, to serve on the Advisory Committee. Selection of individuals for the Advisory Committee shall be based solely on established records of distinguished service, and the Director shall ensure that a reasonable cross-section of views and expertise is represented. In selecting individuals to serve on the Advisory Committee, the Director shall seek and give due consideration to recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences, professional societies, and other appropriate organizations.

(c) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by the Chairman in consultation with the Director.

(d) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall advise the Director on matters relating to the United States Geological Survey's participation in the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, including the United States Geological Survey's roles, goals, and objectives within that Program, its capabilities and research needs, guidance on achieving major objectives, and establishing and measuring performance goals. The Advisory Committee shall issue an annual report to the Director for submission to Congress on or before September 30 of each year. The report shall describe the Advisory Committee's activities and address policy issues or matters that

affect the United States Geological Survey's participation in the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program.

Amend the title so as to read as follows: "An Act to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration, and for carrying out the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, for fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003, and for other purposes."

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate agree to the House amendments.

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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FISCAL OPERATIONS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 5410, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5410) to establish revolving funds for the operation of certain programs and activities of the Library of Congress, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 5410) was read the third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 1st. I further ask consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate then proceed to a cloture vote on H.R. 2415, the bankruptcy legislation, as under the previous order.

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

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I object. We need to have a discussion about this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I yield 15 minutes, and hopefully less, to the Senator from Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

BANKRUPTCY REFORM

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Iowa, Mr. GRASSLEY, for all of the work he has done on bankruptcy. He has

shown some real leadership and he has pulled a bipartisan group of people together to get this incredibly important work done.

The United States has been saying to other countries that if they were going to get the International Monetary Fund moneys to bail them out, they have to do bankruptcy reform. Guess who are the last ones demanding that other people do bankruptcy reform.

I thank the Senator from Iowa for his efforts on this, the people he has brought into it from both sides of the aisle, and I thank the Senator from Alabama for his incredible record, too.

BUDGET NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I need to address a slightly different issue at this point, to again explain why we are where we are. I began in June with regular speeches about how we were going to wind up in this position: The other side of the aisle was objecting to motions to proceed to appropriations bills and the extended debate we had to have on whether we could debate put the Senate in a situation where we had to do all of our negotiations with the White House, instead of, as the Constitution says, where the Senate will determine in conjunction with the House the expenditures of this Nation.

That is exactly what has happened. There has been delay after delay after delay that has pushed the appropriations process to this point. Yesterday, the President vetoed the Treasury-Postal bill. Through a quote from Congress Daily, we learn a top administration official confirmed Wednesday that the President will sign it; we didn't need to make changes to it.

There is a lot of speculation why this was vetoed. The President said yesterday there was nothing really wrong with the Treasury-Postal bill, but he just didn't think we ought to have that bill signed until we complete the few other remaining bills. He arbitrarily vetoed the bill after a top administration official said the President would sign it and after the Democratic leadership in Congress had agreed to it.

The President keeps moving the goalposts in an attempt to provoke a confrontation with Congress. As a result, it has made negotiations next to impossible. How can you negotiate when the commitments aren't kept, when the rules aren't followed?

One most important to me is the ergonomics amendment. That is an amendment passed in the Senate on a bipartisan vote. The exact same amendment was passed on the House side by a bipartisan vote. Labor-HHS has some monetary items that are different between the two sides but not that amendment. A conference committee was formed and they met. The White House said, we don't like the amendment on ergonomics. Both sides of the conference committee said that is not conferenceable. It was the same on both sides.

Now, because we get in this little bit of a jam and the President gets a little more leverage in his negotiations, we are now at a point where some of the leadership had said, OK, we won't make it a year's delay before more work can be done on OSHA with ergonomics; it will only be until March 1st. In the last minutes, that goalpost was moved again. The President said, no, I want to be able to put it into effect, and they can take it out of effect if there is a new administration next year.

Let me state how difficult a procedure that would be. It would be next to impossible to remove an absolutely ridiculous rule that is landsliding through this place by an agency out of control, that has known what it wanted to do from the very first day that it wrote the rule. It has done every single thing it can to make sure that rule comes into effect. They don't care who doesn't like it.

Our ergonomics amendment, which delays it one year, is not about whether we should have an ergonomics rule. It is not a prohibition against an ergonomics rule. It is most definitely not a dispute about the importance of safety for American workers. We need to have safety for American workers, but we need to do it the right way.

This amendment was passed in a bipartisan way. It is imperative that Congress insists there be a reasonable amount of time on this rule. The rule was only published a year ago. They are anticipating that maybe they can even squeak by before there is agreement and get this rule finalized and approved. That will be quicker than OSHA has done a rule. That would be record time.

They mention this was brought up about 12 or 13 years ago. There has not been agreement on it since that time. It never got published until a year ago. There has been no official action until a year ago.

Let me state why we ought to be concerned about this rule and why the delay occurred, in a bipartisan way, for a year. People didn't approve of the way OSHA was handling it, the way they were going about it. OSHA paid over 70 contractors a total of \$1.75 million to help with the ergonomics rule. They paid 28 contractors \$10,000 each to testify at the public rulemaking hearings. They didn't only pay the witnesses to testify; they didn't notify the public, and then they assisted the witnesses with the preparation of their testimony. Then they brought them in for practice runs for the hearing. Then they paid them to tear apart the testimony of the opposition. That is not the way we do things around here.

That resulted in people on both sides of the aisle being extremely upset with the way it was handled. The way that OSHA has handled this gives every indication that the way they wrote it is the way it has to be; that they are not going to pay attention to any of the comments or the additional testimony. They knew they were right when they