The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOLF).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

I hereby appoint the Honorable FRANK R. WOLF to act as Speaker pro tempore due to my illness.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord, God of history and ever-present, You sent Your prophet Isaias to Your people when they were in need of hope and vision.

May Isaias’ prophetic words guide us still. Send Your spirit upon this Nation and this Congress, that we may be open to hearing Your word and actively seek the salvation You alone can bring.

Make of us a people of compassion and holiness. In pursuing the avenues of justice for all, may we be a sign to the community of nations.

Help us to work toward the complete fulfillment of the deepest human hopes and Your inspiring promises.

With humility let us embrace our calling; to be truly prophetic, as Your servants of old, by earnestly fulfilling Your commands now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHugh) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. McHugh led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

S. 320. An act to make technical corrections in patent, copyright, and trademark laws.

S. 360. An act to honor Paul D. Coverdell.

S. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation, and supporting National Donor Day.

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the upcoming trip of President George W. Bush to Mexico to meet with newly elected President Vicente Fox, and with respect to future cooperative efforts between the United States and Mexico.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 15, 2001 at 4:50 p.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 559.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 94-304, amended by section 1 of Public Law 99-7, and the order of the House of Wednesday, February 14, 2001, the Speaker on Thursday, February 15, 2001, appointed the following Members of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, co-chairman;

Mr. WOLF of Virginia;

Mr. FITTS of Pennsylvania;

Mr. WAMP of Tennessee;

Mr. ADERHOLT of Alabama.

MAKING IN ORDER ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2001, MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. McHugh. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time on the legislative day of Wednesday, February 28, 2001, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules relating to the following measures: H.R. 256, H.R. 558, H.R. 621, and H. Con. Res. 27.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order...
of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, submitted pursuant to clause 4(A) of House Rule XI, a copy of the rules of the Committee on Resources, adopted at our organization meeting on February 14, 2001, by voice vote, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 107TH CONGRESS

(Adopted on February 14, 2001)

RULE 1. RULES OF THE HOUSE; VICE CHAIRMEN

(a) Applicability of House Rules.

(1) The Rules of the House of Representatives, as hereinafter defined, are the rules of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

(2) Each Subcommittee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority, direction and rules of the Committee. References in these rules to “Committee” and “Chairman” include each Subcommittee and its Chairman wherever applicable.

(3) House Rule XI is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(b) Vice Chairmen.—Unless inconsistent with other rules, the Chairman shall appoint a Vice Chairman of the Committee and the Subcommittee to which the Committee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, the Vice Chairman shall preside. If the Vice Chairman is not present, the ranking Member of the Majority party on the Committee or Subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

RULE 2. MEETINGS IN GENERAL

(a) Scheduled Meetings.—The Committee shall meet at 10 a.m. every Wednesday when the House is in session, unless canceled by the Chairman. The Committee shall also meet at the call of the Chairman subject to a quorum of the membership, unless canceled by the Chairman. Special meetings shall be called and convened by the Chairman as provided in clause 2(c)(1) of House Rule XI. Any Committee meeting or hearing shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) and clause 2(k)(B) of House Rule XI, and the release of executive session materials under clause 2(k)(7) of House Rule XI.

(b) Written Statement; Oral Testimony. The Chairman may require that all witnesses submit with their testimony a resume or curriculum vitae of not more than two pages. These resumes shall be made available to Members of Congress and employees of Congress, the press and other business of the Committee, one third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Meetings and Hearings to Begin Promptly.—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(d) Quorums. (1) A majority of the Members shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of any measure or recommendation, the authorizing of a subpoena, the closing of any meeting or hearing to the public under clause 2(g)(1), clause 2(g)(2)(A) and clause 2(k)(5)(B) of House Rule XI, and the releasing of executive session materials under clause 2(k)(7) of House Rule XI.

(2) When a call of the roll is required to ascertain the presence of a quorum, each officer of the Committee shall have the discretion to waive this requirement provided the quorum is actually present or whenever a quorum is secured and may direct the Chief Clerk to note the names of all Members present within the 15-minute period.

(e) Rules of the House.—All Members of the Committee are subject to the rules of the House during any hearing, and by unanimous consent of the Members of the Subcommittee may participate in any meeting or hearing. However, if a Member of the Committee may not vote on any matter before the Subcommittee, be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum or raise points of order.

(f) Proxy. —No vote in the Committee or its Subcommittees may be cast by proxy.

(g) Roll Call Votes. —Roll call votes shall be taken at the discretion of the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member. Each roll call vote shall be recorded by the Clerk, and the record shall be made available to Members of Congress and employees of Congress, the press and other business of the Committee.

(h) Motions. —A motion to recess from day to day and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high priority. A motion to lay over and report a bill shall be considered in order after a motion to lay over and report any other bill. The Committee shall adopt a motion to lay over and report a bill within 15 minutes after the introduction of the bill and its effect on current law, will be available for the Members of the Committee no later than 48 hours before the meeting.

(i) Layover and Copy of Bill. —No measure or recommendation reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the Committee or a Subcommittee until four days after the Committee or the Subcommittee action. These requirements may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee at the time of consideration of the measure or recommendation.

(j) Access to Dais and Conference Room.—Access to the hearing rooms’ daises and to the conference rooms adjacent of the Committee shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of Congress during a meeting of the Committee.

(k) Committee Telephone.—Any Committee debate phones on the Committee dais or in the Committee hearing rooms during a meeting of the Committee.

RULE 3. PROCEDURES IN GENERAL

(a) Agenda of Meetings; Information for Members.—An agenda of the business to be considered shall be prepared and referred to the office of each Member of the Committee no later than 48 hours before the meeting. This requirement may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee.

(b) Participation of Members in Committee. The participation of Members in Committee hearings shall be limited to the extent practicable, a summary of the major provisions of any bill being considered by the Committee, including the need for the bill and its effect on current law, will be available for the Members of the Committee no later than 48 hours before the meeting.

(c) Addressing the Committee.—A Member of the Committee or a Subcommittee on any bill, motion, or matter before the Committee or Subcommittee, may question a witness at a hearing only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose. The time a Member may address the Committee or the Subcommittee for the purpose of questioning a witness shall be limited to five minutes, except as provided in Committee rule 4(g). A Member shall limit his remarks to one side of the issue to be decided.

(d) Quorum. (1) A majority of the Members shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of any measure or recommendation, the authorizing of a subpoena, the closing of any meeting or hearing to the public under clause 2(g)(1), clause 2(g)(2)(A) and clause 2(k)(5)(B) of House Rule XI, and the releasing of executive session materials under clause 2(k)(7) of House Rule XI.

(2) When a call of the roll is required to ascertain the presence of a quorum, each officer of the Committee shall have the discretion to waive this requirement provided the quorum is actually present or whenever a quorum is secured and may direct the Chief Clerk to note the names of all Members present within the 15-minute period.

(e) Voting.—A majority of the Members present, or by any Member in the apparent absence of a quorum.
reports from departments and agencies on the subject matter as they are received.

(e) Subpoenas.—The Committee or a Subcommittee may authorize and issue a subpoena for the production of any documents or the attendance and testimony of witnesses. The subpoena shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or any Member designated by the Chairman. A motion is in order to require the Clerk to serve the subpoena on the witness specified in the motion or on all witnesses named in the motion.

(f) Filing.—A report on which a vote is required shall be signed by a majority of the Members of the Committee. A motion to require the Clerk to file a report with the Clerk of the House shall be in order after the time provided for filing has expired.

RULE 5. FILING OF COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) Duty of Chairman.—Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a measure from the Committee, the Chairman of the Committee shall authorize the Clerk of the House of Representatives to file the measure, and shall take all steps necessary to secure its passage without an additional authority needing to be set forth in the motion to report each individual measure. In appropriate cases, the authority set forth in this rule shall extend to moving in accordance with the Rules of the House to have the measure refiled in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the Senate. This motion shall be in order after the time provided for filing has expired.

(b) Filing.—A report which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed with the Clerk of the House immediately after the time provided for filing has expired or, if the Committee is in session after such time, at the beginning of the next regular session of the House. The Clerk shall immediately forward the report to the appropriate House committee or any Member designated by the Chairman of the House committee.

(c) Filing, Additional or Minority Views.—Any Member may, if notice is given at the time the bill or resolution is approved by the Committee, file supplemental, additional, or minority views. These views must be in accordance with the Rules of the House and the Standing Rules of the Committee, if any. The views may be filed with the Committee and the Clerk of the House at the time the Committee is in session.

(d) Review.—Each report or document filed with or by the Committee shall be submitted to the relevant Committee for review. After the date of its submission to the Committee, the report or document shall be considered final and shall be referred to the appropriate House committee or any Member designated by the Chairman of the Committee for action.

(e) Seal.—The Clerk of the House shall, when requested by the Committee, affix the seal of the House of Representatives to each report or document filed with the Committee.

(f) Signing.—Each report or document filed with or by the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman or his designee.

RULE 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; BILL REFERRALS

(a) Subcommittees.—There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee, each of which shall be established as follows:

(1) Subcommittee on Federal Lands, Natural Resources, and National Parks. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Federal outdoor recreation and land use, including parks, forests, trails, national monuments, and national park system.

(ii) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, including wildlife and fishery conservation and management.

(iii) National Park Service, including the management of national parks, monuments, and historic sites.

(iv) Forest Service, including forest management and the management of national forests.

(v) Bureau of Land Management, including park and recreation areas.

(vi) Land and Water Conservation Fund, including the management of land and water conservation funds.

(b) Referrals.—The jurisdiction of each Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(1) Subcommittee on Agriculture, Forestry, and Related Agencies. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Agriculture, including agricultural research, extension, and education.

(ii) Forestry, including forestry research, extension, and education.

(iii) Related agencies, including agencies responsible for agricultural research, extension, and education.

(2) Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Energy, including energy conservation and management.

(ii) Water development, including water conservation and management.

(iii) Related agencies, including agencies responsible for energy conservation and management.

(3) Subcommittee on Financial Services. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Financial services, including banking and credit.

(ii) Related agencies, including agencies responsible for financial services.

(4) Subcommittee on Natural Resources. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Natural resources, including water resources.

(ii) Related agencies, including agencies responsible for natural resources.

(5) Subcommittee on Transportation. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Transportation, including transportation research, extension, and education.

(ii) Related agencies, including agencies responsible for transportation research, extension, and education.

(6) Subcommittee on Trust Funds. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Trust funds, including trust fund management.

(ii) Related agencies, including agencies responsible for trust fund management.

(7) Subcommittee on Trade. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Trade, including trade policy and trade agreements.

(ii) Related agencies, including agencies responsible for trade policy and trade agreements.

(8) Subcommittee on Water. The jurisdiction of this Subcommittee shall be as follows:

(i) Water, including water conservation and management.

(ii) Related agencies, including agencies responsible for water conservation and management.

(b) Full Committee Jurisdiction; Bill Referrals

(1) Measures and matters related to the jurisdiction of the Committee are referred to the Committee on its own motion or to the appropriate Subcommittee on the motion of any Member.

(2) Measures or matters related to the jurisdiction of the Committee, or any Subcommittee, are referred to the Committee on its own motion or to the appropriate Subcommittee on the motion of any Member.

(3) Measures or matters related to the jurisdiction of the Committee, or any Subcommittee, are referred to the Committee on its own motion or to the appropriate Subcommittee on the motion of any Member.
for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(3) Measures and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies, and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Energy and Power (1) Generation and marketing of electric power from Federal water projects by Federally chartered or Federal regional power marketing authorities.

(2) Measures and matters concerning water resources planning conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act, water resource research and development programs and saline water resource development.

(3) Compacts relating to the use and apportionment of interstate waters, water rights and major interbasin water or power movement programs.

(4) All measures and matters pertaining to irrigation and reclamation projects and other water resources development and recycling programs, including policies and procedures.

(5) Indian water rights and settlements.

(6) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the development of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(7) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources (1) Measures and matters concerning the U.S. Geological Survey, except for the activities and programs of the Water Resources Division or its successor.

(2) All measures and matters affecting geothermal resources.

(3) Conservation of United States uranium supplies.

(4) Mining interests generally, including all matters involving mining regulation and enforcement, including the reclamation of mined lands, the environmental effects of mining, and the management of mining receipts, mineral land laws and claims, long-range mineral programs and deep seabed mining.

(5) Mining schools, experimental stations and long-range mineral programs.

(6) Mineral resources on public lands.

(7) Development of oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf.

(8) Petroleum conservation on the public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.

(9) Measures and matters concerning the transportation of natural gas from within Alaska and disposition of oil transported by the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

(10) Rights of way over public lands for underground energy-related transportation.

(11) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(12) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(a) Full Committee.—The Full Committee shall have the following jurisdiction and responsibilities:

(1) Environmental and habitat measures and policies within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(2) Measures relating to the welfare of Native Americans, including management of Indian lands in general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds.

(3) All matters regarding the relations of the United States with Native Americans and Native American tribes, including special oversight functions under Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) All matters relating to the development of Native Alaskans and Native Hawaiians.

(5) All matters related to the Federal trust responsibility for Native Americans and the sovereignty of Native Americans.

(6) All matters regarding insular areas of the United States.

(b) Subcommittee.—The Subcommittee shall have the following jurisdiction and responsibilities:

(1) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(2) The Chairman, with the approval of a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee, may refer a legislative measure or other matter referred to the Committee to a Subcommittee for concurrent consideration or for referral to another Subcommittee.

(3) The Chairman of a Subcommittee may mail a copy of any legislation referred to the Committee to a Subcommittee unless the Subcommittee made a motion to the contrary during the period of reference.

(4) The Chairman of a Subcommittee may withhold from the membership of the Committee certain measures referred to a Subcommittee unless the Subcommittee made a motion to the contrary during the period of reference.

(b) Full Committee.—The Full Committee shall have the following jurisdiction and responsibilities:

(1) Environmental and habitat measures and policies within the jurisdiction of the Full Committee.

(2) Measures relating to the welfare of Native Americans, including management of Indian lands in general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds.

(3) All matters regarding the relations of the United States with Native Americans and Native American tribes, including special oversight functions under Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) All matters relating to the development of Native Alaskans and Native Hawaiians.

(5) All matters related to the Federal trust responsibility for Native Americans and the sovereignty of Native Americans.

(6) All matters regarding insular areas of the United States.

(7) All measures and matters relating to the freely associated states and Antarctica.

(8) All measures and matters concerning the cooperation of the United States with the Freely Associated States and Antarctica.

(9) All measures and matters concerning the cooperation of the United States with the Freely Associated States and Antarctica.

(10) Rights of way over public lands for underground energy-related transportation.

(11) All measures and matters concerning the conservation of natural resources otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Full Committee under this paragraph.

(12) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.
EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for official foreign travel during the fourth quarter of 2000, by Committees of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, and for miscellaneous groups in connection with official foreign travel during the first quarter of 2000 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Per diem ¹</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent</td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent</td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn Gallagher</td>
<td>11/28</td>
<td>11/30</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>472.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11/30</td>
<td>12/2</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Includes reasonable and necessary expenses for lodging, meals and incidental expenses abroad, and ground transportation in the foreign country.

For the quarter ending December 31, 2000, the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, expended a total of $7,034.96.
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem 1</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andy Baker</td>
<td>11/28</td>
<td>12/01</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>472.00</td>
<td>6,569.78</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,041.78</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11/29</td>
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<td>6,974.22</td>
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<td>7,315.22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12/17</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,611.23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Baker</td>
<td>11/28</td>
<td>12/01</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>472.00</td>
<td>6,569.78</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Larry Halloran</td>
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<td>6,974.22</td>
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<td>7,315.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott Billingsley</td>
<td>12/10</td>
<td>12/17</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,611.23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem 1</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>11/30</td>
<td>12/03</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>12/16</td>
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<td>6,770.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,111.40</td>
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<td>Nick Paparone</td>
<td>11/26</td>
<td>12/01</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>858.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>12/01</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>6,996.42</td>
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<td>Hon. Henry Waxman</td>
<td>11/26</td>
<td>12/01</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>858.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil Barretti</td>
<td>12/01</td>
<td>12/02</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>2,168.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,710.00</td>
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</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem 1</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tony P. Hall</td>
<td>11/03</td>
<td>11/30</td>
<td>North &amp; South Korea</td>
<td>1,581.00</td>
<td>8,556.80</td>
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<td>10,137.80</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem 1</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyndol Parker</td>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>12/01</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>2,580.00</td>
<td>6,728.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,308.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial airl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Gentile</td>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>12/01</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>2,580.00</td>
<td>6,728.13</td>
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<td>9,308.13</td>
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<td>Commercial airl.</td>
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<td>Jov Idoli</td>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>12/19</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>1,364.63</td>
<td>4,799.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,164.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merrell Morehead</td>
<td>11/27</td>
<td>11/31</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>972.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>972.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil Badetti</td>
<td>12/29</td>
<td>12/31</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>2,270.00</td>
<td>6,567.70</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,837.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial airl.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Strother</td>
<td>12/16</td>
<td>12/17</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>2,270.00</td>
<td>6,567.70</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,837.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial airl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee total</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,040.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
3 Military air transportation.


891. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a D.C. ACT 13-570, “Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle License Plate Reforms Act of 2000” received February 16, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Governmental Reform.

892. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a D.C. ACT 13-569, “Harry L. Thomas, Jr., Recreation Center Designation Act of 2000” received February 16, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Governmental Reform.
February 26, 2001

AD 2001–01–03 (RIN: 2120–AA46) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.


979. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Office, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Merchandise Processing Fee Eligibility—Frontier Beach Dwellings from Transfer and Defense Drawback [TD 01–18] (RIN: 1515–AC67) received February 7, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

980. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary to the Department, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department’s “Major” final rule—Medicare Program; Inpatient Hospital Deductible and Hospital and Extended Care Services Coverage [HCFA–6007–N] (RIN: 0938–AK27) received February 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

981. A letter from the deputy assistant secretary, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Welfare-to-Work (WW) Grants (RIN: 1205–AB15) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

982. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service’s final rule—Purchase Price Allocation for Estate, Gift and Miscellaneous Acquisitions (TD 8940) (RIN: 1545–AY73) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

983. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service’s final rule—Electronic Payee Statements (RIN: 1545–AF61) received February 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.


985. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service’s final rule—CPI Adjustment for Below-market Loans for 2001; Correction—Received 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

986. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a letter regarding the status of a joint report to Congress on the implementation of that portion of the Health Resources Sharing and Emergency Operations Act (38 U.S.C. 8111(f)) dealing with sharing of health care resources between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans’ Affairs.

987. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Transfer and Cross-Collateralization of Clean Water State Revolving Funds and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds—Revised 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.


989. A letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and district judges, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Resources.

990. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary to the Department, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department’s “Major” final rule—Medicare Program; Monthly Actuarial Rates and Monthly Supplementary Medical Insurance Premium Rate Beginning January 1, 2001 [HCFA–6009–N] received February 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

991. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary to the Department, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department’s “Major” final rule—Medicare Program; Expanded Coverage for Outpatient Diabetes Self-Management Training and Diabetes Outcome Measurements [HCFA–2002–P] (RIN: 0938–AK66) received February 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper committee, as follows:

Mr. SENSENBEGER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 256. A bill to extend for 11 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title II of the United States Code is referred (Rept. 107–2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SENSENBEGER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 333. A bill to call rule XI, United States Code, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107–3 Pt. 1).

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEES

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committee on Financial Services discharged from further jurisdiction. H.R. 333 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 333. Referal to the Committee on Financial Services extended for a period ending not later than February 26, 2001.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself and Mr. BOUCHER):

H.R. 723. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to remove an exemption from civil penalties for nuclear safety violations by nonprofit institutions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BASS (for himself and Mr. BOUCHER):

H.R. 124. A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out part B of title I of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, relating to the
Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRAFICANT (for himself and Mr. BARRETT):

H.R. 725. A bill to establish a toll free number under the Federal Trade Commission to assist consumers in determining if products are American-made; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 726. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban using the Internet to obtain or dispose of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHAFFER:

H. Res. 54. A resolution commemorating African American pioneers in Colorado; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD:

H. Res. 55. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a day of celebration in honor of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Ms. P ELOSI, Mr. S MITH of New Jersey, Mr. J ACKSON of Illinois, Mr. FRANK, Mr. B AIRD, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. STRICKLAND).

H.R. 340: Mr. B LUMENAUER, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 429: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 466: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 471: Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 548: Mr. BILIRakis, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 555: Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 612: Mr. QUINN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. FRANK, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, and Mrs. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 665: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BREMAN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. LOWY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCNULTY, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 687: Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LANTOS, and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H. Res. 23: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SISISKY, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. SCHAFFER.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5. The SPEAKER presented a petition of a Citizen of Pryer, Oklahoma, relative to enacting legislation to make micro-chip implants illegal; to the Committee on Government Reform.

6. Also, a petition of a Citizen of Chillicthe, Missouri, relative to petitioning the United States Congress to claim redress of grievances of a California congressional candidate; to the Committee on House Administration.
The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. Thurmond).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer.

Majestic God, Creator of many different races and colors in the human family, we ask for love as inclusive as Your love for all; attitudes as free of prejudice as You have shown in Your care for all people.

This month as we gratefully recognize the importance of African Americans in our history, remind us of the truth in Dr. Martin Luther King’s words that “the content of our character” is the highest goal we can achieve. So many outstanding black Americans have risen to prominence in our Nation because of the content of their character.

Along with Dr. King, we thank you for Phillis Wheatley, who in the 18th century at a very young age achieved international fame as the first black woman poet. We also remember Richard Allen, who at the dawning of the 19th century mobilized the black community in Philadelphia and formed the first independent black denomination.

As we work today, may these principles of American be our examples. Let our words, thoughts, and actions reflect the content of Your character. Thank you for being our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable Jon Kyl, a Senator from the State of Arizona, led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The President pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

READING OF WASHINGTON’S FARWELL ADDRESS

The President pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from Virginia, Mr. Allen, is recognized to read Washington’s Farewell Address. Mr. Allen, at the rostrum, read the Farewell Address, as follows:

To the people of the United States.

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Farewell Address, as follows:

Washington’s Farewell Address. It first appeared on September 19, 1796, in the Philadelphia Daily American Advertiser and then in papers throughout our country.

On to the address entitled “Washington’s Farewell Address,” Mr. Allen, at the rostrum, read the Farewell Address, as follows:

Mr. Allen. I thank the Chair. Mr. President, Members of the Senate, it is my honor to read George Washington’s Farewell Address. As a preface to reading this address, I would like to make a few remarks so that everyone gets the context of the Farewell Address of George Washington.

In September of 1796, worn out by the burdens of the Presidency and attacks of political foes, George Washington announced his decision not to seek a third term. A student of history will see that Alexander Hamilton and James Madison left their fingerprints in helping President Washington compose this Farewell Address which is his political testament to the Nation.

The Farewell Address, which was designed to inspire and guide future generations, set forth Washington’s defense of his administration’s record and embodied a classic statement of Federalist doctrine. Washington’s principal concern was for the safety of the 8-year-old Constitution, and he believed the stability of the Republic was threatened by the forces of geographical sectionalism, political factionalism, and interference by foreign powers in the Nation’s domestic affairs.

George Washington did not publicly deliver his Farewell Address. It first appeared on September 19, 1796, in the Philadelphia Daily American Advertiser and then in papers throughout our country.

On the address entitled “Washington’s Farewell Address,” Mr. Allen, at the rostrum, read the Farewell Address, as follows:

To the people of the United States.

Friends and Fellow Citizens: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country—and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment...
of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook, for the steadfast heart and prudent judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and, every day, the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which terminates the career of my political life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me. In the steady and patient confidence with which it has supported me and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the passions agitated and errors of opinion were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not infrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave as a strong incentive to unceasing vows that Heaven may accompany you the choicest tokens of its benevolence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may continue to you the choicest blessings. These will lead you with the more freedom as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity, the safeguard of your freedom, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, manœuvring in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite movement that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, essential advantage, a less frequent interruption of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, manœuvring in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite movement that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, essential advantage, a less frequent interruption of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize.

For this you have every inducement—the constancy of your support the essential prop of the efforts and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave as a strong incentive to unceasing vows that Heaven may accompany you the choicest tokens of its benevolence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may continue to you the choicest blessings. These will lead you with the more freedom as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will lead you with the more freedom as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity, the safeguard of your freedom, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, manœuvring in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite movement that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, essential advantage, a less frequent interruption of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, manœuvring in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite movement that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, essential advantage, a less frequent interruption of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize.
In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculations in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there always has been reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its hands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as material concern, that the ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—northern and southern—Atlantic and western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen, in the negotiation by the executive and the Senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic states, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witness of two nations on the one hand, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such they are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To uproot and destroy the jealousy and permanent of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute. They must inevitably experience the infraction and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a government better calculated than your former, for an intimate Union and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, the fruit of our lapse of judgment, was adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government.—But the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction; to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful fraction, of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests. However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however plausible the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that it is most important as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions, that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country, that facility in changes of the credit of nations and opinion exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypotheses and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable; liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guard. It is indeed little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it in the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.
It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, forsembles occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and to serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true—and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit to be discouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it, to be quick to detect it, and to demand a uniform vigilance to prevent it bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habit of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments. Visible shrinks in one, and thus to create, what may be the instrument of good, it is essential that you should be real to its own importance. A fire not to be quenched, it serves always to distract the public mind. It is important likewise, that the public credit be preserved. One method of preserving it is by a strict, regular, and equitable distribution of the taxes, which will be requisite to the support of government. A national debt is one of the finest securities to the public adminstration. One method of preserving it is by being well secured. The nation which indulges towards another and an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity, or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another destroys each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participle, in the nation’s honor, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation’s subserve to projects of hostility, instigates to pride, avarice, sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the causes of the latter. Nations, however equal in magnitude and power, have often engaged against each other, by particular interests, or even by accidental occasions of dispute, without adequate inducements or justifications. It leads also to concessions, to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation thus treated. It betrays the (abstract) participation of the community, the ncessary parting with what ought to have been retained and by exciting jealously, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it may be a sin to which de-
own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity gilding with the appearances of virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small people, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people must be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealously to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of foreign influence, to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorers, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fullfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the extent of her boundaries. Hence, she must be indifferent, or infatuated, with the possible events of Europe; one nation, under an efficient government, the peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, honor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it, for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements; but that with disinterested and equal firmness we must consider the interest of our country, and above all the rights of independence, in any foreign connection.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand: neither seeking nor giving advantages or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give to trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another that is necessary to its independence for whatever it may accept under that character—that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good, that they may, by habituate the people to the exercise of a prudent fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have, at least, believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April 1793 is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, un influenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take—a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold the conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its existing institutions and to progress, without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I feel confident, by the favor of a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions and to progress, without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it the command of its own fortunes.

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Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with the object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, 17th September, 1796.

The PRESIDENT PRO Tempore. The Chair thanks the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT PRO Tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I congratulate my colleague from Virginia on the reading of George Washington's Address. I listened carefully. I think we all share the thought and vision expressed in that address when it was first made. Each year it has been repeated, and being part of that tradition adds to the stature of our new Senator from the State of Virginia. I am pleased to have listened attentively to his reading.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I am happy to yield.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished junior Senator from the Carolinas concerning the meaning of the address and its eternal and continuing truths. We would all do well to listen annually to the reading of this address. I thank the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia for his eloquence and for his reading of the message this morning.

I am only sorry more Senators have not attended this important occasion. That is nothing new. I have, I think, attended the reading of the Farewell Address of our first and foremost and greatest President, George Washington, for many years. I try always to attend if I am in the city, and it goes without saying that I am generally here at this time.

I always get something new out of listening to this address. I only hope in the future our colleagues and our joint leaders will attempt to attend and encourage the attendance of all Senators to the reading of this address.

I close by thanking my colleague, Mr. ALLEN, again. I thank the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, let me also comment on the statement of the senior Senator from West Virginia, who clearly leads the way of all Senators as the historian of this body.

Reminding us that each time he has learned something new and takes a new appreciation of that with him is something we can all reflect on in our own lives so through our own contribution, can make things just a little bit better, for someone somewhere—even our children and grandchildren.

Mr. BYRD. I thank my friend.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT OFFICER (Mr. Nelson of Nebraska). Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 4 p.m. Under the previous order, the time until 2:30 p.m. shall be under the control of the Senator from Alaska, Mr. MURKOWSKI. The Senator is recognized.

NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I am going to be introducing today legislation which has been forthcoming for some time. The legislation is the specific energy bill that has been worked on by a number of my colleagues and professional staff on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. As a consequence, what we have here is a comprehensive bill that will be introduced twice because one version will go to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and that will be titles 1–8; and another version with the entire text, titles 1–9, will be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. President, this legislation is sponsored by myself and Senator BREAUX. It is bipartisan legislation. Included as original cosponsors are Senator LOTT, Senator VINOVICE, Senator DOMENICI, Senator CRAIG, Senator CAMPBELL, Senator THOMAS, Senator SHELBY, Senator BURNS, and Senator HAGEL.

The purpose of the bill specifically is to protect the energy security of the United States and to decrease America's dependence on oil sources to 50 percent by the year 2001 by enhancing the use of renewable energy resources, conserving energy resources, improving energy efficiency, increasing domestic energy supplies, improving environmental air quality by the reduction of emissions from air pollutants and greenhouse gases, and decreasing the effects of increases in energy prices on the American consumers as well.

I would like to talk at some length this afternoon on what comprises this particular legislation. I am going to be referring specifically to the items in the comprehensive energy bill which is the National Energy Security Act of 2001.

I think it is fair to say we all have taken energy for granted for far too long. Yet now, with a weakening economy, increasing energy costs, and regional shortages, we are much more aware of the reality that we have really not had a real energy policy for most of the last decade—something we just took for granted—and suddenly we are seeing the spirals, we are seeing the shortages, and we are becoming concerned.

I think it is also fair in most cases to understand that energy is one of those nebulous things that is really so important but it is often overlooked. It grows our food, heats and cools our homes, and powers our electronic world. It is really what keeps us alive.

We have fought over energy. We just came back from the Persian Gulf war. Wars have been fought over energy. Billions of dollars are spent just to ensure that we have access to energy in various forms.

Our continued economic prosperity depends on a clean, secure, and affordable energy supply. It is for this reason that I rise today to introduce the National Energy Security Act of 2001.

What we put before the Senate today is a balanced portfolio of energy options and to begin debate on these important issues.

Let me advise the President that by no means is this intended to be the package necessarily of comprehensive energy legislation that will ultimately come out of the committees of jurisdiction—the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Finance Committee—and onto the floor.

The purpose of the legislation is so that we can begin the debate on the important issues to determine just what kind of energy policy we should have in this country.

I should also mention that this particular legislation as proposed does not have the input of the new administration. They have only been in office for about 5 weeks. It is my understanding that an energy task force has been put together, by the order of the President, with the responsibility given to Vice President CHEVRON. They anticipate having an energy policy developed within 45 or 60 days. Undoubtedly, the input from the administration is going to be a necessary additive to the ultimate debate, and legislation will be forthcoming.

During the last decade, the United States has lost control of its energy future. At no time in our history have we relied upon others for more of our energy supplies while producing a smaller percentage of the energy we consume.

Ten years ago, the U.S. imported less than half of the oil it consumed; today, that is increased to nearly 60 percent. Meanwhile, other types of energy have been made more difficult to produce, more difficult to deliver, and more difficult to use.

The rapid growth of the Internet and the "dot-com" economy during the 1990s led to significant increase in demand. Energy, despite this increase in demand, domestic production of all forms of energy has remained flat over the last four years.
Second, improve energy efficiency and conservation. We have the technology for clean coal. We have the utilization of nuclear. We just need to address what to do with the waste.

Third, expand the use of alternative fuels and renewable energy. We have this capability. Unfortunately, renewables and alternatives take a very small percentage of our energy mix—less than 4 percent. We have spent some $6 billion in research. We are going to have to spend more. But we simply can’t control production; they can keep that price range.

Last summer, consumers faced gasoline price spikes in the Midwest as refineries were unable to keep up with demand. Gas prices over $2 per gallon were the norm. As refineries were operating at capacity to produce gasoline, they were unable to produce the heating oil we needed for the winter. We faced a heating oil shortage, particularly in the Northeast. Many consumers turned to natural gas to meet their winter heating needs, but expansion in gas-fired power plants has strained supply. We’ve seen natural gas prices increase from $1.30 per 1,000 cubic feet two years ago to over $10.00 in recent weeks.

And most recently, we’ve seen the consequences of inadequate electricity supply in California—no new power plants in 10 years—blackouts, elevators stuck, traffic lights off; and schools, fertilizer plants, plastic and computer chip makers were all affected. Fertilizer plants refuse to make urea. They are using it. Urea is a by-product of gas. We are seeing aluminum companies, rather than produce aluminum, sell their electricity.

All of these energy “crises” have a common cause: Supply of energy simply isn’t keeping pace with demand in spite of our efforts at conservation.

With the economy on its longest joy-ride in history, policy makers chose not to check the fuel gauge. Our tank now almost empty, and our economic engine is sputtering. It is time to make tough choices. Add fuel to the tank.

The time has come for a sound national energy policy—one that uses the fuels of today to yield the technologies of tomorrow.

Our national energy plan—the National Energy Security Act of 2001—has at its core three fundamental goals:

1. Increased supply of conventional fuels—oil, coal, gas, nuclear.
2. Do it more efficiently and with the latest technology that provides cleaner utilization of these sources of energy.
3. Finally, we provide new incentives for emerging distributed energy technologies that can provide reliable energy for business needs and combined heat and power technology to use waste energy more efficiently as space heating.

This new national energy strategy makes good economic sense. It protects consumers and low-income families against higher monthly energy bills. It reduces the likelihood of price spikes that can wipe out a company’s profits or a family’s savings overnight. It keeps the heat in for the Nation’s factories, homes, and businesses, and maintains economic growth.

It is also good from the standpoint of the environment. It makes good environmental sense, with cleaner, more efficient use of energy using new technologies and fewer air pollutants and greenhouse gases.

The “wild ride” in energy markets over the past 2 years has made our energy challenge very clear: We need to establish a sound national energy policy to ensure clean, secure, and affordable energy supplies. This policy must use all our fuels—fossil and renewables—to meet those needs, as well as conservation and alternatives.

The legislation we have introduced today is the first attempt to articulate the elements of a sound national energy strategy. Other elements we must also address separately are access issues, regulatory reform, waste, and climate change. But we must start now. I look forward to working with the President and my Republican and Democratic colleagues to enact this legislation into law.

This morning we opened this effort with a press conference. It was rather interesting to note some of the questions that were posed relative to the legislation Senator BREAUX and I, along with Senator LOTT and others, have introduced.

There was the question of, how much is this bill going to cost? Unfortunately, the Joint Tax Committee has not given us a figure. We expect that within 10 days. But it is a lot cheaper than not doing anything, if you will. And that is where we have been for far too long.

Another question was about, how important is the ANWR, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge? Developing a national energy strategy is really a team effort. ANWR is one of the best players on that team because it is the one area where the geologists have said there is likely to be a major offshore of
The difficulty with the nuclear waste issue is no one wants the waste. As a consequence, as we pursue our efforts in Nevada to develop the Yucca Mountain site, there is a noted lack of support from the Nevadans. This is understandable, yet that waste has to go somewhere. As we look at some of the technology that has developed over the years, we find the French have addressed, through the vitrification of plutonium, putting it back in reactors, burning it, and basically getting rid of that proliferation. We don’t seem to be able to do that in this country. Maybe we should give more thought to it.

There has been a great deal of talk up about providing some short-term changes such as increasing CAFE standards in the legislation. We think we have addressed this because we have, as CAFE standards, put the burden on the Federal Government to have its vehicles pick up about 3 additional miles to the gallon, and that is a good place to start before we dictate to the American public any mandates that we want to see. One thing we can do is, if it works for the Government, then the Government ought to lead the way.

There are some other points I will bring to the attention of the Senate at this time relative to the state we are in. This came about as a release last week from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a well-renowned defense and foreign policy think tank here in Washington. It includes scholars, both moderates and conservatives, from both parties, and their conclusion in a three-volume, 3-year effort entitled “Geopolitics of Energy into the 21st Century.”

The new study predicts that the U.S. and other industrial nations will become increasingly dependent on oil from the Middle East in the next 20 years and will need the region’s most unstable countries—Iran, Iraq, and Libya—to raise their output. I wonder, at what price to the U.S.?

Furthermore, I refer to a Wall Street Journal article on February 15 and an AP article of February 14 on the same subject, indicating that global demand will grow sharply over the next two decades. The oil will come from areas with increased risk of supply interruptions. Further, it states, by 2020, half of all petroleum used by the world will be met from countries that impose a high risk factor. From an energy perspective, demand will increase by 50 percent, and at some point developing countries, led by China, will begin to consume more energy than the developed countries.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if the Senator from Alaska will yield, I came to the floor to commend and congratulate the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee for his work on this very important legislation. It is overdue. It is very comprehensive. It is an effort that is designed to address this problem. I think he should be recognized for the effort he has put into it.

This is a bill that has been developed in a bipartisan way with all different views and regions of the country reflected in various components of the bill. I acknowledge that.

I ask the Senator, when does he expect we will see input from the administration, and how does he plan to proceed in terms of committee hearings and when he might actually get legislation ready for the Senate to consider.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I appreciate that inquiry. As I believe the leader recalls, the President has appointed Vice President CHENEY to form a task force developing an energy policy for the administration. That task force has been at work for some time. My understanding is they should have this ready in about 45 days.

I am most appreciative of the Senator’s cosponsorship, along with that of Senator BREAUX. This is a bipartisan package. It will go to the two committees of jurisdiction—the one I chair, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and the other is the Finance Committee. We will begin hearings as soon as I have the opportunity to sit down with Senator BINGMAN and find some mutually compatible dates. We intend to move on this and get the debate started because, as the Senator knows, it is a very comprehensive piece of legislation. There is going to be a lot of input into it. There are certain things we have to get done, and we need an estimate from Joint Tax.

This legislation is meant to stimulate new technology, to provide incentives for the small independents, the stripper wells, so we can keep those people going when the prices decline. It is not addressed to the large oil companies that can fend very well for themselves.

Mr. LOTT. I thank the Senator for his response. I asked so I could have some plan as to when we might bring it to the Senate. I hope that certainly in June or July of this year we would be able to get to it.

Let me ask the Senator another question. I don’t want to take up all of his time. I would like to have some brief time to make some remarks of my own. I believe we are importing now 56 percent of the oil needs of this country.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. That is correct. The largest increase is now coming from Iraq, from Saddam Hussein. Remember, we fought a war over there in 1991.

Mr. LOTT. That is right. When I go around the country, I find there are a number of States with additional oil that could be used, but it is not being used. There are a lot of areas of the country, such as my own, where we have a substantial supply of natural gas but there has not been an incentive or incentives for us to convert natural gas, which is clean burning and has been a cheaper source of energy, even though, because of all the demand, it has been going up.
I found, when I was in Kentucky last week, there is substantial progress being made in clean coal technology that we could make better use of coal. In my own State, we have a nuclear power plant but no place to put the nuclear waste. When I go out west, I see other sources of energy. Wind is an example. The list is endless of the potential we have in this country. Yet we are not using it.

I wonder if the American people think we have a shortage of energy supply or a shortage of resources? We have in the American ingenuity and commitment to do it, if given the opportunity.

Many of these areas have been closed for exploration and development.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as I go around and around my own State, more and more people are bringing this subject up to me. People are complaining about gasoline prices. They are complaining about their electricity bills or their natural gas bills. Out in the real world people seem to be concerned about it and mad about it, but when I come back here, I don’t get the sense of urgency. In fact, there are a lot of people who seem to think all we need to do with our energy problem is provide more incentives to weatherize. This is fine, and we provide more money for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, money that we give to low-income individuals to meet their heating and air-conditioning needs.

Now, I emphasize that while those are both fine in this bill, they are not an energy policy. The answer to the energy shortage is not for the Federal Government to pay the additional cost of not having an adequate supply.

So I commend the Senator for including those provisions in his bill. It is comprehensive. He has more incentives for exploration and conservation, for alternative sources, and for low-income needs. I look forward to us actually getting to the floor and having a full debate and amendments.

If we complete this year not having passed a major national energy policy bill, it will be a big mistake, a tragedy. I think it is the biggest threat to our future economic prosperity. If we don’t do this now, we could be in danger because there won’t be the power to run Silicon Valley or new automobile manufacturing plants or anything else. We will have shortages, and that will be a mistake for our future economy.

I thank the Senator for yielding. I wanted to engage in a little bit of a discussion about when we are going to take this up.

Mr. MURkowski. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the majority leader. I thank him for his commitment and enthusiasm to make sure this legislation is of the importance that all of us recognize. I promised the Department of Energy, as the situation in California. We just recognize, for example, we have huge resources of coal in this country—huge resources. We have the technology to clean that coal and reduce emissions. We have the expertise to do it, perhaps, convincing the environmental community that we can make a smaller footprint. We can do a better job. And we have the American ingenuity and commitment to do it, if given the opportunity.

The wind doesn’t always blow like it does in Washington, DC, or sometimes in this Chamber. Nevertheless, when you and I leave here, we have to have jet fuel in that airplane, not hot air. I think it affords us the responsibility that we have to come up with some meaningful legislation.

If the majority leader would care to speak at this time, I am happy to yield to him.

Mr. MURkowski. Mr. President, today’s fuel prices are a daily reminder that America is now at the mercy of foreign oil producing nations. America’s dependence on foreign oil directly threatens our national security and our freedom. However, before you blame your neighbor’s SUV, your local fuel distributors, the oil companies, the automakers, or any of the other usual scapegoats, consider this fact: America is one of the leading energy producing countries in the world. This country has the technology, alternative resources and enough oil and natural gas to be much more self-sufficient. We have the technology to make the footprint smaller, and that will be a mistake for our future economy.

I thank the Senator for yielding. I wanted to engage in a little bit of a discussion about when we are going to take this up.
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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 26, 2001

provide credits for emissions reductions and efficiency improvements. It will also provide a tax credit on investments in qualifying system of continuous emission control installed on existing coal-based units.

Congress must provide incentives for independent producers to keep their wells pumping, as well. Tax credits for marginal wells will restore our link to existing oil resources, including many in my home state of Mississippi. These wells are responsible for 50% of U.S. production.

We also need to increase the availability of domestic natural gas, which is the clean alternative for coal in electric power plants. Federal land out West may contain as much as 137 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Similarly, there is Federal land in Alaska which is estimated to contain 16 billion barrels of domestic crude oil. None of these facts should be surprising.

There has to be a solution to this problem. The all we need to do is improve energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption. While there is a place for energy efficiency incentives in developing a natural energy policy, we must not starve our economy so that it needs to maintain and improve our standard of living. In the long run, a national energy policy that looks at all realistic sources of energy must be developed.

This is not the 1970s, America has better technology and cleaner automobiles as well as more energy options. The question is: How long will we forget these options and be held hostage to nations abroad or extremists at home? Millions of Americans are enduring mandated power outages because of lack of power infrastructure or are stuck with bigger heating bills due to increased demand and limited production of energy. America must tap the vast resources we have been using but are not going to get bigger, and those outages will occur more frequently. America can solve its energy problems but Congress must act in the interests of the entire nation, rather than a select few.

America badly needs a comprehensive, but realistic, national energy policy, and we need it now.

Mr. President, again, as we have been discussing, today’s fuel prices are a daily reminder that America is now at the mercy of foreign oil-producing nations. America’s dependence on foreign oil directly threatens our national security and our freedom. We need to think about that and recognize it.

The situation we have seen in California is not going to be unique, and it is not just going to apply to the Midwest or the Northeast. This is going to be a national problem. It is going to affect our economy and our future security.

When we have the possibility that Iraq can cut off part of our oil supply, and maybe involve other Arab OPEC countries, that is extremely dangerous. Yes, we have SPR, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but only enough for a few days—perhaps a few weeks—at which point we would be on our economic knees and in danger from a security standpoint.

A lot of people want to blame something else. It is your neighbor’s SUV; it is your local fuel distributors who are gouging you; or the oil companies are doing it because they want to make more money, or the automobile manufacturers can produce auto- mobiles more fuel efficient. Perhaps they can, and I hope they will continue to make our automobiles better and more fuel efficient all the time, and they have been doing that.

There are any number of scapegoats. Before we do that, we should stop and realize America has plenty of energy sources. It is just that we are not using them or getting them out of the ground, and we are not taking advantage of the alternative fuels the way we should. We have the technology. That is why I specifically mention this clean coal technology. I am sure the distinguished Senator from West Virginia could tell you about it. There is a plant over here in Maryland that is using, I guess, a forward-leaning experimental clean coal technology.

We should explore that to the greatest extent possible. That is a resource of which we have a large supply. It is all across the board. Yet there are many in this country who say let’s just retread the 1970s; let’s just go with conservation; let’s not worry about supply. I think that is a problem.

Our Nation’s farmers are being hit hard. They are paying higher prices for farm fuel costs, heating bills, gasoline. That is affecting the fertilizer industry. For obvious reasons, the transportation industry is seeing a significant hit in air cargo and passenger transportation, intercity buses, trucking, and rail transportation. It has affected the electricity industry. Plants, as I have indicated. Coal is something we have an abundance of, and with some more tax incentives, we can continue to make progress in coming up with new systems that will provide tremendous rewards for us.

I understand the natural gas area we have in the West is as much as 137 trillion cubic feet. It is those facilities that are—and perhaps the Senator from Alaska has already noted this—that the current oil price situation has already spiked up the CPI by four-tenths of a point. That is huge. But you don’t have to be a rocket scientist to figure out how that would be happening because of the rising oil prices and the impact they have on energy costs across the board.

It is affecting consumer prices, and small businesses are also being hit. All this is simply because of the lack of a national energy policy. We thought we confronted this problem back in the 1970s when we had the long lines at gasoline stations. Remember, I think they had marathon sessions here in the Senate. We took action and we thought that would not happen again. We didn’t do enough. America now imports about 56 percent of the oil we consume compared to 36 percent at the time of the 1973 Arab oil embargo. At this rate, the Department of Energy says America will be at least 65-percent dependent on foreign oil by 2020. That is extremely dangerous.

The National Energy Security Act of 2001, which we are introducing today, seeks an overall goal: To enhance national security by reducing dependence on foreign energy sources while protecting consumers by providing stable supplies at affordable prices. It provides incentives for more coal gas—a fuel that certainly burns cleaner than some of the types that we have now—where we have an abundance of it within our own borders, especially in my own area of the Gulf of Mexico. It provides incentives for our domestic resources through incentives which encourage the use of marginal oil wells.

We have billions of barrels of oil that are available in these marginal wells and certainly up in the Alaska area. There are those who say: No, we can’t open up ANWR or some areas on the west coast, areas on the east coast.

We could have everything environmentally pure, but we may not be able to afford the energy we need to run this country or to heat our homes or fuel our farmers or our economy generally.

We should also look at alternative sources such as solar power and hydroelectric power. We have the potential problem there.

Some 55 percent of the electricity generated in the United States comes from these coal-fired, steam-generating plants, as I have indicated. Coal is something we have an abundance of, and with some more tax incentives, we can continue to make progress in coming up with new systems that will provide tremendous rewards for us.

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know what they are going to hit. They know where it is, and they can do it in 2,000, 3,000 feet of water. It is amazing technology.

Have we ever had an incident in my home area? No, never have we had an incident in a rig. I think it is safe to say we are now safe with natural gas. The most dangerous thing we have is a Chevron refinery. Big ships come in and have to offload on to smaller ships. They bring those smaller ships into the harbor and port and offload them at the refinery. They, too, have been successful in not having incidents that have caused environmental problems, but there is more of a risk bringing in foreign oil from big boats to smaller boats to the dock then there is to drill for oil and gas.

Also, the best fishing in the gulf is around the rigs. Ask the people who live there. They will tell you it has been a tremendous boon to fishing. You catch the biggest fish right around the oil rigs off the coast of Louisiana and off the coast of Mississippi. This is a personal example.

We can have oil and gas exploration, protect the fish and wildlife, and do it in an environmentally safe way. I hope we will develop this overall policy. We can do it apart. Some people are going to say: Oh, no, we can’t open up ANWR. It is always interesting to me that the people who say we cannot do it are the people who do not live there. The people who live there think we can do it, and they do it in an environmentally sound way.

There will be those who object to that and maybe try to defeat it. Others will say we shouldn’t give incentives to get those margin wells in operation. We will say we will develop this overall policy. We can have oil and gas exploration, protect the fish and wildlife, and do it in an environmentally safe way.

If we pick it apart piece by piece, we will wind up with nothing or a skeleton, and we will not have a national energy policy. If I say let’s do this, let’s do that, I predict, today on this floor, within the next 5 years we are going to have a disastrous energy supply situation in this country. We have an opportunity to do something about it this year in a bipartisan way that will be good for every region of the country and every group that might have an interest in energy policy.

I implore my colleagues in the Senate, and I call on this new administration: Let’s do this. Let’s not shrink from our own problems, desires, concerns, or knowledge. One thing that has always bothered me is if you know anything about a subject, if you know anything about energy, in this city you are disqualified; you have to be ignorant to decide what you need to do about the future energy needs of this country. That is a big mistake.

We have an opportunity with regard to our children’s economic future. From a security and freedom standpoint, we must do this bill. I look forward to bringing it to the floor of the Senate for consideration by all Senators.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to Senator HAGEL.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, energy policy today is serious business. America must have a national energy policy that ensures we have a reliable, stable, and affordable source of energy. This cannot be neglected. To do so leaves our Nation vulnerable on all fronts.

Energy policy ties together America’s economy, our standard of living, our national security, and our geopolitical strategic interests around the world, and, of course, this Nation’s future.

We have entered a period where low energy supply has met high energy demand. Oil prices have tripled over the last 2 years, hitting a high last fall of nearly $40 a barrel—the highest price since the beginning of the Persian Gulf War in November 1990.

Last Friday, the price of a barrel of oil was $29. This winter, California has endured severe disruptions in the supply of energy as a result of many factors, mostly a wrong-headed deregulation effort that left the market incapable of adapting to the imbalances between high demand and low supply.

We are also seeing the impact of a combination of record high natural gas prices and a harsh winter. Consumers will be being hit with double and sometimes triple the energy bills they had last winter. It is very difficult for many families to absorb this shock to their budgets, and they cannot go without heat. We have increased the Federal funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, LIHEAP, to assist families in the short term. But the real answer is a long-term change in policy. High energy costs ripple throughout the economy, sending a shock through the economy, increasing prices for everything that uses energy, and that is everything. They drive up inflation.

An analysis last year by the Heritage Foundation found that high oil prices would cost the average American family of four more than $1,300, decrease consumer spending by nearly $80 million, and cost our economy almost 500,000 jobs over the next 2 years.

In the United States, a slowdown in economic growth due to higher energy prices will have a negative impact on our Federal budget. The assumptions for projected Federal budget surpluses over the next 10 years do not include what would happen if higher energy prices, energy shortages, or energy rationing stalled our economy. Where then would be our proposals to finance new prescription drug plans for Medicare recipients, provide more funding for education, grapple with the retirement and health care benefit programs, and much needed funds to improve our Nation’s military? The money needed to fund these areas of our Federal budget and pay down our national debt would have gone up in smoke—literally gone up in smoke.

Energy policy has broad national security implications for the United States because we are so reliant on foreign sources of our supply of crude oil.

During 1973, at the peak of the energy crisis, we relied on foreign sources of oil for 35 percent of our domestic supply. Since that time, we have become more, not less, dependent on foreign oil. Today we import about 57 percent of the oil used in the United States. Petroleum accounts for one-third of the U.S. total trade deficit. Who are we kidding?

Our reliance on foreign oil leaves the United States vulnerable to the whims of foreign oil cartels. Should something happen to threaten this supply, we cannot turn on the spigots in the United States overnight; we are literally tied to our foreign oil suppliers because we are even more dependent on foreign oil. America and its allies must never allow themselves to become political hostages of energy supplier nations. This could lead to international blackmail and dangerous, unpredictable world instability.

We drifted through the last 8 years without an energy policy, content to sit back and enjoy a good economy and take credit for that economy, but unwilling to prepare our Nation for the difficult challenges ahead and make the hard choices necessary for energy independence.

When this crisis arose last year, the Clinton administration offered a position or strategy for how to deal with the problem. The policies of the last administration served to discourage and at some points actually completely shut off domestic oil and natural gas production. Over the last 8 years, we have seen millions of acres of possible exploration areas for oil and natural gas completely taken off the table. While oil consumption in the United States has risen by 14 percent since 1980, crude oil imports have declined by 17 percent. Over the last 4 years, 58,000 wells were shut down.

What do we do about this? What can we do to address this problem? We must pursue a comprehensive energy strategy that decreases our dependence on foreign oil by increasing the safe and environmentally sound production of our domestic oil and gas resources and by developing a more diversified supply of energy sources.

We drift into the next crisis to decide what we will do. Natural gas demand is estimated to grow by 30 percent over the next decade. Shutting off...
the lights and increasing efficiency won't begin to make up for the increased demand. We need a greater supply of energy.

We must develop a national energy policy that meets the present and future needs of our country. I am pleased today to join Chairman MURKOWSKI and my colleagues in introducing the National Energy Security Act. We must increase our production of energy.

This legislation will help ensure an affordable, reliable, and diversified domestic supply of energy. We must also focus on becoming more efficient in our use of energy. Conservation is important. This bill will help make energy prices less volatile and alleviate the impacts that the wild price swings have on the national economy. It will reduce our reliance on foreign oil.

The United States must seek to further diversify its energy resources portfolio. We must all learn the lessons of history and realize that we should not be focusing our energy needs in one area but must have a diversity of sources of energy to meet those needs. The bill we are introducing today promotes alternative fuels for vehicles, it encourages the production of traditional fuels, and it encourages cleaner technologies for the future. It encourages the development of biofuels, geothermal, hydropower, clean coal, and other energy options. For the United States to protect itself from the threats of international oil cartels and tyrants, we must harness and develop as many of our renewable energy resources as possible. This bill also increases funding for LIHEAP by $1 billion to ensure that low-income families will not have to choose between heating their homes and feeding their families.

And, yes, part of the solution includes opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to exploration. Drilling in ANWR has been needed in previous Bush administrations, and those who support opening ANWR to drilling, as anti-environment. What strikes me odd about that line of argument is that it is faulty. It is faulty for many reasons. One of the most important among them is that most countries from which we import our oil now have very little regard for the environment. You look at some of these foreign oilfields around the world and you see total destruction of the environment, no regulations at all, no respect for the wildlife and the land on which they drill.

A study done by the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission found that U.S. producers spend almost $3 billion annually, or roughly $2 a barrel, to comply with environmental regulations in the United States. I doubt that one-tenth of this is spent on environmental regulations in all the other oil- and gas-producing countries combined.

Who is taking care of the environment and who is not taking care of the environment?

So if environmentalists are truly concerned about the worldwide environment, it would seem to me they would want every possible drop of that oil and natural gas to be found in the United States to be pumped and drilled under safe environmental regulations imposed by State and local governments, the EPA, the Federal Government, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

We are all concerned about the environment. We have led our Nation far too long without a comprehensive energy strategy. The President and Congress must immediately address America's need for a strong, defined national energy policy. It underpins our national independence. Energy independence underpins our national security. It underpins our economy, our standard of living, our trade, our role in the world, and the future for our children. Our Nation's future is directly connected to energy capacity. If we fail this great challenge, we will leave the world more dangerous than we found it.

That is why this bill will require bold, forceful, and intelligent leadership. We can do this. We will do this. This is America's heritage.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Nebraska for his candid statement, particularly when he focused on the lack of sensitivity in the minds of the world. Yet we depend on the oil coming from there. We don't seem to have any regard for how it is produced or the sense at this time of the environment. We take it for granted and somehow just ignore that we have the responsibility because we are addicted to foreign oil and yet we accept no responsibility for the environment. I commend him for that observation. I thought it was very pertinent.

Mr. President, I will ask unanimous consent that a list of the participants in the press conference on the National Energy Security Act of 2001, including the Campaign to Keep America Warm, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Small Business Survival Committee, National Association of Manufacturers, Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, National Association of Neighborhoods, Fertilizer Institute, Edison Electric Institute, United States Combined Heating, American Gas, Washington Gas, Nuclear Institute, American Forestry Society, American Forests, American Institution of Architects, National Association of Home Builders, and Transport Associates, Society of Independent Gasoline Manufacturers, National Association of Realtors, the Coalition for Affordable Renewable Energy, National Pumping and Heating, American Highway Users, National Restaurant Association, National Association of Convenience Stores, the National Refiners Association, the Independent Driver's Association, all who were in attendance and represented at the press conference where we discussed the introduction of this legislation this morning, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my remarks relative to the introduction of this legislation. I also ask unanimous consent that a letter of support from the Teamsters be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my remarks.

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

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Much has been mentioned of one facet of this legislation. I refer to the ANWR area. I also want to add that while we have not sought cosponsors, there have been many who have come to the floor today or have contacted me. As a consequence, I think it is important to add my senior colleague, Senator STEVENS, even though I have not been able to contact him, so I condition that. But I don't want him to think we haven't thought of him. I will identify on the first map, to get a feeling for ANWR and what it is all about, I will demonstrate what part of Alaska comprises ANWR. It is 2½ times the size of Texas. Nevertheless, the area, the big piece of real estate. This area on top is called ANWR. It in itself is about the size of South Carolina. It is 19 million acres. Notable on this map are the colored areas which are Federal lands.

The reason it is appropriate to reflect a little bit, I hear the quotation, why can't we have some area of wilderness that is as it always was, with no footprint of any kind? And the justification of ANWR, indeed, is it fits that description.

That is hardly accurate. If we look at another map shown in the scope of reality, we see the small portion of Alaska that is known as ANWR is 19 million acres, and we have set aside 8 million acres, the 9.5 million acres that is known as ANWR. These land designations were made in about 1980. They are permanent. The wilderness will remain the wilderness, 8 million acres, the 9.5 million acres will remain in the refuge, leaving the small area open for exploration.

The difference is the geologists say there is the most likely area where a major oil discovery might be made in North America, and they indicate 10 to 16 billion barrels, equal to what we import from Saudi Arabia.

The other fallacy not noted is there is a footprint there already.

There is a village. There are about 227 Eskimo people who live there. This is their airstrip, hangars, schools. This is a picture of the children going to school, happy, Eskimo children. It is a pretty bleak outlook because it is winter there about 10 months out of the year.

I want to show this major map again. When we talk about this area the size...
of the State of South Carolina, 19 million acres, and take it down to 1.5 million acres here—here is Kaktovik. The picture just appeared. To suggest there is nothing there is misleading. This is the radar site. This is the village. The airstrip is here. The footprint is really there. That is what is in this area of ANWR. The rest of it, as I indicated, is a refuge or wilderness. I might add, we have about 118 refuge or wilderness areas where we are producing oil or gas. This is unique because the issue is, it is unique, but you have to keep it in perspective.

For those who say, why don’t we have some area of wilderness that has not had any footprint, let me show a couple. In our State of Alaska, we have 59 million acres of wilderness. This is the Gates of the Arctic here, which is a little over 8 million acres. That is it. You can wander through it. It is designated wilderness. You can view it for its beauty or its harshness.

We have another area here in the Wrangell-St. Elias area. We have some almost 11 million acres of wilderness in this area. To suggest this is the last wilderness, I respectfully disagree.

I want the record to note that because many of my colleagues are under the opinion this is the only area left.

Let me conclude with a couple of other ideas that I think are relevant to this particular issue. To give some idea, Wrangell-St. Elias is much bigger in wilderness than is ANWR. The Gates of the Arctic, as I indicated, are about 8 million acres.

‘‘To leave some idea of the extent of the efforts to accommodate the wildlife, this is an article entitled ‘Bruins Brewing? Polar bears apparently booming on stretch along Beaufort Sea.’’

It further states:

Beaufort Sea area’s polar (bear) population could be in excess of 2,500.

Some will suggest the polar bear den in ANWR. The polar bear don’t den in ANWR, they den on the ice. There are a few that do winter there, but the most important thing about what we do with the polar bear is we don’t allow hunting of the polar bear. If you are a Caucasian, you cannot take a polar bear. You can in Russia or Canada, but you cannot take it in the United States because it is a marine mammal and is protected. The Native people take a few for subsistence. To suggest somehow we are going to decimate the polar bear is again mythical, a story, not made up on an scientific fact.

The idea of seals in the area—let me show the Prudhoe Bay area, because it represents the old technology. The oilfield is here with the caribou. There is the pipeline. There are the caribou. You have 59 million acres, Mr. President. Those are not stuffed animals. They are browsing around because there is nothing that will harm them.

If you spill a pint of oil from your transmission, it has to be reported. If you spill a gallon of oil, it has to be reported. We have very stringent environmental laws and regulations to ensure we reduce to a minimum the exposure.

I also want to show another picture of the wintertime and what some of the animals are acclimated to. Because it is easier to walk there, they walk on the pipeline. They are walking on the pipeline because it is easier to do that than it is to walk on the snow. These are actual pictures, not anything that was put together.

Let me also show pictures of what it looks like building the area in the wintertime where we have the rough and rugged tundra. In the winter, it is very bleak. In about 2 months of winter a year. Here is the technology used to develop the oilfields. We use winter roads made of ice.

Again, it is new technology. Here is the picture in the summer. It is about a 2-month summer. You can see the footprint is very manageable.

My point going into this detail is that those who criticize give very little credit to the advanced technology that we have, the ability to find oil and make a very valuable discovery.

The justification for going into ANWR is that geologists tell us that is where a major find is more likely to be made than any other area. They suggest somewhere in the area of 16 billion barrels.

As we look at what I think are some of our inconsistencies, let me remind you that we are now importing 750,000 barrels from Iraq. We fought a war over these reserves there in 1991. There is the significance of depending on that source. I think, suggests we are compromising our national security. I say that realistically because the other day we noted we took a very aggressive posture, bombing some of the radar sites in Iraq up near Musiel to take them out because we thought they were hindering our efforts to enforce a no-fly zone. What they did not tell you was there were about 20,000 sorties since 1991–1992, at great cost to our Government, in the no-fly zone.

Just what are we doing? If I can simplify our policy, we are importing 750,000 barrels of oil from Saddam Hussein. We give him payment for that oil. We take the oil, put it in our planes, and go bomb him. Maybe I am missing something. What does he do with our money? He takes our money and, in effect, takes care of his Republican Guard, which keeps him alive. He also develops a missile capability and a delivery capability and biological capability. At what is it aimed? At our greatest ally, Israel. Maybe I am being overly simplistic, but if you think about it, that is about what happens.

At what point do we sacrifice our national energy security interests? What we have done in this legislation which we have introduced today—I see Senator Craig on the floor—we are attempting to reduce our dependence to 50 percent or less, instead of increasing it. As the Department of Energy says, by this year we will be close to 60 percent. At what point do we compromise totally? At what point are we becoming so dependent on the Middle east nations that we no longer have any leverage left? They can control the supply. They can control the price.

We are not going to eliminate our dependence, but we can reduce it. I see the U.S. Coast Guard reducing its mission capability and rescue and fishery patrol because of the high costs of fuel, which limits their mission capability. I ask unanimous consent this document be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

COAST GUARD CUTS BACK ON PATROLS TO SAVE MONEY

KODIAK (AP)—In an effort to save money, the Coast Guard has shaved five days off the cutter Storis next patrol of fishing grounds. The Storis was due to leave Friday to patrol Alaska’s domestic fishing grounds, including the Aleutians and the Bering Sea, and make routine boardings of U.S. fishing vessels. But the 230-foot cutter will not get under way until Wednesday morning, said Cmdr. Ray Massey.

“Our Pacific Area Command decided to go ahead and keep them at the dock as a cost-saving measure," Massey said. “We’re concerned that they get under way. They’ve made several days of changes."

The Coast Guard has taken similar measures in the past, Massey said. This time the Alaska command is trying to close a 10 percent cut in the operational budget.

“ ‘This budget struggle is based on the high cost of fuel and the mandated increases in salaries,’ Massey said.

The Department of Defense raised military wages 3.7 percent Jan. 1, but did not adjust the Coast Guard budget.

Cutters spend 45 days at sea when they are on standard patrol duty. It costs roughly $3,500 an hour when cutters are under way, Massey said. Multiplied by 24 hours, a few days tied to the dock results in savings of about $84,000 a day.

‘‘We need a supplemental budget increase,’’ Massey said.

The delay does not affect Coast Guard search-and-rescue operations, with helicopters and the 378-foot cutter Mellon on the grounds on the Bering Sea, he said.

The cutter also did not disappoint most of the crew on-board the Storis, according to seaman Frances Jiansalone.

“ ‘It was like a total surprise. We were just about to get under way. I’m talking 10 minutes, and I answered a call. They asked if we were about to get under way. I said yes, and they said: ‘Well, that’s all about to change. ’ ” Jiansalone said.

He said the captain announced the delay 10 minutes later.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. When that happens, it affects all of our capability as well.

When we look at the dreaded situation in this country relative to what has happened in California, we realize that some of our aluminum companies are not making aluminum because there is a problem of domestic boarders, energy and they are selling the energy. Urea fertilizer factories are no longer selling urea because they can sell the gas for a higher price than if they sold the product. These are inconsistencies that affect the very backbone of our Nation.

As we begin the debate on the energy bill, I encourage my colleagues who have heard from the environmental
community that somehow this can’t be done safely to recognize the responsibility on the national security interests of this Nation and to recognize the technological advances that we have made. For heaven’s sake, come up and see for yourself. We have extended an invitation to Members of this body to come up to ANWR on the 30th or the 31st of March and the 1st of April. We extended that to spouses as well. Get an appreciation. Keep your mind open until you see for yourself. We have extended an invitation to Members of the House; of course, tell me: FRANK, we understand you did open it. We really know that. But you know how it is with the environmental community if you argue against them.

What responsibility does the environmental community have to relative to their responsibility to come up with some alternatives and recognize that we have an energy crisis? They simply say we have to go into ANWR. They simply can’t do it. We can do a better job of it. But we are an electronic society. We send e-mail and use our computers. The reality is we have to do better. We have to use alternatives. But you can’t conserve your way out of this.

The reason I am going into this at some length is ANWR becomes somewhat of a lightning rod because it is a cause, if you will, for the environmental community. They need a cause. They need a cause that is far away where the American people can’t really see it for themselves and that the press really can’t afford to go see. As a consequence, it generates great membership, great dollars, and the fear that somehow we can’t do this. Yet in Prudhoe Bay, we have had 30 years of experience and 30 years of technology. The footprint now is estimated—as you move from this technology 20 years ago to see over to this area on the map of ANWR—out of this million and a half acres up here in the Coastal Plain, which is the only thing we are talking about—our technology—we are talking about a footprint of roughly 2,000 acres. That would be the footprint if the oil is there in the volume.

I encourage my colleagues to keep the discussion and the debate within the parameters of facts as opposed to emotions. To suggest that somehow we do not have the technology to take care of the Porcupine caribou herd is ridiculous. We only allow drilling in the wintertime as a consequence of the caribou calving. We have improved the central Arctic herd.

People ask, Is this energy bill going to be compromised by ANWR? Is that the backbreaker? I hope my friends in this body in the environmental community recognize that we have a responsibility to address an energy crisis, and by passing this legislation including ANWR, we are going to be able to reduce our dependence on imported oil to less than 50 percent within a reasonable period of time.

Some people say it is going to take you 10 years, if the oil is there. That is absolutely ridiculous. We have a pipeline 45 miles from Prudhoe Bay. It only needs another 25 miles, and we could have this area open in less than 3 years to have oil flowing, if indeed the oil is there.

Some people say, Senator, it is only a 6-month supply. That is a bogus argument. That assumes there is not going to be any other oil produced in this country for 6 months; all of it will stop. You can turn that thing around, and say, well, if we don’t develop it, then the United States is shortchanging itself with a 6-month supply for all the trains, airplanes, and all the boats. It is a ridiculous argument, if the oil is there.

Remember Prudhoe Bay. This area has been producing 20 percent of the total crude oil produced in the United States for the last 27 years. At one time it was 25 percent. That is the fact record.

Please keep this in mind. If you want wilderness, we have 59 million acres of wilderness in our State, and more than all the States put together. We are proud of it. But to suggest that somehow you are going to jeopardize this 19 million acres by initiating some drilling in ¼ million acres just doesn’t fly with reality.

We must have an opportunity to debate some of these environmental groups that put fear in some of my Native people, who live in this area, whether they be the Eskimos on the North Slope or the Gwich’

In Barrow, I always recall one friend of mine who said: Senator, I used to come to school to keep warm.

I said: What do you mean?

He said: The first thing I did when I got up and left our sod home was to go out and pick up driftwood. There were trees up there. We built a fire. We floated down the McKenzie River and lying around on the beach. He said: I came to the Bureau of Indian Affairs school to keep warm.

Then we look at Barrow today. They have the most beautiful school in the United States. They have an indoor recess area because they have the taxing ability to improve their lives, to give them an alternative lifestyle where every child has an opportunity for a full public education, if they wish. There is no where else in the country with that.

Then we have the Gwich’
in people in Old Crow and other areas in Alaska down near the Fort Yukon Arctic village. I have been in the area and have met the people. There is the group that the Gwich’

They have lost the Porcupine caribou herd if, indeed, there is development in this Coastal Plain. This is kind of interesting. This is the U.S. This is Alaska. This is Canada. This is the migration route of the caribou. They have a wide range. They come up here and calf sometimes in the Coastal Plain, and sometimes not. But, in any event, they cross a highway, the Dempster Highway. All these little marks are wells that were drilled in their path. They did not find any oil so they put them up. This is a park that is a no man’s land. But somehow we have seen the environmental groups—the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, the Wilderness Society—fund this effort to basically suggest to the Gwich’

There is another group of Gwich’
s who are looking forward to having job opportunities and so forth. Time and time again, they have been invited up to Barrow to meet with the Eskimos to see what the ability to tax oil and oil facilities has meant to their lifestyle. Each time the journey is cut short by the pressure of the Gwich’

I encourage my colleagues to give me a call if they have any further questions. I hope they will accept the invitation of Senator STEVENS and I to come up and visit the area. If not, we would be happy to meet their staffs.

I remind them that all of us have an obligation to meet our legitimate environmental concerns. We also have an obligation to address the national security interests of our Nation as far as our growing dependence on imported oil is concerned. This is an opportunity to relieve that in a very positive and meaningful manner.

I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 2001— PRESS CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Campaign to Keep America Warm: Jim Benfield.

IOGCC: Christine Hansen, Executive Director.

NARUC President and PA PUC Commissioner: Nora Mead Brownell.

KY Public Service Commissioner and Chair NARUC Gas Committee: Edward J. Holmes.

As Chairman of NARUC’S Committee on Gas, my committee members and state public utility commissioners across the U.S. work with energy matters on a daily basis. I come to this because there are two different people. One of the groups—the Gwich’

Small Business Survival Committee: Karen Kerrigan.——This legislation, by increasing
United States Combined Heat and Power Association: John Jimison, Executive Director.—“We believe that this is a critical time for Congress to confront comprehensively the need for adequate supplies of electric and thermal energy at competitive costs with short lead-times, maximum fuel efficiency, high reliability and minimal environmental impact, in a market open to all participants.”

American Petroleum Institute: Red Cavaney, President.

American Public Gas Association: Burt Kalish.

American Gas Association: Dave Parker, President, and CEO.—“To meet consumers’ strong demand for natural gas in coming years, we commend Senator Murkowski for sponsoring this important legislation, which calls for a comprehensive review of natural gas resources, expansion of the pipeline delivery system and development of energy-efficient technologies.”

Questar Gas: Nick Rose, CEO, Chairman, American Gas Association.

Washington Gas: James H. DeGravenreedt, Jr. Chairman & CEO.—“Authorization of significant, long-term LIHEAP funds and incentives to improve energy efficiency are critical for reducing energy costs. Additionally, a national energy policy will benefit everyone by addressing the supply/demand relationship in a balanced and economically-efficient manner.”

Nuclear Energy Institute: Joe Colvin, President.—“The energy policy proposed by Senator Murkowski is a well-crafted framework to build a brighter, better future for the American people. It recognizes the valuable role that nuclear energy plays in our country’s diverse mix of energy sources, and it takes a step toward ensuring that our broad base of energy sources are available in the decades to come.”

Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM): James McGuire, President.—“The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers applauds Sen. Murkowski for his leadership in helping develop a national energy policy. We support efforts to establish such a policy through measures aimed at energy supply, conservation and energy efficiency.”

Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition: Paul Kirkhoven.—“We commend Senator Murkowski on his leadership by introducing the National Energy Security Act. This bill, when enacted, will meet the energy needs of today’s consumers and will promote the increased use of natural gas as a motor vehicle fuel.”

American Propane Gas Association: Lisa Bontempo.

American Institute of Architects: Dan Wilson, Senior Director, Federal Affairs. Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers: Joseph M. McGuire, President. American Management Association: Tony Otcionero, Executive Director.—“We commend the Chairman for his leadership in moving quickly to address the reliability of our electrical system. As the legislation makes its way through Congress, we will work to ensure further peak demand reduction measures through inclusion of gas-fired cooling and additional on-site power generation.”

Process Gas Consumers: Dena Wiggins.

Building Owners & Managers Association: Gerald Lederer, VP Government & Industry Affairs; Karen Penefiel.—“The federal government needs to enact a national energy policy that provides all consumers with access to adequate supplies of reasonably priced energy. A building owner’s ‘commodity’ is a productive office environment, a safe workplace or a temporary (energy) shutdown can lead to major problems.”

United States Chamber of Commerce: Sally Jefferson.

National Association of Manufacturers: Mark Brocato, Owner.

Business Council on Sustainable Energy: David Lawrence, President.

American Farm Bureau: Jon Doggett, Senior Director, Federal Governmental Affairs.

National Association of Manufacturers: Joseph M. McGuire, President.

American Institute of Architects: Dan Wilson, Senior Director, Federal Affairs.

Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers: Joseph M. McGuire, President.

National Association of Real Estate Brokers: Doug Miller, Director of Federal Governmental Affairs.

Competitive Enterprise Institute: Byron Eggleston.

Building Owners & Managers Association: Jon Doggett, Senior Director, Federal Governmental Affairs.

The National Petrochemical and Refiners Association: Robert Ebel.

National Restaurant Association: Lee R. Culppeper, SRVP Government Affairs.

Air Transport Association: Ed Merlis.—“Senior Vice President, Legislative and Government Affairs. Our second highest expense item, airlines have felt the serious consequences of escalating prices and the need for a comprehensive energy policy to include residential fuel cell systems.”

American Chemical Council: Jim D. McGoffin, President.

Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America: Greg Scott, Counsel.—“SIGMA represents independent petroleum marketers across the country, deeply concerned with the lack of overall supervision.”

energy prices, which raise airfares, particularly on leisure travelers. It is imperative that we develop a comprehensive national energy policy. Senator Murkowski’s legislation is a strong, positive step in that direction."

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am pleased to join my friend and colleague Senator Murkowski as an original cosponsor of the National Security Act of 2001. This bill represents a significant effort to define our national energy policy and it will be considered shortly.

For years many Senate Republicans called for a new administration to define our national energy policy. It is apparent that they never answered our calls. We all know that this bill must now be discussed and specific concerns need to be addressed. But, this is an important step to lay the foundation for our future energy plans.

We are a Nation that uses coal, oil, hydro power, natural gas and nuclear power. This cannot be disputed. But, the previous administration would not accept our concerns. And, unfortunately, they tried to stand in the way of domestic oil production by locking up public lands. Now we are in a very good position with the current administration to build a secure energy policy which is long lasting, environmentally friendly and will decrease our dependence on foreign oil.

I am hopeful that this is just the starting point. Some organizations will have concerns with this bill, and I have some as well. For instance, Rural Electric Associations, commonly referred to as Co-ops, have concerns that I would like to see addressed, especially since such a big portion of my home state of Colorado is covered by Co-ops. I am confident, however, that we can all come together, resolve our differences and construct a national energy policy that will ensure our future needs.

The National Security Act of 2001 is an important step forward to define our national energy policy, provide relief from energy problems and promote domestic production so that our Nation can become more self sufficient for our energy needs. I urge my colleagues to come together to build our energy future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Nelson of Florida). The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

Mr. CRAIG. Thank you, Mr. President.

Before I speak to the two pieces of legislation that Senator Frank Murkowski has introduced today, let me thank the chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee for the leadership that he is demonstrating with the introduction of S. 388 and S. 389.

This country cries out for a clear, well developed policy for both the production and the transmission and/or shipment of energy that we clearly have needed ourselves now lacking and in need of.

Every American is finally beginning to feel the pinch of energy; in this case, the lack thereof—whether it is at the gas pump, or whether it is in the power bill they receive monthly, or their space heating bill, or the cost of the goods that have a major component of energy in them.

The Senate has just concluded speaking about the potential of producing upwards of 16-plus billion barrels of oil domestically in our country in addition to what we already have. I will say—and I am sure I will say it more than once over the course of the next several months—the ANWR issue is not an environmental issue. It never has been, and it never will be. It is a political issue.

The technology of today will protect that environment. When the oil is extracted and the wellheads are gone, it will hardly be noticeable that man, in the form of his modern technology, was there. This is a political issue by interest groups who need a cause. The Senator from Alaska has spelled that out well in his letter.

But I rise today in support of national energy and a National Energy Policy Act of the kind that the Senator has introduced today and of which I am a cosponsor. Clearly, this is the year we must hope Americans will insist and demand that we will respond with the development of a comprehensive energy policy.

We began to look at this anew in 1999. Back then, OPEC cut crude oil prices in half. We then had the luxury of very inexpensive crude oil. It worked. As you know, we saw our Secretary of Energy rushing off to the Middle East to beg them to turn their valves back on. While they did a little bit, they were destined to move crude oil from $12 a barrel to, at one point, a high of $32 a barrel last spring.

Our motorists—all of us—were worried about the increasing cost of gaso line, and quite concerned about rising fuel oil costs. Also, residential consumers in the Northeast watched as their home heating oil bills skyrocketed last year and remained extremely high through this winter.

In the past dozen months, the situation has worsened. Gasoline, fuel oil, and home heating oil have remained at a high premium. Natural gas prices have tripled to $6 per million Btu’s from under $2 only a year ago. That is a tremendous increase in price. Natural gas prices have remained static, even though the number of drilling rigs looking for gas has now tripled in the last year, as finally these unbelievable but very market driven prices have resulted.

Further, natural gas in storage is just about a billion cubic feet—about half of what is usually in storage for this time of year. In other words, in that arena we are only half prepared. We simply cannot build the balance of the storage.

Further, natural gas is clearly costing the residential consumer an astronomical price—but beyond where the gas line goes, where you have to use bottled gas out in rural America for cooking, heat, and some space heat, there, once again, it has tripled; and even for the poorest of Americans, it is a cost they are finding very difficult to bear. Wholesale electric prices too have risen significantly.

Of course, we have all watched and been a part of—at least by action or by debate—the episode in California and the experimental, but very flawed, electricity deregulation. It has produced an unbelievable high of nearly $300 for a megawatt hour in the spot market—$300 for a megawatt hour in the spot market—compared with just a few dollars at some points in an Idaho market a few years ago. That is a tremendous drive-up in cost. That is about 30 cents per kilowatt hour, or five times what the investor-owned utilities in California are allowed to charge their consumers.

To bring it into perspective, my consumers in Idaho, right now, are paying about 3.6 cents per kilowatt hour against a California market that has peaked at 30 cents per kilowatt. Some folks would say Idahoans are not paying enough. Let me tell you, Californians feel that they are not paying enough. They would teach them to pay if their policies were different. Then they would dramatically change the politics of their State because, once again, ANWR is a political issue and the energy crisis in California is a political issue—and a political crisis.

Southern California Edison and Pacific Gas and Electric Company are struggling with a $10 billion unpaid bill for power. They were simply not able to go out and collect the money because California law would not let them collect the money for the very energy they bought to supply Californians. Californians have already consumed the electricity, but they have not paid the full price.

California, due to a shortage in the State of power generating facilities, has been forced to import electricity from as far away as Texas. And up in my State of Idaho, we now produce power for California. Power supplies in the Northwest—my region of the country—have grown increasingly scarce. Competition for supplies and the fear that California utilities will be unable to pay their bills have forced up retail prices in Oregon, Washington, and my State of Idaho.

When the previous administration arrived in 1993, it announced its intent to drastically alter the way the Nation used energy, especially fossil fuels—gas and oil and coal. President Clinton argued that a broad-based Btu tax would force us away from coal and oil and natural gas to renewable energy forms, such as solar, wind, and biomass. That objective has remained a hallmark of that administration’s energy policy.

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Well, they came to town with one. And that one was rapidly rejected by...
the American consumer when the President said that the taxes he wanted to raise—nearly $72 billion out of the consuming public over a 5-year period—would help the market and help the environment. What it ultimately did—once it was rejected—was it caused even greater dependence on foreign oil and, of course, had phenomenal impacts, as we now see, on the consuming public. In fact, it would have unfairly punished energy-intensive States and industries.

Estimates by the American Petroleum Institute and the National Association of Manufacturers, at that time, predicted that the Btu tax, which was the hallmark of the Clinton policy, would reduce the gross domestic product of this country by $38 billion and that it would destroy nearly 700,000 jobs.

Just in the last 2 quarters, this runup in energy price—which would have been equivalent to raising that kind of a tax, only it is now greater—has been driven by the gross domestic product almost a half a percentage point. Studies now show at least four-tenths of a percent loss, or nearly half a percentage point, and several hundreds of thousands of jobs. Those estimates way back in 1994 were not very far off.

The administration claimed that the tax was needed to balance the budget and fund large new spending programs to offset the negative impacts of the tax. They also claimed that crude oil imports would decline by 400,000 barrels a day.

At the same time, DOE’s own projections predicted the tax would shave oil import growth by less than one-tenth a percent after nearly 10 years under that program. DOE predicted by the year 2000 Americans still would depend on foreign oil for three-fifths of their total crude oil requirements.

DOE was not far off. With or without the tax growth in the American economy and the tremendous wealth and advantages to the American consumer that the economy of the last decade has produced, we have grown dramatically more dependent upon foreign oil because we failed to produce our own. The American Petroleum Institute testified at that time that even if imports were to fall by the full 400,000 barrels a day claimed by the administration, the cost of a $34 billion in lost GDP is excessive relative to other alternatives for their total crude oil requirements.

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improving energy security. Using the administration’s optimistic predictions, the cost of the Btu tax works out to about $230 per barrel.”

In the end, Congress refused to accept the Clinton administration’s efforts to tax our energy resources in order to finance their grandiose tax and spend social agenda. Congress did agree to raise taxes on transportation fuels by 4.3 cents per gallon, a move Republicans tried to reverse during the 106th Congress.

The past administration’s obsession to reduce fossil fuel use as much as possible has put us in the position we find ourselves today. President Clinton said on March 7, 2000 at the White House:

Americans should not want them [oil prices] to drop to $12 or $10 a barrel again because that . . . takes our mind off our business, which should be alternative fuels, energy conservation, reducing the impact of all this on global warming.

Since they came to office in 1993: Domestic oil production is down 17 percent; domestic crude oil consumption is up 7 percent; we import 61 percent of our foreign sources of crude oil has risen to 56 percent of total crude requirements.

By comparison, in 1973, during the Arab oil embargo, our dependence on foreign crude was 36 percent of our total crude oil requirements.

The past administration’s failure to encourage domestic oil production and production of coal and natural gas has lead us to this point. That administration failed to acknowledge that vast reserves of oil and gas offshore, in Alaska and in the Rocky Mountain overthrust area should play a role in reducing our dependence on imported oil.

The Clinton administration in 2000 announced a ban on future exploration on most of the federal outer continental shelf until 2012.

In 1996 the Administration resorted to the Antiquities Act to create the Grand Staircase-Escalante Monument on federal land by merely denying access to about 23 billion tons of mineable coal reserves in Utah.

The U.S. Forest Service has issued road construction policies that are designed to restrict the energy industry’s ability to explore for oil and gas on Forest Service lands.

Former President Clinton vetoed legislation in 1995 that would have opened the Central Plain of the remote Alaska National Wildlife Reserve denying the nation access to an estimated 16 billion barrels of domestic crude oil—which could amount to production of 1.5 million barrels per day over the next 20 years—about 10 percent of daily U.S. consumption.

The Clinton administration ignored a report prepared by the National Petroleum Council, requested by the Energy Secretary, explaining how the nation can increase production and use of domestic energy resources from about 22 trillion cubic feet per year to more than 30 trillion cubic feet per year over the next 10 to 12 years.

The past administration showed little interest in solving our domestic energy problems even as foreign oil producers have forced crude oil prices to over $30 per barrel and gasoline prices to almost $2.00 per gallon—double prices of only little more than a year ago.

Mr. President, the past administration has acted in other ways designed to force us away from the use of readily available, relatively inexpensive fossil fuels, nuclear energy and hydro-power. We believe the past administration has denied the use of our most abundant national energy resource—coal.

The U.S. has the world’s largest demonstrated coal reserve base and accounts for more than 90 percent of our total fossil energy reserves.

At present rates of recovery and use, U.S. reserves will last more than 270 years.

Coal is used to generate over 56 percent of our electric power—and 88 percent of the Midwest’s electricity needs.

Electricity from hydro represents about 10 to 12 percent of our electricity needs.

Nuclear powerplants meet about 20 percent of our total electricity demand. Yet the past administration had a dim view of these sources and took steps to reduce their use.

For example, former Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt talked openly about the inexpensive maintenance of pebble bed reactors in the West to restore habitat for fish, ignoring the power and transportation benefits they provide. And, the past administration imposed new, often impossible criteria that must be met before federal licenses can be reissued. Many existing hydro projects will seek relicensing over the next several decades.

The past administration also vetoed legislation designed to create a permanent nuclear waste storage facility and which fulfills a longstanding promise made by the federal government to create such a facility. Without a federal storage facility, U.S. nuclear generating stations, which are running out of on-site storage capacity may be forced to begin shutting down some operations.

There are too many more examples of the past administration’s failure to produce a coherent, balanced national energy plan. The result of this failure is tight energy supplies and high prices.

Solving these problems requires tough choices and I suggest that we begin now by pursuing a number of short and long term objectives. I think the bill we are introducing today addresses these challenges.

Mr. President, I want to touch briefly on two aspects that are of great concern to me and my fellow Idahoans. Chairman MURKOWSKI has already gone through it in some detail.

The bill contains provisions of great importance to the future of nuclear energy, which currently accounts for about twenty percent of U.S. electricity demand. Nuclear energy is a clean, safe, reliable technology which provides baseload power at low cost. The increase in natural gas prices has shown us the danger of relying on natural gas for all of our new electricity generation.

Countries have adopted the advanced nuclear technologies developed in this country and are putting them to use. In fact there is much excitement in the energy industry over plans to build a new type of nuclear plant—called “pebble bed reactor” in South Africa. And I believe that in the future we will once again appreciate the value of non-emitting energy such as nuclear, and choose to construct additional nuclear generating facilities in the U.S. For this reason, I am working with my colleague, Senator DOMENICI, to develop other proposals regarding the nuclear energy option and we hope to have additional legislation soon for the Senate to consider.

The legislation also provides important tax incentives encouraging the use of geothermal energy. I have personal experience with what a wonderful role geothermal can play in our energy mix because the Idaho Statehouse in Boise and other buildings in the downtown area are heated with geothermal energy.

In the right applications, geothermal is a clean, efficient energy source available for our use and because there are no ongoing fuel costs and relatively inexpensive maintenance. After the initial capital investment, it is a very low cost energy option.

Finally, Mr. President, I want to address the matter of power from hydroelectric facilities, upon which the Pacific Northwest is highly dependent.

The relicensing process for hydroelectric facilities is becoming increasingly costly and time-consuming. It now takes more than five years to relicense a facility—up from only 9 months according to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Hydropower currently accounts for about 12 percent of the electricity generated in the United States and it produces that power without air pollution or the greenhouse gas emissions.

Under current law, several federal agencies are required to set conditions for licenses without regard to the effects those conditions have on project economics, energy benefits, impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and values protected by other statutes and regulations. Far too often the relicensing process is plagued with agency disagreements and inconsistent demands.

A very large number of public and privately owned hydro facilities will be faced with relicensing over the next ten years. Some may be abandoned if the relicensing process becomes prohibitively expensive and time-consuming. The legislation being introduced today will help streamline the process and make the involved agencies more fully accountable for their decisions.

The legislation does not change or modify any existing environmental regulations.
laws, nor does it remove regulatory authority from various agencies. It does not call for the repeal of mandatory conditions on a FERC issued license.

It is clear to me and many of my colleagues that hydropower is at risk and one of our most important tasks here in the Senate is to develop policies that lead to an energy strategy that will ensure an adequate supply of reasonably priced, reliable energy to all Americans in an environmentally responsible manner. The relicensing of non-federal hydropower will ensure that we have access to this valuable resource and continue to be an important strategy.

In addition, we should work with our Western Hemisphere neighbors to help them increase their crude oil and natural gas production. We should provide relief to consumers by eliminating the 4.3 cents a gallon tax on motor gasoline enacted in 1993.

We need to step away from punitive, command and control environmental regulations toward performance Based regulatory concepts that offer the regulated community opportunities to find flexible approaches to reducing emissions of legally regulated contaminants.

We must carefully assess the capabilities of our energy production and delivery systems to find opportunities to improve system productivity, efficiency and reliability.

We must ensure that sufficient funds are available to help those with lower incomes to weatherize their homes and pay their energy bills.

While renewable energy sources provide only about 3 percent of total U.S. demand for energy, we should continue to provide incentives for our citizens to use wind, solar, and other renewables. We should encourage motor vehicle manufacturers to ensure that consumers have access to safe and highly efficient cars and trucks.

We must recognize that we are part of the problem. Our unwillingness to develop our own abundant oil, gas and coal resources dooms us to greater dependence on foreign sources, especially for crude oil. We must make the conscious choice to carefully find and develop our resources while protecting our environment.

I conclude by drawing attention to a portion of this bill that is increasingly valuable; that is the area of new technology. Some who will argue against this bill would suggest that it is merely a reason to fall back to our habits of old. That is not true. We want to and will continue to fund the new technology, much of it started in the decade of the 1990s. It is clearly important. We are not always going to have hydrocarbons around, and we should not be that dependent upon them. But in the short term, in the next several decades, as we are using our resources and fueling our economy, we need to look at nuclear and coal resources, new coal technology so we can use the abundance of these resources and in an environmentally sound way.

In my State of Idaho, we are dependent on hydropower. There are many, including the past administration and many of their devotees, who would suggest the dams on those rivers that produce that clean source of energy, nonpolluting, nongreenhouse gas-emitting fuel. They insist that if the dams are not removed then they ought to be regulated in a much more stringent way. In fact, the licensing process the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has the responsibility to renew these hydro facilities is one that I am working on. And within this legislation is a reform of the licensing process, not to change it and take stakeholders or interested parties away from it, but to ask them to perform their responsibilities in a timely fashion and in a responsible fashion.

Why should it take 10 years to relicence a hydro facility and cost millions upon millions of dollars that ultimately of course the ratepayer has to pay? If it needs retrofiting, if it needs improvement of technology for environmental reasons, those are conclusions that can be drawn in a reasonably quick way, and managed responsibly, so that we can balance out our energy needs.

The legislation the Senate has before us will be coupled with the work the Bush administration is doing now through their Cabinet level working group. This administration wants an energy policy, too, and it is their goal to produce one for the American people.

Our economy depends on an abundant supply of environmentally sound, relatively low-cost energy. It is the wealth of our country. It is what drives this marvelous economic engine of ours. And it does something very simple—it puts money in the pocketbook of the worker. It turns the lights on in his or her home. It helps educate our children. It does all of the wonderful things we in America have grown to expect.

Why should we suggest that we ought to have anything less if we can do it with the environment in mind and at a relatively low cost. That can be accomplished in a policy in which the Federal Government promotes the concept of energy production instead of setting up one trip wire after another to disallow it from happening.

I look forward to the coming debate. I think it is critical that all of us get ourselves involved and educated in the issues at hand.

These two pieces of legislation go a long way toward allowing that to happen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I compliment the Senator from Idaho on the points he was making. I look forward to joining him in tackling this very difficult problem of making sense out of our national energy policy. Senator Craig has the expertise to lead us, along with Senator Murkowski. I will be looking forward to joining them in that effort.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

ENERGY POLICY

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the subject of energy. The energy prospects we face as a nation, and the need to develop new energy policies here in the United States, is currently experiencing unusually high and volatile energy prices. We have seen that in my State of New Mexico, and I assume we have seen that in the State of Florida, where the Senate is currently meeting.

During most of the 1990s, in spite of robust economic growth and increased demand for energy, increased productivity, and reduction in energy use per dollar of gross domestic product, along with the introduction of market competition, all of those factors acted to hold down prices, but now we have finally exhausted the buffer of excess capacity that kept the system functioning with low prices and relatively minor bumps along the way. So that excess capacity is gone, and there are a number of factors and circumstances that have contributed to the current situation we face—the situation of inadequate supply, too much demand.

Remedies are not as apparent as some would argue. The Republican energy package, which was introduced today by my colleague, Senator Murkowski, contains a number of provisions that I and many of my colleagues in the Senate think are too expensive, too complex, too much top-down, too much command, too much regulation, too many one-size-fits-all solutions that are not responsive to the diversity we face.

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It is important to step back and look at the current context. The restructuring of electricity and natural gas markets of today pose very different public policy challenges from the old regulatory models. Ever-increasing consumer demand for transportation fuels compounded by the recession in Asia and subsequent determination by OPEC to actively intervene in the market, has increased the volatility and high prices of oil and natural gas. As the growth of recent years has used up the excess capacity in the fuels, power, and natural gas sectors, the frictions and imperfections in those markets have become very apparent.

The old model of split responsibility between States and the Federal Government is no longer adequate. We need new mechanisms and policies to address regional needs and circumstances. A problem is not only finnancing short-term and long-term energy demand and supply needs and managing weather-related and supply emergencies.

There are several regional energy boards and various planning commissions that could be reviewed as models for new legislation in this area. In consultation with the States, we need to determine how to ensure regional entities have adequate authority to do what is needed in those regions. We should evaluate whether an additional grant of authority from the Federal Government or a specific authorization of responsibility should be written into Federal statute.

I will speak for a moment about infrastructure needs. Electric transmission lines, natural gas and oil pipelines, powerplants, and refineries have all become increasingly difficult to site. The problem is not only ensuring short-term and long-term energy demand and supply needs and managing weather-related and supply emergencies.

Increasing the efficient use of energy is the single most effective and least-cost policy for both the short term and the long term. Investments in more energy-efficient lighting, more energy-efficient appliances, and more energy-efficient buildings generate benefits in terms of emission reductions, and human health improvements. Improvements to installation practices for heating and cooling systems, including duct work, could take considerable pressure off the power grid and off natural gas supplies in the coming months. Expediting the replacement of older appliances with newer high-efficiency models would not only reduce energy consumption, it would create new manufacturing jobs.

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On the subject of supply diversity and efficiency, the counter to major new infrastructure projects is to emphasize increasing energy efficiency and development of smaller distributed generation. We need to enact national standards and policies for interconnection of distributed generation technologies to ensure diversity of fuels and technologies for the future. Commercial investment in new technologies and nonconventional fuels will require some degree of additional incentives. I introduced legislation in the last Congress to address these issues, and I am pleased to see similar provisions included in this Republican legislation today.

The National Conference of Mayors, at its recent meeting here in Washington, called for an increase of 10 percent in the efficient use of energy.

Over the last decade or so, sales of sport utility vehicles and light trucks grew to become fully half the passenger vehicles sold in this country. Meanwhile, a moratorium on even studying new infrastructure projects is to emerge this major hurdle.

Certainly the environmental rules governing the permitting process could be streamlined to expedite processing and facilitate investments in new technologies not in the marketplace when the existing rules were written. We should consider the possibility of siting new infrastructure on existing rights-of-way or at Federal facilities or on brownfields.

We also need to evaluate whether incentives or different policies at the State or Federal level are necessary to encourage adequate investment in new capacity that provide greater certainty and a mechanism to address the public's growing resistance to siting new facilities.

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The obvious conclusion one draws from this chart is that the growth consumption is in the transportation sector. That is the top line. That is because of the inefficiency of the vehicles we are driving more and more each year in this country. There can be no serious discussion about reducing our dependence on foreign oil without a discussion of what can be done to reverse these trends. I hope that is part of the debate we have over the next few months in this Chamber about our energy policy.

Increasing the efficient use of energy is the single most effective and least-cost policy for both the short term and the long term. Investments in more energy-efficient lighting, more energy-efficient appliances, and more energy-efficient buildings generate benefits in terms of emission reductions, and human health improvements. Improvements to installation practices for heating and cooling systems, including duct work, could take considerable pressure off the power grid and off natural gas supplies in the coming months. Expediting the replacement of older appliances with newer high-efficiency models would not only reduce energy consumption, it would create new manufacturing jobs.

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The MMS, the Minerals Management Service, estimates 240 million barrels of oil and 1.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas will be developed from this area. Those figures could go as high as 370 million barrels of oil and 3.2 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Unfortunately, the Governor of Florida, Jeb Bush, the President’s brother, has written to the Department of the Interior urging cancellation of this lease and any future lease sales in this entire eastern planning region. I certainly understand that Floridians may have concerns about the development close to their beaches, but most of this area is more than 100 miles from the State and an federal wildlife refuge. It is a huge expanse of Federal water where industry has developed oil and gas for years and has developed it in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. This is a sale which we should go forward with in order to meet the needs the country will have for additional supply in the future.

A serious long-term commitment to research and development of the next generation of powerplants is essential. Such a program should include all feasible fuels and technologies, with an emphasis on a fleet of technologies to ensure fuel diversity while meeting energy efficiency and diversifying technologies targets. Development and deployment of more efficient generating and end-use technologies are critical.

Commitment to a coordinated research, development, and deployment program to ensure the safe and reliable operation of pipelines and transmission lines is also essential to restore public confidence in the safety of these systems. The Pipeline Safety Act, S. 235, which I wrote last year, the bill that passed the Senate by a vote of 98-0 earlier this month, contains the framework for such a program for natural gas and oil pipelines. A parallel program exists within the Department of Energy for the electric transmission system, and I hope we will see a serious commitment to these programs in the budget that the President sends to Congress in the next week or so.

The oil and gas industry has made great strides in increasing productivity and both supply and exploration and production costs. Development of 3D and 4D seismic analysis techniques, horizontal drilling, and deep water production systems are some examples that have enabled the industry to continue production of gas and gas and gas from mature fields onshore and to set world records in deep water development in the Gulf of Mexico. A robust R&D program to maximize recovery, to address problems of operations in ultra deep water, and to develop the potential of methane hydrates will be critical to future development of affordable natural gas supplies.

I am concerned that the President maintain a serious commitment to funding critical energy research and development. We have shortchanged ourselves in the past by cutting investment in R&D to meet other budget objectives. We should not make that same mistake again this year.

On tax policy, the Finance Committee will soon begin hearings on the President’s budget and tax proposals. These hearings will give the Senate an opportunity to evaluate a range of tax incentives to enhance investment and distribute a generation from combined heat and power systems and fuel cells to renewable technologies and energy-efficient technologies. I believe it is valid to say that the industry does not need additional tax incentives in order to go forward and explore and produce petroleum products. We do need are well-thought-out, countercyclical, efficient property in business incentives to maintain investment in domestic exploration and drilling during a time of extremely low prices as we had a year ago.

Top priority should be given to policies that correct market failures and meet major policy goals of increasing efficiency and diversifying technologies.

We need to develop long-term policies. I have been speaking about some of those long-term policies. In the interim, individuals and families and small businesses are suffering today from energy bills that they cannot pay. President Bush, during his campaign, made his support for ensuring adequate funds for the LIHEAP program—that is Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program—and for the low-income energy programs.

In addition to the stress on families and individuals, higher energy prices are having an impact on our economy as well. Every dollar spent on these programs will be immediately and completely reinserted into the economy that will not have an impact for months into the future. I urge the President to send those in Congress a request for a supplemental appropriation with his budget for next year, a supplemental appropriation so that we can adequately fund the LIHEAP program and adequately fund the weatherization programs that are so important for many in our country.

Our majority leader, earlier this afternoon, indicated we would not be addressing energy policy on the Senate floor until sometime this summer. June or July I believe was his estimate. That may be an appropriate time to address long-term energy policy. I will take care to develop a good piece of legislation which we can support on a bipartisan basis. But that is too long to wait for attention to these immediate needs, the need to adequately fund the LIHEAP program and the weatherization programs.

We are not at a crossroads where one path or the other needs to be taken in our national energy policy. The supply side only path that some have advocated would be both futile and destructive. The path of maximum efficiency—renewable and emission-free energy—is a very long road with many milestones along the way. It would be foolish to put all of our confidence in that path, as well.

We need a commitment to parallel paths, with a focus on maintaining the core values of equity and affordability and environmental integrity. I believe we can do that if we get on with the consideration of the legislation I introduced the week before we had our recess to address our immediate needs for adequate funding of the programs that assist families to deal with the high cost of energy they are facing this winter. And then we need this bipartisan effort to develop some long-term policies.

I am confident with good will on both sides of the political aisle we can come up with a bipartisan piece of legislation that will move our country forward and help us deal with these very real problems. I commend all of my colleagues for their interest in these energy issues. I hope we can work together constructively to address them in the months ahead.

Thank the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VOINOVICH). The clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, we have been talking about energy today. I rise now to talk about this Nation’s struggle to deal with a threatening energy situation that is affecting our economy.

I don’t think there is any other issue that will come before Congress that will have more to do with our daily lives than this one.

For those of you who do not believe we are in a situation that makes us all very uncomfortable, I ask you to rethink that. Our national energy policy must change in order to solve this problem that has reached a crisis proportion.
Don’t let anybody tell you differently. We are in the midst of one of the worst energy shortages this Nation has ever experienced. The oil shortage will pale to the one of the 1970s because it entails all forms of energy. I remember the long gas lines and forced reductions in electricity use. We have not seen anything like that in the 1970s. I also remember the financial pain that it placed on all Americans—especially Montanans. We come from a large State. We are very mobile. In fact, if you look at the size of Montana, you can see the northwest corner to the southeast corner, it is farther than the distance from Chicago to Washington, D.C.

All of us were hurt during those days. Families of farmers and ranchers, over-the-road truck drivers, manufacturing companies, loggers, and the mining industry were jolted by that energy shortage—jolted to the point where some did not recover at all.

When coupled with high interest rates and runaway inflation, it was truly a double whammy. I do not want to see that happen again. But little did I know, although I should have, that our memories are very short on our understanding of energy and the role it plays in our everyday lives. We took it for granted too long, even though the signs of the impending dangers were there. It is still talked about in the Halls here, but the message fell on ears that did not want to listen.

In Montana, we have already seen the impact. Columbia Falls Aluminum Company, one of the largest users of electrical power, closed its doors for a year. Montana Resources in Butte, MT, closed its doors, and we don’t know when that will ever be open. Many others will have to do the same if price signals on the cost of commodities or the cost of power does not change. I am told that farmers placing orders for their spring fertilizer needs are stunned when they hear the price. Any increase in cost of production would be devastating to grain growers in Montana.

As you know, natural gas is used in the production of nitrogen for urea and fertilizer that is used across the country.

Facing this problem is something within itself. We are in the midst of a crisis. We must use caution. We cannot succumb to the knee-jerk reactions that are of a temporary nature. Usually, that leads to a long-term nightmare.

While I know the challenge that faces us, I plan to approach it with a great deal of caution.

First, there are some folks who are promulgating the idea that we impose Federal price caps on electricity. That will not work in the Northwestern United States at this time. Price caps discourage investment, generation and transmission at a time when we need all three.

The National Energy Security Act of 2001 introduced by Senator Murkowski today is a piece of legislation that is pretty well thought out and is supposed to stabilize energy prices as we see them today.

That is why I am adding my name as a cosponsor to that bill. But as with any bill, there are portions I would like to work on with Senator Murkowski, and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee when we begin the debate. But I am generally comfortable that the legislation is a positive move in the right direction for our country and American consumers.

The bill aims to protect the energy security of the United States and decrease America’s dependency on foreign oil sources to less than 50 percent by the year 2010 by enhancing the use of renewable energy sources, conserving energy resources, improving energy efficiencies, and increasing domestic energy supplies. As written, it will improve environmental quality by reducing emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and it will, in effect, stunt the increased costs of energy to the American consumer.

But let’s take a close and intensive look at what I perceive are the reasons we are in this energy situation today. Electricity prices are skyrocketing. We are seeing high gasoline prices, oil prices, natural gas prices, and heating oil prices as well. In fact, the price per barrel of oil has gone from $15.99 in 1992 to well over $30 this year. Natural gas prices have gone from $1.74 per thousand cubic feet at the wellhead to nearly $5 per thousand cubic feet today. Electricity prices in the Northwest have gone from roughly $0.20 per megawatt-hour in 1992 to nearly $0.25 per megawatt-hour right now. I don’t have a high enough math degree to figure how much of an increase that really is. Gasoline prices were around 95 cents per gallon in 1992 and now sit near nearly a $1.40 or $1.50 per gallon today. And these prices are before taxes are added. So prices have gone up across the board for all forms of energy.

The policies of the past 8 years, or as some would say the lack of a clear national energy policy, has contributed to this predicament we find ourselves in today.

In the Northwest, we have seen a 24 percent increase in electricity consumption since 1992, while generation has only increased 4 percent. If you add the California situation into the mix, the discrepancy grows even larger. Further, the Electric Power Research Institute recently found that there is going to be a 20 to 25 percent growth in electricity demand in the next 10 years, but, again, only a 5 percent increase in generation and also the transmission lines to carry that electricity, that power. The stats speak for themselves. If we do not see more generation and the ability to transmit it—if those do not come on-line—high energy prices are a given. I fear that lose the mentality that electricity comes from a switch like the mentality that milk comes from a jug.

Commonsense tells us that our regulation policies should allow the supply to meet the demand.

We can and must identify and reform or, in some cases, remove some of the regulatory burdens. We now have a mandate to assess the performance of our regulatory agencies. Here is a chance to have the most timely processing of permits and applications to produce power.

Public lands in the West, what role do they play? Or should they play a role? They do have. They may hold the key to the dependency of foreign sources of oil and natural gas. We can and must improve the usage and management of our public lands, which means better coordination with local citizens affected by agency action. And there needs to be consistency within the agencies so that investors have some kind of idea about when they may see a return on their investment.

We have seen that oil and gas exploration increased with the previous administration. That is true. It is a true statement. It is also true that more lands were withdrawn from exploration than in any other administration. Exploration might have increased but, I wonder, did production?

Finally, we must reduce the time and cost for approving exploration and management of development projects. Our Federal agencies need to help ease the pain of regulatory burdens that have been placed on America’s energy consumers.

Next, we need to be able to access those vast resources on our public lands. The Federal Government currently manages—now listen to this figure—650 million acres of land. More than 90 percent of this land is west of the Mississippi River. In fact, 52 percent of the land in the West is managed by Federal and State Governments. In Montana, nearly 50 percent of our land is owned by the Government. Folks, 95 percent of the undiscovered oil and 40 percent of the undiscovered gas is estimated to be located under these public lands. It is obvious to me that herein lies a part of our solution to energy dependence on foreign sources. We have the ways and means to manage our natural resources on public lands so that the environment is treated like we would treat our own homes.

I am confident that the new administration, working with Energy Committee Chairman Frank Murkowski and the rest of the Congress, will develop a comprehensive plan that will take the step to solve the problems that we are facing. As I stated before, we must look at our regulations and regulatory burdens. We must be able to site generation facilities in a timely manner. We, as policymakers and acting in the best interests of all Americans, should be able to site transmission lines that will lose the mentality that electricity comes from a switch like the mentality that milk comes from a jug.
time providing incentives to do the same. We have worked ourselves out of crisis situations in the past. American ingenuity and imagination will again, in a free market, take its role and provide us again with affordable energy, but it must be allowed to do so. It must be allowed in our shared American values.

REMEMBERING DALE EARNHARDT

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise to speak today about Dale Earnhardt. During this past week, millions of racing fans all around the country have been mourning the death of this stock car great. He was killed on the last turn of the last lap of the prestigious Daytona 500 just a week ago Sunday.

I rise today not only to eulogize Dale Earnhardt but to try to explain to those who are not racing fans why his life and death means so much to those of us who are. Here are some lessons of life here that have relevance to all of us and, indeed, to the health of our country.

Why is Dale Earnhardt’s death an occasion for such reflection? The first reason has to do with the man himself. I did not know him as well. His old friends talked not just about Dale Earnhardt the race car driver but about Dale Earnhardt the man, a family man, a man who was intensely loyal to his friends, a man who went out of his way to be helpful to people who took great care of his employees, and who helped younger drivers.

Ironically, he died at almost the precise moment that Michael Waltrip took the checkered flag at the Daytona 500 race. It was Waltrip’s first victory ever in a very long racing career, well over 400 starts. Dale Earnhardt believed in Michael Waltrip. He believed he could win if he had the right equipment. So he hired him; he provided him a car that could win, and Michael Waltrip did the rest.

In private, Earnhardt always seemed to me to be quiet; in fact, even shy. But on the track he was anything but shy. He was known as “the Intimidator.” That is precisely because of the way he raced. He was tough. It seemed he would always find a way to win, even if his car was not as good that day as some of the others.

Sometimes, especially earlier in his career, that style was too aggressive. But he didn’t see racing as a sport for the weak. Indeed, I don’t think there is anything wrong with having a very strong desire to be the very best you can be. That seemed to be Dale Earnhardt’s motivation in life. As racing writer Arton Scott of Atlanta, we all have our favorites, but no real NASCAR fan would deny that he was the greatest driver of his time.

It takes away nothing from the other great drivers to acknowledge that Dale Earnhardt was the best. He had enormous natural talent and courage. It takes courage to drive a car right on the edge, at 200 miles per hour. He had experience, racing smarts, and he had an intangible will—for the will to win.

He won seven NASCAR championships, tied only by Richard Petty. He had a lot of other racing victories as well. One of the racing series is called IROC, International Race of Champions, where everybody is given an identical car and it is up to the drivers to show who is the best using identically prepared cars. Earnhardt frequently won because of his skill.

It may seem a sport, but we can all appreciate excellence. Whether in art, music, business, or sport, it is a joy to watch the very best perform. That is one of the reasons Dale Earnhardt will be sorely missed. His peers will miss him as well as his fans. Why was he so tough? It had to do with respect. One of the highest accomplishments for a race car driver was to have the respect of Dale Earnhardt. In NASCAR racing, it was afterwards said made it when Dale Earnhardt said so.

Some wonder how well NASCAR will fare with the death of its greatest driver. But Dale Earnhardt would scoff at that thought. He also dreamed to drive a NASCAR. NASCAR was a great sports organization before he got there, and it will continue to grow. It is the Nation’s fastest-growing sport. Just as Richard Petty’s 200 wins and 7 championships earned him the moniker “The King,” NASCAR will add Dale Earnhardt to its great history and tradition, and it will continue.

Back to the original question: Why do so many millions of Americans feel they have lost their hero? It has to do with the very nature of NASCAR itself. It is a family affair, and all NASCAR fans consider themselves part of that family. You start with NASCAR itself, the National Association of Stock Car Owners of America. Dale Earnhardt was the leading all-time money winner, the 1998 Daytona 500, and be

I pray for Bill France, Jr.’s health. He has, in effect, turned most of the business over to other members of his family now and also to the CEO of NASCAR, Mike Helton. The crews, the owners, the sponsors, the drivers, the owners of the tracks, and the media that cover the sport are all a very close-knit unit. They race hard against each other, but they will always come to each other’s aid in times of difficulty.

Not only is there a strong sense of values within the people who participate in the sport, but also strong values within the family, starting with a firm belief in God. When the race is over, the driver maneuvers himself out of the car and claims victory, first of all he will thank God for a safe race and for the talent, he will thank his crew for preparing the car, and he will thank a lot of other people for enabling him to win. At the races, each Sunday morning before the race starts there is a chapel service and a prayer before the race.

A lot of these things don’t characterize typical sports events. These are good people. They are not prima donnas like some other sports figures. They provide interviews and give autographs and do appearances. They appeal to young people. They are really good people doing very extraordinary things. Fans can relate to them. They look at them not as role models but as people who, in a sense, are like them. Many came up the hard way, as Earnhardt did. He didn’t even graduate from high school. His father was a great driver in his own right. Now Dale Earnhardt’s son, Dale Jr., will have to do the same.

In the end, Dale Earnhardt is mourned because his life is an example of the American dream. He came from very humble beginnings—in his case, from the small town of Kannapolis, NC worked hard, and ended up a success. Dale Earnhardt is mourned because he embodied the qualities not only perceived in NASCAR, life in general, and humility, loyalty, caring, hard work, pride in one’s work, and the competitive spirit. Most of all, he was a lover of family and friends.

Today, I join the millions of Americans who are praying for Dale’s wife Teresa, and a great father to his son. Dale Earnhardt was a hero to countless NASCAR fans in North Carolina and across our country. His success on the track helped elevate stock-car racing from a regional pastime to a national sport. It helped bring fame and wealth, but he never forgot his roots in Kannapolis, North Carolina or the hometown fans who backed him from the beginning.

He never let them down. They always knew they could count on Dale to give it his all every time.

Dale Earnhardt was a champion from the start, winning NASCAR rookie-of-the-year honors back in 1975. In 26 years of racing, Dale won 7 Winston Cup Series titles, 76 races in all, including the 1998 Daytona 500, and became the leading all-time money winner in racing history.

His fans and his fellow racers called him “The Intimidator”—not just because he won so many races but because he was a fierce competitor.

Dale Earnhardt was more than a great race car driver. He was also a great American success story, rising from poverty and a ninth-grade education to become a racing legend and extraordinarily successful businessman.

He was also a great husband to his wife Teresa, and a great father to his

North Carolina has lost one of her favorite sons, and NASCAR has lost perhaps its greatest champion. Our prayers go out to his family, friends, and fans.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I was so glad to hear my distinguished colleague from North Carolina talking about Dale Earnhardt. Dale was a remarkable citizen and individual. I knew him well. In fact, when the news came that he had died in the incident, I immediately arranged for a flag to be flown at half-mast over the Capitol to be sent to his widow for use at the funeral.

Dale had a good sense of humor, and he was not unaware of the risk involved in the business in which he chose to participate. I remember when he came to a dinner in Charlotte when I was running for reelection, and he and others had arranged for me to get a "White Jacket." I think they called it. It was a thing that only race car drivers can wear with impunity. But I wear it every once in a while because I am so grateful for this industry—and that is what it is in North Carolina.

Dale Earnhardt was—how do you put it—an authentic American. There was no pretense about him. He was a hero to millions of stock car racing fans who followed his remarkable career as a seven-time Winston Cup champion when that fatal crash occurred on the last lap of the Daytona 500 on February 18.

North Carolina has lost a son and America has lost an incredible hero. Dale Earnhardt touched people whether or not they were fans of the motorsports. Growing up in North Carolina and working at what he loved, he was indeed remarkable. The passion he had for life did not end when he left the track. He carried it over to his family. He lived life to its fullest and loved every second of it.

Race fans throughout the world felt as if they had lost a member of their family—and they had. Known as "The Intimidator" for his aggressive driving style, Dale Earnhardt was a legend not only for his racing career, but for his having guided thousands of young people into useful, meaningful adulthoods. Dale Earnhardt is an inspiration to millions for allowing them to realize their dreams.

The United States Senate family extends their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Earnhardt, their two sons and two daughters, and their other loved ones.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, it is with great sorrow that I am recognizing today the loss of one of the greatest NASCAR drivers ever to get behind the wheel, Dale Earnhardt, who tragically died at this year's Daytona 500. The Nation not only lost an icon of the racing world, but also a great man. Dale Earnhardt's career achievements are vast, better than most teams of drivers. In his 26 years of racing, Earnhardt won 76 races and secured seven Winston Cup Championships. But the biggest accomplishment Dale earned is the respect and admiration of his fellow drivers and his fans through his hard work and dedication to the sport he loved. Everyone involved in racing will be forever grateful for the sport and how his accomplishments have forever turned racing into a way of life.

He had an aggressive driving style that was rivaled by none, and revered by every driver on the track. It was a standard by which every driver was measured. On the race track it was all business. Off the track he was a man with a huge heart and a tender way who always had time for fans and other racers. You can never replace a driver like Dale Earnhardt, but his legend will live on.

As a motorsports enthusiast myself and co-chair of the Congressional Motorsports Caucus, I am with regret for me to make this Senate floor statement today to join my Senate colleagues in sending my sincere condolences to the Earnhardt family and everyone that has been touched by the man known as the Intimidator on the race track. The number 3 car will be missed on the track. But, racing will go on. Dale would have wanted it that way.

Dale won the 1987 Winston Cup, and co-chair of the Congressional Motorsports Caucus, I am with regret for me to make this Senate floor statement today to join my Senate colleagues in sending my sincere condolences to the Earnhardt family and everyone that has been touched by the man known as the Intimidator on the race track. The number 3 car will be missed on the track. But, racing will go on. Dale would have wanted it that way.

The eleventh amendment to the Constitution prohibits States from being sued in Federal court by private citizens for money damages, unless the State consents. In the Garrett case, the Supreme Court said that on this provision it is unconstitutional for the Congress to hold the States liable for private lawsuits under the ADA. The Congress did not or could not create a record of a pattern of discrimination by the State sufficient to meet the heavy burden required by the Constitution.

While the case referred to Title I of the ADA, which concerns employment discrimination, the reasoning of the Court should apply equally to all of the ADA and well beyond the ADA. I would like to note just one example. In 1998, the Supreme Court held that the language of the ADA was clear to secret state and local prisons. I immediately introduced legislation to exclude state and local prisons from the ADA because I do not believe that the Congress considered the ADA applying to these institutions when it passed the legislation. After all, the housing of prisoners is a core State function, with about 94 percent of prisoners being maintained in State and local facilities.

I have reintroduced the legislation, S. 34, in this Congress. However, this Supreme Court decision should be very beneficial in limiting the application of the ADA in the prison context on the State level even without the Congress amending the ADA. This is just an example of how this case will help keep the Federal Government reserved to the States and to the people.

The Congress must do more to recognize the separation of powers between the Federal Government and the States. I am pleased that the Supreme Court is showing a renewed respect for the principles of federalism.

RULES OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 2 of Senate rule XXVI, I ask to have printed in the RECORD the rules of the Committee on Foreign Relations for the 107th Congress adopted by the Committee on February 7, 2001.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Adopted February 7, 2001)

RULE 1—JURISDICTION

(a) Substantive.—In accordance with Senate Rule XXV, (j), the jurisdiction of the Committee shall be extended over legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
2. Boundaries of the United States.
3. Diplomatic service.
4. Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance.
5. Foreign loans.
7. International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy.
8. International conferences and congresses.
9. International law as it relates to foreign policy.
10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes.

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, any proposed legislation relating to such subjects reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).
11. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.

12. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American interests abroad.


14. Ocean and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy.

15. Protection of United States citizens abroad and expatriation.

16. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.

17. Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements.


19. World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily for development assistance purposes.

The Committee is also mandated by Senate Rule XXVI.9—Unanimous concurrent resolution on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to foreign policy.

The Committee also has a responsibility under Senate Rule XXVI.18, which provides that “... each standing Committee... shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application and execution of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee.”

(c) Oversight.—The Committee has a special responsibility to assist the Senate in its constitutional function of providing “advice and consent” to all treaties entered into by the United States and all nominations to the principal executive branch positions in the field of foreign policy and diplomacy.

RULE 2—SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Creation—Unless otherwise authorized by law or Senate resolution, subcommittees shall be created by majority vote of the Committee and shall deal with such legislation and governmental programs and procedures as the Committee directs. Legislative measures or other matters may be referred to a subcommittee for consideration in the discretion of or by vote of a majority of the Committee. Subcommittees may refer the matter to two or more subcommittees for joint consideration.

(b) Assignment.—Assignments of members to subcommittees shall be made in an equitable fashion. No member of the Committee may receive assignment to a second subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have been assigned assignments to one subcommittee, and no member shall receive assignments to a third subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have been assigned assignments to two subcommittees.

No member of the Committee may serve on more than four subcommittees at any one time.

The Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee shall be ex officio members, without vote, of each subcommittee.

(c) Subcommittee meeting and other proceedings. Except when funds have been specifically made available by the Senate for a subcommittee purpose, no subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations shall hold any meeting in which expenses shall be incurred without prior approval of the Chairman of the full Committee or by decision of the full Committee. Meetings of subcommittees shall be scheduled after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee with a view toward avoiding conflicts with meetings of other subcommittees. Hearings of subcommittees shall not be scheduled to conflict with meetings of the full Committee. The proceedings of each subcommittee shall be governed by the rules of the full Committee, subject to such authorizations or limitations as the Committee may from time to time provide.

RULE 3—MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meeting Day.—The regular meeting day of the Committee on Foreign Relations is each business day of each week, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

(b) Additional Meetings.—Additional meetings and hearings of the Committee may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary. If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Immediately upon filing of the request, the Chief Clerk of the Committee shall inform the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting, then, in accordance with the calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee their written request that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour of that special meeting. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the notice, the Clerk shall notify all members of the Committee that a special meeting of the Committee will be held and inform them of its date and hour.

(c) Hearings, selection of witnesses.—To ensure that the issue which is the subject of the hearing is presented as fully and fairly as possible, whenever a hearing is conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the Ranking Member of the Committee or subcommittee may request that an equal number of public witnesses selected by the Member be called to testify at that hearing.

(d) Public Announcement.—The Committee, or subcommittee, may make a public announcement of the date, place, time, and subject matter of any meeting or hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one day in advance of such meetings or hearings, unless the Chairman of the Committee, or subcommittee, in consultation with the Ranking Member, determines that there is good cause to begin such meeting or hearing at an earlier date.

(e) Procedure.—Insofar as possible, proceedings of the Committee will be conducted in accordance with parliamentary procedure and with due regard for the views of all members. Issues of procedure which may arise from time to time shall be referred to the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Member. The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Member, may also propose special rules or procedures for consideration of particular matters by the Committee.

(f) Closed Sessions.—Each meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee, at which closed hearings are to be held or the testimony at which closed hearings are to be taken shall be held in closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (6) would require the meeting to be closed followed immediately by a record vote on whether the meeting is to be closed. A subcommittee of the Committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or hearings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of Committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedures;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct; to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or expose such individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person; or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept secret, confidential, or limited under the provisions of law or Government regulations.

A closed meeting may be opened by a majority vote of the Committee.

(g) Staff Attendance.—A member of the Committee may have one member of his or her personal staff, for whom that member assumes personal responsibility, accompany and be seated nearby at Committee meetings.

Each member of the Committee may designate a member of his or her personal staff who hold a Top Secret security clearance, for the purpose of their eligibility to attend closed sessions of the Committee, subject to the same conditions set forth for Committee staff under Rules 12, 13, and 14. In addition, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate, if they are not otherwise members of the Committee, may designate one member of their staff with a Top Secret security clearance to attend closed sessions of the Committee, subject to the same conditions set forth for Committee staff under Rules 12, 13, and 14. Staff of other Senators who are not members of the Committee may attend closed sessions of the Committee.

Attendance of Committee staff at meetings shall be limited to those designated by the Majority or Minority Staff Director.

The Committee, by majority vote, or the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Member, may limit staff attendance at specified meetings.

RULE 4—QUORUMS

(a) Testimony.—For the purpose of taking sworn or unsworn testimony at any duly scheduled meeting a quorum of the Committee and each subcommittee thereof shall consist of one member.

(b) The Chairman for the transaction of Committee or subcommittee business, other than for reporting a measure or
recommendation to the Senate or the taking of testimony, shall consist of one-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee, including at least one member from each party.

(c) Reporting.—A majority of the membership of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting any measure or recommendation at the Senate. No recommendation shall be ordered reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee members are physically present. The vote of the Committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of those members who are physically present at the time the vote is taken.

RULE 5—PROXIES

Proxies must be in writing with the signature of the absent member. Subject to the requirements of Rule 4 for the physical presence of a quorum to report a matter, proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the Committee. However, proxies shall not be voted on a measure or matter except when the absent member has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he or she be so recorded.

RULE 6—WITNESSES

(a) General. The Committee on Foreign Relations will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the Committee.

(b) Presentation.—If the Chairman so determines, the oral presentation of witnesses shall be limited to 10 minutes. However, written statements of reasonable length may be submitted by witnesses and other interested persons who are unable to testify in person.

(c) Filing of Statements.—A witness appearing before the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall file a written statement of his proposed testimony at least 48 hours prior to his appearance, unless this requirement is waived by the Chairman and the Ranking Member following their determination that there is good cause for failure to file such a statement.

(d) Authorization.—The Chairman may authorize expenditures of funds for the expenses of witnesses appearing before the Committee or its subcommittees.

(e) Staff. Any staff member called for a hearing may submit a written request to the Chairman no later than 24 hours in advance for his testimony to be in closed or open session, without regard to the usual procedural provisions. The Chairman shall determine whether to grant any such request and shall notify the Committee members of the request and of his decision.

RULE 7—SUBPOENAS

(a) Authorization.—The Chairman or any other member of the Committee, when authorized by a majority vote of the Committee in private session, in the case of subpoenas authority to subpoena the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or other materials. At the request of any member of the Committee, the Chairman shall authorize the issuance of a subpoena only at a meeting of the Committee. When the Committee authorizes a subpoena, no issue of its signature by the Chairman or any other member designated by the Committee.

(b) Return.—A subpoena, or a request to an agency, may be issued by the Chairman or any other member designated by the Committee. Such a return shall occur at a time and place other than that of a scheduled Committee meeting. A return on such a subpoena or request which is incorporated by change or amendment by the Committee and is not accompanied by an objection constitutes good cause for a hearing on shortened notice. Upon such a return, the Chairman or any other member designated by him may convene a hearing by giving 2 hours notice by telephone to all other members. One member shall constitute a quorum for such a hearing. The sole purpose of such a hearing shall be to elucidate further information about the return and to rule on the objection.

(c) Deposition.—At the direction of the Committee, staff is authorized to take depositions from witnesses.

RULE 8—REPORTS

(a) Filing.—When the Committee has ordered a measure or recommendation reported, the report thereof shall be filed in the Senate at the earliest practicable time.

(b) Supplemental, Minority and Additional Views.—A member of the Committee who gives notice of his intentions to file supplemental, minority, or additional views at the time of final Committee approval of a measure, or at any time on the measure, shall file such views in writing, with the Chief Clerk of the Committee, with the 3 days to begin at 11:00 on the same day that the Committee has ordered a measure or matter reported.

(c) Rollcall Votes.—The results of all roll call votes taken in any meeting of the Committee on any measure, or amendment thereof, shall be tabulated and made a part of the Committee report.

(d) Amendment by Each Member of the Committee.—Amendments to, shall be announced in the Committee record and printed in the same Committee report and in the same manner and form as the amendment is considered. Such views shall then be included in the Committee report and printed in the same volume, at the same time and place, or in a separate volume or place. The tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the Committee shall be included in the report.

RULE 9—TREATIES

(a) The Committee is the only Committee of the Senate with jurisdiction to review and report to the Senate on treaties or any other matter or measure pending before the Senate which, in the opinion of the Committee, the Senate shall be accompanied by a written report. In no case shall the Committee grant a treaty or other measure any consideration, unless it is accompanied by a written report which sets forth the views of the Committee on the treaty or matter. The views of the Committee on any treaty or other measure shall be noted on the cover of the report. In the absence of timely notice, treaty reports may be filed and printed immediately after the announcement of the vote on such treaty or other measure.
may designate one personal staff member as the “Personal Representative of the Member.”

RULE 12—TRANSCRIPTS

(a) General.—The Committee on Foreign Relations shall retain the transcription of all Committee and subcommittee meetings and such transcripts shall remain in the custody of the Committee, unless a majority of the Committee decides otherwise. Transcripts of public hearings by the Committee shall be published unless the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Member, determines otherwise.

(b) Classified or Restricted Transcripts.—
(1) The Chief Clerk of the Committee shall have responsibility for the maintenance and security of classified or restricted transcripts.

(2) A record shall be maintained of each use of classified or restricted transcripts.

(3) Classified or restricted transcripts shall be kept in locked combination safes in the Committee offices except when in active use by authorized persons for a period not to exceed 2 weeks. Extensions of this period may be granted as necessary by the Chief Clerk.

(4) Except as provided in paragraph 7 below, transcripts classified secret or higher may not be made available except for the purpose of declassification.

(5) Classified transcripts other than those classified secret or higher may leave the Committee offices in the possession of authorized persons with the approval of the Chairman. Delivery and return shall be made only by authorized persons. Transcripts may not leave Washington, DC, unless adequate assurances for their security are made to the Chairman.

(6) Extreme care shall be exercised to avoid taking notes or quotes from classified or restricted transcripts. Their contents may not be divulged to any unauthorized person.

(7) Subject to any additional restrictions imposed by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Ranking Member, only the following persons are authorized to have access to classified or restricted transcripts:

(i) Constituents of the Committee in the Committee rooms;

(ii) Designated personal representatives of members of the Committee, and of the Majority and Minority Staff Directors, with appropriate security clearances, in the Committee’s Capitol office;

(iii) Senators not members of the Committee, in the offices of the official who took part in the meeting, but in either case, only for a specified and limited period of time, and only after reliable assurances against further reproduction or dissemination have been given.

(8) Any restrictions imposed upon access to a Committee transcript shall also apply to the transcript of such meeting, except by special permission of the Chairman and notice to the other members of the Committee.

(9) In addition to restrictions resulting from the inclusion of any classified information in the transcript of a Committee proceeding, members and staff shall not discuss with anyone the proceedings of the Committee in closed session or reveal information conveyed or discussed in such a session unless that person would have been permitted to attend the session itself, or unless such communication is authorized by the Chairman, the Ranking Member, or in the case of staff, by the Staff Director or Minority Staff Director. A record shall be kept of all such authorities.

(c) Declassification.—
(1) All restricted transcripts and classified Committee reports, except for those on a classified basis and distributed to members or the Committee without specific advance permission of the Chairman, are available to the Committee for declassification, but such declassification shall be done not less than twelve years after their origination if:

(i) the Chairman originates such action or receives a written request for such action, and notifies the other members of the Committee;

(ii) the Chairman, Ranking Member, and each member or former member who participated directly in such meeting or report give their approval, except that the Committee by majority vote may overrule any objections thereby raised to early declassification; and

(iii) the executive departments and all former Committee members are consulted in advance and have a reasonable opportunity to object to early declassification.

(2) Any transcript or classified Committee report, or any portion thereof, may be declassified fewer than twelve years after their origination if:

(a) All classified material received or originated at the Committee’s offices in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and except for material classified as “Top Secret,” shall be filed in the Dirksen Senate Office Building offices for Committee use and safekeeping.

(b) Each such piece of classified material received or originated shall be card indexed and serially numbered, and where requiring onward distribution shall be distributed by means of an attached indexed form approved by the Chairman. If such material is to be distributed directly to officers, it shall, in addition to the attached form, be accompanied also by an approved signature sheet to evidence receipt.

(c) Distribution of classified material among officers shall be by Committee members or authorized staff only. All classified material shall be removed from the offices of the members of the Committee other than the Chairman and the Ranking Member prior to the member’s or the Committee without permission of the Chairman. Such classified material will be afforded safe handling and safe storage.

(d) Material classified “Top Secret,” after being indexed and numbered shall be sent to the Committee’s Capitol office for use by the member or staff in that office only or in such other secure Committee offices as may be authorized by the Chairman or Staff Director.

(e) In general, members and staff under- take to confine their access to classified information on the basis of a “need to know” such information and to related to their Committee responsibilities.

(f) The Staff Director is authorized to make such administrative regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of these regulations.

RULE 13—CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

(a) All classified material received or originated shall be card indexed and serially numbered, and where requiring onward distribution shall be distributed by means of an attached indexed form approved by the Chairman. If such material is to be distributed directly to officers, it shall, in addition to the attached form, be accompanied also by an approved signature sheet to evidence receipt.

(b) Each such piece of classified material received or originated shall be card indexed and serially numbered, and where requiring onward distribution shall be distributed by means of an attached indexed form approved by the Chairman. If such material is to be distributed directly to officers, it shall, in addition to the attached form, be accompanied also by an approved signature sheet to evidence receipt.

(c) Distribution of classified material among officers shall be by Committee members or authorized staff only. All classified material shall be removed from the offices of the members of the Committee without permission of the Chairman. Such classified material will be afforded safe handling and safe storage.

(d) Material classified “Top Secret,” after being indexed and numbered shall be sent to the Committee’s Capitol office for use by the member or staff in that office only or in such other secure Committee offices as may be authorized by the Chairman or Staff Director.

(e) In general, members and staff under- take to confine their access to classified information on the basis of a “need to know” such information and to related to their Committee responsibilities.

(f) The Staff Director is authorized to make such administrative regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of these regulations.

RULE 14—STAFF

(a) Responsibilities.—
(2) The staff shall not discuss with anyone the proceedings of the Committee in closed session or reveal information conveyed or discussed in such a session unless that person would have been permitted to attend the session itself, or unless such communication is specifically authorized by the Staff Director or Minority Staff Director. Unauthorized disclosure of information from a closed session or of classified information shall be cause for immediate dismissal and may, in the case of some kinds of information, be grounds for criminal prosecution.

RULE 15—STATUS AND AMENDMENT OF RULES

(a) Status.—In addition to the foregoing, the Committee on Foreign Relations is governed by the Standing Rules of the Senate which apply to the proceedings in the case of a clear inconsistency. In addition, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the Committee with respect to certain matters, as well as the timing and procedure for their consideration in Committee, may be governed by statute.

(b) Amendment.—These Rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by a majority of the Committee, provided that a notice in writing of the proposed change has been given to each member at least 48 hours prior to the action to be taken. However, Rules of the Committee which are based upon Senate Rules may not be superseded by Committee vote alone.

RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI(2) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask that the Rules of Procedure of the Select Committee on Ethics, which were adopted February 23, 1978, and revised November 1999, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the 107th Congress.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY, S. Res. 338, 107th Cong., 2d Sess. (1964)

Resolved, That (a) is hereby established a permanent select committee of the Senate to be known as the Select Committee on Ethics (referred to hereinafter as the “Select Committee”) consisting of six Members of the Senate who shall be selected by the Members of the majority party and three shall be selected from Members of the minority party. Members thereof shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Rule XXIV of the standing rules of the Senate for the at the beginning of each Congress. For purposes of paragraph 4 of Rule XXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a Member or chairman of the Select Committee shall constitute a quorum

(c) Membership of the Select Committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining Members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled by the Majority Leader as original appointments thereto are made.

(1) A majority of the members of the Select Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Select Committee shall not adopt rules or regulations, and standards of conduct applicable to such individuals in the performance of their duties.

The term “Sworn complaint” means a written statement of facts, submitted under penalty of perjury, within the personal knowledge of the complainant alleging a violation of law of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(2) The term “preliminary inquiry” means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which indicates a valid basis for the Select Committee to conclude that a person is in violation of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(3) The term “adjudicatory review” means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which indicates a valid basis for the Select Committee to conclude that a person is in violation of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(4) The term “disciplinary action” means any written statement of facts, submitted under penalty of perjury, within the personal knowledge of the complainant alleging a violation of law of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(5) The term “disciplinary review” means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which indicates a valid basis for the Select Committee to conclude that a person is in violation of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(6) The term “disciplinary action” means any written statement of facts, submitted under penalty of perjury, within the personal knowledge of the complainant alleging a violation of law of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(7) The term “disciplinary review” means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which indicates a valid basis for the Select Committee to conclude that a person is in violation of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(8) The term “disciplinary action” means any written statement of facts, submitted under penalty of perjury, within the personal knowledge of the complainant alleging a violation of law of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(9) The term “disciplinary review” means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which indicates a valid basis for the Select Committee to conclude that a person is in violation of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

B) pursuant to subparagraph (A) recommend discipline, including—

(1) in the case of a Member, a recommendation to the Senate for expulsion, censure, punishment, or removal, or a recommendation to a Member’s party conference regarding the Member’s seniority or positions of responsibility, or a combination of these; and

(2) in the case of an officer or employee, dismissal, suspension, imprisonment, or restitution, or a combination of these; and

(3) subject to the provisions of subsection (e), by a unanimous vote of 6 members, order the suspension or removal of the officer or employee, or reprimand or pay restitution, or both, if the Select Committee determines, after according to the Member, officer, or employee due process of law and opportunity to demonstrate that misconduct occurred warranting discipline less serious than discipline by the full Senate.

(4) in the circumstances described in subsection (d)(3), issue a public or private letter of censure to a Member, officer, or employee, which shall not be subject to appeal to the Senate.

(5) recommend to the Senate, by report or resolution, such additional rules or regulations as the Select Committee shall determine, which are necessary to ensure proper standards of conduct by Members of the Senate, and by officers or employees of the Senate, in the performance of their duties and the discharge of their responsibilities.

(6) by a majority vote of the full committee, report violations of any law, including the provision of false information to the Select Committee, to the proper Federal and State authorities; and

(7) develop and implement programs and materials designed to educate Members, officers, employees about the laws, rules, regulations, and standards of conduct applicable to such individuals in the performance of their duties.

(8) For the purposes of this resolution—

(1) the term “Sworn complaint” means a written statement of facts, submitted under penalty of perjury, within the personal knowledge of the complainant alleging a violation of law of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(2) the term “preliminary inquiry” means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which indicates a valid basis for the Select Committee to conclude that a person is in violation of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(3) the term “adjudicatory review” means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which indicates a valid basis for the Select Committee to conclude that a person is in violation of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(4) the term “disciplinary action” means any written statement of facts, submitted under penalty of perjury, within the personal knowledge of the complainant alleging a violation of law of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

(5) the term “disciplinary review” means a proceeding undertaken by the Select Committee to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which indicates a valid basis for the Select Committee to conclude that a person is in violation of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties.

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(2) No other resolution, report, recommendation, interpretative ruling, or advisory opinion may be made without an affirmative vote of a majority of the Members of the Senate.

(d)(1) When the Select Committee receives a sworn complaint or other allegation or information about a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, or any person employed by the Government of the United States as a regular employee, it shall promptly initiate an adjudicatory review of any act, relationship, or transaction which may be paid to a regular employee. In determining whether such action is necessary and appropriate, the Select Committee shall consider the nature and extent of the violation within the jurisdiction of the Select Committee.

The Select Committee may delegate to the chairman and vice chairman the discretion to determine the appropriate duration, scope, and conduct of a preliminary inquiry.

(ii) If, as a result of a preliminary inquiry under paragraph (1), the Select Committee determines that there is not such substantial credible evidence, the Select Committee shall dismiss the matter.

The Select Committee may delegate to the chairman and vice chairman the authority, on behalf of the Select Committee, to dismiss any matter that they determine, after a preliminary inquiry, to be not meritorious.

The Select Committee shall inform the individual who provided to the Select Committee the complaint, allegation, or information, and to the extent is the subject of the complaint, allegation, or information, of the dismissal, together with an explanation of the basis for the dismissal.

(3) As a result of a preliminary inquiry under paragraph (1), the Select Committee determines that there is such substantial credible evidence and the matter cannot be appropriately disposed of under paragraph (2), the Select Committee shall promptly initiate an adjudicatory review. Upon the conclusion of such adjudicatory review, the Select Committee shall report to the Senate its recommendation as to any legislative measures which it may consider to be necessary for the effective discharge of its duties.

SEC. 3. (a) The Select Committee is authorized...

(1) The Select Committee is authorized to conduct a preliminary inquiry into matters raised by that complaint, allegation, or information. The preliminary inquiry shall be of a character and scope necessary to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which provides substantial cause for the Select Committee to conduct a more formal inquiry.

No provisions of the Senate Code of Official Conduct shall apply to or require disclosure of any act, relationship, or transaction which was in effect prior to the enactment of the Senate Code of Official Conduct if the alleged violation occurred while such rule or law which was not applicable to the matter resolved on the merits by the predecesor Select Committee.

(b) The Select Committee shall adopt written rule setting forth procedures to be used in conducting preliminary inquiries and adjudicatory reviews.

(i) The Select Committee may initiate an adjudicatory review if the Select Committee determines that the retention of outside counsel is necessary or appropriate for the effective discharge of its duties.

(ii) The Select Committee may administer oaths to witnesses.

(2) The Select Committee is authorized to issue interpretative rulings explaining and clarifying the application of any law, the Code of Official Conduct, or any rules or regulations of the Senate within its jurisdiction.

(3) The Select Committee shall render an advisory opinion, in writing within a reasonable time, in response to a written request by a Member or officer of the Senate or a candidate for nomination for election, or election to the Senate, concerning the application of any law, the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any rules or regulations of the Senate within its jurisdiction to a specific factual situation pertinent to the conduct or proposed conduct of the person seeking the advisory opinion.

(4) The Select Committee may in its discretion render an advisory opinion, in writing within a reasonable time in response to a written request by an employee of the Senate concerning the application of any law, the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any rule or regulation of the Senate within its jurisdiction to a specific factual situation pertinent to the conduct or proposed conduct of the person seeking the advisory opinion.

(5) Notwithstanding any provision of the Senate Code of Official Conduct or any rule or regulation of the Senate, any person who relies upon any provision or finding of an advisory opinion in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) and who acts in good faith in accordance with the provisions and findings of such advisory opinion shall not, as a result of any such act, be subject to any sanction by the Senate.

(6) Any advisory opinion rendered by the Select Committee under paragraphs (3) and (4) may be relied upon by (A) any person involved in any specific transaction or activity with respect to which such advisory opinion is rendered; Provided, however, that the request for such advisory opinion included a complete, accurate, and specific factual situation; and, (B) any person involved in any specific transaction or activity which is indistinguishable in all material aspects from the transaction or activity with respect to which such advisory opinion is rendered.

(7) Any advisory opinion issued in response to a request under paragraph (3) or (4) shall be printed in the Congressional Record with appropriate deletions to assure the privacy of the individual concerned.

(8) A brief description of a waiver granted under paragraph (3) or (4) of Rule XXXIV or paragraph 1 of Rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate shall be made available upon request to the Senate Office of the Clerk of the Senate.
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S. Res. 4. The expenses of the Select Committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the Select Committee.

S. Res. 5. As used in this resolution, the term “officer or employee of the Senate” means—
(1) an elected officer of the Senate who is not a Member of the Select Committee;
(2) an employee of the Senate, any committee or subcommittee of the Senate, or any Member of the Senate;
(3) a person employed by the Senate as counsel of the Senate or any employee of his or her office;
(4) an Official Reporter of Debates of the Senate; and
(5) any person employed by the Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate in connection with the performance of their official duties.

a. Member of the Capitol Police force whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;
(6) an employee of the Vice President if such employee’s compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate; and
(7) an employee of a joint committee of the Congress whose compensation is disbursed by the Senate.

PART II: SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEDURAL RULES

RULE I. GENERAL PROCEDURES

(a) Officers: In the absence of the Chairman, the duties of the Chair shall be filled by the Vice Chairman or, in the absence of the Vice Chair- man, by a majority of the Select Committee designated by the Chairman.

(b) Procedural Rules: The basic procedural rules of the Senate shall be a part of the Standing Orders of the Senate in Senate Resolution 338, 88th Congress, as amended, as well as other resolutions and laws. Supplementary Procedural Rules are stated herein and are referred to as the Rules. The Rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after adoption, and copies shall be made available by the Committee office upon request.

(c) Meetings:
(1) The regular meeting of the Committee shall be the first Thursday of each month while the Congress is in session.

(2) Special meetings may be held at the call of the Chairman or Vice Chairman if at least forty-eight hours notice is furnished to all members. If all members agree, a special meeting may be held on less than forty-eight hours notice.

(3) A majority of the members of the Committee designated by the Chairman shall be required to be present at all meetings. If a majority of the members present agree, the meeting may be held at any time.

(4) A member of the Committee may, at the discretion of the member, request that a special meeting be held upon the request of another member of the Committee.

(5) The Committee shall in the first instance be de- cided by a majority vote of the Committee, subject to revision by a vote of a majority of the Committee.

(6) Hearings Announcements: The Committee shall make public announcements of the date, place, and manner of any hearing to be conducted by it at least one week before the commencement of that hear- ing, and shall publish such announcement in the Congressional Record. If the Committee determines that there is good cause to com- mence a hearing at an earlier date, such notice will be given at the earliest possible time.

(g) Open and Closed Committee Meetings: Meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public in the Capitol (except executive session), as determined under the provisions of paragraphs (b) to (d) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate. Executive ses- sions of the Committee shall be closed except to the members and the staff of the Committee. On the motion of any mem- ber, and with the approval of a majority of the members present, other indi- viduals may be admitted to an executive ses- sion meeting for a specific period or purpose.

(h) Record of Testimony and Committee Action: An accurate stenographic or trans-cribed electronic record shall be kept of all Committee proceedings, whether in execu- tive or public session. Such record shall in- clude statements or testimony on which a recorded vote is held. The record of a witness’s testimony, whether in public or executive session, shall be made available for inspection to any witness or his counsel under Committee supervision; a copy of any testimony given by that witness in public session, or that part of the testimony given by the witness in supervision and sub- sequently quoted or made part of the record in a public session shall be made available to the witness by the Committee. (See Rule 5 on Procedures for Conducting Hearings.)

(i) Secrecy of Executive Testimony and Ac- tion and of Complaint Proceedings:
(1) All testimony taken in exec- tive session shall be kept secret and shall not be released outside the Committee to any individual or group, whether governmental or private, without the approval of a majority of the Committee.
(2) All testimony and action relating to a complaint or alleged violation of the Code of Official Conduct or any other statute or regulation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee, if one member of the quorum is a Member of the Majority Party and one member of the quorum is a Member of the Minor Party in the transaction of business involving complaints or allegations of, or information about, mis- conduct, including resulting preliminary in- quiries, adjudicatory reviews, recommenda- tions or reports, and matters relating to the Select Committee, shall be treated in the same manner as covered by the first subparagraph of this para- graph, including requests for opinions and interpretations concerning the Code of Offi- cial Conduct or any other statute or regul- ation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee. If one member of the quorum is a Member of the Majority Party and one member of the quorum is a Member of the Minor Party, the transaction of business not covered by the first subparagraph of this paragraph, including requests for opinions and interpretations concerning the Code of Official Conduct or any other statute or regulation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee, shall be treated in the same manner as covered by the first subparagraph of this paragraph, including requests for opinions and interpretations concerning the Code of Official Conduct or any other statute or regulation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee.

(3) Any person employed by the Select Committee, if one member of the quorum is a Member of the Majority Party and one member of the quorum is a Member of the Minor Party, the transaction of business not covered by the first subparagraph of this paragraph, including requests for opinions and interpretations concerning the Code of Official Conduct or any other statute or regulation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business involving complaints or allegations of, or information about, mis- conduct, including resulting preliminary in- quiries, adjudicatory reviews, recommenda- tions or reports, and matters relating to the Select Committee, and shall not be released by the Committee to any individual or group, whether governmental or private, except the respondent, unless otherwise permitted by the Committee. (See Rule 8 on Procedures for Handling Committee Sensitive and Classified Materials.)

(4) Restrictions on Information: Restrictions on information pertaining to, or copies of any Com- mittee report, study, or other document which purports to express the view, findings, conclusions or recommendations of the Com- mittee in connection with any of its activi- ties or proceedings may be released to any individual or group whether governmental or private, without the authorization of the Committee. Whenever the Chairman or Vice Chairman is authorized to make any deter- mination, then the determination may be re- quired by the Committee. The determination of the Chairman or the Vice Chairman shall be deemed to be a reasonable opportunity to have separate views included as part of any Committee report. (See Rule 8 on Procedures for Handling Committee Sensitive and Classified Materials.)

(k) Ineligibility or Disqualification of Members and Staff:
(1) A member of the Committee shall be in- eligible to participate in any Committee pro- ceeding that relates specifically to any of the following:
(a) A preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review relating to (i) the conduct of (I) such member; (II) any officer or employee the member supervises; or (ii) any complaint filed by the member; and (B) the determinations and recommenda- tions of the Committee with respect to any other statute or regulation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee.

For purposes of this paragraph, a member of the committee and an officer of the Sen- ate shall be deemed to supervise any officer or employee consistent with the provision of paragraph 12 of rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(2) If any Committee proceeding appears to relate to a member of the Committee in a manner described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the staff shall so report to the Chairman and Vice Chairman. If either the Chairman or the Vice Chairman con- cludes from the report that it appears that the member may be involved, the member shall be notified in writing of the nature of the particular proceeding and the reason that it appears that the member may be in- vividible to participate in it. If the member alleges that he or she is ineligible, the mem- ber shall so notify the Chairman or Vice Chair- man. If the member believes that he or she is not ineligible, the member shall explain the reasons to the Chairman or Vice Chair- man, and if the chairman finds that the member is not ineligible, the member shall continue to participate in the Committee. (See Rule 5 on Procedures for Conducting Hearings.)

(3) A member of the Committee may, at the discretion of the member, request that a special meeting be held upon the request of another member of the Committee.
preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review pending before the Committee and the determinations and recommendations of the Committee with respect to any such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review.

(4) Whenever any member of the Committee is ineligible under paragraph (1) to participate in any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review, another Senator shall be appointed by any Senator to serve as a member of the Committee solely for purposes of such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review and the determinations and recommendations with respect to such preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review.

Any member of the Senate appointed for such purposes shall be of the same party as the member whose eligibility or disqualification was the subject matter.

(5) The President of the Senate shall be given written notice of the ineligibility or disqualification of any member from any preliminary inquiry or adjudicatory review, or other proceeding requiring the appointment of another member in accordance with subparagraph (k)(5).

(6) A member of the Committee staff shall be ineligible to participate in any Committee proceeding unless the staff director or outside counsel determines relates specifically to any of the following:

(a) the staff member's own conduct;
(b) any member of the staff, or any employee that the staff member supervises;
(c) the conduct of any Member, officer or employee for whom the staff member has worked within the previous substantial period; or
(d) a complaint, sworn or unsworn, that was filed by the staff member. At the discretion or with the consent of the staff director or outside counsel, the staff member may be disqualified from participating in a Committee proceeding in other circumstances not otherwise listed above.

(1) Recorded Votes: Any member may require a recorded vote on any matter.

(m) Proxies: Recording Votes of Absent Members

(1) Proxy voting shall not be allowed when the question before the Committee is the initiation or continuation of a preliminary inquiry or the issuance of a report or recommendation related thereto. Absentee proxy votes for any preliminary inquiry or recommendation related thereto concerning a Member or officer of the Senate. When any such absent member is announced solely for the purpose of recording the member's position and such announced votes shall not be counted for or against the motion.

(2) On matters other than matters listed in paragraph (m)(1) above, the Committee may order that the record be held open for the vote of absentees or recorded proxy votes if the absent Senator or member or the Committee determines that such a record is necessary to deliberate the Committee.

(3) All proxies shall be in writing, and shall state the nature of the alleged improper conduct, the name of the person or persons who is specifically alleged to have engaged in improper conduct or committed a violation; and the alleged violation.

(a) Complaint, Allegation, or Information: Any member of the Committee shall report shall be pursuant to Rule XXXIV.

(b) Basis For Preliminary Inquiry: The Committee shall provide notice of a preliminary inquiry whenever it has received a sworn complaint, or other allegation of, or information about, alleged misconduct or violation pursuant to this Rule.

(c) Scope of Preliminary Inquiry:

(1) The preliminary inquiry shall be of such duration, scope and purpose as to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence which provides substantial cause for the Committee to conclude that a violation within the jurisdiction of the Committee has occurred. The Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, or on behalf of the Committee may supervise and determine the appropriate duration of a preliminary inquiry. Whether a preliminary inquiry is conducted jointly by the Chairman and Vice Chairman or by the Committee as a whole, the day to day supervision of a preliminary inquiry rests with the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly.

(2) A preliminary inquiry may include any information, interviews, sworn statements, depositions, or subpoenas deemed appropriate to obtain information upon which to make any determination provided for by this Rule.

(d) Opportunity for Response: A preliminary inquiry may include an opportunity for any known respondent or his or her designee or representative to present, in writing or orally, a written or oral statement, or to respond orally to questions from the Committee. Such an oral statement or answers shall be transmitted, recorded and simultaneously provided to the Committee.

(e) Status Reports: The Committee staff or outside counsel shall report to the Committee in the form and according to the schedule prescribed by the Committee.

(f) Final Report: When the preliminary inquiry is completed, the staff or outside counsel shall make a confidential report, oral or written, to the Committee on findings and recommendations, as appropriate.

(g) Committee Action: As soon as practicable following submission of the report on the preliminary inquiry, the Committee shall determine by majority vote whether there is substantial credible evidence which provides substantial cause for the Committee to conclude that a violation within the jurisdiction of the Committee has occurred. The Committee may make any of the following determinations:

(1) The Committee may determine that there is not such substantial credible evidence and, in such case, the Committee shall dismiss the matter. The Committee, Chairman and Vice Chairman acting jointly, or on behalf of the Committee, may dismiss any matter which, after a preliminary inquiry, is determined to lack substantial merit. The Committee shall inform the complainant of this dismissal.

(2) The Committee may determine that there is such substantial credible evidence, but that the alleged violation is inadvertent, technical, or otherwise of a deminimis nature. In such case, the Committee may dispose of the matter by issuing a public or private letter of admonition, which shall not be considered discipline and which shall not be subject to appeal to the Senate. The issuance of a letter of admonition must be approved by a majority vote of fewer than four members of the Committee voting.

(3) The Committee may determine that there is such substantial credible evidence which is of such a nature as to require a preliminary inquiry to be conducted. The Committee may dispose of the matter under paragraph (2).

In such case, the Committee shall promptly initiate an
adjudicatory review in accordance with Rule 4. No adjudicatory review of conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate may be initiated except by the affirmative recorded vote of less than four members of the Committee.

RULE 4: PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING AN ADJUDICATORY REVIEW

(a) Definition of Adjudicatory Review: An "adjudicatory review" is a proceeding under taken by the Committee after a finding, on the basis of a preliminary inquiry, that there is substantial cause for the Committee to conclude that a violation within the jurisdiction of the Committee has occurred.

(b) Scope of Adjudicatory Review: When the Committee decides to conduct an adjudicatory review, it shall be of such duration, scope and scale as is necessary for the Committee to determine whether a violation within its jurisdiction has occurred. An adjudicatory review shall be conducted by outside counsel as authorized by section 3(b)(1) of Senate Resolution 338, unless the Committee determines not to use outside counsel. In the course of the adjudicatory review, designated outside counsel, or if the Committee determines not to use outside counsel, the Committee or its staff, may conduct any inquiries or investigations which in the Committee's judgment are necessary or proper to ascertain all the facts and circumstances relating to the conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, including a recommendation or proposed resolution to the Senate concerning disciplinary action, if any. No adjudicatory review of conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall be conducted, or report or resolution or recommendation relating to such an adjudicatory review of conduct may be made, except by the affirmative recorded vote of not less than four members of the Committee.

(2) Pursuant to subsection (g) of this rule, the Committee may make any of the following recommendations for disciplinary action or order for reprimand or restitution, as follows:

(i) In the case of a Member, a recommendation to the Senate for expulsion, censure, payment of restitution, recommendation to a Member’s party conference regarding the Member’s seniority or positions of responsibility, or a combination of these;

(ii) In the case of an officer or employee, a recommendation to the Senate of dismissal, suspension, payment of restitution, or a combination of these;

(iii) In the case where the Committee determines, after according to the Member, officer, or employee due notice and opportunity, that misconduct occurred warranting discipline less serious than discipline by the full Senate, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (h) of this rule relating to the proceedings described in paragraph (i) of this rule, the Committee may, by the affirmative recorded vote of six members of the Committee that a Member, officer or employee be reprimanded or pay restitution or both;

(iv) In the case where the Committee determines that misconduct is inadvertent, technical, or otherwise of a de minimis nature, is a matter of a letter of a suggestion to a Member, officer or employee, which shall not be subject to appeal to the Senate.

(3) In the case where the Committee determines, upon consideration of all the evidence, that the facts do not warrant a finding that there is substantial, credible evidence which provides substantial cause for the Committee to conclude that a violation within the jurisdiction of the Committee has occurred, the Committee may dismiss the matter.

(4) Promptly, after the conclusion of the adjudicatory review, the Committee’s report and recommendation, if any, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Senate, and a copy shall be provided to the complainant and the respondent. The full report and recommendation shall be printed and made public, unless the Committee determines by the recorded vote of not less than four members of the Committee that it should remain confidential.

(h) Right of Appeal:

(1) Any person who is the subject of a reprimand or order of restitution, or both, pursuant to subsection (g)(2)(iii), may, within 30 days of the Committee’s report to the Senate, file a written appeal to the Committee in the form and according to the schedule prescribed by the Committee, and shall be entitled to a hearing.

(f) Final Report of Adjudicatory Review to Committee: Upon completion of an adjudicatory review, including any hearings held pursuant to Rule 5, the outside counsel or the staff of the Committee, confidentially, and in a form prescribed by the Committee, shall submit a report to the Committee, which shall detail the factual findings of the adjudicatory review and which may recommend disciplinary action. The order of the Committee in regard to whether the adjudicatory review shall be detailed in this report whether or not disciplinary action is recommended.

(g) Right to Testify: Any person whose name is identified or otherwise referred to in testimony, who reasonably believes that his or her name has been identified or otherwise referred to in testimony, and who reasonably believes that his or her name has been identified or otherwise referred to in testimony, shall be permitted to present a brief oral opening statement, if he or she desires to do so.

(h) Right to Testify: Any person whose name is identified or otherwise referred to in testimony, who reasonably believes
that the statement tends to adversely affect
his or her reputation may—
(1) Request to appear personally before the Committee to testify in his or her own be-
half;
(2) File a sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony or other evidence or state-
ment of which he or she complained. Such requests for permission shall be sub-
mitted to the Committee for its considera-
tion and action.

1. Request of Witnesses and Other Attendees: The Presiding Officer may punish any breaches of order and decorum by cen-
sure and exclusion from the hearings. The Committee, or any member thereof, may request the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, to order the transcript of a hearing to be printed as soon as is practicable after re-
receipt of the corrected version. The Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, may order the transcript of a hearing to be print-
ed without the corrections of a member or witness if the Committee determines that the witness or person has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

2. The Committee shall furnish each wit-
ess, at no cost, one transcript copy of that testimony given at hearing. If the testimony was given in executive session, then a transcript copy shall be pro-
vided upon request, subject to appropriate conditions and restrictions by the Chairman and Vice Chairman. If any indi-
vidual violates such conditions and restric-
tions, the Committee may order that testimony given by majority vote that he or she be cited for con-
tempt of Congress.

RULE 6: SUBPOENAS AND DEPOSITIONS

(a) Subpoenas:
(i) Authorization for issuance: Subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of wit-
nesses at depositions, hearings, or sub-
poena or otherwise summoned to testify.
(ii) Preparation for adjudicatory hearings:
A list of all documents expected to be intro-
duced as exhibits at the hearing; and
(iii) A brief statement as to the nature of the testimony expected to be given by each witness at the hearing.

(B) At least two working days prior to the commencement of an adjudicatory hearing, the respondent, or other individual who obtained permission of the Committee, or by any Committee staff member if directed by a Committee member, shall be permitted to review the transcript of the testimony given by the witness at the hearing.

(C) The discretion of the Committee, the information and documents to be exchanged under this paragraph shall be subject to an appropriate agreement limiting access and discovery.

(D) If a respondent refuses to provide the information and documents to the Com-
mittee, the Committee may recommend by a ruling of the Committee to the Senate that the offender be cited for contempt of Congress.

(3) Withdrawal of subpoena: The Committee, by recorded vote of not less than four members of the Committee, may withdraw any subpoena authorized for issuance by it or authorized for issuance by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, may withdraw any subpoena authorized for issuance by it or authorized for issuance by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly. Each subpoena shall be served with a copy of the Rules of the Committee and a brief state-
mment of the purpose of the Committee’s pro-
cessing of the subpoena.

(b) Depositions:
(i) Persons authorized to take depositions:
Depositions may be taken by any member of the Committee designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, or by any other person designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, including outside counsel, Committee staff, other em-
ployees of the Senate, or any other person of counsel to the Committee.

(ii) Deposition notices: Notices for the tak-
ing of depositions shall be authorized by the Chair-
man, or any Committee staff or appropriate employee of the Senate. If the Committee or the Chairman or any person designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, acting alone, or by any other person designated by the Committee, may withdraw any subpoena authorized for issuance by it or authorized for issuance by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, the Committee may order the transcript of a hearing to be printed as soon as is practicable after re-
receipt of the corrected version. The Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, may order the transcript of a hearing to be print-
ed without the corrections of a member or witness if the Committee determines that the witness or person has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

(3) The Committee shall furnish each wit-
ess, at no cost, one transcript copy of that testimony given at hearing. If the testimony was given in executive session, then a transcript copy shall be pro-
vided upon request, subject to appropriate conditions and restrictions by the Chairman and Vice Chairman. If any indi-
vidual violates such conditions and restric-
tions, the Committee may order that testimony given by majority vote that he or she be cited for con-
tempt of Congress.
(4) Depositon procedure: Witnesses at depositions shall be examined upon oath administered by an individual authorized by law to administer oaths, or administered by any member of the Committee, or by the Committee staff director, or outside counsel designated by the Committee, or to a staff person of a Committee or the Select Committee on Ethics; or to any resulting from the investigative techniques and procedures of the Select Committee on Ethics; or to the information or material designated by the staff counsel designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

(2) The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee shall establish such procedures as may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of Committee Sensitive information in the possession of the Committee or its staff. Procedures for protecting such documents or materials shall take appropriate safeguards for maintaining the security of such documents or materials. The Committee may conduct such preliminary inquiries as it deems necessary to prepare such a report or resolution, including taking depositions, making inquiries, providing for the public record, shall request access in writing. The Committee may conduct such preliminary inquiries as it deems necessary to prepare such a report or resolution, including taking depositions, making inquiries, providing for the protection of witnesses or the production of materials. The Committee may make legal findings as a result of such inquiry, advisory review, or other proceeding.

(3) The Committee shall report or resolution to the Senate, or to a staff person of a Committee or the Select Committee on Ethics, its staff or any person authorized by the Committee to whom they are directed to do so.

(5) Filing of depositions: Deposition testimony shall be transcribed or electronically recorded. If the deposition is transcribed, the individual administering the oath shall certify on the transcript that the witness was duly sworn. If the deposition is not transcribed, the witness shall certify that the transcript is a true record of the testimony. The transcript with these certifications shall be filed with the chief clerk of the Committee, and the transcript with a copy of a copy at the Committee’s offices for review.

Upon inspecting the transcript, within a time limit set by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, a witness may request in writing changes in the transcript to correct errors in transcription. The witness may also bring to the attention of the Committee errors of fact in the witness’s testimony by submitting a sworn statement about those facts with a request that it be noted by the Committee. If the witness’s request is not a matter resolved in the merits of the specific approval in each instance of the Chairman, and Vice Chairman, acting jointly. Members may examine such materials in the Committee’s offices in secure filing safes. Removal from the Committee’s offices is prohibited except as necessary for use in or, preparation for, interviews or Committee meetings, including the taking of testimony, or as otherwise specifically approved by the staff director or by outside counsel designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

(4) Any Member of the Senate who is not a member of the Committee and who seeks access to any Committee Sensitive or classified documents or materials, other than documents or materials which are matters of public record, shall request access in writing. The Committee shall decide by majority vote whether to make documents or materials available. If access is granted, the Member shall not disclose the information except as authorized by the Committee.

(5) Whenever the Committee makes Committee Sensitive or classified documents or materials available to any Member of the Senate who is not a member of the Committee, or to a staff person of a Committee member in response to a specific request to the Chairman and Vice Chairman, a written record shall be made identifying the Member to whom the materials or materials and describing what was made available and to whom.

(2) The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee shall establish such procedures as may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of classified information or material by the staff. Procedure for handling such information shall be in writing and a copy of the procedures shall be given to each staff member cleared for access to classified information.

(3) Each member of the Committee shall have access to and shall be subject to the Committee’s possession. Only Committee staff members with appropriate security clearances and a need-to-know, as approved by the Committee, shall have access to classified information in the Committee’s possession.

(c) Procedures for Handling Committee Sensitive and Classified Materials:

(1) Committee Sensitive documents and materials shall be stored in the Committee’s offices, with appropriate safeguards for maintaining the security of such documents or materials. Classified documents and materials shall be further segregated in the Committee’s offices in secure filing safes. Removal from the Committee’s offices is prohibited except as necessary for use in, or preparation for, interviews or Committee meetings, including the taking of testimony, or as otherwise specifically approved by the staff director or by outside counsel designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

(2) Any member of the Committee shall have access to all materials in the Committee’s possession. The staffs of members shall not have access to Committee Sensitive or classified documents or materials. Without the specific approval in each instance of the Chairman, and Vice Chairman, acting jointly. Members may examine such materials in the Committee’s offices in secure filing safes. Removal from the Committee’s offices is prohibited except as necessary for use in, or preparation for, interviews or Committee meetings, including the taking of testimony, or as otherwise specifically approved by the staff director or by outside counsel designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

(4) Any Member of the Senate who is not a member of the Committee and who seeks access to any Committee Sensitive or classified documents or materials, other than documents or materials which are matters of public record, shall request access in writing. The Committee shall decide by majority vote whether to make documents or materials available. If access is granted, the Member shall not disclose the information except as authorized by the Committee.

(5) Whenever the Committee makes Committee Sensitive or classified documents or materials available to any Member of the Senate who is not a member of the Committee, or to a staff person of a Committee member in response to a specific request to the Chairman and Vice Chairman, a written record shall be made identifying the Member to whom the materials or materials and describing what was made available and to whom.

(2) The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee shall establish such procedures as may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of classified information or material by the staff. Procedure for handling such information shall be in writing and a copy of the procedures shall be given to each staff member cleared for access to classified information.

(3) Each member of the Committee shall have access to and shall be subject to the Committee’s possession. Only Committee staff members with appropriate security clearances and a need-to-know, as approved by the Committee, shall have access to classified information in the Committee’s possession.

(c) Procedures for Handling Committee Sensitive and Classified Materials:

(1) Committee Sensitive documents and materials shall be stored in the Committee’s offices, with appropriate safeguards for maintaining the security of such documents or materials. Classified documents and materials shall be further segregated in the Committee’s offices in secure filing safes. Removal from the Committee’s offices is prohibited except as necessary for use in, or preparation for, interviews or Committee meetings, including the taking of testimony, or as otherwise specifically approved by the staff director or by outside counsel designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

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engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for the Select Committee on Ethics shall release, divulge, publish, reveal by writing, word, conduct, or disclose in any way, except as provided in this rule, or by way of summary, during tenure with the Select Committee on Ethics or anytime thereafter, any testimony given before the Select Committee on Ethics, any executive session, including the name of any witness who appeared or was called to appear in executive session, any classified or Committee Sensitive Information, document or material, received or generated by the Select Committee on Ethics or any classified or Committee Sensitive information which may come to the individual's knowledge during tenure with the Select Committee on Ethics or its staff. Such information, documents, or material may be released to an official of the Committee or any person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for the Select Committee on Ethics, shall be cleared for access with a need-to-know, for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, as authorized by the Committee.

(2) No member of the Select Committee on Ethics staff or any person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for the Select Committee on Ethics shall be cleared for access to classified or Committee Sensitive information or material in the possession of the Select Committee on Ethics unless authorized to have such access in the performance of his duties, as a condition of employment, or the non-disclosure policy. The agreement shall become effective when signed by the Chairman and Vice Chairman on behalf of the Committee.

RULE 9: BROADCASTING AND NEWS COVERAGE OF COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS
(a) Whenever any hearing or meeting of the Committee is open to the public, the Committee shall permit that hearing or meeting to be covered in whole or in part, by tele- vision broadcast, radio broadcast, still photography, film recording, or by any other means of news coverage, unless the Committee decides by recorded vote of not less than four members of the Committee that such coverage is not appropriate as a result of the hearing or meeting.
(b) Any witness served with a subpoena by the Committee may request not to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony in writing to the Chairman of the Committee and shall include a complete and accurate statement of the specific factual situation with respect to which the specific question or questions which the witness seeks the Committee to address.

(1) The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall promptly transmit to the Select Committee on Ethics any advisory opinion in draft form which will first be reviewed and approved by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, shall issue a written interpretive ruling in response to any such request, unless:
(A) They cannot agree,
(B) It requires an interpretation of a significant question of first impression, or
(C) they cannot agree,
(D) the Chairman or Vice Chairman, acting jointly, shall issue a written interpretive ruling in response to any such request, unless:
(A) They cannot agree,
(B) It requires an interpretation of a significant question of first impression, or
(C) they cannot agree,
(2) Any complaint disposed of by restitution that is made after the Committee has formally commenced an adjudicatory review, must be summarized, together with the disposition in a report to the Senate, as appropriate.

(3) If a complaint is disposed of by restitution, the complainant, if any, shall be notified of the disposition in writing.

(4) Advisory Opinions and Interpretative Rulings: Requests for advisory opinions or interpretative rulings involving franking questions shall be processed in accordance with Rules 10 and 11.

RULE 13: PROCEDURES FOR WAIVERS

(a) Authority for Waivers: The Committee is authorized to request a waiver under the following provisions of the Standing Rules of the Senate:

(1) Section 101(h) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended, may only be applied to the filing of financial disclosure reports by individuals who are expected to perform or have performed the duties of their office for the purpose of one hundred and thirty days in a calendar year.

(2) Section 102(a)(2)(D) of the Ethics in Government Act, as amended (Rule XXXIV), relating to the reporting of gifts.

(b) Paragraph 1 of Rule XXXV relating to acceptance of gifts; or

(c) Paragraph 5 of Rule XLI relating to applicability of any of the provisions of the Code of Official Conduct to an employee of the Senate hired on a per diem basis.

(d) Availability of Waiver Determinations: A request for a waiver under paragraph (a) must be directed to the Chairman or Vice Chairman in writing and must specify the nature of the waiver being sought and explain in detail the facts alleged to justify a waiver. In the case of a request submitted by an employee, the views of his or her supervisor (as determined under paragraph 12 of Rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate) should be included with the waiver request.

(c) Ruling: The Committee shall rule on a waiver request by recorded vote with a majority of those voting affirming the decision. With respect to an individual’s request for a waiver, the Chair or Vice Chair, acting jointly, may rule on the waiver.

(d) Availability of Waiver Determinations: A brief description of any waiver granted by the Committee, with appropriate deletions to ensure confidentiality, shall be made available for review upon request in the Committee office. Waivers granted by the Committee pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended, may only be granted pursuant to a publicly available request as required by the Act.

RULE 14: DEFINITION OF “OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE”

(a) As used in the applicable resolutions and in these rules and procedures, the term “officer or employee of the Senate” means:

(1) An elected officer of the Senate who is not a Member of the Senate;

(2) An employee of the Senate, any committee or subcommittee of the Senate, or any Member of the Senate;

(3) The Legislative Counsel of the Senate or any employee of his office;

(4) An Official Reporter of Debates of the Senate in the performance of his or her duties established by the Senate.

(5) A member of the Capitol Police force whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

(6) An employee of the Vice President, if such employee’s compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;

(7) An employee of a joint committee of the Congress whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;

(8) An officer or employee of any department or agency of the Federal Government whose services are being utilized on a full-time and continuing basis by a Member, officer, employee, or committee of the Senate in accordance with Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate; and

(9) Any other individual whose full-time services are utilized for more than ninety days in a calendar year by a Member, officer, employee, or committee of the Senate in the conduct of official duties in accordance with Rule XLI(4) of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

RULE 15: COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) Committee Policy:

(1) The staff is to be assembled and retained as a permanent, professional, nonpartisan staff.

(2) Each member of the staff shall be professional and demonstrably qualified for the position for which he or she is hired.

(3) The staff as a whole and each member of the staff shall perform all official duties in a nonpartisan manner.

(b) Requests for Waivers: A request for a waiver may be accepted at any time and continuing basis by a Member, officer, employee, or committee of the Senate in accordance with Rule XLI(3) of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(c) Paragraph 12 of Rule XXXV relating to acceptance of gifts; or

(d) Paragraph 5 of Rule XLI relating to applicability of any of the provisions of the Code of Official Conduct to an employee of the Senate hired on a per diem basis.

RULE 16: CHANGES IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONAL RULE

(a) Adoption of Changes in Supplementary Rules: The Rules of the Committee, other than rules established by statute, or by the Standing Rules and Standing Orders of the Senate, may be, by majority vote of the Committee, amended.

(b) Publication: Any amendments adopted to the Rules of this Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record in accordance with Rule XXVII(2) of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

TRIBUTES TO ALAN CRANSTON

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues in mourning the death of our colleague from California, Senator Alan Cranston. The nation lost a truly remarkable man last December.

Senator Alan Cranston had a long and effective career of public service spanning six decades, including 24 years as a United States Senator. He first entered public service in 1942 as Chief of the Foreign Language Division of the Office of War Information in the Executive Offices of the President. This began his very productive life of public service.

I served side-by-side with Senator Cranston for six years. In those six years alone he had his hand in many fundamental pieces of legislation. For example, he introduced the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, the first major piece of housing legislation in a decade. He was also the original author of the California Desert Protection Act, which was enacted in 1993. Throughout his long career, Senator Cranston was a true advocate for the environment, civil rights, and world peace.

Whether one agreed or disagreed with Alan Cranston’s views, we here in the Senate will always honor him for his integrity and dedication. Alan Cranston fought tirelessly for his beliefs, no matter what the consequence. Yet he was also kind, energetic, and thoughtful.

I must simply say, I admired and respected Senator Alan Cranston. I would now like to take this opportunity to extend my thoughts and prayers to his sister Eleanor Cranston, his son Kim, his daughter-in-law Collette Penne Cranston, his granddaughter Evan Cranston, and to his remaining family and staff. We will all miss him.
passed away this New Year’s Eve, I couldn’t quite believe it. I remember Alan as a man in a constant state of motion, always pressing on for the causes he cared for, plotting the next steps, pondering how he could do more. It is hard to reconcile the finality of death of this tireless, focused energy that defined his life.

Alan’s record of service spans the better part of the twentieth century. He was a journalist who covered World War II, an author who warned Americans of Hitler, and a leader of an organization that opposed discrimination against immigrants, long before that was fashionable.

He revived the California Democratic party in the 1960’s, was the California state controller in the 1960’s, and served his first term in the United States Senate in the 1970’s. He was a Senator for 24 years, including seven consecutive terms as Democratic whip, and he even made a run for the Presidency. And since his retirement from the Senate in 1993, Alan had dedicated himself to the cause he cared about most: eliminating nuclear weapons.

If you didn’t know Alan, his impressive list of accomplishments might lead you to think that he must have been a man of great showmanship and obvious charisma. But that wasn’t Alan.

Alan believed in the philosophy of Lao-tzu: “A leader is best when people barely know that he exists. But of a good leader, when his work is done, his aim fulfilled, they will all say, ‘We did this ourselves.’” Accordingly, Alan did a lot of his work behind the scenes. He had neither the time nor the patience for back-slaughting and schmoozing: he had neither the time nor the patience to separate the warriors of Vietnam from the peace movement, even as he effectively represented the epicenter of the nation’s defense and aerospace industries.

In conclusion, I ask that a recent article from Roll Call on Alan Cranston by Daniel Perry appear in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

Dan Perry, a former staffer for Alan Cranston (D) of California, says, "For years he has been on the forefront of aging and health policy as head of the Alliance for Aging Research. His remarks reflect his deep admiration for Senator Cranston and his commitment to the Senator’s lofty ideals."

The article is as follows:

[From Roll Call, Jan. 4, 2001]

CRANSTON LEGACY SERVES AS MODEL FOR MEMBERS OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

(By Daniel Perry)

The sharply divided 107th Congress would do well to ponder one man: Alan Cranston (D) of California. His 24-year Senate career, during tumultuous and partisan times, showed that strong beliefs make good politics, but success begins with respecting the motives and sincerity of others, including your opponents.

Cranston, at his sudden death, just hours before the first day of 2001, ended a life devoted to the states’ rights and protection of the environment. He lived by the maxim that a leader can accomplish great things if he doesn’t mind who gets the credit.

The Cranston style has not been much in evidence in Washington during recent years. However, Members in the 107th Congress—where many a cause will be determined by one or very few votes—would do well to consider the lessons of his enabling career. If they study the Cranston legacy and seek to emulate it, the nation and the world will be better for it.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, Kim, Colette, Evan, R-.—let me begin by saying I loved Alan Cranston. In fact, 24 years of friendship and leadership with which he graced the Senate and the nation. So it’s a special privilege and honor for...
me to be part of this tribute today. Alan is profoundly missed by his family and friends, his colleagues in the Congress, and by all those around the world who pursue the great goals of hope and progress and peace.

I must say, I grew up thinking Cranston was a giant of his day, in many issues, and his concern for social justice made him a leader on them all. We served together for many years on the Labor Committee and especially the Health Subcommittee, and his insights were indispensable. I always felt that Alan Cranston and two or in those years, we'd have actually passed our Health Security Act, and made health care the basic right for all that it ought to be, instead of just an expensive privilege for the few.

Perhaps the greatest legacy that Alan left us was his able and tireless work for democracy and world peace. Every village in the world is closer to that reality today because of Alan. No one in the Senate fought harder or more effectively for our nuclear weapons freeze in the 1980's, or for nuclear arms control. His hope for a nuclear-free future still represents the highest aspiration of millions, even billions, throughout the world.

I also recall Alan's pioneering efforts to press for Senate action to end the war in Vietnam, and his equally able leadership for civil rights at home and abroad. He knew how deeply he felt about injustice to anyone anywhere. His leadership in the battle against apartheid in South Africa was indispensable.

Throughout his brilliant career, the causes of civil rights and human rights were central to Alan's being and his mission—and America and the world are better off today because Alan Cranston passed this way. A part of why his achievements was his unique ability to translate his ideals into practical legislation. Few if any Senators have been as skilled as Alan in the art of constructive legislatve compromise that fairly leads to progress.

He was a vigorous supporter of the Peace Corps, a strong overseer of its performance, and a brilliant advocate for all the Peace Corps Volunteers. He was a champion for health coverage of returning Volunteers, and one of the first to understand that good health coverage had to include mental health services too.

In many ways, his first love was the Peace Corps, and I know that President Kennedy would have been very proud of him. Even before he came to the Senate, he had his first contact with the Corps, as a consultant for Sargent Shriver. As Alan often said, he became involved in the Corps inspired by my brother's vision of a world where Americans of all ages could work side-by-side with peoples throughout the world to put an end to poverty.

Because of Alan, the Peace Corps today is a champion for health coverage of Vietnam veterans, and one of the first to understand that even as he remained vigilant defending the needs of the homelessfront in California, he was also a global citizen who knew this institution had global responsibilities.

Through four terms as a United States Senator, he remained one of the few Senators willing not just to join in the public opposition to the war in Vietnam, but to become a voice of healing for the veterans of the war a statesman whose leadership enabled others, over time, to separate their feelings for the war from their feelings for the veterans of the war. At a time when too many wanted to disown its veterans, Alan offered Vietnam veterans a warm embrace. He was eager to do something all too rare in Washington: listen— and he listened to veterans who had much to say on behalf of it. He honored their pride and their pain with sensitivity and understanding.

That's when I first saw the great energy and commitment Alan brought to the issues affecting veterans, especially those of the Vietnam era. He was deeply involved on veterans' health care issues, among the first to fight for recognition of post-Vietnam stress syndrome, and a leader in insisting on coverage under the V.A. for its treatment. Made it easy to underestimate the contributions he made to the Senate, and to our country. Certainly he never paused long enough to personally remind us of the impact of his service, of the history he was a part of and the lives he touched.

I first met Alan in 1971 when I had returned from Vietnam and many of our veterans were part of an effort to end a failed American policy in Vietnam. In Alan Cranston we found one of the few Senators willing not just to join in the public opposition to the war in Vietnam, but to become a voice of healing for the veterans of the war a statesman whose leadership enabled others, over time, to separate their feelings for the war from their feelings for the veterans of the war. At a time when too many wanted to disown its veterans, Alan offered Vietnam veterans a warm embrace. He was eager to do something all too rare in Washington: listen—and he listened to veterans who had much to say on behalf of it. He honored their pride and their pain with sensitivity and understanding.

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a sad truth in our country’s history that a weary Nation seemed eager to turn its back on so many Vietnam veterans who simply sought their due; it should forever be a source of pride to the Cranston family that Alan was chief among those who insisted that America keep faith with sons who left pieces of themselves and years of their lives on the battlefield in that far-away Nation.

This was a man who fought with the greatest passion for those who had fought in a difficult war—even as he was also the Senator who fought against all that war represents—remembering that war, brutality, and killing are the ultimate failure of diplomacy.

Alan Cranston was above all a man of peace. With him it was not just a policy but a passion. Remember: This was a man who, in 1934, found himself in the same room as Adolf Hitler. Five years later, he wrote a critical English translation of Hitler’s “Mein Kampf” in an effort to reveal the German leader’s true plans. He wore Hitler’s ensuing lawsuit as a badge of honor, proud that he had stood up to and warned the English-speaking world about the evils of Nazism.

Throughout the rest of his service he used public office to force Americans to listen to other prescient warnings—about nuclear arms, about a dangerous arms race spiraling beyond our control, and about hopes for peace that he refused to give up even as others chose to beat the drums for war.

Senator Cranston came to his famous commitment to arms control after meeting with Albert Einstein in 1946. He left that meeting convinced that the threat of atomic weapons had to be stemmed—and he spent the balance of his life arguing that conviction before the Nation.

As a member of the Senate leadership and a leading voice on the Democratic side of the Foreign Relations Committee, he worked to reduce the nuclear threat. One of his most important efforts was one of the least publicized. Throughout the 1970s and the 1980’s, Alan convened a unique arms control study group the “SALT Study Group”. This senators-only gathering met monthly in his office, off the record, and face to face to define common ground. He knew the impact quiet diplomacy could have on the issues he cared about most of all.

He loved what the Peace Corps does, and he fought for it. He fought to attach human rights conditions on aid to the Soviet Union and joined with former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as chairman of the Gorbachev Founda-
tion—USA and in 1999, he founded the Global Security Institute.

He did that because he sensed that the end of the Cold War, with all the opportunity it afforded, created a more dangerous world, with aging nuclear weapons in increasing danger of falling into the wrong hands. He was haunted by the threat of nuclear terrorism. He was passionate about the nuclear test ban treaty and was angry when it went down to a partisan and partisanship defeat in the Senate. We missed his voice in that debate; we miss him still more today.

When he left the Senate, Alan reflected upon his service and his accomplishments. Of his lasting legacy, he said simply: “Most of all, I have dedicated myself to the cause of peace.” That dedication was real and lasting—a legacy of peace for a good and peaceful man who gave living embodiment to Cubertson’s simple, stubborn faith that “God and the politicians of the world can declare peace upon the world, and win it.”

That belief was Alan Cranston and it is a belief worth fighting for.

HOME HEALTH CARE STABILITY ACT

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to add my name as a cosponsor to the Home Health Care Stability Act of 2001. I commend the leadership of my friends Senators Coats and Senator Bond and I am pleased to join my many other colleagues in support of this very important piece of legislation.

This bill is two-fold, it will permanently eliminate the automatic 15 percent reduction in Medicare payments to home health agencies that is currently scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 2002 and will also extend the temporary 10 percent add-on payment for home health agencies in rural areas to ensure that these patients continue to have access to much-needed care.

Times are rapidly changing. Today more than ever, patients are spending less time in the hospital. More and more, we are seeing procedures done on an outpatient basis, with recovery and care for patients with chronic conditions taking place in the home. In addition, in my State of Montana, for example, the number of elderly who are chronically impaired or disabled continues to grow. How do we care properly and compassionately for these individuals? As our population ages, the answer to this question becomes more and more important.

Increasingly, the answer for many is home health care. Home health care is an important part of Medicare in which seniors and the disabled can get the care they need, where they want it: in the comfort and security of their own homes. Additionally, home health care is a necessity because, for many, their health or physical condition makes it almost impossible to leave home. Not only is it convenient, but much more importantly, patients love it. They love it because home health care allows seniors and others with disabilities a feeling of independence and dignity, despite their illnesses. Often home health is an alternative to more expensive services in hospitals, nursing homes, and nursing facilities; it is, thus, a cost-effective alternative to providing care.

However, folks, there is a home health care crisis—too many seniors disabled who are receiving home health care services at home are not getting it. This is wrong. Many of our most frail and vulnerable have had to be repeatedly hospitalized with problems that could have been avoided had they been continuously to receive their home health benefits. Others are trying to pay for the care themselves, often on very limited means. Some are going without care altogether.

By the late 1990s, home health care was the fastest growing component of Medicare spending, growing at an average of 26 percent annually. We all know what happened next—in an effort to balance the budget and make the home health care program more cost-effective and efficient, Congress in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, BBA, tried to cut the growth in Medicare spending. Unfortunately, the real results of this action went much farther than we intended, in large part because of faulty implementation and excessive regulatory requirements of the Health Care Financing Administration, HCFA. As the cuts and regulations spun out of control, health care providers struggled to survive, which forced to close their doors entirely. Ultimately, patients suffered the most. This story applies to patients and providers in all parts of Medicare, hospitals, nursing homes, home health care providers, everyone.

Now, on the horizon, is yet another 15 percent cut that would put many of our already struggling home health agencies at risk and would seriously jeopardize the access to critical home health services for millions of our Nation’s seniors. In my State of Montana, access to home health care is already a problem for many, we cannot make this problem worse. Home health and, most importantly, the patients who depend on its services cannot afford this. We must act now.

I am indeed proud that last year we passed legislation, the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act, which provided some relief to struggling home health agencies. However, I do not think that it went far enough. First, we must eliminate the 15 percent cut completely. The simple fact is that an additional 15 percent cut in Medicare home health payments would spell death for those low-cost agencies which are currently struggling to hang on, and it would further reduce seniors’ access to critical home care services. We have already imposed this 15 percent cut three times—the time has come to do away with it once and for all. Secondly, we must also make permanent...
the temporary 10 percent add-on for home health services furnished patients in rural areas. This, too, was included in last year’s legislation, this bill would make it permanent.

In Montana, we know too well how very intensive it is for home health agencies to deliver services to rural patients. They have to travel long distances, and it takes a long time to reach those patients. That all adds to the cost.

The Home Health Care Stability Act will provide essential relief for our home health agencies that are struggling to make ends meet. I am proud to add my name as a cosponsor of this important piece of legislation. I hope we can get quick action on this bill to ensure that seniors and the disabled have appropriate access to quality home health care.

PUBLIC MEDAL OF VALOR ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act, S. 39, which was introduced by Senator STEVENS. I thank him for his hard work on this important piece of legislation. I supported and cosponsored the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act in the last Congress as well. I was disappointed that this legislation did not become law then. In April and May, 1999, I made sure that the Senate acted on this bill. On April 22, 1999, the Senate Judiciary Committee took up that measure in regular order and reported it unanimously. At that time I congratulated Senator STEVENS for introducing the measure and thanked him for his leadership. I noted that we had worked together on a number of law enforcement matters and that the senior Senator from Alaska is a stalwart supporter of the men and women who put themselves at risk to protect us all. I looked forward to enactment of this measure and to seeing the extraordinary heroism of our police, firefighters and correctional officers recognized with the Medal of Valor.

On May 18, 1999, I was privileged to be on the floor of the Senate when we proceeded to consider S. 39 and passed it unanimously. I took that occasion to commend Senator STEVENS and all who had worked so hard to move this measure in a timely way. That was during National Police Week nearly two years ago. The measure was sent to the House of Representatives where it lay dormant for the remainder of the 106th Congress.

Instead, the House, in the last Congress, insisted that the Senate take up, fix and pass the House-passed version of this measure, H.R. 46, if it were to become law. House members indicated that they were prepared to accept most of the Senate-passed text, but insisted that it be their version, the House number. In order to get this important measure to the President, we did that on December 15, 2000. We discharged the House-passed version of that bill from the Judiciary Committee, adopting a complete substitute, and sent it back to the House. Unfortunately, the House failed to act on our good faith effort last year, and the Public Medal of Valor Act was again tabled.

This year, I have again worked with Senator STEVENS, Senator HATCH, and others to get this important bill passed. I urge my colleagues to work towards improvements to ensure that the Medal of Valor Board will work effectively and that the National Medal of Valor Office within the Department of Justice. Our legislation should establish both of these entities. It is essential that they work well together to design the Medal of Valor and to create the criteria and procedures for recommendations of nominees for the award. The men and women who will be honored by the Medal of Valor for their brave deeds deserve nothing less. I hope the Senate will quickly act on these changes to this important measure.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I’d like to make a few comments today in recognition of Black History Month. For a quarter-century, our country has held the month of February in special regard as a time to remember and reflect on the rich history and extraordinary achievements of African Americans. Today, I would like to speak about some important and influential African Americans from my home State of Massachusetts.

The diversity we celebrate during this month encompasses many areas. African-American leaders should be recognized not only for their achievements in the face of racial discrimination, but for the accomplishments they have made in a wide variety of occupations. Diversity stretches beyond race and crosses into gender, age, and occupation. The following men and women cover a wide spectrum of interests, eras, and accomplishments, and each has made a significant contribution to the Massachusetts community.

In 1845, Macon B. Allen became the first African American officially admitted to the bar, and he practiced law for many years in Worcester, Massachusetts, before moving to South Carolina. For many years, he was the first black Federal judges in the Nation. Mr. Allen set a precedent that opened many doors for the minority attorneys and judges who followed in his footsteps.

Dr. N.E.B DuBois long has been recognized as a figure of leadership in African-American history. Dr. DuBois fought racism through words, writing in such publications as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People journal. He approached civil rights boldly, advocating the eradication of all distinctions on the basis of race or color. Throughout the early half of the 20th century, DuBois sought this ideal, in his words, “to obtain without compromise such rights and privileges as belonged to members of civilization of which he was a part.”

John Thomas, an athlete from Massachusetts, truly soared above his competition and his刷新. As a member of the University of the World record for the high jump at 7 feet, 1⅛ inches in 1959. As the first athlete to consistently jump more than 7 feet, Thomas went on to break his own record twice. He represented America in the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome, medaling in the high jump. In addition to his athletic activities, Thomas served his local community as a leader in several organizations, including the Boy Scouts of America and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Dorothy West was hailed as the last living member of the Harlem Renaissance until her death in 1998. Despite her ties to the New York artists’ movement, her roots in Massachusetts inspired Ms. West to return to Martha's Vineyard and spend nearly her entire life there. Ms. West became an award-winning writer when she was still a teenager, and she started and edited several literary magazines that focused on black writers. She returned to Martha’s Vineyard to finish her first novel, The Living is Easy, published in 1948, and to write her second novel, The Wedding, later published in 1966.

These stories provide meaningful snapshot of how African Americans have contributed greatly to Massachusetts and our Nation. Their triumphs, along with the everyday achievements of African-Americans in my state, should be applauded. I am proud that my State has such a richly diverse history and I’m pleased we have set aside this month to commemorate these accomplished individuals. I hope as a Nation we will remember these achievements not only this month, but every day.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on behalf of this year’s Black History Month theme, Creating and Defining the African American Community: Family, Church, Politics and Culture.” I would like to note that while we take time in February to recall the contributions, accomplishments and services that our fellow citizens have rendered, it is important to remember that the contributions of African-Americans to America happen everyday in every walk of life.

Moreover, in our review of these vital contributions, we are called upon to acknowledge the courage, talent, determination, leadership and vision of those men, women and children who made an impact in the face of incredible obstacles.

This year’s theme, I believe, is fundamental not only in defining the African American community, but the American community at large. The struggle for a better America begins with each individual and his or her call to civic
duty. The historical context of building a better America begins with gaining a deeper understanding of our history and how our social environment has been shaped.

The civil rights movement helped our Nation, and particularly our government, recognize that universal participation and rights are enjoined upon all citizens, regardless of the color of their skin. One of the many lessons that can be gleaned from this movement is that it is our duty as Americans to embrace the diverse elements of our society so that future generations can see themselves in our Nation’s past and realize that they have a role to play in seizing the future’s countless opportunities.

In acknowledging the various elements of the African American community of Family, Church, Politics and Culture, I would like to acknowledge a few of the outstanding contributions of African Americans in the state of Minnesota. Their efforts have helped shape the social, economic and political landscape of that vibrant community as well as the community at large.

Just recently, the United States Postal Service issued a stamp in its Postmark on special commemorative series. This stamp commemorates the life and accomplishments of one of the great leaders of the civil rights movement. Mr. Roy Wilkins, who grew up in St. Paul, attended the University of Minnesota. In 1931 he was appointed assistant executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, the largest civil rights organization in the U.S. From 1934 to 1949 he was editor of The Crisis, the official magazine of the NAACP. Wilkins served as a consultant to the War Department on black employment during World War II. After the war he continued his service to the NAACP; he was executive secretary from 1955 to 1965 and editor from 1965 until his retirement in 1977. He played a major role in the preparation of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 1954, and was one of the organizers of the March on Washington in 1963. It is only fitting that the legacy of a man of such integrity, vision, and deep conviction is given tribute through this special recognition. His leadership and dedication to the civil rights cause is exemplary.

I am proud to honor the religious community not only for their spiritual guidance of the African American community, but also for their unwavering efforts to improve the quality of life in our cities and states. The Coalition of Black Churches in Minneapolis and the St. Paul Ministerial Alliance truly have made a difference in the community with their outreach on behalf of their congregations and community, through their experience and sacrifice, through their political will with their legislative and most important, through their leadership and exemplary behavior. They are not simply preaching the meaning of values, family and community service, they are also showing us.

In the arena of politics, Ms. Neva Walker became the first African American woman to be elected to the Minnesota Legislature just last fall. Given her dedication and participation in our society today, I truly am appreciative of the vision and leadership that Representative Walker brings to her constituents and our state. I am honored to know and work with Representative Walker. As the first African American legislator in our state I know she will make important changes, provide needed leadership, and introduce legislation that will greatly help many people.

Our community also is extremely privileged to have an organization with the capacity and outreach of African American Family Services. For 25 years, this organization has reached out to the community to provide culturally specific services and programs ranging from medical services in clinical health, family preservation, domestic violence, and adolescent violence prevention and anger management. In addition, this organization provides its clients and the community with a comprehensive center which includes a resource library and a technical assistance center, which creates training programs to educate human resource professionals on enhancing service delivery to African American clients.

A tribute to some of the heroes of the community would not be complete without a mention of two men who brought so much joy to the fans of the Minnesota Twins. Mr. Kirby Puckett and Mr. Dave Winfield, who were both inducted into Major League Baseball’s Hall of Fame, provided Twins fans in Minnesota and around the country with some spectacular plays which will forever be in our memories. Aside from their outstanding professional accomplishments, both players continue to be exemplary role models and community leaders.

Let us take this opportunity to re-dedicate and re-invigorate ourselves, as Americans, to the cause of working together to create a society which not only understands the concept of unity in diversity, but lives it; which not only preaches economic justice, but implements it; that not only espouses equity of opportunity, but ensures it.

JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, on February 15th, I was pleased to join Senator Thurmond in introducing a bill that would remove current restrictions preventing the expansion of the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps, JROTC. This bill would also address the shortage of JROTC instructors by expanding the qualifying criteria to National and State Legislation. There is nearly unanimous agreement that JROTC is turning today’s children into tomorrow’s leaders. Additionally, high school performance measures consistently indicate that JROTC cadets attend class more frequently, are responsible for fewer disciplinary infractions, and are more likely to graduate. JROTC’s blend of local, state, and federal funds has served as a model for good government, and it has sponsored teamwork not just in its cadets but also in the agencies responsible for the program. As many members know, I have long been a supporter of the JROTC program, having secured $27 million in supplemental appropriation for JROTC in 1999. By removing the current limitations on its expansion, we are enabling more students to participate in what has proven to be an exemplary program. The legislation would remove the congressionally-mandated ceiling of 3,500 JROTC units. It would also allow the Marine Corps to continue to expand their program which had previously been capped at 210 units. All together, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps have more than 2,700 school units totaling over 425,000 cadets, with hundreds of schools nationwide on waiting lists for a JROTC program. JROTC has carried the mantle of leadership since Congress established it in 1926.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.
and the world is a better place because of the sacrifice they and their families make.

In my hometown of New Orleans, we are fortunate enough to be rich in Naval history and tradition. We are the proud home of the Naval Reserve Headquarters where Rear Admiral John Totushek commands more than 88,000 reservists across the United States and around the world.

As we set out in this new century, the importance of the Naval Reserve has never been more clear. Tomorrow, as today and for generations past, the United States Navy serves as a beacon to America’s friends and a warning to our enemies, promising swift action, great victories and richer traditions yet to come.

On this day, I offer warmest regards to all members of the Naval Reserve, and to the families who also serve by supporting them. You represent all that is wonderful about our Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LEON KENISON UPON HIS RETIREMENT

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Leon Kenison, an exemplary public official who dedicated himself to serving the people of New Hampshire for almost four decades. As Commissioner of the Department of Transportation since 1996, he has brought to the office the professional skills and knowledge of the politics and practice of road building so vital to an agency that touches the lives of every person who lives in or visits the Granite State.

Leon began his career with the Department of Transportation in 1963, a week before graduating from the University of New Hampshire. He is widely respected for his transportation expertise at state, regional and national levels, and has chaired several key committees for the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials. During his tenure with the DOT, Leon approached his work with a can-do attitude, and balanced what needs to be done with what can be done.

Throughout his career, Leon accomplished a great deal for transportation in New Hampshire. The people of this state look upon him with tremendous gratitude and admiration for all that he has done. I have often sought Leon’s support and expertise on transportation issues. We worked closely together to make sure that New Hampshire’s needs were met in the Transportation Home of the 21st Century. Under his leadership, the DOT not only secured funding to complete major highway projects including Route 101 and I-93, but also placed more emphasis on environmental protection, car pools, express buses, rail and other new programs.

It is an honor and a privilege to serve Leon Kenison in the U.S. Senate and I wish him and his family godspeed in his retirement and all of their future endeavors.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was transmitted to the Senate by Mr. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-681. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Weighted Average Interest Rate Update” (Notice 2001-15) received on February 13, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-682. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Disclosure of Return Information to the Bureau of the Census” (RIN1545-AY51)(TD9493) received on February 13, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-683. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Purchase Price Allocations in Debt Service System, Albia, IA; docket no. 00-AAL-11” (RIN2120-AA66)(2001-0035) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-684. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Visas: Aliens Ineligible to Transit Without Visas (TWOV)” (RIN1400-AA48) received on February 13, 2001; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-684. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Distribution of Fiscal Year 2001 Indian Reservation Roads Funds” (RIN1076-AA62) received on February 13, 2001; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-685. A communication from the Assistant Counsel for Legislative and Regulations, Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Major Capital Investment Projects; Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2152-AA53)(2001-0001) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-686. A communication from the Regulations Officer of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Intelligent Transportation System Architecture Standards; Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2125-AB65)(2001-0001) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-687. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual Monetary Policy Report for the period from July 2000 through February 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-688. A communication from Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Further Revisions to the Clean Water Act Regulatory Definition of ‘Discharge of Dredged Material’” (RIN2338-AC54) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-690. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amended Lead Compound Exception of Reporting Thresholds; Community Right-to-Know Toxic Chemical Release Reporting; Delay of Effective Date” (FR16772-10) received on February 13, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-691. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report concerning internal accounting and financial controls for Fiscal Year 2000 to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-692. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment to Class E Airspace; Albia, IA; docket no. 06-ACE-33” (RIN1400-AA66)(2001-0035) received on February 13, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
entitled “National Organic Program” (RIN0581-AA40) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–700. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Range Activities Division Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Specifically Approved States Authorized to Receive Mares and Stallions Imported from Regions where Equine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (ERSV) Exists” (Rev. Proc. 2001-15) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–701. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Range Activities Division Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Regulations; Areas of the National Park System: Winter Use in Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, and Rockefeller Parkway” (RIN1024-AC82) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–702. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Duty-Free Treatment for Certain Beverages Made with Caribbean Rum” (RIN1101-AC69) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–703. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Deductibility of ESOP Redemption Proceeds” (Revenue Rule 2001–6) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–704. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Intermediary Transactions Tax Shelter” (Rev. Rule 2001–1) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–705. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Guidance Under Section 472 Regarding the Dollar-Value LILO Inventory Method—Used Cars” (Rev. Proc. 2001–23) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–706. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Revenue Procedure 99–18, A Summary of the Tax Court’s Rulings, etc.” (Rev. Proc. 2001–21, 2001–9) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–707. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Revenue Procedure 99–18, A Summary of the Tax Court’s Rulings, etc.” (Rev. Proc. 2001–21, 2001–9) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–708. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Deductibility of ESOP Redemption Proceeds” (Revenue Rule 2001–6) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–709. A communication from the Deputy Chief Counsel of the Research and Special Programs Administration, Office of Pipeline Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Areas Unusually Sensitive to Environmental Damage: Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2137-AC43)(2001–0002) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–710. A communication from the Deputy Chief Counsel of the Research and Special Programs Administration, Office of Pipeline Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Section 13.02 of the Appendix to Revenue Procedure 99–49” (Rev. Proc. 2001–2) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–711. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Applicable Federal Rates—February 2001” (Rev. Rule 2001–7) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–712. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Application of Employment Taxes to Statutory Options” (Notice 2001–14) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–713. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Revenue Rule 2001–4” (Notice 2001–29) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–714. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Repeal of Installment Sale Restrictions for Accrual Taxpayers” (Notice 2001–22) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–715. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Tracking of Reclamations” (Revenue Rule 2001–12) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–716. A communication from the Acting Vice President of Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, Amtrak’s Annual Report, Legislative Report, and Grant Request for Fiscal Year 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–717. A communication from the Trial Attorney, Office of Broad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Tracking of Reclamations” (Revenue Rule 2001–12) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–718. A communication from the Deputy Chief Counsel of the Research and Special Programs Administration, Office of Pipeline Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Areas Unusually Sensitive to Environmental Damage: Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2137-AD54)(2001–0002) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–719. A communication from the Deputy Chief Counsel of the Research and Special Programs Administration, Office of Pipeline Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Section 13.02 of the Appendix to Revenue Procedure 99–49” (Rev. Proc. 2001–2) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–720. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations: Definition of Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) Requirements for Operators of Small Passenger Carrying Vehicles” (Notice 2001–14) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–721. A communication from the Attorney of the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Deduction for Federal Highway Safety: Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2127-AF43)(2001–0001) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–722. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Regattas and Marine Parades (CGD 95–65) – Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2115-AF17)(2001–0002) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–723. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Branch, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Revenue Rule 2001–1” (Rev. Rule 2001–1) received on February 21, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–724. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Deduction for Federal Highway Safety: Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2127-AF72)(2001–0002) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–725. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Deduction for Federal Highway Safety: Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2127-AF72)(2001–0002) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–726. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Deduction for Federal Highway Safety: Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2127-AF72)(2001–0002) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–727. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Deduction for Federal Highway Safety: Delay of Effective Date” (RIN2127-AF72)(2001–0002) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pur-
suant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Drawbridge Regulations; Broen Street Bridge, Hillsborough River, Tampa, FL (CGD07-01-009)” (RIN2115-AE7)(2001-0010) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-728. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pur-
suant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Drawbridge Regulations; Sacramento River, CA (CGD11-01-001)” (RIN2115-AE7)(2001-0006) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-729. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pur-
suant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Drawbridge Regulations; Petersburg, AK (COTP Wrangell Narrows, Petersburg, AK (COTP) (RIN2115-AE7)(2001-0010) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-730. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pur-
suant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revise to Federal Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Standard for Recreational Vessels” (USCG-1998-4593)” (RIN2115-AF72) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-731. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pur-
suant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revision to Federal Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Standard for Recreational Vessels” (USCG-1998-4593)” (RIN2115-AF72)(2001-0006) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-732. A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pur-
suant to law, the report of a rule entitled “SafeZone/ Drawbridge Regulations; Wrangell Narrows, Petersburg, AK (CGT Southeast Alaska 01-001)” (RIN2115-AA97)(2001-0002) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous con-
sent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. LOFT, Mr. VINOIVICH, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. HUTCHINSON)

S. 388. A bill to protect the energy and se-
curity of the United States and increase America’s dependency on foreign oil sources to 50% by the year 2011 by enhancing the use of renewable energy resources conserving energy resources, improving energy effi-
ciences, and increasing domestic energy supplies; improve environmental quality by reducing air pollutants and greenhouse gases; mitigate the effect of in-
creases in energy prices on the American consumer, including the poor and the elder-
y; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. LOFT, Mr. VINOIVICH, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. HUTCHINSON)

S. 389. A bill to protect the energy and se-
curity of the United States and decrease America’s dependency on foreign oil sources to 50% by the year 2011 by enhancing the use of renewable energy resources conserving energy resources, improving energy effi-
ciences, and increasing domestic energy supplies; improve environmental quality by reducing air pollutants and greenhouse gases; mitigate the effect of in-
creases in energy prices on the American consumer, including the poor and the elder-
y; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. INOUYE

S. 390. A bill for the relief of Jim K. Yoshida; to the Committee on Veterans’ Af-
fairs.

By Mr. SPECTER

S. 391. A bill to establish the Steel Indus-
try National Historic Park in the Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 29

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 29, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for 100 percent of the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 39

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 39, a bill to provide a national medal for public safety officers who act with extra-
ordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty.

S. 89

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the names of the Senator from South Da-
Kota (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 89, a bill to authorize the Department of Energy programs to develop and implement an accelerated research and development program for advanced clean coal tech-
nologies for use in coal-based electrici-

ty generating facilities and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax credits to encourage the retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of coal-based electric-
ty generating facilities to protect

the environment and improve effi-
cency and encourage the early com-
mercial application of advanced clean coal technologies, so as to allow coal to help meet the growing need of the United States for the generation of reli-
able and affordable electricity.

Mr. KOSIL.

At the request of Mr. KOSIL, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 99, a bill to amend the Internal Rev-
ue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for employers who provide health care assistance for dependent employees, and for other pur-
poses.

S. 120

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 120, a bill to establish a demonstration project to increase teacher salaries and employee benefits for teachers who enter into contracts with local edu-
cational agencies to serve as master teachers.

S. 123

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 123, a bill to amend the Higher Edu-
cation Act of 1965 to extend loan for-
giveness for certain loans to Head Start teachers.

S. 135

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 135, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve pay-
ments for direct graduate medical edu-
cation under the medicare program.

S. 154

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MITTLETON) were added as cos-
ponsors of S. 154, a bill to amend the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Ab-
sentee Voting Act to ensure uniform treat-
ment by States of Federal overseas ab-
sentee ballots, to amend titles 10 and 18, United States Code, and the Revised Statutes to remove the uncer-
tainty regarding the authority of the Department of Defense to permit build-
ings located on military installations and reserve component facilities to be used as polling places in Federal, State, and elections for public office, and for other purposes.

S. 170

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 170, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive both military re-
tirement and disability compensation.

Mr. STEVENS.

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the Senator from California (Mr. BURDICK) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) were added as cosponsors of S. 29, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for employers who provide health care assistance for dependent employees, and for other pur-
poses.

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. BURDICK) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) were added as cosponsors of S. 29, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for employers who provide health care assistance for dependent employees, and for other pur-
poses.

A communication from the Chief of the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pur-
suant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Drawbridge Regulations; Parsippany, NJ (COTP Parsippany, NJ) (RIN2115-AP7) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
At the request of Mr. Specter, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bayh) was added as a cosponsor of S. 379, a bill to establish the National Commission on the Modernization of Federal Elections to conduct a study of Federal voting procedures and election administration, to establish the Federal Election Modernization Grant Program to promote states and localities for the modernization of voting procedures and election administration, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 4

At the request of Mr. Nickles, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Roberts) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 4, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding housing affordability and ensuring a competitive North American market for softwood lumber.

S. CON. RES. 11

At the request of Mrs. Feinstein, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Dorgan), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Biden), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Inhofe), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Ensign) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 11, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress to fully use the powers of the Federal Government to enhance the science base required to develop the field of health promotion and disease prevention, and to explore how strategies can be developed to integrate lifestyle improvement programs into national policy, our health care system, schools, workplaces, families and communities.

S. RES. 19

At the request of Mr. Specter, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Breaux) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 19, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Federal investment in biomedical research should be increased by $3,400,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

S. RES. 20

At the request of Mr. Specter, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Voinovich) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Chaffee) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 20, a resolution designating March 25, 2001, as “Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy.”

S. RES. 22

At the request of Mr. Hutchinson, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Lieberman) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Sessions) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 22, supra. At the request of Mr. Wellstone, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Corzine) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 22, a resolution urging the appointment of the United States to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to introduce at the annual meeting of the Commission a resolution (calling upon the Peoples Republic of China to end its human rights violations in China and Tibet, and for other purposes).

S. RES. 27

At the request of Mr. Helms, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Wellstone) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 27, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate regarding the 1944 deportation of the Chechen people to central Asia, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Specter:

S. 391. A bill to establish the Steel Industry National Historic Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. Specter, Mr. President, I have sought recognition to introduce legislation that will honor the importance of the steel industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by creating the “Steel Industry National Historic Park” to be operated by the National Park Service in southwestern Pennsylvania.

The importance of steel to the industrial development of the United States cannot be understated. A national park devoted to the history of the steel industry will afford all Americans the opportunity to celebrate this rich heritage, which is symbolic of the work ethic endemic to this great nation. There is no better place for such a site than in southwestern Pennsylvania, which played a significant role in early industrial America.

I have long supported efforts to preserve and enhance this historical steel-related heritage through the Rivers of Steel Heritage Area, which includes the City of Pittsburgh, and seven southwestern Pennsylvania counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Fayette, Greene, Washington and Westmoreland. I have been very pleased with congressional support for the important work within the Rivers of Steel Heritage Area expressed through appropriations levels of $1 million annually since Fiscal Year 1998. I am hopeful that this support will continue, however, more than just resources are necessary. That is why I am introducing this important legislation today.

It is important to note why southwestern Pennsylvania should be the home to the national park that my legislation authorizes. The combination of a strong workforce, valuable natural
resources, and Pennsylvania’s strategic location in the heavily populated northeastern United States allowed the steel industry to thrive. Today, the remaining buildings and sites devoted to steel production are threatened with further deterioration or destruction. Many are nationally significant and perfectly suited for the study and interpretation of this crucial period in our nation’s development. Some of these sites include the Carrie Furnace complex, the Hot Metal Bridge, and the United States Steel Homestead Works, which would all become a part of the Steel Industry National Historic Park under my legisla-

tion.

Highlights of such a national park would commemorate a wide range of accomplishments and topics for histori-

cal preservation and interpretation from industrial process advancements to labor-management relations. It is important to note that the site I seek to become a national park under this bill includes the location of the Battle of Homestead, waged in 1892 between steelworkers and Pinkerton guards. The Battle of Homestead marked an important period in our nation’s work-

ers’ rights movement. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, individuals, and public and private entities have at-

tempted to protect and preserve resources such as the Homestead battleground and the Hot Metal Bridge. For the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, it is time for the federal government to join this ef-

tort to recognize their importance with the additional protection I provide in this bill.

I would like to commend my colleague, Representative Mike Doyle, who has been a longstanding leader in this preservation effort and who will sponsor the companion legislation in the House of Representatives. I look forward to working with southwestern Pennsyl-

via officials and Mr. August Carlini, Executive Director of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation, in order to bring this national park to fruition. I urge my colleagues in the United States Congress to cosponsor this legislation and I will work for its swift passage. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

(1) COMMONWEALTH.—The term “Common-

wealth” means the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania.

(2) PARK.—The term “park” means the Steel Industry National Historic Park estab-

lished by section 4.

(3) PLAN.—The term “plan” means the manage-

ment plan for the park required under section 6.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. STEEL INDUSTRY NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as a unit of the National Park System the Steel Industry National Historic Park in the Communi-

ty of Monongahela, Pennsylvania, consisting of approximately 35 acres of land, including the pumphouse and water tower and related structures, within the property bounded by the Monongahela River, the CSX railroad, Waterfront Drive, and the Damascu-

s-Marcegalia Steel Mill.

(b) COMPONENTS.—The park shall consist of land and interests in land comprising the former United States Steel Homestead Works, including—

(1) the Battle of Homestead site in the bor-

ough of Munhall, Pennsylvania, consisting of approximately 5 acres of land, including the pumphouse and water tower and related structures, within the property bounded by the Monongahela River, the CSX railroad, Waterfront Drive, and the Damascus-Marcegalia Steel Mill;

(2) the Carrie Furnace complex in the bor-

oughs of Swissvale and Rankin, Pennsyl-

vania, consisting of approximately 5 acres of land, including blast furnaces 6 and 7, the ore yard, the cast house, the blowing engine house, the AC power house, and related structures, and land adjacent to the proposed southwestern right-of-way line needed to accommodate the Mon/Fayette Expressway and the relocated CSX railroad right-of-way; and

(3) the Hot Metal Bridge, consisting of the Union railroad bridge and its approaches, spanning the Monongahela River and connecting the mill sites in the boroughs of Rankin and Munhall; and

(4) all other property included in the park—

(A) by Federal law; or

(B) acquired by the Secretary for inclusion in the park under section 5 or other Federal law.

SEC. 5. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

(a) REAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire—

(1) land and interests in land described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(b); and

(2) not more than 10 acres of land adjacent to, or in the general vicinity of, the property described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(b); provided that the development of visitor, ad-

ministrative, museum, curatorial, and mainte-

nance facilities.

(b) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire any personal property associated with, and appropriate for, the interpretation of the park.

(c) MEANS.—An acquisition of real property or personal property shall be made by dona-

tion.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ad-

minister the park in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally ap-

plicable to units of the National Park Sys-

tem, including—

(1) the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other pur-

poses”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(2) the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of na-

tional significance, and for other purposes”, approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with interested public and private entities and individuals to carry out this Act.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—A payment made by the Secretary under the terms of a coopera-

tive agreement entered into under this sub-

section shall be subject to an agreement that if at any time the project assisted is con-

verted, used, or disposed of in a manner that is contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, the interested entity or individual shall reimburse the Sec-

retary for the greater of—

(A) the amount of assistance provided for the project; or

(B) the portion of the increased value of the project that is attributable to that assis-

tance, determined as of the date of the conversion, use, or disposal.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide to any person technical assist-

ance in—

(1) preserving historic structures of the park;

(2) maintaining the cultural landscape of the park; and

(3) local preservation planning for the park.

SEC. 7. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) prepare a plan for the park; and

(2) submit the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS.—In preparing the plan under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) a representative of each political sub-

division of the Commonwealth that has ju-

risdiction over all or a portion of the park; and

(2) a representative of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Com-

mittee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on March 1, 2001 in Room 311, at 9:00 a.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to review the status of conservation programs in the current farm bill.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and For-

estry will meet on February 28, 2001 in
married a lovely and very bright young Tennessee lady—who, by the way, is herself prominent for her tireless work in literally saving the lives of down-on-their-luck people who have no place to go. She makes a place for them to go to rebuild themselves and reshape their character.

Having said all that, my purpose in speaking in the Senate is a profile on Jim Goodmon published in the December 13 edition of TV Technology. That is the name of it. It is an industry public-utility, a comfortable look at digital television. The headline on that article was “Jim Goodmon: Mayberry Values Collide With Harsh DTV Reality.”

Now, this article, in my view, speaks well of Jim Goodmon, not merely re-
local coverage of North Carolina’s State Fair on WRAL, Goodmon’s Raleigh, N.C., station.
A third-generation North Carolina broad-
caster whose first job was giving free TV an-
tennas to WRAL viewers in the 1950s, Goodmon comes off as a radical reformer in Norman Rockwell clothing. Unlike FCC Chairman Bill Kennard, who draws lightning for saying many of the same things, Goodmon gets nodding respect even from those who disagree with him.

“He represents what broadcasting ought to be, commented an industry executive. Now-who agree moments after hearing Goodmon speak in New York City at the Consumer Electronic Association’s DTV Summit.

“I consider many of his broadcasting industry contemporaries, Goodmon not only embraces the opportunities of digital television, but insists that all broadcasters should be required to air some HDTV programming every evening. Eyebrows inch up further when he advocates that broadcasters should be held to a well-defined public service obligation enforced by a new NAB code of conduct.

Against the tide, Goodmon said. “Our plan is to stay in business. Period.”

“What we are talking about here is the future of broadcasting. How do we remain competitive in the future? The way we do it is digital,” he said in his address at the DTV Summit.

Rejecting a recent mantra from many of his industry colleagues, Goodmon said the DTV transition is not about new revenue streams, but about how we stay competitive. About how we can be good local broadcasters in the future.

“This is not about sending e-mail to watches or selling our spectrum to high-speed data providers,” he said. “This is about how we stay competitive. About how we can be good local broadcasters in the future.”

He cited WRAL’s motto: “The main thing is to keep the main thing the main thing.”

“The main thing, Goodmon said, is local news. “That’s why in January we are going to start doing five hours a day of local news in high definition.”

HD TV: Like being there It was HD coverage of Sen. John Glenn’s space shuttle flight, Goodmon said, that convinced him news would benefit from high-resolution video and Dolby Digital sound.

“What is television news? It’s being there,” Goodmon said. “Putting the viewer there. There is no better way to put the viewer there than high definition.”

Goodmon said viewers like the widescreen 16:9 aspect ratio and Dolby digital sound that HD provides. “Sound and 16:9 are a big deal. We’re talking about creating an experience here . . . getting wrapped up in it.”

He said, as a result of experiences in local HD television on years, the station sees HD bringing significant en-
hancements to hockey, auto racing, football,
basketball, baseball, outdoor symphonies, art exhibits and documentaries.

Multicasting has also benefited WRAL. Goodmon said, by giving the station the opportunity to respond to new programming opportunities.

“We were broadcasting a basketball game and had some flood news in North Carolina. We interrupted the game, did the flood coverage and then said: ‘If you want to watch the basketball game, stay on Channel 5.1. We are going to do continuous flood coverage on Channel 5.2 and have our weather radar on all the time on Channel 5.3.’ What you can do with this technology is limited only by your imagination.”

Goodmon saw multicasting as a way to expand the station’s brand with a broader array of programming.

“We don’t see multicasting as an opportunity to start a new full-time channel or something like that.”

“Ditto for datacasting. WRAL now has 200 volunteers with PCs equipped to receive its data broadcasts.”

“We send IP traffic 24 hours a day. We ask users to allot about 500 Mb on their hard drive and dedicate it to the data.”

“A key application is local news. The station is working toward a service where viewers can watch a newscast on-demand on their PC, either in its entirety or on an interactive story-by-story basis.”

Currently, WRAL has about 700 HD viewers in its 23-county market. As in the early days of high definition, WRAL now makes sure every new DTV set owner in the Raleigh-Durham area gets an outdoor television antenna, courtesy of the station.

“We know most of our viewers and get lots of comments from them.”

The station uses an e-mail group conference to stay in touch with digital set owners.

As for fellow broadcasters who see no business model for an immediate return on their investment from digital television, Goodmon offers another homily: “Sometimes you have to spend money just to stay in business.”

MUST-CARRY A MUST-HAVE

Though Goodmon’s aggressive use of digital technology in his local market is impressive, even he acknowledges the national DTV rollout is facing some big obstacles.

One of the largest stumbling blocks is digital must-carry, something FCC Chairman Kennard said broadcasters now must depend on. Even if enacted, a new must-carry requirement would face an uncertain future with years of legal battles and appeals. But, to Goodmon, it’s a make or break issue.

“Cable has 70 percent of the homes,” he said. “How are we going to get digital into the homes if they are not on cable? I think we need full digital must-carry on satellite as well. And I mean full digital must-carry—everything, including our data.”

Goodcoupling digital must-carry with a new elusive public service requirement.

“How can we ask for digital must-carry if we don’t agree to our service standards? To me, the two go together.”

“Along with getting this digital license comes a commitment to serve the public interest, whatever that is,” he continued.

“That’s not a very defined notion. It needs to be defined as a minimum standard. We need this standard set and then we need to return to a habit of conduct. I’m really showing my age talking about the NAB code, but that was a great thing.”

Also essential for a successful transition, said Goodmon, is a requirement for an integrated digital tuner in all new DTV receivers, preferably by 2003, and a requirement that every digital station air at least two hours of HDTV programming each night between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m.

“We broadcasters asked Congress to do high definition,” Goodmon said. “If you take a digital license, you should be required to do HD each night. The networks need to push prime-time HD. If they do that, the stations will follow.”

Finally, he called on television receiver manufacturers to come forward with public assurance of a fix for multipath problems that can block reception in urban areas.

Though he said WRAL has had no problems with the 8-VSB transmission standard and that he favors retaining it, a strong message of assurance from a technical standard or other objective method must be sent to calm fears over the technology.

“Broadcasters need assurance,” Goodmon insisted. “Tell us we don’t have to worry about the multipath problem.”

In addition, he said the consumer electronics industry will have to make sure this receiver thing is not a problem. It can be with a standard or some other way. But it must be said.”

SENATOR PAUL COVERDELL

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, President George Bush summoned Paul Coverdell to Washington one day in 1989 to ask him to consider running as the 11th Director of the Peace Corps.

It will come as no surprise that Paul’s tenure at the Peace Corps was marked by intense effort, positive results, and commitment to American interests. He gave a high priority to the well-being of the volunteers he sent out, who were, after all, the face of young America to other countries around the world.

There were significant hurdles to overcome at the Peace Corps, including flagging moral and limited resources. Nonetheless, Paul Coverdell recognized the need to respond to the high international historic drama of sweeping changes, for example, the fall of communism in Europe.

He found the necessary resources to send Peace Corps volunteers to countries struggling to emerge from the weight of communist rule. Under Paul Coverdell’s leadership, the first volunteers were sent to Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Czech and Slovak Republics.

Paul Coverdell took great pride in the Peace Corps; for example, he unfailingly referred to it as “The United States Peace Corps” and he described the Peace Corps as “a vibrant, vital part of United States foreign policy.”

In tribute to our esteemed and beloved departed colleague and friend, today we are approving legislation to designate the Washington office of the Peace Corps as the “Paul J. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters.”

I know Senators will unhesitatingly support this feting tribute to a remarkable gentleman who was without question a committed public servant, a statesman and a leader.

Mr. President, seeing nobody seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. Collins). Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9555(a), appoints the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(a), appoints the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM), from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 6968(a), appoints the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy.

The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 105-341, announces the appointment of the following individual to the Women’s Progress Commemoration Commission: Becky Norton Dunlop, of Virginia, Vice Elaine L. Chao.
Senate will be in a period for morning business prior to the 12:30 p.m. recess tomorrow. Upon reconvening at 2:15 p.m., the Senate is expected to resume morning business for the remainder of the afternoon. Senators are reminded to be in the Senate Chamber by 8:30 p.m. to proceed at 8:40 p.m. to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the President’s address.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business on Tuesday afternoon, it recess until the hour of 8:30 p.m. for the joint session of Congress to hear the President’s address.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW AT 10 A.M.

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:05 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, February 27, 2001, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate February 26, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

MARK A. WEINBERGER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE JONATHAN TALISMAN, RESIGNED.
IN HONOR OF SAINT DEMETRIOS CATHEDRAL AFTERNOON SCHOOL AND MR. GEORGE ALMIROUDIS AND MR. NIKOS PAPHITIS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to bring to the attention of my colleagues to join me in recognizing their support of the parents.

Saint Demetrios Cathedral, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, Hellenic Orthodox Community of Astoria is an institution that promotes education, understanding, community service and the preservation of the Hellenic culture. In order to help neighborhood children learn more about their heritage, Saint Demetrios established an extra curriculum that offers afternoon and Saturday classes for grades 1–7. The curriculum includes instruction in Greek, spoken and written, Hellenic history, Orthodox religion, Hellenic traditions and culture, as well as instruction in Hellenic dancing. The Seventh grade students receive preparation for the Greek Regents’ exam.

Saint Demetrios is the world’s largest Hellenic community outside of Athens. Founded in 1927, the church has, over the years, been home to tens of thousands of Hellenic immigrants, more recently, second-, third-, and fourth-generation Hellenic-Americans. In addition to Greek afternoon school, the parish includes a parochial school for pre-K to high school and Sunday School for religious instruction.

The program is administered by Anastasios Koulamanis, Supervising Principal and Timoleon Kokinos, Director of Afternoon School. No school will succeed without the support of the parents. Fortunately, Saint Demetrios’s school has an active and involved parent body.

This Sunday, February 11, the Saint Demetrios Afternoon School will have its annual luncheon that will honor, two true philanthropists of the community, Mr. George Almiroudis and Mr. Nikos Paphitis.

George Almiroudis was born in Greece in 1951, on the island of Chios in the medieval village of Mesta. He completed his high school education and three-year military obligation in 1974 emigrated to the United States.

Upon his arrival in the United States, he worked hard and followed the “American Dream.” Today he is a very successful general contractor. His company MESTA construction is named after his hometown. The company employs more than 100 people in my district.

In addition to his successful business ventures, George has focused his energies on many charitable organizations and events. He served as President of the MESTA Fraternal Organization, and the Chian Federation, Secretary of the International Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus and member of the Children’s Hospital in Boston and of the New York Hospital. In addition, he is a member of the Hellenic Issuu Committee of the Council of Hellenes Abroad.

George’s humanitarianism is exemplified by his creation of the George K. Almiroudis Chian Geriatric Foundation, Ltd. The mission of the foundation is to provide emotional, physical, financial and psychological support to Hellenic American senior citizens residing in senior residencies and nursing homes in the United States and Greece.

To date his work has been recognized by the Borough Presidents of Queens and the Bronx and the Council of Hellenes Abroad who identified him as one of the most active Hellenes in the United States.

George Almiroudis could not do all of this without the support of his wife Triantafillia Mathioudis-Almiroudis and their three sons, Constantinos, Adamatios and George Jr.

Mr. Nikos Paphitis, the second honoree was born in Pentaygia, Morphou in Cyprus, an area that has been under Turkish occupation since the 1974 invasion. He completed his high school education and military service in Cyprus.

Nikos Paphitis came to the United States to pursue higher education. He received a Bachelor of Science in Accounting from York College in 1974. He moved to New York in 1976 where his creation of the George K. Almiroudis Chian Geriatric Foundation, Ltd. was created.

Mr. Paphitis is the President of LAIKI Group in New York. An industrious and resourceful individual, Nikos is active with the Cyprus Federation of America. He is currently serving as Chairman of the Philanthropic Committee of the Cyprus Federation along with several other causes.

He is married to Evie Georgiou and they have two children Andreas (10) and Marilena (7) who are attending St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox School in Astoria.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the wonderful work of the Saint Demetrios After School Program and the two great individuals they have honored, George Almiroudis and Nikos Paphitis. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their contributions to the Astoria community.

PERSPECTIVES ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND RACISM

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article “King Assembly Presents Unique Perspectives on Civil Rights, Racism” from the February Edition of Cranbrook Kingswood Crane-Clarian student newspaper, which follows, for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Cranbrook Kingswood Crane-Clarian, February 2001]

KING ASSEMBLY PRESENTS UNIQUE PERSPECTIVES ON CIVIL RIGHTS, RACISM

(By Noah Peters)

At the outset of the 2001 Martin Luther King, Jr. assembly, held January 26th at the Kingswood Crane-Gym, Cranbrook headmaster George Swope said that this year’s assembly would focus less on the life of King and more on how King affected the lives of others. In essence, the assembly strove to inspire appreciation of Dr. King through personal introspection on the legacy, as opposed to being a history lesson.

In that spirit, the program featured many unique segments. Among them was a piece, “Who Am I?” featuring several students and staff reading short monologues as victims of prejudice against different kinds of people. For example, senior Mike Mahdi read one as an African-American who others think got his job based on his race, not merit; Maureen Biske, administrative assistant Kingswood Dean Fran Dagbovite, addressed prejudice and arrogance against secretarial workers; and English teacher Chris MacDonald read the words of what a new and misunderstood teacher might feel.

Others spoke as handicapped persons, foreign people, and various ethnic groups. The purpose was to show that racism and other forms of prejudice are still prevalent in the attitudes of the majority by citing examples of cases in which it occurs. “Injustice everywhere” was a major target of King’s movement.

Another segment featured a panel of speakers, mostly teachers, who shared their personal experiences concerning Dr. King and the civil rights movement, and History Robert spoke about the controversy in his day, “committed to confrontation as much as he was committed to non-violence.”

After Bowdy spoke, English teacher Winnefred Anthony spoke of her experience as an immigrant during the civil rights movement, and History Robert spoke about the theme of who each of us is. Lastly, Ida Tomlin, an administrator at the Cranbrook Institute of Science, related her experience dealing with discrimination as a youth in Meridian, Mississippi.

The program concluded with Excerpts from “Song of Myself,” a film by senior Carlos Navarrete Patino featuring students reading from Whitman’s poem, each in their own style. The talks were consistent with King’s philosophy. As Tomlin put it, King once said, “Very few people will rise to genius . . . [so] be the best of whoever you are.”

● This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Dr. William F. Bradley, a veterinarian from Douglas County, Kansas, who passed away recently, after a full life that was dedicated to his family, his veterinary practice, and service to his community.

Dr. Bradley exemplified the kind of individual whose selfless dedication to others forms the glue that has held together so many Kansas communities over the past century. He is best known in Lawrence, Kansas, for his long-time service on the school board for Lawrence and Douglas County, where he served for four years as board president. Additionally, he spent many years as Wakarusa Township trustee and was an active participant in local Republican Party politics. His wife, Bev, was twice elected Douglas County Commissioner as the Republican candidate. More importantly, though, Dr. Bradley was a founding member of the O’Connell Youth Ranch and a founder of the Lawrence Boys Club.

An active member of several local service organizations, 4-H groups and the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, with Bev, Dr. Bradley was a devoted father to six sons. He epitomized the public-spirited pillar of our communities who does so much in towns and cities across the United States to bring people together to solve problems and constructively face challenges. His sense of duty touched many lives in Douglas County and in Lawrence; I was proud to represent him in Congress and I join with my constituents in mourning his loss.

Mr. Speaker, I place into the Congressional Record an obituary for Dr. William F. Bradley that was carried by the Lawrence Journal-World and I am pleased to have this opportunity to take note of our loss.

[From the Lawrence Journal-World (KS), Jan. 29, 2001]

WILLIAM F. BRADLEY

Services for William Ferdie Bradley, 74, Lawrence, will be at 2 p.m. Thursday at the First Presbyterian Church in Lawrence. Burial will be in Memorial Park Cemetery.

Bradley died Friday, Jan. 26, 2001, at his home.

He was born Feb. 16, 1926, in Topeka, the son of Aubrey J. Bradley and Neta Bernice (Davis) Bradley.

He was raised on a farm near Blue Mound and attended Unity Township and Blue Mound schools before going to college at Kansas State University, where he earned his bachelor’s degree in 1949 and his doctor of veterinary medicine degree in 1953.

Bradley practiced veterinary medicine in Mexico, Mo., then served in the U.S. Army until 1957. He then established the Bradley Veterinary Hospital in Lawrence. He sold the practice to his son, John S. Bradley, when he retired in 1990.

Bradley served on the Lawrence School Board for 11 years, four years as president. He was active in the Masonic Lodge and the Lawrence Host Lions Club. He was the Wakarusa Township trustee for many years, a 4-H leader for the Meadowlark and Kanza 4-H clubs, and a trustee for the Kansas State University Alumni Assn. He was a member of numerous veterinary associations, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, the Kansas Association of Commerce and Industry and the American Hereford Assn. He also served as an associate professor of biological sciences at Baker University.

He was also a founding member of the O’Connell Youth Ranch and was a founder of the Lawrence Boys Club.

He married Beverly Ann Terrens on Aug. 23, 1953, in Independence. She survives of the home.

Other survivors include five sons, William Jr. of Jackson, Wyo., Roger Sebastapol, Calif., Philip and John, both of Lawrence, and Kent, Wichita; one foster son, Greg Evans, Lawrence; three brothers, Aubrey Jr., Wichita, H. Keith, Lenexa, and Wayne, Louisburg; one sister, Idabelle Ostrum, Houston; seven grandchildren; and one foster grandchild.

The family will meet friends from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Wednesday at Warren-McElwain Mortuary.

The family suggests memorials to Pet Trust at Kansas State University in care of the College of Veterinary Medicine or the Douglas County 4-H Foundation, sent in care of the mortuary.

National Burn Awareness Week

HON. JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing the importance of National Burn Awareness Week that was observed February 4–10, 2001. Burn Awareness Week provides an opportunity to educate children and families about the risks that lead to unfortunate and tragic accidents, particularly for the youngest and most vulnerable—our babies and children. The children of Boston who have been the victims of burn accidents have been benefiting from the service of the Shriners Hospitals for Children since 1968 when the Boston burn center first opened.

Unfortunately, infants and young children face greater risks from burn injuries than adults or older children. They rely more on the adults around them to ensure their environment is safe and free from potential burn-causing hazards. That is why in addition to treating over 20 percent of all pediatric burns in the nation at their four national burn centers in Boston, Galveston, Cincinnati and Sacramento, Shriners Hospitals focus on education and prevention of burn injuries.

The Shriners Hospitals for Children is a unique charitable organization that has never sought nor received federal, state, local or third party funding of any kind. Additionally, Shriners Hospitals are distinctive in that they offer full physical, psychological, and emotional care to all the children they treat.

With the 2001 budget for the 22 orthopaedic and burn hospitals totaling $567 million, and with an active patient roster at over 156,000 children, it is obvious how important the Shriners Hospitals are to the health of our children. The Shriners Hospitals are 100 percent free, despite the fact that they will spend $1.55 million dollars on children every 24 hours in 2001.

In recognition of Burn Awareness Week, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to commend such charitable organizations as the Shriners Hospitals that contribute greatly to the care, education, and research necessary to treat and work to prevent children’s burn accidents.
RECOGNIZING HUGH S. BURNS, SR. OF ROME, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Hugh Burns, who has recently been selected as the 2001 recipient of the “Heart of the Community” Board of Governors Award in Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

Mr. Burns began his volunteer service with the American Legion and the Community Chest in 1946. He spent fifty-five years dedicating his time and leadership to more than a dozen organizations such as the YMCA, Boy Scouts, Dick Wicker Boys Home, Rome Community Prayer Breakfast and the Rome Rotary Club.

The dedication to excellence exhibited by Hugh Burns makes him a role model for his peers and for young people in the community. I am pleased to recognize him for his impressive accomplishments and wish him well as he is recognized by the Board of Governors and the citizens of Rome, Georgia.

IN MEMORY OF CIVIC LEADER AND LAWYER ANDREW S. CARROLL

HON. IRE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Andrew Carroll, a resident of Sedalia, MO. He was 43.

Andrew Carroll, a son of Edgar S. and June Utz Carroll, was born in Kansas City, MO, on May 31, 1957. He graduated from Warrensburg High School in 1975 and enrolled at Central Missouri State University. At Central Missouri State University he was a recipient of a Regents scholarship and was voted outstanding undergraduate of the School of Public Service. He also participated in athletics, he was selected all-MIAA Track and Field and was a member of the honors program Phi Kappa Phi. Mr. Carroll graduated in 1978 Summa Cum Laude, and in 1981, he graduated from the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law.

He began legal practice in 1981 with his father and later operated a solo practice in Warrensburg. Mr. Carroll was a member of the Missouri Bar Association, American Bar Association, Johnson County Bar Association, Pettis County Bar Association, Kansas City Metropolitan Bar Association, Missouri Organization of Defense Lawyers, and the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys. He served as Active General Counsel for CSMU and as city prosecutor for the city of Warrensburg.

Mr. Carroll also was an elder at Broadway Presbyterian Church, a member of the Board of Legal Office Management at State Fair Community College, and a member of the board of directors of the Children’s Therapy Center and the Sedalia Boys and Girls Club. He chaired the 1997 Osage Trails District Friends of Scouting Fundraiser and was a member of the board of directors of Warrensburg Main Street, Inc., serving as president in 1999–2000. Mr. Carroll was the recipient of the Leadership Award 2000 and a member of the Tax Increment Financing Commission for the city of Warrensburg, serving as chairman from 1998–2000. He was also a past member of the Warrensburg and Sedalia Lions Clubs.

Mr. Speaker, Andrew Carroll will be greatly missed by all who knew him. I know the Members of the House will join in extending heartfelt condolences to his family, his wife Linda, and his three sons, John, Nicholas, and Jacob.

A TRIBUTE TO RUTH ABRAHAM

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. Berman. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding woman, Ruth Abraham, who dedicated her life to fighting for social justice and equality.

Ruth was well respected and admired by her colleagues, friends and family. She was a leader of progressive causes and an activist whose interest in social and political reform led her to the ACLU where she served on the staff for 22 years, and as a volunteer and board member after retiring in 1981. She was beloved throughout the organization and affectionately nicknamed “the mother of chapters,” because of her work to expand and nurture the chapter movement. She traveled throughout the country to teach ACLU affiliates about grassroots development.

Ruth’s activism was by no means limited to her work with the ACLU. She immersed herself in politics and social issues from the day she first arrived in Los Angeles in 1950. As a founding member of the successful Southern California coalition-forming organizations of the 1960s and 1970s, Californians for Liberal Representation (CLR), she helped to elect the first African-American, Augustus Hawkins, and the first Latino west of the Mississippi, Edward Roybal, to Congress. In addition, she helped break other color barriers by working to elect James Jones and Julian Nava to the Los Angeles Unified School Board.

Ruth played an instrumental role in electing the first African-American mayor of a predominantly white American city, Tom Bradley of Los Angeles. After Mayor Bradley was elected to office in 1973, Ruth chaired the selection committee which recommended the appointment of new commissioners. Ruth was also active in the campaigns of Senator Alan Cranston, Congressman Julian Dixon and Judge Pacht in his race for Congress.

Los Angeles City Controller, Rick Tuttle, described her as a “giant fighter for the causes of civil liberties and civil rights.” He worked closely with her and remembers her as a “true champion” in the battle to end racial and religious discrimination in housing during the 1960s.

While students at UCLA, we first met Ruth when she was the leader of the California Democratic Council (CDC). We have been privileged to work with her on many challenging issues since that time and have seen firsthand the powerful impact she has had on those around her. She was a woman of tremendous courage, integrity, idealism and commitment.

Ruth lived through the deaths of her husband Bud and her son, Steve, she is survived by her youngest son, Peter. Ruth will be missed by all of us whose lives she has touched.

Mr. Speaker, we are proud to ask our colleagues to join us in saluting the late Ruth Abraham.

HONORING DR. PHILIP GAMALIEL HUBBARD

HON. JAMES A. LEACH
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues’ attention to the career and life story of Dr. Philip Gamaliel Hubbard, a groundbreaking American educator who will celebrate his 80th birthday later this week. Dr. Hubbard was truly a global citizen, and his journey through the last eight decades of the 20th century is a story all Americans should know.

Philip G. Hubbard was born in the small town of Macon in north central Missouri on March 4, 1921—the day that Warren Gamaliel Harding was inaugurated President of the United States. His parents clearly had big plans for him, giving him the new President’s unusual middle name for his own. His father died when he was only 18 days old, and four years later his mother gave up a teaching career to move 140 miles north to Des Moines, where her children would have the opportunity to attend Iowa’s unsegregated schools.

Phil graduated from Des Moines’ North High School and enrolled in the University of Iowa’s College of Engineering in 1939, recording by the age of 21 a $252 savings account earned from shining shoes. Since African Americans were not permitted to live in university housing at the time, he first boarded in a private home with the relatives of Lulu Johnson, the first African American woman to earn a Ph.D. at an American university, and then in the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity house. In 1943, after pawing his great uncle’s gold watch to buy a wedding suit and a ring, Phil married his fiancée, Wynonna Marie Griffin, and eight days later reported for active duty in the Army.

Returning to the university at the end of the war, Phil finished his undergraduate degree in electrical engineering and his doctorate in hydraulics. He was appointed an associate professor in 1956 and a full professor in 1959, meritoriously triumphing over an unacknowledged, hardship and short-sighted tradition to become the first African American tenured professor in the university’s history.

Teaching and research in one of the nation’s premier research institutes occupied his next several years, although he combined scholarship with a quiet but determined social activism, pushing Iowa City to adopt one of the nation’s first fair housing ordinances and encouraging Iowa’s congressional representatives to support the Civil Rights Act of 1965.
His effective blending of academic life with his work in human and civil rights led to his 1965 appointment as dean of academic affairs. Dr. Hubbard became vice president of the university in 1972, a position in which he gave distinguished service until his retirement in 1991.

Dr. Hubbard’s quarter century at the center of university administration was a period of dramatic social change in the university, in the State of Iowa, and in the larger world. The theme that runs through his career as an administrator is his abiding commitment to expanding human rights on and off campus. Working with university presidents Howard Bowen, Willard “Sandy” Boyd, James O. Freedman, and Hunter Rawlings III over more than twenty-five years, Dr. Hubbard succeeded in fully opening the resources of the University of Iowa to students from all ethnic backgrounds and to both genders. He accorded new respect for the opinions of students, creatively developed educational opportunity programs and scholarships for low-income minority students, and helped to institute affirmative action at all levels of the university.

The University of Iowa’s reputation as a welcoming place where all people may secure a quality education is a large part of the vision and hard work of Philip G. Hubbard. Dr. Hubbard’s place in Iowa history books is ensured by his service as the University of Iowa’s first African American professor, dean and vice president. His real place in Iowa history, however, is guaranteed by two far more significant things: his role in opening the university to the kind of board diversity that reflects the best in American values and deeply enriches the educational experience, and the powerful effect he has had on the hearts of those given the privilege of crossing his path.

The university, the State of Iowa and the world are better for the contributions of this truly exemplary American.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE LOCK-BOX ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF
HON. DENNIS MOORE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the principles underlying H.R. 2—that Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds should not be used for any purpose other than funding the retirement or health care needs of our seniors. This bill takes a large step toward ensuring our national discipline by recognizing that Social Security and Medicare trust funds should be off the table when Congress considers tax and spending legislation.

This effort is particularly courageous since the administration opposes efforts to preserve Medicare trust funds for the health security needs of our seniors. During his confirmation hearing, OMB Director, Mitch Daniels, stated that he “would be very hesitant to see us treat [Medicare] funds the same way we do Social Security.” I applaud the majority’s recognition of the fact that both programs face a demographic crisis as the baby boomers get older and that both programs deserve to be protected to fund our commitments to them in the future.

Medicare’s financial condition is actually more serious than that of Social Security. The Medicare trust fund is projected to become insolvent in 2025, whereas the Social Security trust fund will remain solvent until 2037. This highlights the importance of preventing Medicare surpluses from being used for any purpose other than Medicare; this includes financing a prescription drug benefit or any revenue reducing policy with trust fund reserves—whether they come from Social Security or Medicare. This means that every member who votes for this bill today is serving notice that they will continue to protect Social Security or Medicare funds for any purpose other than funding or reforming these programs.

Mr. Speaker, while I applaud the majority’s commitment to this cause, I am concerned that the bill before us today contains a large loophole that would allow the Medicare and Social Security surpluses to be spent for any purpose so long as it is labeled “reform.” For the record, I want to be clear that the term “reform” does not and should not include new programs such as, providing a prescription drug benefit under Medicare or dismantling the Social Security safety net with private accounts. I also want to be clear that if Members vote for this bill, they are voting to prevent new programs labeled reform from crowding out Social Security and Medicare surpluses to make room for other revenue-reducing initiatives.

Firstly, Mr. Speaker, while I am encouraged by the majority’s commitment to this cause, I am disappointed in the manner in which this bill is being considered today. The future of the Social Security and Medicare surpluses is a complicated and serious matter that deserves a full, free and honest discussion of the issue and alternative ways to solve the problem. Rather than allowing this exchange of ideas, the majority circumvented the committee consideration of this issue, instead rushing the bill to the floor under expedited rules that allow only an hour of debate and no opportunity for amendment.

Allowing members to have a voice in this process could have corrected the loophole in the present bill. To be sure, Representative Rossi and I have introduced legislation that would correct this problem by entirely preventing the use of Social Security and Medicare trust funds—except for their intended purpose.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF
HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, today we’re focusing on the right to vote.

This is certainly not the appropriate theme for this year’s observance of Black History Month—coming, as it does, in the aftermath of a national election which may have been decided by breakdowns in voting machines and procedures, by faulty ballots, by voting place errors and abuses that effectively denied this most fundamental right to many voters.

Complaints of irregularities have been widespread in a number of states. Moreover, many of the absentee ballots cast by our military personnel—the men and women defending our freedom away from home, often in harm’s way—were thrown out because of technicalities.

I believe we can do better.

In our country, the best and most advanced in the world, there should be no excuse for not having a non-partisan, modern, well-managed system that ensures to the highest degree possible that qualified voters will have access to the polls and their votes will be fairly counted.

If we could not do better, our form of representative government—with its guarantee of freedom of speech and religion, from unjust fear, and from the denial of opportunity—would be on very shaky ground.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, this Special Order serve as a reminder that it is the responsibility of each of us, as members of “The People’s House,” to determine to the best of our ability exactly what went wrong in this last national election and to consider what should properly be done at the federal level to help ensure that it doesn’t happen again.

When I think of the voting franchise in the context of Black History Month, I first think of Selma.

In the mid-1960s, this was the scene of a series of campaigns to secure the right to vote, which had been routinely denied to black citizens. People had lost their lives just for trying to get people registered. Black citizens who came to register were harassed and sometimes arrested on charges of unlawful assembly. Beatings had become commonplace. Many black people lost their jobs just for attempting to register and vote, suffering severe economic consequences. Today, this community presents keys to the city to those who fought for civil rights. But, back then, attempting to register and vote could be a perilous thing to do.

These efforts culminated in “Bloody Sunday,” when our friend and colleague from Georgia, John Lewis, led demonstrators across the Pettus Bridge into the ranks of armed troops, rallying much of the country around the enactment of the Voting Rights Act—the crowning achievement of the Civil Rights Movement.

This was a high point in a struggle that had been going on for nearly two centuries.

In our country’s formative years, it was thought by many that only people who owned property should be permitted to vote and participate in the political process. Free blacks were effectively excluded until after the implementation of the Voting Rights Act, even after the adoption of the 13th Amendment that granted the voting franchise to black males in 1866. This exclusion also extended to all women, who did not gain the right to vote until the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

In fact, not one country granted its citizens universal suffrage prior to the 20th century—not Greece in the 5th Century B.C., England with the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215, or the United States with the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

I’m told that Finland, in 1906, was the first country to elect its government on the principle of universal suffrage in competitive, multi-party elections. But perhaps no one in the world more than those who valiantly carried the torch of freedom here in the United States, providing a beacon of light for the whole world to follow.
Today, there are 119 countries with democratic forms of government—almost two-thirds of the world’s nations containing three-fifths of its people. For the first time in history, a majority of the world’s people live under governments of their own choosing. Representative government can now be said to be a universal human value—a set of principles that are aspired to by the vast majority of people in our own country and around the world.

In 1867, Sojourner Truth told a group of friends who gathered for her 80th birthday: “It is about time for me to be going. I have been 40 years as a slave and 40 years free, and is about time for me to be going. I have been

NAVAL HONORS GIVEN TO TWO SHIPS WITH CONNECTIONS TO MISSOURI

HON. IVE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I inform the House of the presentation of the Navy Captain Edward F. Ney Memorial Awards to two Navy ships with ties to Missouri.

The U.S.S. Harry S. Truman CVN 75 was awarded first place in the aircraft carrier division and the U.S.S. Jefferson City (SSN 759) was awarded honorable mention in the submarine division.

The Navy awards were established in 1958 by the Secretary of the Navy and the International Food Service Executives Association to improve and recognize quality food service in the Navy. The awards honor overall foodservice professionalism by evaluating key areas in customer service, restaurant management, cleanliness and management. An independent team that reviewed food preparation, management, equipment safety, sanitation, plastic waste and disposal evaluated each category.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women responsible for this exemplary service deserve to be recognized. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending congratulations to the servicepeople aboad these ships.

IN HONOR OF THE PANCYPRIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AND THE HONOREE OF THEIR ANNUAL DINNER-DANCE, ISMINI MIChAESL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of this Congress an outstanding organization located in my district in Queens. The Pancyprian Association of America Women’s Issues Network (WIN) is dedicated to education, health, and a better quality of life for the Astoria community. This year they will be honoring Ismini Michaels at their annual Dinner Dance on March 3, 2001. Ismini Michaels was born in Nicosia, Cyprus and graduated from the American Academy of Cyprus Shaping Shaping a teacher for twelve years at St. Anthony’s School in Nicosia. Among her many accomplishments, Ms. Michaels founded the children’s choir and organized dozens of wonderful cultural events. She was a member of the “Pneumatiki Stegi,” the Choir of Cyprus, and was the host of the television station, hosting the television series Music and Dances of Cyprus.

In 1975, following the Turkish invasion, Ismini immigrated to New York City with her family in search of a better future. In New York, she worked at the Transfiguration of Christ Greek School in Corona for three years, and from 1981 through the present she has worked at the Archangel Michael Afternoon School in Roslyn, NY.

A dynamic member of the Hellenic community, Ismini has served in the Women’s Division of the United Cypriots of America, the PanPaphian Association and the Cypriot Teachers Association. After the sudden death of her beloved husband, Stelios, she took on the continuation of his work with the Department of Health of Cyprus and the Greekpoint Chapter of Deborah Hospital, securing free therapy and surgeries for children with cancer. Today Ismini is a member of the Pancyprian Association of America and its subdivision, the Women’s Issues Network, as well as a member and the President of the Choir of the Panyparian Cultural Division. She is also a member of the committee for Scholarships from the PanPaphian Association, and Treasurer of the Greek Children’s Fund at Memorial Sloan Kettering and Schneider Hospitals. She is also on the Board of Directors of the Cyprus Federation of America and is a production member of the television show “Hy Kypros Mas” (Our Cyprus) hosted and produced by Petros Petridis, with whom she has worked with for many years organizing theatrical and cultural events.

Ismini Michaels lives in Queens and has three daughters, Maria, Andri and Noni. From her daughter Andri she has two grandchildren, Stella and Nicholas. I wish her the best of health so that she may continue her many contributions toward her fellow man and her beloved homelands of the United States and Cyprus.

SHOULD THE U.S. HELP HAITI?

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to the attention of the House an article written by one of our former colleagues, Joseph Kennedy, II. In an article which originally appeared in the Boston Globe, Mr. Kennedy takes note of the spectacular progress that Haiti has made towards democracy. He lauds their progress as one of the poorest countries in the world and have environment, water, and electricity problems. Additionally, the majority of Haitians are illiterate. He points out that America, though mighty, needs Haiti. He goes on to applaud the recently elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide and urges the U.S. to support his Presidency. I submit this article for your perusal and I too join Mr. Kennedy in his conclusion that the U.S. should help Haiti. I also laud Secretary Powell for his comments which appeared in an Associated Press article, where the Secretary called President Aristide’s commitments to carry out governmental and political reforms, “an appropriate road map.” I would like to commend CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Mr. Kennedy’s article which appeared in the Boston Globe on February 7, 2001.

SHOULD HELP ARISTIDE REBUILD HAITI?

Today’s inauguration of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide serves to remind us of how far Haitian Democracy has come and how far the economy has to go in order to establish peace and prosperity in our Hemisphere’s poorest nation. The average Haitian lives on less than $1 a day—the lowest in the Western Hemisphere. Malnutrition is three times the regional average. More than 67 percent of Haitians cannot read and the percentage survive on subsistence slash-and-burn farming that strips the landscape. The lack of deforestation, the mountains contain countryside barren and the coastal waters muddy with topsoil runoff. Clean water and working sewage systems are largely inacessible today. Haiti is suffering from dangerous outbreaks of polio and drug-resistant tuberculosis, health care is a luxury. Housing in rural Haiti is crowded and inadequate. In the cardboard shacks and plastic villages of the urban slums, it’s downright dangerous.

Several critics have an interest in keeping Haitians in Haiti. Those who take to rafts to risk ocean crossings either die along the way or end up as refugees on our shores. The United States also has an interest in stemming the flow of drugs coming from South America by way of Haiti.

Some critics call Aristide a threat. In my work with him over the past decade, I have found him to be an honorable man who looks out for the poor and the vulnerable. It is time to end a debate based on rumor and focus instead on Aristide’s commitment to use his new term of office to reform Haiti’s institutions, fix the worst aspects of the last elections, and reach out to the opposition. This commitment was made in a solemn agreement with the U.S. government last December. Haiti agreed to implement a number of important political, judicial, and economic reforms, including: Holding runoff elections to settle disputes over 10 Senate last May, establishing an electoral council with opposition parties, increasing cooperation with the U.S., drug trafficking and money laundering, strengthening the judicial system and protecting human rights; and launching discussions with international financial institutions to craft strategies to achieve budgetary and economic reforms.

President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell should accept this pact signed by the Clinton administration. In addition, opposition leaders ought to work with and not obstruct the Article administration.

A key factor in raising the standard of living for ordinary Haitians is private-sector investments in Haiti. In the last year, Fusic Telecommunications, whose board I serve on, assisted the Haitian national phone company, Teleco. I was proud to help bring more than $1 million in private investment from Greece into Haiti. Of course, there are hurdles investing in developing countries, but these challenges should not translate
into abandonment, political or economic. The alternative to abandonment is engagement.

We can help Haiti overcome its brutal history and enter a new period of peace and prosperity. It will not happen overnight, but without the commitment of the private and public sectors, it will not happen at all.

Ten years ago, the poor of Port-au-Prince whitewashed their city walls, emblazoned them with the insignia of President Aristide’s party, and cheered as their president-elect rode to his inauguration.

The second Aristide government is poised to accept the world’s help to build a new Haiti. Turning our backs will simply create a new crisis. The Haitian people possess vast resources of spirit and ingenuity. Unleashing their economic potential will build a stronger nation, create new partnerships in the region, and redeem the promise of democracy so long desired to Haiti.

IN HONOR OF JOAN MATULA ON THE OCCASION OF HER 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 26, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Ms. Joan Matula, who celebrates her 90th birthday this weekend on February 19, 2001. Ms. Matula leads a rich and wonderful life and contributes greatly to the community in which she lives. She is a model of civic virtue and community leadership and a beacon of hope for all of us who desire greater participation in the public sphere where the concerns of the many come before the demands of the few.

Ms. Matula is a founder, a stalwart member, and a great leader of the Roosevelt Island Seniors Association (RISA). Founded in 1976, RISA brings the Roosevelt Island senior community together to make the island a better place to live and to enjoy the company of neighbors.

As a co-founder of RISA in 1976, Ms. Matula has served in many capacities, including service as the organization’s president for four terms and vice-president for two terms. She knows well the needs of the senior community on Roosevelt Island and the best approaches to meet those needs. Believe me, Mr. Speaker, Roosevelt Island has seldom, very seldom witnessed a seniors event, or even a general island activity, parade or public event that Ms. Matula has not attended. She literally ran the senior center for six years and has represented RISA at the Roosevelt Island Residents Association (RRA) since 1977, bringing the concern of the seniors to the attention of leading figures in the community.

Ms. Matula has been involved in Roosevelt Island community concerns since the beginning. She worked at the Goldwater hospital as a medical secretary until her retirement in 1976. While there Ms. Matula helped residents improve and maintain their health on numerous occasions. She even led the Roosevelt Island nutrition program for eight years, focusing on the prevention of illness and the health of everyone on the island.

Joan has always cared about her country and has consistently participated in the electoral process. She served as a member of the New York City election Board for 20 years and encouraged Roosevelt Island residents to vote in numerous elections.

Ms. Matula is truly a remarkable person. She is always there whenever there is an event to promote on Roosevelt Island or an idea upon which to build. I consider Joan a very dear friend and, as many residents of Roosevelt Island know, to know Joan is to love her. Mr. Speaker, I salute the life and work of Joan Matula and I ask my fellow Members of Congress to join me in recognizing the contributions she has made to the community of Roosevelt Island, to the great City of New York and to our country.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the Congressional Record on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 27, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 28

9 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress; to be followed by hearings to examine the future budget needs, Embassy staffing issues, potential for regional spillover, and any associated time lines and goals.

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses.

Environment and Public Works
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.

11 a.m.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the report of the Independent Task Force cosponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Center for Strategic and International Studies on State Department Reform.

Finance
Organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.

2 p.m.

Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH–219

Finance
To hold hearings to examine certain revenue proposals within the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002.

SD–215

MARCH 1

9 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To continue hearings to examine the statistics of conservation programs in the current farm bill.

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

345 Cannon Building

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for defense health programs.

10 a.m.

SD–192

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control
To hold hearings to examine Plan Colombia and to make an initial assessment of the current drug situation, including human rights issues, future budget needs, Embassy staffing issues, potential for regional spillover, and any associated time lines and goals.

10 a.m.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the anti-drug certification process.

SD–419

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting to consider S. 143, to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions for employees of the Commission; proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.

11 a.m.

Budget
To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002.

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine United States policy towards Iraq.

SD–419

Armed Services
To hold hearings on current and future worldwide threats to the national security of the United States, to be followed by closed hearings (in Room SH–219).

SH–216

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee
To continue hearings to examine the role of United States correspondent banking and offshore banks as vehicles for international money laundering, and the efforts of financial entities, federal regulators, and law enforcement to limit money laundering activities within the United States.

SD–342

10 a.m.

Budget
To continue hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002.

SD–608

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee
To continue hearings to examine the role of United States correspondent banking and offshore banks as vehicles for international money laundering, and the efforts of financial entities, federal regulators, and law enforcement to limit money laundering activities within the United States.

SD–342

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans, Blinded Veterans Association, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

345 Cannon Building
MARCH 13
9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD-124

MARCH 14
10 a.m.
Veterans’ Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 22
10 a.m.
Veterans’ Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Retired Officers Association, and the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 27
10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD-124

APRIL 3
10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD-124

APRIL 24
10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD-124

MAY 1
10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain programs that fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee.
SD-124

POSTPONEMENTS
MARCH 1
9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 26, to amend the Department of Energy Authorization Act to authorize the Secretary of Energy to impose interim limitations on the cost of electric energy to protect consumers from unjust and unreasonable prices in the electric energy market; S. 80, to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to order refunds of unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential rates or charges for electricity, to establish cost-based rates for electricity sold at wholesale in the Western Systems Coordinating Council; and S. 287, to direct the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to impose cost-of-service based rates on sales by public utilities of electric energy at wholesale in the western energy market, and committee amendment No. 12 to S. 287 listed above.
SD-106
Daily Digest
Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1543–S1591

Measures Introduced: Four bills were introduced, as follows: S. 388–391. Page S1586

Washington's Farewell Address: Senator Allen read Washington's Farewell Address: Pages S1543–48

Appointments:

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy: The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9355(a), appointed Senator Allard, from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy. Page S1590

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy: The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(a), appointed Senator Santorum, from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy. Page S1590

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy: The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 6968(a), appointed Senator McCain, from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy. Page S1590

Women's Progress Commemoration Commission: The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to Public Law 105–341, announced the appointment of Becky Norton Dunlop, of Virginia, to the Women's Progress Commemoration Commission. Page S1590

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nomination:

Mark A. Weinberger, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Page S1591

Executive Communications: Pages S1584–86

Statements on Introduced Bills: Pages S1587–88

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S1586–87

Additional Statements: Page S1584

Notices of Hearings: Pages S1588–89

Authority for Committees: Page S1589

Privileges of the Floor: Page S1589

Adjournment: Senate met at 12 noon, and adjourned at 4:05 p.m., until 10 a.m., on Tuesday, February 27, 2001. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on pages S1590–91.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

FCA NATIONAL CHARTERS

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded hearings to examine issues related to proposed regulations of the Farm Credit Administration on national charters, which would remove the Farm Credit System's limitation of lending activity to certain geographical regions, and allow individual farm credit lending institutions to lend to farmers and other agribusinesses nationally, after receiving testimony from Representative Leach; Michael M. Reyna, Chairman/Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration; Bobby D. Williams, Heritage Land Bank, Tyler, Texas, and Jack Webster, Farm Credit Services of America, Omaha, Nebraska, both on behalf of the Farm Credit Council; Philip Burns, Farmers and Merchants National Bank, West Point, Nebraska, on behalf of the American Bankers Association; Dale Leighty, First National Bank of Las Animas, Las Animas, Colorado, on behalf of the Independent Community Bankers of America; and Peter J. Barry, University of Illinois Center for Farm and Rural Business Finance, Urbana.
### Chamber Action

**Bills Introduced:** 7 public bills, H.R. 723–726; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 54–56, were introduced.  

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows:  
- H.R. 256, to extend for 11 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted (H. Rept. 107–2); and  

**Speaker Pro Tempore:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated Representative Wolf to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.  

**Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:** The Chair announced that on February 15, 2001, the Speaker appointed the following Members of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Co-chairman, Mr. Wolf of Virginia; Mr. Pitts of Pennsylvania; Mr. Wamp of Tennessee; and Mr. Aderholt of Alabama.  

**Consideration of Suspensions:** Agreed that it be in order at any time on the legislative day of Wednesday, February 28, 2001, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules relating to the following measures: H.R. 256, H.R. 558, H.R. 621, and H. Con. Res. 27.  

**Senate Messages:** Messages received by the Senate appear on page H401.  

**Referrals:** S. 320 was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, S. 360 was referred to the Committees on International Relations and Education and the Workforce, S. Con. Res. 12 was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and S. Con. Res. 13 was referred to the Committee on International Relations.  

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** No quorum calls or recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today.  

**Adjournment:** The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 2:05 p.m.  

### Committee Meetings  
No Committee meetings were held.  

### NEW PUBLIC LAWS  

### CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD  
**Week of February 27 through March 3, 2001**  

**Senate Chamber**  
During the remainder of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.  

**Senate Committees**  
(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)  
- **Special Committee on Aging:** February 27, organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee’s operating expenses, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 4 p.m., SD–608.  
- **Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:** February 28, organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee’s operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, rules of procedure for the 107th Congress; to be followed by hearings to examine statutes of conservation programs in the current farm bill, 9 a.m., SR–328A.  
- **March 1, Full Committee, to continue hearings to examine the statutes of conservation programs in the current farm bill, 9 a.m., SH–216.**  
- **Committee on Appropriations:** February 27, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, to hold hearings to examine muscular dystrophy research funding levels, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.  
- **February 27, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to hold hearings on activities of the Army Corps of Engineers Inspector General’s Office, 11 a.m., SD–158.**  
- **February 28, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for defense health programs, 10 a.m., SD–192.**  
- **Committee on Armed Services:** February 27, to hold hearings on the nomination of Paul D. Wolfowitz, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–106.  
- **March 1, Full Committee, to hold hearings on current and future worldwide threats to the national security of the United States, to be followed by closed hearings (in Room SH–219), 2:30 p.m., SH–216.**  
- **Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:** March 1, business meeting to consider S. 143, to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions...
for employees of the Commission; proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee’s operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: March 1, to hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002, 11 a.m., SD–608.

March 2, Full Committee, to continue hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002, 10 a.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: March 1, to hold hearings to examine the progress of the transition from analog to digital TV, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: March 1, to hold hearings on S. 26, to amend the Department of Energy Authorization Act to authorize the Secretary of Energy to impose interim limitations on the cost of electric energy to protect consumers from unjust and unreasonable prices in the electric energy market; S. 80, to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to order refunds of unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential rates or charges for electricity, to establish cost-based rates for electricity sold at wholesale in the Western Systems Coordinating Council; and S. 287, to direct the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to impose cost-of-service based rates on sales by public utilities of electric energy at wholesale in the western energy market, and committee amendment No. 12 to S. 287 listed above, 9:30 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: February 27, Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment, to hold hearings on S. 350, to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to enhance State response programs, 10:15 a.m., SD–406.

February 28, Full Committee, organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee’s operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 10:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: February 27, to hold hearings to examine United States trade policy, focusing on principal trade policy challenges and opportunities, and the importance of maintaining America’s leadership role in building and sustaining the international trading system, 10 a.m., SD–215.

February 28, Full Committee, organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee’s operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 2 p.m., SD–215.

February 28, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine certain revenue proposals within the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002, 2:30 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: February 27, Subcommittee on European Affairs, to hold hearings to examine the state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Alliance, 10:30 a.m., SD–419.

February 28, Full Committee, organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee’s operating expenses, 10:30 a.m., SD–419.

February 28, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the report of the Independent Task Force cosponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Center for Strategic and International Studies on State Department Reform, 11 a.m., SD–419.

March 1, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the anti-drug certification process, 10 a.m., SD–419.

March 1, Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, to hold hearings to examine United States policy towards Iraq, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: February 27, to hold hearings on the nomination of Sean O’Keefe, of New York, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, 10:30 a.m., SD–342.

March 1, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to hold hearings to examine the role of United States correspondent banking and offshore banks as vehicles for international money laundering, and the efforts of financial entities, federal regulators, and law enforcement to limit money laundering activities within the United States, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

March 2, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to continue hearings to examine the role of United States correspondent banking and offshore banks as vehicles for international money laundering, and the efforts of financial entities, federal regulators, and law enforcement to limit money laundering activities within the United States, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: February 28, organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee’s operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 9:30 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Indian Affairs: February 28, organizational business meeting to consider pending committee business; to be followed by hearings to receive the views of the Department of the Interior on matters of Indian Affairs, 9 a.m., SR–485.

Select Committee on Intelligence: February 28, to hold closed hearings on intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

Committee on the Judiciary: February 27, business meeting to resume markup of an original bill to amend title 11, United States Code, relating to bankruptcy reform, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: February 28, organizational business meeting to consider pending committee business, 9:30 a.m., SR–301.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: February 28, to hold hearings to examine Plan Colombia and to make an initial assessment of the current drug situation, including human rights issues, future budget needs, Embassy staffing issues, potential for regional spillover, and any associated time lines and goals, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Small Business: February 28, organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee’s operating expenses and
rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 9 a.m., SR–428A.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: February 28, to hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 10 a.m., 345 Cannon Building.

March 1, Full Committee, to hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Retired Enlisted Association, Gold Star Wives of America, Fleet Reserve Association, and the Air Force Sergeants Association, 9:30 a.m., 345 Cannon Building.

House Chamber

Tuesday, the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2:00 p.m. for legislative business:

(1) H. Res. 54, commending African American Pioneers in Colorado (suspension);

(2) H. Res. , honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death (suspension);

(3) H. Res. 55, recognizing Dr. Dorothy Irene Height as an advocate and crusader for human rights (suspension);

(4) H. Con. Res. , honoring sacrifices made by 28 U.S. soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support effective missile defense programs (suspension);

(5) H. Con. Res. 14, use of the Capitol rotunda for commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust (unanimous consent); and

(6) H. J. Res. 19, appointment of Walter E. Massey to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution (unanimous consent).

Any recorded votes will be postponed until 5:00 p.m.

The House will then convene at 9:00 p.m. in Joint Session with the Senate for the purpose of receiving an address by the President of the United States.

Wednesday, the House will meet at 10:00 a.m. for consideration of suspensions:

(1) H.R. 256, Family Farmer Bankruptcy Relief Extension;

(2) H.R. 558, Designation of the 'Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse' in Allentown, Pennsylvania;

(3) H.R. 621, Designation of the 'James C. Corman Federal Building' in Van Nuys, California; and

(4) H. Con. Res. 27, Honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its employees for 100 years of service.

Thursday, the House will meet at 10:00 a.m. for consideration of H.R. 333, Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2001 (subject to a rule being granted). No votes are expected past 6:00 p.m.

Friday, no votes are expected.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, February 28, hearing to review federal farm commodity programs with the American Farm Bureau Federation, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, February 28, to hold an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

March 1, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies, on the FDA, 9:30 a.m., 2362 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, March 1, hearing on the President's Budget for fiscal year 2002, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

March 1, hearing on the Department of the Treasury Budget Priorities for fiscal year 2002, 3 p.m., 210 Cannon.

March 2, hearing on Current Fiscal Issues, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, March 1, hearing on State Leadership in Education Reform, 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, February 28, to mark up the following: H.R. 90, Know Your Caller Act of 2001; H.R. 496, Independent Telecommunications Consumer Enhancement Act of 2001; H.R. 624, to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote organ donation; H. Con. Res. 31, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation and supporting National Donor Day; a measure to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to provide that low-speed electric bicycles are consumer products subject to such Act; the Made in America Information Act; H.R. 724, authorizing appropriations to carry out part B of title I of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, relating to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; and H.R. 723, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to remove separate treatment or exemption for nuclear safety violations by nonprofit institutions, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

February 28, Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, hearing on National Energy Policy, focusing on natural gas issues, 1 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

March 1, Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade and Consumer Protection, hearing on Privacy in the Commercial World, focusing on basic privacy questions, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

March 1, Subcommittee on Health and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, joint hearing on Patients First: A 21st Century Promise to Ensure Quality and Affordable Health Coverage, focusing on improving patients' access to new technologies in the Medicare program, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, February 28, hearing on Monetary Policy and the State of the Economy, 9:30 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, February 28, hearing on "Special Education-Is IDEA Working as Congress Intended?" 1 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.
March 1, to continue hearings on "The Controversial Pardon of International Fugitive Marc Rich—Day Two," 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

March 2, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources, hearing on "The Status of Plan Columbia," 9:30 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.


Committee on House Administration, March 1, to consider Committee funding requests, 10 a.m., 1310 Longworth.


March 1, full Committee, hearing on Conducting Diplomacy in a Global Age, 11 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

March 1, Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, hearing on the Earthquake in India: the American Response, 9 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.


Committee on Science, February 28, hearing on the Nation’s Energy Future: Role of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, February 28, to hold an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, February 28, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing on Improving Water Quality: State Perspectives on the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, February 28, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on Medicare Reform, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

February 28, Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing on the SSA’s Proposal to Implement Return to Work Legislation, 2 p.m., B–318 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings
February 28, Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, to hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 10 a.m., 345 Cannon Building.

March 1, Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, to hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Retired Enlisted Association, Gold Star Wives of America, Fleet Reserve Association, and the Air Force Sergeants Association, 9:30 a.m., 345 Cannon Building.
Next Meeting of the Senate
10 a.m., Tuesday, February 27

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the recognition of two Senators for speeches, and the transaction of any morning business, Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m., for their respective party conferences.

At 8:40 p.m., Senate will proceed to the House of Representatives to receive the President’s State of the Union Address.

Next Meeting of the House of Representatives
12:30 p.m., Tuesday, February 27

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of the following measures:

1. H. Res. 54, commending African American Pioneers in Colorado (suspension);
2. H. Res. , honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death (suspension);
3. H. Res. 55, recognizing Dr. Dorothy Irene Height as an advocate and crusader for human rights (suspension);
4. H. Con. Res. , honoring sacrifices made by 28 U.S. soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support effective missile defense programs (suspension);
5. H. Con. Res. 14, use of the Capitol rotunda for commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust (unanimous consent);
6. H.J. Res. 19, appointment of Walter E. Massey to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution (unanimous consent).

Any recorded votes will be postponed until 5:00 p.m.

The House will then convene at 9:00 p.m. in Joint Session with the Senate for the purpose of receiving an address by the President of the United States.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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