House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, on Capitol Hill today two graduations will take place: the graduation of the pages of this House and the graduation ceremonies for recruit officers of the Capitol Police.

Because these are important steps for these people whom we have come to know and respect, we ask that You be with them, bless their endeavors and give joy to their families and colleagues who celebrate with them today.

These events put us in touch, Lord, with the variety of graduates across this country at this time of year.

May all who complete training or graduate from studies to higher learning or who will seek employment in this Nation know that You are with them in this time of transition. Give them Your grace to realize their full potential and give You glory.

Bless this Congress as it seeks to improve the equality, inclusivity and quality of education.

May this Nation, because its citizens are better informed, specially trained and broadly educated with moral character, become a stronger democracy for the future.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House that Mr. MILLER of Florida has come forward and leads the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MILLER of Florida 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. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 497. An act to amend chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, relating to the exemption of certain performances or displays for educational uses from copyright infringement provisions, to provide that the making of copies or phonorecords of such performances or displays is not an infringement under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 105–292, as amended by Public Law 106–55, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, appoints the following individuals to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom:

Dr. Piruz Kazemzadeh of California, vice John Bolton.

Charles Richard Stith of Massachusetts, vice Theodore Cardinal McCarrick.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. MILLER of Florida) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. Emerson, for 5 minutes, June 13.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o’clock and 4 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 12, 2001, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

2393. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Orthopedic Devices: Classification and Re-classification of Pedicle Screw Spinal Systems; Technical Amendment [Docket No. 95N–0176] received June 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.


2397. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—
Amendment of Parts 2 and 87 of the Commission’s Rules to Accommodate Advanced Digital Communications in the 117.975-137 MHz Band and to Implement Flight Information Services in the 136-137 MHz Band [WT Docket No. 00-77; RM Nos. 9376, 9462] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2406. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2407. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Revision of Hydraulic Systems Airworthiness Standards to Harmonize With European Airworthiness Standards for Transport Category Airplanes [Docket No. 28617; Amendment No. 25-104] (RIN: 2120-AF70) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2408. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Revised Landing Gear Shock Absorption Test Requirements [Docket No. FAA-1999-5835; Amendment No. 25-101] (RIN: 2120-AQ72) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.


2412. A letter from the Chairman, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, transmitting a report entitled, “Medicare Payment for Nursing and Allied Health Education” jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.
The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

PRAYER

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

Sovereign Lord of history, guide the vital page in history that will be written today. As we begin this new day, we declare our dependence and interdependence. We confess with humility that we are totally dependent on You, dear God. We could not breathe a breath, think a thought, or exercise dynamic leadership without Your constant and consistent blessing. We praise You for the gifts of intellect, education, and experience. All You have done in us has been in preparation for what You want to do through us now.

And yet, we know we could not achieve the excellence You desire without the tireless efforts of others. We thank You for our families and friends, the faithful and loyal staffs that make it possible for the Senators to function so effectively, and for all who make the work of this Senate run smoothly. Help us express our gratitude by singing our appreciation for the unsung heroes and heroines who do ordinary tasks with extraordinary diligence. We praise You for the gift of life and for those who make work a joy. In the name of Him who taught us the greatness of being servant leaders. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized.

SENATOR BYRD, A TRUE SENATE LEGEND

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity—because we have been so busy in the last couple of days—to talk about one of the great honors I have had in my career. That took place right down here when I had the opportunity to administer the oath of office to ROBERT C. BYRD as President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President, I am a historian. I have written a history book, and I love to read history. I just finished reading a book about Seabiscuit, the great racehorse. I love history. I have no doubt I was part of history in administering the oath to the President pro tempore of the Senate today.

We have a lot of athletic contests where people keep minute records of home runs—when they were hit, how many were hit in a month, and all such things. I have followed baseball, but I certainly don’t go to games anymore. They take up too much time. But I have played in a few and I have watched a few in my day. I know a lot about baseball records. I know of those who have left a permanent mark upon baseball.

I also understand the Senate and the history of it. I understand that those people who come to visit like to meet Senators. I can remember coming here in 1974, and out in the waiting room I was able to visit with Hubert Humphrey. He was very ill at the time. He could not stand for a long period of time. He sat down in the reception area, and I had the pleasure of visiting with him. He was a friend of my wife’s uncle, a pharmacist in Minneapolis. It was a great honor to meet him. He is a legislative legend, and I will never forget the experience of meeting him.

I serve in the Senate with who I believe is the Babe Ruth of the Senate. If there is a Babe Ruth in baseball, there is one in the Senate. The No. 1 player in the history of baseball is Babe Ruth. That is to whom everybody looks. I really believe, without any exaggeration, without any hesitation, the Babe Ruth of the Senate is the President pro tempore ROBERT C. BYRD.

I have had the opportunity to serve with Senator BYRD, which to me is something I will always treasure. If you research the life of Senator BYRD, you will find he has a remarkable history. Senator BYRD’s mother died in the influenza epidemic in 1918. I have heard Senator BYRD tell various bits and pieces and parts of his history, some of which I remember as if he had said it a minute ago—about waiting on the tracks for his father—he was orphaned, so it was his adoptive father—to bring home a lunch bucket with things in it for his son.

Senator BYRD, like me, knows what it is to have a father coming home out of the mines. My dad used to say, ’I had a rough day at the office,’ and he was covered with mud and grime. His office was down in the bowels of the Earth. So I have some comprehension of how Senator BYRD was raised. I understand how Senator BYRD didn’t have money to go to college. Yet he graduated from college here in Washington, DC. He graduated law school while he was a Member of Congress. It is hard to comprehend.

The history books will have to be filled with Senator BYRD, whose achievements are unparalleled. He became a member, as I understand it, of the Democratic Senate leadership in 1967 when he was selected to be secretary of the conference. In 1971 he became the whip, the assistant leader. In

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we are not going to conduct business today. We have a schedule on Monday. There will be two votes at 5:15. We have the Landrieu amendment, which will be debated at 3 o’clock, and the Bond amendment will be at 2:30. We will have votes on those at 5:15.
1977 he was elected Democratic leader, a position he held for six consecutive terms. For these 12 years as Democratic leader, he served as both majority and minority leaders.

To me, Senator Robert C. Byrd will always be Chairman. As a freshman Senator, I had the opportunity to serve on the Appropriations Committee. To be elected to the Senate and to be able to serve on the Appropriations Committee and then to serve under Robert C. Byrd is a fulfillment of that legislative dream.

In this Senate, we are very fortunate to have the wisdom and experience of this man. The people of the State of West Virginia benefit every day from what the Senator from West Virginia does. It is not only the State of West Virginia that benefits from what he does but every State in the Union benefits from what the Senator from West Virginia does.

He is serving in his eighth consecutive term as a Senator, making him the only person in the history of the Republic to achieve this milestone.

His great rise from the bituminous coal fields of his hardscrabble youth is a tribute to America. It is a tribute to Senator Byrd, but it is also a tribute to America. In America, one does not have to be born into money, prestige; one does not have to have educated parents to become an educated man; one does not have to have parents who have fancy homes and houses to come to Washington and serve in the greatest legislative body in the history of the world.

I believe Senator Byrd is an American patriot, underscored and underlined, a dedicated servant to the people of West Virginia, and a Senate legend. I believe I speak for everyone in the Senate when I say how proud I am to serve with the Babe Ruth of the Senate, Robert C. Byrd.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator will withhold momentarily.

Mr. Reid. I withdraw my suggestion. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thanks the Senator.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period to conduct business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The distinguished acting majority leader is recognized.

Mr. Reid. Mr. President, I apologize for leading into my statement prior to protocol of the Senate being followed, but I was anxious to say what I had to say about the Presiding Officer.

I apologize for getting a little ahead of the agenda.

Seeing no other Senator in the Chamber at this time, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. Specter. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATOR BYRD, PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. Specter. Mr. President, I am on my way to a meeting with Senator Lott on the reorganization of the Senate, but I have passed through the Senate Chamber en route. It is always a great thrill to come to the Chamber of the Senate, and a great privilege to be a Senator. Seeing the distinguished President pro tempore, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, presiding, I decided to exchange a few moments of pleasantries and of presence and importance could be presiding over the empty Senate.

Senator Byrd exchanged philosophical comments and referred to the people here as "auditors" of the Government of the United States. I hope that is not inappropriate, in terms of referring to people in the gallery. I know we cannot acknowledge people. I breached the rule once when Penn State won the national championship and acknowledged the presence of the Penn State football team in the gallery. Senator Byrd, in a very gentle, kindly way reminded me of the Senate rule.

However, I think we are being audited, and the Senate of the United States has important oversight responsibilities on the Federal Government. The people of the United States are our overseers, our oversight committee of 270 million, and they are auditing here today in the Senate.

When Senator Byrd made the comments about auditors, I reflected for a moment about the profound nature of that comment because we are the servants of the people of America. Senator Byrd has delivered many, many erudite pronouncements on this floor, and they have been put into volumes on the history of the Senate.

I made a comment to Senator Byrd, as pleased as we are to have his talents in the Senate in the year 2001, he may have been born 2,000 years too late; that had he been a Roman senator, the heroes whom he speaks about and lionizes would have even been a greater Roman senator. The Senate is a greater Senate because of the presence of Senator Byrd who is our historian and mentor.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. (Mr. Corzine). Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERNATIONAL PARENTAL KIDNAPPING

Mr. DeWine. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to discuss an issue that I have raised before, and that is the tragic problem of American children being abducted from this country and taken abroad. This international parental kidnapping is a tragic problem in our country today. One child abduction, which is a really poor record of returning abducted children, and that country, amazingly, is the country of Germany. So I am raising this issue again today on the floor because our President, President Bush, will be in Europe next week to meet with German Chancellor Schroeder.

Today's Washington Post has an editorial that discusses how vitally important it is that we make international parental kidnapping a top priority. I could not agree more. Today I have written to President Bush, asking him to raise this issue of international parental kidnapping when he meets with the Chancellor. I am hopeful he will do just that.

Let me take a few minutes to update my colleagues about what is happening in our relations with Germany on this issue. As you know, the Hague Convention on the international aspects of child abduction, which the United States and Germany have both signed, is in place to facilitate the return of internationally abducted children to their countries of "habitual residence" for custody determination. That is why the issue is being adjudicated. Unfortunately, it has become clear that all countries that have signed the convention do not take their obligations seriously. Germany has performed especially poorly in returning children and allowing family visitation options.

According to the General Accounting Office, 215 Hague Convention cases seeking the return of children have been opened with Germany, just since 1995. Of those cases opened, 12 of them have been closed with the children being returned only 67 times, or 39 percent of the time, and not returned 105 times, or 61 percent of the time.

Because of this disturbing return rate, during the past year both former President Clinton and former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright raised with German officials the problems with their country's poor compliance rate.

Additionally, this Senate and the House of Representatives passed a resolution I sponsored which urged the signatories—namely Germany, Austria,
and Sweden—to comply with their Hague Convention obligations.

In response to these efforts, an American-German working group on child custody issues has been established. While this group has made some progress in handling future cases of child abduction, it appears that these efforts have not significantly increased the number of cases that have been effectively resolved.

We have also created a position of President pro tempore emeritus for Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Most are aware of the fact that Senator Strom Thurmond breaks a Senate record every day of service. He is 98 years old. This week he went to Bedford, VA, where they noted the anniversary of the D-day invasion on June 6, 1944. Senator Strom Thurmond, at the age of 41, volunteered to fly a glider behind enemy lines in the D-day invasion. It is a great tribute to him that the Senate today is in the presence of the opening of the memorial to D-day in Bedford, VA. We are very proud of Senator Thurmond and his service to our country. It is an extraordinary story. A man who was 41 years old on that day still serves his Nation in the State of South Carolina in the Senate.

If this were just a matter of changing titles and the nameplates on offices, one might say what happened this week is much ado about nothing. The being buried of the families across America and their immediate concerns. However, I believe on this side of the aisle there will be changes of great significance to families across the United States.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I do not the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business. The Senator may proceed.

HISTORICAL CHANGES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this has been a historic week in Washington, DC. For the first time in the history of the Senate there has been a change in the leadership of the Senate because of the decision of one Senator to become an Independent and to join the other side of the aisle in forming a new majority. As a result of the decision of Senator Jeffords of Vermont, Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota is now the majority leader. The President pro tempore emeritus for Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business. The Senator may proceed.
These issues, whether it is prescription drug benefits under Medicare,Patients’ Bill of Rights so doctors make decisions for our health care, an increase in the minimum wage, improvement in education—that will be part of our agenda. It returns here next week as the new majority leader. Tom Daschle. It is an exciting opportunity.

Having said that, we are still a body of 100 Members where, on a good day, the Democrats can muster a majority of 51 so it is obvious we need bipartisanship; we need cooperation. But I hope this change in the leadership in the Senate will open up our eyes to an array of opportunities that have been missed over the last several years, opportunities to provide better schools, more health care, to give a voice to consumers and families in securing appropriate medical treatment, to give those who are struggling to go to work every day and make a living a chance to provide better schools.

Opportunities to provide better schools, appropriate medical treatment, to give those who are struggling to go to work every day and make a living a chance to provide better schools.

TOM DASCHLE. It is an exciting opportunity.

I sat in the chair earlier today as the President pro tempore of the Senate. The Chair's responsibility to maintain order in the chair. If necessary, order in the galleries, or in the Senate Chamber, will be called upon by a Senator from the floor.

The Chair has the responsibility to maintain order in the chair. The Chair is not supposed to respond. The Chair is only to respond when called upon by way of a parliamentary inquiry or, if necessary, order in the galleries, or in the Senate Chamber, will be called upon by a Senator from the floor. It is the Chair's responsibility to maintain order in the Senate, and the Chair should not await a call by a Senator from the floor for order and decorum.

As I sat there earlier today—we, of course, can't call attention to visitors in the galleries. But there are visitors in the galleries. And as I sat in the chair earlier today watching the visitors in the galleries, I reflected that it is good time to reflect when one is in the chair and nothing is going on the floor at a given moment and when no Senator is speaking. It is an excellent time for reflection. As I reflected on the silent audience that sits every day in those galleries—I reflected upon the fact that there is no call to order in the galleries sit the people—our auditors, the people who send us here, the people who pay our salaries. Silently they sit, watching over our shoulders. They are always there.

Sometimes we may be prone to forget that the people are watching, but they are watching. There in those galleries sits the sovereignty of all that is the Government of this Republic.

CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this past weekend I noted an article in the Washington Post that led with these lines:

Administration officials preparing an alternative to the 1997 global warming agreement that President Bush disavowed in Munich focusing on measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions—an approach unacceptable to most U.S. allies in Europe and Japan.

Mr. President, last month, I came to this floor to urge the Bush administration to abandon the process of the multiyear international negotiations on global climate change. In particular, I urged this administration not to endanger many of the gains that the United States has made in recent years as it has tried to forge a workable, responsible international climate change agreement. So I welcome the subsequent announcement by administration officials that they intend to participate in talks on the Kyoto Protocol scheduled to take place in Bonn, Germany, in July. But an insistence on the part of the United States strictly on voluntary measures would certainly place in jeopardy such gains and would, I believe, undermine the credibility of our Nation at the bargaining table in that instance. I cannot support a strategy that abandons consideration of binding commitments in favor of voluntary efforts alone.

I stand here as the chief author of Senate Resolution 98 in 1997, the measure, that on many of both sides of the debate paint as a fatal blow to ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. I beg to differ with that depiction. S. Res. 98, in 1997, was the voice of the Senate, the vox populi, the voice of the people through their elected Representatives, providing guidance to the previous administration—the administration at that time—as its negotiators labored to hammer out a climate change proposal among various international stakeholders. That resolution, which passed by a vote of 95-0, simply stated that any international treaty on climate change must include binding commitments by the developing nations, especially the largest emitters, and also that it must not result in serious harm to the U.S. economy.

It also called upon the administration to inform the legislative branch, which under the Constitution of the United States is required to approve the ratification of treaties, as to the estimated costs of carrying out the United States. We want to know what these will cost. And to date, that information has not been forthcoming. That is what we were saying. Tell us what it will cost. Don’t sign it; don’t sign that protocol until we have agreement with a strategy that abandons consideration of binding commitments by the developing nations of the world have also signed on and have come into the boat with us. They need to sign on with respect to restricting the emissions of greenhouse gases. It must not be the United States alone; it must be the United States and the developed nations, the industrial nations, alone. We all have a responsibility.
So we said we want the developing nations to get into the same boat with us because they are going to be impacted by the pollution that is emitted into the air, into the atmosphere, because it circles the globe. We are not saying they have to sign up for precisely the same limits we place on ourselves, or to that same degree, but they do need to sign on and get into this boat. Also, we want to know what it is going to cost and what kind of an impact it is going to have on U.S. industries. And, of course, we would like to go overseas as a result of an unwise signing of the protocol that would require us to continue to strongly limit ourselves in ways that would encourage manufacturers in this country to go abroad and to establish themselves in the developing countries. Let’s all get into the same boat together. There must be a level field insofar as our industries are concerned. Let’s don’t drive American industries overseas.

It is sombering a notion in a room. I used to smoke cigars. I smoked for 35 years. I gave up the habit. I said, “I am quitting.” The point is that, even though I might have been the only person in the room holding a lighted cigar in my hand, my body else in the room was inhaling the fragrance of that cigar. And it is the same way with greenhouse gases. They do circle the globe. Everybody breathes the same air, not only the emitters, but also those who are not the emitters.

Had the Senate merely sat on its hands in that instance and allowed an untenable treaty to be submitted for approval, it would have been rejected. That would have been the fatal blow.

The effect of that Senate resolution was not to kill the negotiations—that was not my desire to kill the negotiations—but to help shape them, to strengthen the hand of our negotiators as they developed an agreement that would be acceptable to the American people. No treaty of such magnitude stands any real chance of success in this Nation without the backing of the American people. Our friends in foreign nations surely understand that.

There are also some who do not believe the proliferation of scientific reports that have been produced in recent years concerning climate change. But the body of evidence tells us that something is occurring in our atmosphere, in the earth that is changing our climate and that the human hand has played a role in affecting that change.

I have lived a long time”, as Benjamin Franklin said when he stood before the Constitutional Convention, “and the longer I live, the more convincing proof I see that God still governs in the affairs of men.” And so the longer I live, I see that also.

One of the ‘affairs of men’ that I see changing is the atmosphere; the circumstances in which we live every day and every night. As one who has lived more than 83½ years, I have seen some changes taking place out there in the cosmos and around the globe.

I cannot explain those changes. I am not a scientist. But I know that the changes are taking place. The storms are more violent. The storms are more frequent. And I do not know that is occurring when I was a lad walking the hills of Wolf Creek in Mercer County, West Virginia. The floods are more frequent. The droughts are more severe, with far more costly results and more often. The forest fires are more frequent, more costly.

The winters have changed. No longer do I experience the snows that I experienced as a boy in southern West Virginia in the mountains and hills. There is still a great deal of snow there, but not like it was 50 years ago, 60 years ago, 70 years ago.

The rains are not as they were. There is something going on out there. The ice masses at the two poles to the north and to the south are diminishing. That they are diminishing in conditions change around the globe. The waters of the seas grow higher. There is something going on out there—I know, and I am concerned about it.

We can waste valuable time debating and the methodology, findings, and conclusions, or we can accept the simple reality that is right before our eyes—we feel it, we see it, we hear it, we read about it, we appropriate more money because of the reality that global warming is occurring.

Today, Mr. President, I am introducing the Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001. Senator Ted Stevens, the senior Senator from Alaska, a State that is almost halfway across the globe from where we stand today, has agreed to join me in this effort. This legislation calls for a comprehensive strategy underpinned by credible science and economic advice that will guide U.S. efforts to address the multifaceted problem of global climate change. This legislation also establishes a major research and development effort intended to develop the bold breakthrough technologies that our country will need to address the challenge of climate change.

This legislation is intended to supplement, rather than replace, other complementary proposals to deal with climate change in the near term on both a national and global level. I also note that this bill is technology neutral. This is not a bill to carve out special benefits for coal or oil or gas or, for that matter, for nuclear, renewables, or any other energy resource or technology. This legislation provides the framework for addressing the climate challenge, reaffirms the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, and leaves the technology decisions to energy experts and the marketplace.

An understanding as to why this legislation is necessary must begin with an understanding of the fundamental causes of global climate change. It is virtually indisputable that atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, CO₂, are rising and that mankind is contributing to this rise.

CO₂ has never changed. Like H₂O, it never changes. H₂O, two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen, constitutes water. Water was the same in the beginning when Adam and Eve strolled the paths of that earthly paradise. Water was H₂O, and carbon dioxide was the same, CO₂. Neither has changed. There are some things that do not change. That is why I say history repeats itself. Human nature does not change. Cain slew Abel in the heat of a sudden rage, and men are still slaying one another.

These rising concentrations drive global climate change, and they are growing as a result of increasing emissions of greenhouse gases. I don’t believe I need a scientist to tell me something is going on there. Disturbingly, most greenhouse gases have a very long life span in the atmosphere, ranging from decades to hundreds of years. This means that what is emitted today is added to what was emitted in the 20th century. For example, much of the CO₂, much of the carbon dioxide, emitted during the Second World War is still with us today, and, with each passing year, the concentration is projected to grow to ever-higher levels. So, even if it were possible to stop emitting greenhouse gases today, that amount would not be large.

It is also important to note that as the concentrations of CO₂ grow, the economic impact of the problem significantly increases. This is an extremely important point, because if we wait until every last bit of uncertainty is resolved, it may well be too late to prevent adverse consequences to the climate system, and it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to take cost-effective action.

Conversely, taking action can be costly. Fossil fuels, such as coal, which emit carbon dioxide are the heart of our economic engine. Thus, as our economy grows, we use more fossil fuels. The President came into West Virginia in the election and advocated spending $2 billion, I believe, on clean coal technology. You are looking at the daddy of clean coal technology. I started that in 1985 with the authorization of $750 million. So I welcome the President’s support of clean coal technology.

But there is another side to that coin. I said to the President, I hear they may provide for the costs of additional clean coal technology research by taking it out of fossil fuel research. Please don’t do that. That would be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Yet, that is exactly what happened. The President’s budget provides that some of the moneys in fossil fuels research—which means coal, oil, and gas—will be redirected. “Redirected” is the word—that is the key word—redirected to clean coal technology. We are
going to change that, however, and put those moneys back into fossil fuel research. As our economy grows, we use more fossil fuel. Stopping those emissions, even just limiting those emissions, can have the effect of putting the breaks on a purring economy. And that is not just true of the United States, but of other nations as well, particularly in developing nations where economic growth is steep.

In order to solve the problem, we must develop new and cleaner technologies that will help reform the energy sector investment in bold, innovative ways.

So the legislation I offer today, co-sponsored by my friend, the erstwhile Commissioner of the State of Florida, I yield the floor, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Alaska, Mr. STEVENS, calls for the creation of a national strategy to define how we can meet these challenges and it organizes national research efforts and authorizes funding to accomplish these goals.

Moreover, the legislation would establish a regime of responsibility and accountability in the Federal sector for the development of a national climate change response strategy. The strategy includes four key elements that collectively represent a new paradigm to deal with climate change.

The first element defines a range of emission mitigation targets and implementation dates to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level and at a rate that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. The strategy would also evaluate how each of the range of targets could achieve reductions in an economically and environmentally sound manner.

The second element calls for substantially increased private- and public-sector investment in bold, innovative energy technologies.

The third element calls for greater research to understand how we may have already altered the climate and how we can adapt to these changes in the future. It would help us understand how the changing climate may be affecting farming, in Illinois, farming in Florida, farming on the verdant hills of West Virginia—where there might be flooding or drought and how we could best address it.

The fourth element in the paradigm calls for continuing research on the science of climate change to resolve the remaining uncertainties.

To carry out this strategy, this legislation provides for the creation of an administrative structure within the Federal government to accomplish these elements. It creates an office in the White House to coordinate and implement the strategy, and a new office in the Department of Energy that will work on long-term research and development of a type that is not pursued in more conventional research and development programs. The DOE office will work with the academic and technical community to recommend solutions and work in cooperation with existing basic science and applied technology programs to bring an increased focus to the climate change problem.

To ensure that these goals are achieved, the legislation establishes an independent review board that will report to the Congress. Finally, the bill authorizes appropriations for these goals.

This is the greatest nation in the world, the greatest nation the world has ever seen. It is the greatest nation when it comes to putting our talents to the task of advancing revolutionary change. I am confident that the United States possesses the talent, the wisdom, the drive, and the courage to lead and to show the world a new way forward. This is a challenge that we in Congress and those in the executive branch can rise to meet this challenge. It will task our courage, it will task our energy, it will task our determination, our foresight, and certainly our vision. Not only do we have the opportunity here, but we also have the responsibility to act now on behalf of those who live today, but even more important, on behalf of those of the unborn who are not even yet knocking at the gates. We hold their future in our hands, and we should understand that. We cannot wait until my children or my grandchildren are standing in these Chambers, standing in the offices of power in Washington or elsewhere. The responsibility is right in our hands now and the future is right in our faces.

I am sure these are matters that will be of some controversy, but we must pause to think of those of our forefathers who responded to the needs of the hour. It is time to act on behalf of their generation and their children. The responsibility is heavy, but it must be met.

I take this opportunity to thank Senator STEVENS for his support, for his cosponsorship, and for the very great strength which he will add to the effort. It will be a continuing effort. It is going to take a long time. It is a big, big problem, but we can’t avoid it because of its bigness. We have to meet it.

Mr. President, I will welcome, as well as Mr. STEVENS, any cosponsors who wish to add their names to this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AKAKA). The Senator from Florida, Mr. BILL NELSON, is recognized.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I have been spellbound by the remarks of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, creating a problem facing planet Earth that all too often we have ignored. Yet as he so cogently has expressed, indeed, it is a problem. There is something happening out there.

It has been my concern that the present administration, for whatever reason, has chosen not to approach addressing the issue of global climate change through the appropriate channels. And when the administration has so decided, it is all the more important for leaders such as Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS to speak out on a phenomenon that, in fact, is occurring.

The scientific community is fairly unanimous. It is not totally unanimous. Because of that, that is used as an excuse for others to say that global warming is not upon us. That counters all of the scientific evidence and the testimony of a vast majority of the scientific community that it has happened.

We also know that there is, in fact, a correlation, as the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has stated, between the production of CO₂ into the atmosphere at a level and at a rate that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. And I am sure these are matters that will be of some controversy, but we must pause to think of those of our forefathers who responded to the needs of the hour. It is time to act on behalf of their generation and their children. The responsibility is heavy, but it must be met.

In my previous governmental capacity, in the position of Insurance Commissioner of the State of Florida, I tried to sound the alarm bell, and it was very difficult to get people to pay attention, especially insurance companies that would have a great deal to lose because global warming will cause the rise of the seas. When you come from a State such as mine, that has enormous implications since most of our 16 million population is along the coast of Florida. The increase of global temperature will also cause the intensity of storms to increase, as well as their frequency.

Florida is a land that we call paradise, but it happens to be a peninsula sticking down into the middle of something known as Hurricane Highway. Hurricanes are a part of our life, and global warming foretells, for us, an increased intensity of hurricanes and an increased frequency of hurricanes. That has enormous implications on not only our lifestyles but our economic activity—particularly in a State such as Florida that has so many miles exposed to water.

Increased global warming also portends for the entire globe, the increased likelihood of pestilence and disease, all of which have tremendous impacts on us as a nation if this phenomenon occurs.

The Senator is so kind to stay and listen to my remarks which in large part are directed to him in my affection and appreciation for him and his comments and his legislation. But allow me to divert to the recesses of my memory and to my mind’s eye. In 1965, I looked out the window of the spacecraft Columbia, high above the Earth, in Earth orbit, looking back at home that suddenly, over the course
of days in space, is not Florida or America but home becomes the planet, this beautiful blue and white ball suspended in the middle of nothing—and space is nothing. Space goes on and on. It is an airless vacuum that goes on and on for billions of light-years. There in its midst, suspended, is this wonderful creation called planet Earth, our home. As I would look at the rim of the Earth, I could see what sustains all of our life. I could see the atmosphere. As I would look, I would start to see how we are messing it up.

For example, in a ground track coming across South America, I could look out the window of the spacecraft to the west and, because of the color contrast, even from that altitude I could see the destruction of the rain forest in the upper Amazon region. Then, in the same window of the spacecraft, I could look to the east at the mouth of the Amazon River and could see the destruction of the tree for the waters of the Atlantic which were discolored from the silt for hundreds of miles from the mouth of the Amazon. That was a result of the destruction of the trees hundreds of miles upstream.

I came away from that experience becoming more of an environmentalist. I came away from that experience with a profound sense of obligation to become a better steward for our planet Earth.

The legislation that the Senator has offered is another step in attempting to get this Nation and this planet to recognize that something is changing; that we must use the best minds and the best science, and the best technology to address how we can stop what seems to be the inevitable march of warming the temperature of this planet to the point at which it could cause great destruction.

I thank the President for his recognition. I thank the Senator from West Virginia for his statement today and for offering this legislation. I thank him for his very kind indulgence to listen to the remarks, which are complimentary to him for what he offered here today.

Thank you, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I seek recognition for only a brief statement.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Florida for his observations today. The Senator is a man who is different from the rest of us—different in that his experiences include that of being a former astronaut. My name is BYRD, B-Y-R-D. I don't have the wings of a bird. But I have the image of planet Earth, the planet that we call home.

I thank him for taking the floor today to tell us about his thoughts and about his experiences in that regard. I think he has opened up a new window of understanding—certainly, to me. I thank him.

I look forward to hearing from Senator Nelson on future occasions and to working with him as we attempt to attack this growing problem. It is one which is going to be costly. It is going to take money. We are severely limited at this time. But I welcome his remarks and always in association with my own.

Mr. President, I send to the desk the bill and ask for its referral.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be appropriately referred.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001 asks for a commitment of the 107th Congress to Develop bold, innovative technologies to better understand global climate change. I thank my friend Senator BYRD for introducing this Bill and I am proud to be an original co-sponsor.

On May 22, Appropriations Committee field hearing in Fairbanks, AK on the impact of global climate change on the arctic environment. Witnesses included Dan Goldin, the Head of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration; Scott Gudes, the acting head of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Dr. Rita Colwell, the Director of the National Science Foundation, Charles Groat, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey; and experts from the International Arctic Research Center and the University of Alaska's Geophysical Institute. Many of the Witnesses noted that recent climate change activity likely stems from a number of factors, including natural variances and human activity.

The degree to which any particular phenomenon or activity is contributing to climate change is not well understood. However, regardless of cause, there has been a dramatic warming trend in the arctic areas of Alaska. Pack ice that usually insulates our coastal villages from winter storms has shrunk by 3 percent a year since the 1970's. Increased storm activity has caused significant beach erosion that may displace entire communities. Sea ice is also thinner than it was 30 years ago. The northwest passage has been ice free for the last three years. For centuries, that passage went moving farther north and west as the permafrost melts. We need better research capabilities to understand global climate change, better planning capabilities to react to climate change impact, and better energy technologies to keep up pace with America's growing energy needs.

Senator BYRD's bill will create a process for the United States to seriously and responsibly address the climate change issue. I look forward to working closely with him to pass this important legislation.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to applaud the leadership shown by Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS with their introduction of the Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001. Senator BYRD has shown great courage by taking action to address global warming in such a forthright and courageous manner. As Livy once wrote of the great general Hannibal, Senator BYRD is preferred "in any action which called for vigor and courage, and under his leadership the men"—or in this case his colleagues in the Senate—"invariably showed the best advantage of both dash and endurance." Senator BYRD and wisdom and in introducing this bill are on historic parallel with the acts of Hannibal.

I have been informed that the bill will likely be referred to the Government Affairs Committee, and as chairman of that committee, I look forward to reviewing it in detail. As I understand it, this legislation would initiate an aggressive comprehensive effort within the executive branch that will provide the scrutiny and creative thought that global warming requires. I hope that it will be the tree off of which other climate change measures will grow. As Senator BYRD has said, it is meant to complement, not replace, other mitigation measures—measures that must include binding targets for emissions reductions.

The timing for the introduction of this bill could not be better. On Wednesday, the National Academy of Sciences released their latest report on climate change at the request of the White House. The White House asked the questions, and the answer was clear: global warming is "real," is caused by human activity, and has potentially disastrous consequences. Now, as President Bush is set to go to Europe next week, he must heed these disturbing findings and propose meaningful, binding measures to address climate change.

The mandate is clear, we must take action and take action now to stop the overheating of our planet. We must be aggressive and we must be creative. We must harness one of our great American traditions, which is an unparalleled capacity for innovation, and lead the world in doing so. We must use flexible market structures in order to allow that innovation to flourish, we must not set the strict caps on emissions that are necessary to drive that innovation.

As I understand their bill, Senators STEVENS and BYRD have laid out a program that will provide the framework for the United States to address the dire problem of climate change. We must accept this challenge and begin to take serious measures to reverse this troubling trend, or future generations will suffer the consequences and remember us with disappointment.
Everyone should be alerted—Senator LEVIN, Senator WARNER—that I am going to do everything I can to make sure it is on the Defense authorization bill. I am going to do everything I can—I say to Senator INOUYE and Senator STEVENS—to make sure it is on the Navy authorization appropriations bill. It is just unfair.

This legislation should be passed. Every day 1,000 people are denied basic fairness in this country.

Today we have about 1.5 million of our finest serving in the defense of this Nation. The United States military is unmatched in power, training, and ability. This great Nation is recognized as the world's only superpower—a status which is largely due to the sacrifices that veterans made during the last century. But rather than honoring their commitment and bravery, the Federal Government has instead chosen to perpetuate a 110-year-old injustice.

Quite simply, that is disgraceful. It is an injustice. It has existed for far too long. We must correct it. I am going to do everything I can to make sure that this passes in some form and is sent to the President to be signed.

**COMMENDING SENATE PAGES**

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senate, I rise to bid farewell to our current class of Senate pages. The Senate has been with distinction over the last five months. On behalf of the entire Senate, I would like to thank them for their fine work and tireless efforts to help the Senate run smoothly.

This class of pages has served during an historic time in the United States Senate. When they arrived, we were still in the midst of a close presidential election, one that held the fate of the Senate in balance. When the election was decided, an unprecedented evenly divided Senate. And as they leave, they have been witness to a change in who is the majority. They’ve even served during a rare weekend session. And through all of these challenges, they have maintained excellent academic records.

Most people do not know of the rigorous nature of a Senate page’s life. On a typical day, the pages rise early and are in school by 6:00 a.m. After several hours of study, they come to the Capitol to prepare the Senate Chamber for the day’s session by providing each Senator with a copy of the Senate Legislative and Executive Calendars, the legislation under consideration, and the **CONGRESSIONAL RECORD**, as well as any other document a Senator might request.

During the remainder of the day, they run numerous errands and perform a myriad of tasks, including providing Senators with the appropriate bills and resolution under consideration, obtaining documents one of us may want to refer to during a debate, running errands between the Capitol and the Senate Office Buildings, and helping out at our weekly caucus lunches.

The pages stay here as long as we’re here, no matter how late. Once the Senate has concluded business for the day, the pages return to their dorm to prepare for the next day’s classes, and we hope, to get some much-needed sleep. Despite the hectic schedule, they perform their duties cheerfully and efficiently.

The presence of the pages on the Senate floor serves as a constant reminder to all of us here that the legislative work we perform is not just for our generation, but for the children and young people of our Nation as well.

It is my hope that we have given the pages some insight into the need for individuals to become involved in community and civic activities. The future of our nation strongly depends on the generations who will follow up in this august body. Perhaps a number of the current group of pages will one day return here to serve as members of the United States Senate.

These young men and women have been an integral part of our daily life here in the Senate and they have faced quite a few challenges in this historic year.

Again, we wish the pages a fond farewell. I hope that they will take their experiences here and return to their hometowns as better citizens with a greater appreciation for public service. Speaking on behalf of the Senate, we wish them well in whatever endeavors they choose.

I ask unanimous consent that a list of the current class of pages be printed in the **CONGRESSIONAL RECORD**.

The list follows:

**SENATE PAGES**

Libby Benton, Michigan; Steve Hoffman, Vermont; Alexis Gassenhaber, Wisconsin; Kelsey Walter, South Dakota; Michael Henderson, South Dakota; Kathryn Bangs, South Dakota; Tristan Buttryfield, Montana; Lyndsey Williams, Illinois; Joshua Baca, New Mexico; Andrew Smith, Texas.

**CHILDREN NEED CHILDREN’S HOSPITALS**

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, the National Association of Children’s Hospitals and Related Institutions recently released a new report titled “All Children Need Children’s Hospitals,” which explores how essential children’s hospitals are to the health of all children. The report highlights the fact that—whether they ever enter a children’s hospital or not—all children benefit from the far-reaching work of children’s hospitals.

In the clinical care area, freestanding children’s hospitals—which make up less than 1 percent of all hospitals—treat a disproportionately large share of children with highly specialized or complex conditions. For example, 46 percent of children with cancer, 45 percent of the children with cystic fibrosis, and 52 percent of children needing
heart or lung transplants are cared for by these hospitals. In their own communities, these percentages jump even higher.

In addition to providing the most specialized and medically advanced care, children's hospitals deliver preventive and primary care as well. They are the safety net hospital and community provider for low-income children. For example, across the Nation, more than 8 million outpatient visits and 1.6 million emergency room visits are directed to children's hospitals and their community clinics annually. At Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City, over 200,000 outpatient visits and more than 70,000 emergency/urgent care visits occurred in 2000. Medicaid accounts for more than 45 percent of the inpatient days at children's hospitals, which devote nearly half of their care to low-income children. In fact, a children's hospital, on average, provides 10 times as much inpatient care to low-income children as any other urban hospital.

For all these children, the doctors, nurses and health professionals at children's hospitals take a family-centered approach to health care. Parents are considered partners in the care and treatment of their children. Children are made to feel comfortable and safe—feelings reinforced by in-room accommodations for families and age-appropriate patient rooms and playrooms. Doctors, nurses, occupational therapists, social workers, dentists, and child life specialists are among the health professionals taught by children's hospitals to put families first.

Children's hospitals train a substantial number of the country's doctors. The freestanding children's hospitals—again, which comprised less than 1 percent of all hospitals—train 30 percent of all pediatricians, half of all pediatric specialists, and a substantial majority of pediatric fellows. Their teaching programs are essential to the future of the pediatric workforce and to the future of children's health care. The promise of biomedical research cannot be realized for children without researchers at the bench.

The medical research and breakthrough discoveries conducted at children's hospitals benefit all children, preventing illnesses as well as advancing treatment. Children's hospitals have been sites of many firsts, such as the discovery of polio vaccine. Children's hospitals have led the way in fetal surgery, transplants, advancements in cardiac treatment, and in the care of more common conditions such as asthma. Their contributions to cancer research have led to great progress in curing childhood cancers that were untreated just a few decades ago.

Together with pediatric departments of university medical centers, children's hospitals account for 30 percent of all NIH-funded pediatric research; and they train the great majority of future pediatric researchers. Virtually all children's hospitals participate in clinical trials or health services research. Research moves from bench to bedside rapidly at children's hospitals, allowing new discoveries to transform more children's lives for the better. And these discoveries not only benefit children but adults as well. The answers to many costly and painful health problems that affect adults like diabetes and obesity, can often be found in childhood. And many of the principles discovered in the study and treatment of childhood cancer, have also been applicable to adults.

Finally, children's hospitals' mission to improve the health of children throughout the nation doesn't stop at the hospital door. By developing innovative programs like "SAFE KIDS," children's hospitals focus community attention on children's health issues, improving child health through prevention as well as cutting-edge care. They work with schools and communities to provide valuable services to children with special health care needs and children facing abuse.

I understand that children's hospitals are for all children, perhaps better than most, because I have learned that from my children's hospitals at home. Missouri is blessed with top-notch children's hospitals. Their doors are open to any child in need of care. Their efforts in advocacy and community work are directed to the health care needs of all children. Their missions in education and research reach all children as well.

Children are different. They are not small adults. And no institution knows this better than a children's hospital. They provide the highest quality medical care, day after day, to children from all parts of the country, from the most distant rural areas to the closest inner city neighborhoods. They are essential to the health and health care of children today and tomorrow.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

131ST FIGHTER WING

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize one of the greatest air superiority Wings in the Air Force and its great leaders. On June 9th, 2001 Colonel Michael G. Brandt assumes command of the 131st Fighter Wing, Lambert Field, Missouri from Colonel Bob Edmonds, This Wing has trekked from the Air Force Academy’s 1979 class to citizen- airmen who are dedicated and committed to service of their Nation.

The 131st Fighter Wing’s mission is to achieve and maintain air superiority with the F-15 Eagle, the finest air superiority plane in the world today. The Wing has been called into service to battle the “Great Flood” of 1993 and has deployed to Incirlik, Turkey in support of Operation Northern Watch. The Wing has also supported Expeditionary Force Operations, deploying to Southeast Asia and Europe to support Operation Southern Watch. The accomplishments of the leadership and the men and women of this Wing have maintained the heritage of Lambert Field, and kept it one of the finest Wings in the Nation.

Colonel Edmonds will relinquish command of the 131st to Colonel Brandt. Colonel Edmonds graduated from the Air Force Academy in 1979 as a distinguished graduate and the top cadet in the Civil Engineering major. He was selected for a Guggenheim Fellowship at Columbia University and graduated in 1980 with a Master of Science Degree in Civil Engineering. Colonel Edmonds completed Undergraduate Pilot Training at Columbus AFB, Mississippi, as a distinguished graduate, and was selected to fly the F-15 Eagle. He has served in numerous flying positions, both as an instructor pilot and a commander, and led 45 combat missions with the 53rd Tactical Fighter Squadron during Operation Desert Storm.

Colonel Edmonds deserves our utmost thanks too for his tremendous leadership of the 131st. The men and women of the unit and the community will be forever grateful for his contributions and patriotism. We will soon be seeing Colonel Edmonds on a much more regular basis, as he will be walking the halls of Congress as the Chief of Senate Legislative Affairs. His tremendous success will certainly follow him there and I know we all look forward to working with him in that capacity.
Force Base in Texas over 30 years ago. Since then, his career flourished as he piloted the F-4, becoming a Veteran of conflicts from Vietnam to Operation Northern Watch. He is also a graduate of the legendary U.S. Air Force Fighter Weapons School.

Colonel Brandt joined the Missouri National Guard over 20 years ago. During that time he served in every capacity of Operations. He was the Squadron Commander of the 101st Fighter Squadron Operations Group Commander and Vice Wing Commander of the 131st Fighter Wing. His dedication and talents were recognized along the way and as a reward he was given ever increasing responsibility. He will now receive the ultimate reward, command of the 131st. There is no doubt he is the best choice to command the 131st. His exemplary record and knowledge of the Missouri National Guard, the Wing, and the community make him the right leader, ready to provide "Air Superiority—Anywhere, Anytime."

I am sure my colleagues will join me in thanking both Colonel Edmonds and Colonel Brandt for their service to this great Nation and extend our best wishes for continued success.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT W. KNECHT

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I rise today to commemorate the life of Robert W. Knecht, who passed away on Sunday at Georgetown University Hospital from colon cancer. Mr. Knecht's passing is a great loss to the coastal and marine policy community.

Mr. Knecht began his public service career not in the coastal management field, but working as an Upper Atmosphere Physicist for the National Bureau of Standards. He then went on to serve as Laboratory Director of the Environmental Services Administration. It was after holding those two posts, that he joined NOAA in 1967 as the Deputy Director of the Environmental Research Laboratory in Boulder, Colorado. Working with him in the early 1970s, I recall Mr. Knecht's valuable contributions in crafting the Coastal Zone Management Act. It was with the passage of this landmark legislation in 1972, that Mr. Knecht was appointed as the first Director of the National Coastal Zone Management Program at NOAA.

Working in this capacity for 7 years, he served to shape the first generation of State management programs which continue today to protect our Nation's valuable coastal resources. Mr. Knecht was instrumental in the design and implementation of the National Coastal Management Program that bically in enlisting Coastal States to participate in this interstate partnership. He also played a key role in the development of the coastal energy impact program amendments to the Coastal Zone Management Act in 1976 that dealt with oil and gas development.

In 1979, he became a Special Representative to the Secretary of Commerce on the United Nations Law of the Sea Negotiations. It was in this position that he developed and negotiated positions on the international management of seabed mineral resources. In 1980 and 1981, he was Director of the Office of Ocean Minerals and Energy at NOAA, working on implementation of new legislation for ocean thermal energy conversion and deep seabed mining.

In 1981, Mr. Knecht left government service for academia, where he held positions at the University of Rhode Island, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and the University of California at Santa Barbara. In 1989, he joined the University of Delaware Graduate College of Marine Studies where he was the Co-director of the Center for the Study of Marine Policy for 12 years.

During his tenure at the University of Delaware, Mr. Knecht was a leader in promoting integrated coastal zone management, particularly on the international level where he also served as a consultant to the World Bank. He served as the Vice President of the International Coastal and Ocean Organization and was a member of the Marine Advisory Committee of the Marine Board of the National Research Council. He also served as the Co-Editor-in-Chief for the International Journal, Ocean and Coastal Management.

Mr. Knecht co-authored two books on ocean policy and integrated coastal zone management. In his most recent book on ocean policy, he identified the need for government integration of currently fragmented ocean policies, calling for a National Ocean Council that could set integrated national goals and ocean policies. I am pleased to say that this idea became a reality with the Oceans Act of 2000.

One of Mr. Knecht's most recent accomplishments was the 1999 Julius A. Stratton Award for Leadership. This national award is bestowed biannually to the person or group that has made the greatest difference in leading the cause for the coast. Mr. Knecht was a true champion for the coast, fostering the development of the fledgling Coastal Zone Management Program in the early part of his career, to the latter part of his career that focused on developing integrated coastal zone management approaches at both national and international levels.

With Mr. Knecht's passing we have lost a great leader in marine and coastal protection. I would like to offer my deepest appreciation for Mr. Knecht's contributions to the Nation and send my sincerest condolences to his wife, Biliana Cicin-Sain, and to his family, friends, and colleagues.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.
EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–2288. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “OMB Approvals Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Technical Amendment” (FRL6958–8) received on June 5, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2289. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Methyl Anthranilate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance” (FRL6780–9) received on June 5, 2001; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2290. A communication from the Deputy Chief of the Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Delegation of Authority for Part 70” (RIN1512–AC19) received on June 5, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2291. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Volatile Fruit-Flavor Concentrate Shipments and Alternation with Other Premises” (RIN1512–AB59) received on June 5, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–91. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota relative to special education costs; to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

Whereas, in 1975 the Congress passed Public Law Number 94–142, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and provided a national framework for providing free, appropriate public education to all students regardless of the level or severity of disability; and

Whereas, Congress in its initial passage of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act declared its intent to fund 40 percent of special education costs; and

Whereas, the federal government’s share of funding for special education costs in Minnesota has never exceeded 15 percent of total special education costs; and

Whereas, since the passage of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the states have been primarily responsible for providing funding for special education services; and

Whereas, special education services are being provided to all eligible children in the state of Minnesota; and

Whereas, many states, including Minnesota, must provide substantial state funding to fill the gaps left by Congress’s unfunded promise; and

Whereas, the federal government is now estimating a surplus of $5,600,000,000,000 over the next ten years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President of the United States, the President and Secretary of the Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Minnesota’s Senators and Representatives in Congress.

POM–92. A resolution adopted by the Legislature to provide funds for improvements to the Great Lakes Seaway system to improve transportation efficiency and recreation on the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas, waterway transportation is the most efficient means of transporting bulk commodities, transports more tons per gallon of fuel than either rail or truck while causing fewer accidents, less noise pollution, and more rapid transit than either; and

Whereas, because of its geographic location, Minnesota is disadvantaged by the distance commodities must travel when transported by waterway; and

Whereas, waterway transportation reduces the cost of transporting bulk commodities, transports more tons per gallon of fuel than either rail or truck while causing fewer accidents, less noise pollution, and more rapid transit than either; and

Whereas, the Great Lakes Seaway serves Minnesota by moving its bulk products to domestic and foreign destinations, amounting to over 65 million tons annually, including 43 million tons of Minnesota iron ore to steel mills in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, although dredging and maintenance of the seaway system is financed by the users, financing of the new Sault Ste. Marie Lock (owned and operated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers) will be shared by the federal government and the eight seaway states on a prorated tonnage basis, requiring an estimated $18 million from the state to be paid over a 50-year period; and

Whereas, the Inland Waterway System moves 17 million tons of bulk commodities annually between Minnesota and the eastern seaboard and Gulf states, including approximately only 10 million tons of the products exported through Gulf ports; and

Whereas, dredging and maintenance costs on the Inland Waterway System are paid for with federal funds, and financing of capital improvements to the Inland Waterway system is 50 percent from federal funds and 50 percent from local funds; and

Whereas, the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, funded by a 20 cent per gallon fuel tax paid by waterway shippers; and

Whereas, the river industry has been taxed on fuel since 1969, and since the Inland Waterways Trust Fund was instituted in 1986, the Upper Mississippi River basin has contributed 40 percent of the funds and received only 15 percent return for capital improvements, making the Upper Midwest a tax haven; and

Whereas, the Port Development Assistance Program is the vehicle to rehabilitate Minnesota’s public ports on the Mississippi River and Lake Superior; and

Whereas, this program updates and improves the operation and efficiency of the ports to keep them viable and competitive; and

Whereas, the 1996, 1998, and 2000 Minnesota legislatures appropriated funds for this program, and the 2001 Legislature is requested to appropriate an additional $3 million to this program; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature formally recognizes the Upper Mississippi River as a river of statewide significance for natural, recreational, and aesthetic benefits. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature supports Minnesota’s pro rata participation in financing new construction at the Sault Ste. Marie Lock. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature formally recognizes the critical habitat restoration and rehabilitation needs on the Upper Mississippi River. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature recognizes the importance of inland waterway transportation to Minnesota agriculture and to the economy of the state, the region, and the nation and urges Congress to authorize funding to improve transportation efficiency and reduce the environmental impact of the Upper Mississippi River System. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature supports the continued funding of the Port Development Assistance Program in recognition of the essential and fundamental contribution the Great Lakes and Inland waterway transportation systems make to the Minnesota economy and to sustainable environmental programs. Be it further
Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President and the Secretary of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chair of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Speaker, and Minnesota’s Senators and Representatives in Congress.

S. 530. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota relative to amending the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas, numerous railroad employees have served their country honorably and well in various branches of the armed forces for periods in excess of 20 years; and

Whereas, these military veterans receive military retirement pay as partial compensation for their long military service; and

Whereas, if these veterans work for non-military employers they can become eligible for state unemployment benefits in case of layoff and for workers’ compensation in case of injury; and

Whereas, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (United States Code, title 45, section 354(a–1)(ii)) prohibits payment of railroad unemployment benefits or railroad sickness benefits to otherwise eligible railroad employees who are receiving military retirement pay for 20 years or more of military service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That it petitions the United States Congress to promptly amend the Railroad Retirement Act to allow railroad employees collecting military retirement pay to also be eligible for railroad unemployment and sickness benefits if they otherwise meet the qualifications of these benefit programs. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President of the United States, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and Minnesota’s Senators and Representatives in Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1006. A bill to provide for the energy security of the United States and promote environmental protection and efficiency, including the use of advanced vehicles that use electric, plug-in hybrid, and fuel cell technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat gold, silver, and platinum bullion and coins in either bullion or bar form, in the same manner as stocks and bonds for purposes of the maximum capital gains rate for individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. STRYVENS):

S. 1008. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to develop the United States Climate Change Strategy with the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts, aligning the Strategy with the State’s energy policy, and promoting a sound national environmental policy, to establish a research and development program that focuses on bold technological breakthroughs that make significant progress toward the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, to establish a Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. TORRiccI): S. Res. 107. A resolution congratulating the people of Peru on the occasion of their democratic elections on June 3, 2001; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. REID, and Mr. BROWNBACK):

S. Res. 108. A resolution recognizing National Homeownership Week and the importance of homeownership to building strong communities and families in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. REID, and Mr. BROWNBACK):

S. Con. Res. 48. A concurrent resolution recognizing Habitat for Humanity International for its work in helping families in the United States to realize the dream of homeownership; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 37

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 37, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the credit for electricity produced from biomass, and for other purposes.

S. 170

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor 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 retired pay by reason of their military service and disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability.

S. 283

At the request of Mr. McCAIN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 283, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

S. 506

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 506, a bill to authorize the President to promote posthumously the late Raymond Ames Spruance to the grade of Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, and for other purposes.

S. 716

At the request of Mr. McCARTHY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 716, a bill to direct the National Institute of Standards and Technology to establish a program to support research and training in methods of detecting the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes, and for other purposes.

S. 724

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 724, a bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of pregnancy-related assistance for targeted low-income pregnant women.

S. 756

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 756, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 5-year extension of the credit for producing electricity from wind.

S. 766

At the request of Mr. LOTT, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 766, a bill to amend section 302 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority for housing loans for members of the Selected Reserve.

S. 812

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 812, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals.

S. 838

At the request of Mr. DeWINE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 838, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals for children.

S. 856

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 856, a bill to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes.

S. 866

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 866,
a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national media campaign to reduce and prevent underage drinking in the United States.  

S. 977

At the request of Mr. Bond, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Roberts) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. Bennett) were added as cosponsors of S. 977, a bill to establish the Military Readiness Investigation Board, and for other purposes.

S. 993

At the request of Mrs. Carnahan, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Bennett), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) were added as cosponsors of S. 993, a bill to extend for 4 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted.

S. 999

At the request of Mr. Bingaman, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Conrad) was added as a cosponsor of S. 999, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to provide for a Korea Defense Service Medal to be issued to members of the Armed Forces who participated in operations in Korea after the end of the Korean War.

S. Res. 16

At the request of Mr. Lott, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 16, a resolution designating August 16, 2001, as “National Airborne Day.”

S. Con. Res. 42

At the request of Mr. Santorum, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 42, a concurrent resolution condemning the Taleban for their discriminatory policies and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 43

At the request of Mr. Levin, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Kohl) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 43, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the Republic of Korea’s ongoing practice of limiting United States motor vehicles access to its domestic market.

AMENDMENT NO. 648

At the request of Mr. Helms, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kyl) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 648.

STATMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Reid (for himself, Mr. Allard, and Mr. Ensign):

S. 1007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat gold, silver, and platinum, in either coin or bar form, in the same manner as stocks and bonds for purposes of the maximum capital gains rate for individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Reid. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Fair Treatment for Precious Metals Investors Act.

Investors may be surprised to discover that investments in precious metals are taxed as “collectibles” similar to vintage wines and rare coins, subjecting them to higher capital gains tax rates than other commodities. Historically, precious metals bullion has been a rarity, and was valued more for its uniqueness than for its metal content, but today, precious metals bullion coins are specifically designed and produced by governments to be used as an investment vehicle similar to stocks and bonds.

Precious metals bullion can be a valuable and stable asset for investors, but as long the Tax Code penalizes investment in precious metals, this commodity will remain largely unattractive.

The Fair Treatment for Precious Metals Investors Act will update the tax classification of precious metals bullion (that is, gold, silver, and platinum), and give precious metals holdings the same capital gains tax preference that stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other capital assets are currently afforded.

Precious metals are vital to Nevada’s and our nation’s economy. Nevada is the third largest producer of gold in the world, behind Australia and South Africa, giving the United States a trade surplus of gold exceeding $1 billion. Undoubtedly, much of the gold that the United States Government uses to produce its gold bullion coins comes from Nevada.

Gold has been valued for centuries, and it continues to be an important commodity to investors today. Although the value of stocks and other investment commodities may fluctuate drastically, gold’s value has remained relatively stable over time. In today’s volatile market environment, gold’s stability promises to make it an even more attractive investment.

Only in the last 30 years have governments such as the United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Austria, and South Africa minted precious metals bullion coins to serve as a way for investors to diversify their holdings with tangible assets. Prior to that time, precious metals bullion was a rarity, and was valued more for its uniqueness than for its metal content. Today, bullion is used as a safe, convenient, and affordable way to invest in precious metals.

In 1997, the Taxpayer Relief Act corrected the Tax Code to allow precious metals bullion coins held in IRA accounts to be taxed at the same rate as stocks and other capital assets. The Tax Code simply needs to be updated to further accommodate the changes in investing preferences. I am pleased that Senators Allard and Ensign have agreed to cosponsor this bill. I look forward to receiving the support of other Senators on both sides of the aisle to correct this tax inequity.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1007

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Fair Treatment for Precious Metals Investors Act”.

SEC. 2. GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM TREATED IN THE SAME MANNER AS STOCKS AND BONDS FOR MAXIMUM CAPITAL GAINS RATE FOR INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1(h)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to definition of collectibles gain and loss) is amended by striking “without regard to paragraph (3) thereof” and inserting “without regard to so much of paragraph (3) thereof as relate to bullion and the bullion requirement for physical possession by a trustee”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

By Mr. Byrd (for himself and Mr. Stevens):

S. 1008. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy with the goal of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts, aligning the Strategy with United States energy policy, and promoting a sound national environmental policy, to establish a research and development program that focuses on bold technological breakthroughs and that make significant progress toward the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, to establish the National Office of Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mr. Byrd. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1008

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) evidence continues to build that increases in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases are contributing to global climate change;

(2) in 1992, the Senate ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York on May 9, 1992, the ultimate objective of which is the “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system”;

(3) although science currently cannot determine precisely what atmospheric concentrations are “dangerous”, the current
trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions will lead to a continued rise in greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, not stabilization;

(4) the remaining scientific uncertainties call for temperance of human actions, but not inaction;

(5) greenhouse gases are associated with a wide array of activities, including energy production, transportation, agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, buildings, and other activities;

(6) the economic consequences of poorly designed climate change response strategies, or of inaction, may cost the global economy trillions of dollars;

(7) most of this economic burden would be borne by the United States;

(8) stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere will require transformational change in the global energy system and other emitting sectors at an almost unimaginable level—a veritable industrial revolution is required;

(9) such a revolution can occur only if the revolution is preceded by research and development that leads to bold technological breakthroughs;

(10) over the decade preceding the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) energy research and development budgets in the public and private sectors have declined precipitously and have not been focused on the climate change response challenge; and

(B) the investments that have been made have not been guided by a comprehensive strategy—

(i) the negative trends in research and development funding described in paragraph (10) must be reversed with a focus on not only traditional energy research and development, but also bold, breakthrough research;

(ii) much more progress could be made on the issue of climate change if the United States were to adopt a new approach for addressing climate change that included, as an ultimate long-term goal—

(A) stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; and

(B) a response strategy with 4 key elements consisting of—

(i) definition of interim emission mitigation targets coupled with specific initiatives and approaches that cumulatively yield stabilized atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations;

(ii) a national commitment—

(1) to double energy research and development by the United States public and private sectors; and

(2) in carrying out such research and development, to provide a high degree of emphasis on bold, breakthrough technologies that will make possible a profound transformation of the energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, and building sectors of the United States;

(iii) climate adaptation research that focuses on response actions necessary to adapt to climate change that may have occurred or may occur under any future climate change scenario; and

(iv) continued research, building on the substantial scientific understanding of climate change that exists as of the date of enactment of this Act, that focuses on resolving the fundamental scientific, technical, and economic uncertainties, to aid in the development of sound response strategies; and

(iii) inherent in each of the 4 key elements of this strategy is consideration of the international nature of the challenge, which will require—

(A) establishment of joint climate response strategies and joint research programs;

(B) assistance to developing countries and countries in transition for building technical and institutional capacities and incentives for addressing the challenge; and

(C) promotion of public awareness of the issue.

SEC. 1 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to implement the new approach described in section 2(12) by developing a national focal point for climate change response through—

(1) the establishment of the National Office of Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President (referred to in this section as the "White House Office") to develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy (referred to in this section as the "Strategy") that—

(A) incorporates the 4 key elements of that new approach;

(B) is supportive of and integrated in the overall energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, and environmental policies of the United States;

(C) takes into account—

(i) the diversity of energy sources and technologies;

(ii) supply-side and demand-side solutions; and

(iii) national infrastructure, energy distribution, and transportation systems;

(D) provides for the inclusion and equitable participation of Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, academia, scientific bodies, industry, the public, and other interested parties;

(E) incorporates new models of Federal-State cooperative research and development programs that—

(i) recognizes the important contributions that research and development programs in existence on the date of enactment of this Act make toward addressing the climate change response challenge; and

(ii) includes an additional research and development agenda that focuses on the bold, breakthrough technologies that are critical to the long-term stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere;

(F) defines a comprehensive energy technology research and development program that—

(i) includes additional research and development funding described in paragraph (2);

(ii) supply-side and demand-side solutions; and

(iii) national infrastructure, energy distribution, and transportation systems;

(G) includes consideration of other efforts to address critical environmental and health concerns, including clean water, and responsible land use policies; and

(H) incorporates initiatives to promote the deployment of clean energy technologies developed in the United States and abroad;

(ii) establishment of an independent review board—

(A) to review the Strategy and annually assess United States and international progress towards the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; and

(B) to assess—

(i) the performance of each Federal agency that has responsibilities under the Strategy; and

(ii) the adequacy of the budget of each such Federal agency to fulfill the responsibilities of the Federal agency under the Strategy; and

(5) the establishment of offices in, or the carrying out of activities by, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other Federal agencies as necessary to carry out the amendment made by section 4.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION.


(1) by inserting after the title heading the following:

"Subtitle A—General Provisions;" and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"Subtitle B—United States Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation"

"SEC. 1621. DEFINITIONS."

"In this subtitle:

"(1) CENTER.—The term 'Center' means the Center for Strategic Climate Change Response established by section 1624(e)."

"(2) CLIMATE-FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'climate-friendly technology' means any energy supply or end-use technology that, over the life of the technology and compared to similar technology in commercial use as of the date of enactment of this subtitle, results in a higher degree of efficiency, energy savings, lower emissions, or other environmental benefits.

"(3) DEPARTMENT.—The term 'Department' means the Department of Energy.

"(4) DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—The term 'Department Office' means the Office of Carbon Management of the Department established by section 1624(a)."

"(5) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term 'Federal agency' means an agency of the United States;"

"(6) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term 'greenhouse gas' means an anthropogenic gaseous species that has significant current or potential to absorb and re-emits infrared radiation;"

"(7) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—The term 'Interagency Task Force' means the United States Climate Change Response Interagency Task Force established under section 1623(d)."

"(8) KEY ELEMENT.—The term 'key element' with respect to the Strategy, means—

(A) definition of interim emission mitigation targets coupled with specific mitigation approaches that cumulatively result in stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and

(B) a national commitment—

(i) to double energy research and development by the United States public and private sectors; and

(ii) in carrying out such research and development, to provide a high degree of emphasis on bold, breakthrough technologies that will make possible a profound transformation of the energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, and building sectors of the United States;"

"(C) climate adaptation research that focuses on response actions necessary to adapt to climate change that may have occurred or
may occur under any future climate change scenario; and

"(D) research that focuses on resolving the remaining scientific, technical, and economic uncertainties associated with climate change to the extent that those uncertainties bear on strategies to achieve the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

"(9) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified individual’ means an individual who has demonstrated leadership skills to draw on other experts in diverse fields of knowledge that are relevant to addressing the climate change response challenge.

"(B) FIELDS OF KNOWLEDGE.—The fields of knowledge referred to in subparagraph (A) are:

"(i) the science of primary and secondary climate change impacts;

"(ii) energy and environmental economics;

"(iii) technology transfer and diffusion;

"(iv) the social dimensions of climate change;

"(v) climate change adaptation strategies;

"(vi) fossil, nuclear, and renewable energy technologies;

"(vii) energy efficiency and energy conservation;

"(viii) energy systems integration;

"(ix) engineered and terrestrial carbon sequestration;

"(x) transportation, industrial, and building systems; and

"(xii) strategic planning;

"(xii) regulatory and market-based mechanisms for addressing climate change;

"(xii) risk and decision analysis;

"(xii) strategic planning; and

"(xii) the international implications of climate change response strategies.

"(10) REVIEW BOARD.—The term ‘Review Board’ means the United States Climate Change Response Strategy Review Board established by section 1626.

"(11) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Energy.

"(12) STABILIZATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS CONCENTRATIONS.—The term ‘stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations’ means the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, as contemplated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York on May 9, 1992.

"(13) STRATEGY.—The term ‘Strategy’ means the United States Climate Change Response Strategy developed under section 1622.

"(14) WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—The term ‘White House Office’ means the White House Office established by the President by executive order.

SEC. 1622. UNITED STATES CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the White House Office shall develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy, which shall:

"(1) have the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

"(2) build on the 4 key elements;

"(3) be developed on the basis of an examination of a broad range of emission reduction targets and implementation dates (including those contemplated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York on May 9, 1992) that can be achieved in the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

"(4) incorporate mitigation approaches to reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas emissions;

"(5) include an evaluation of whether and how each emission reduction target and implementation date achieves the emission reduction in an economically and environmentally sound manner;

"(6) be consistent with the goals of energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, environmental, and other relevant policies of the United States;

"(7) have a scope that considers the totality of United States public, private, and public-private sector actions that bear on the long-term goal;

"(8) be based on an evaluation of a wide range of approaches for achieving the long-term goal, including those of—

"(A) a variety of cost-effective Federal and State policies, programs, standards, and incentives;

"(B) policies that integrate and promote innovative, market-based solutions in the United States and in foreign countries; and

"(C) participation in other international initiatives that are, or should be, responsible for the various policies.

"(9) take into account the overall cost of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

"(10) be based on an evaluation of the strategic plan to achieve the long-term goal and provide specific recommendations concerning—

"(A) producing measurable net reductions in United States emissions that lead toward achieving the long-term goal; and

"(B) the development of technologies that have the potential for long-term implementation.

"(11) give preference to technologies that have the potential to reduce significantly the overall cost of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and

"(12) ensure that the United States and in foreign countries; and

"(13) specify the reasons why the certificate is in the negative; and

"(14) serve as a framework for climate change response actions by all Federal agencies;

"(15) recommend which Federal agencies are, or should be, responsible for the various policies under the Strategy and any budgetary implications;

"(16) address how the United States should respond to climate change in the short term and the long term;

"(17) be subject to review by an independent review board in accordance with section 1626.

"(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the President shall submit to Congress an updated version of the Strategy.

"(c) PROMULGATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of submission of the Strategy to Congress under subsection (b), and at the end of each 2-year period thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report that—

"(1) describes the progress on implementation of the Strategy; and

"(2) provides recommendations for improvement of the Strategy and the implementation of the Strategy.

"(d) ALIGNMENT WITH ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, AND OTHER POLICIES.—The President, the Director of the White House Office, the Secretary, and the other members of the Intergency Task Force shall work together to align the actions carried out under the Strategy and actions associated with the energy and transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, and other relevant policies of the United States so that the objectives of both the Strategy and the policies are met without compromising the climate change-related goals of the Strategy or the goals of the policies.

"(e) NATIONAL LABORATORY CERTIFICATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The directors of the major national laboratories of the Department identified in paragraph (a) shall annually meet with the President and individually and simultaneously certify whether the energy technology research and development programs of the United States collectively and individually meet with the President and Congress the objectives of the Strategy.

"(2) EFFECT OF NEGATIVE CERTIFICATION.—If the certification described in paragraph (1) is in the negative, the directors shall submit to the President a report that—

"(A) specifies the reasons why the certification is in the negative; and

"(B) describes corrective actions that must be taken so that the certification can be made in the affirmative.

"(3) DIRECTIONS OF MAJOR NATIONAL LABORATORIES AFFILIATED WITH SCIENCE AND ENERGY PROGRAMS.—The directors of the national laboratories that shall participate in the certification under this subsection are the directors of each of—

"(A) the Argonne National Laboratory;

"(B) the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory;

"(C) the National Energy Technology Laboratory;
“(D) the National Renewable Energy Laboratory;
“(E) the Oak Ridge National Laboratory; and
“(F) the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

“(4) COORDINATION.—The director of the National Energy Technology Laboratory shall serve as the principal coordinator of the groups of directors of the national laboratories specified in paragraph (3).

“SEC. 1623. NATIONAL OFFICE OF CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established, within the Executive Office of the President, the National Office of Climate Change Response.

“(2) FOCUS.—The White House Office shall have the focus of achieving the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts.

“(3) DUTIES.—Consistent with paragraph (2), the White House Office shall—
“(A) establish policies, objectives, and priorities for the Strategy;
“(B) in accordance with subsection (d), establish the Interagency Task Force to serve as the primary mechanism through which the heads of Federal agencies shall assist the Director of the White House Office in developing the Strategy;
“(C) to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that the Strategy is based on objective, quantitative analysis, drawing on the analytical capabilities of Federal and State agencies, especially the Center;
“(D) advise the President concerning necessary changes in organization, management, and the personnel allocation of Federal agencies involved in climate change response activities; and
“(E) notify a Federal agency if the policies and discretionary programs of the agency are not well aligned with, or are not contributing effectively to, the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(b) DIRECTOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The White House Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall report directly to the President.

“(2) APPOINTMENT.—The Director of the White House Office shall be a qualified individual appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(3) TERM; VACANCIES.—
“(A) TERM.—The Director of the White House Office shall be appointed for a term of 4 years.

“(B) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the position of Director of the White House Office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

“(4) DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—
“(A) STRATEGY.—In accordance with section 1622, the Director of the White House Office shall coordinate the development and updating of the Strategy.

“(B) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—The Director of the White House Office shall serve as Chairperson of the Interagency Task Force.

“(1) CLIMATE, ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, BUILDING, FORESTRY, AND OTHER PROGRAMS.—The Director of the White House Office, using an integrated perspective considering the totality of actions in the United States, shall advise the President and the heads of Federal agencies on—
“(I) the extent to which United States energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, building, and other relevant programs are capable of producing progress on the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and
“(II) the extent to which proposed or newly created energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, building, and other relevant programs positively or negatively affect the ability of the United States to achieve the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(2) TAX, TRADE, AND FOREIGN POLICIES.—The Director of the White House Office, using an integrated perspective considering the totality of actions in the United States, shall advise the President and the heads of Federal agencies on—
“(I) the extent to which proposed or newly created tax policy, trade policy, and foreign policy positively or negatively affect the ability of the United States to achieve the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and
“(II) the extent to which proposed or newly created tax policy, trade policy, and foreign policy positively or negatively affect the ability of the United States to achieve the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(3) INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.—The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Interagency Task Force and using the analytical tools available to the White House Office, shall provide to the Director of the White House Office an opinion that—
“(I) specifies the economic and environmental costs and benefits of any proposed international treaties or components of treaties that have an influence on greenhouse gas management; and
“(II) assesses the extent to which the treaties advance the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts and considering other impacts.

“(4) CONSULTATION.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Interagency Task Force shall consult with all of the heads of Federal agencies, including the Director of the White House Office, in preparing an annual report for submission by the President to Congress that—
“(I) assesses progress in implementation of the Strategy;
“(II) assesses progress, in the United States and in foreign countries, toward the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;
“(III) assesses progress toward meeting climate change-related international obligations;
“(IV) makes recommendations for actions by the Federal Government designed to close any gap between progress-to-date and the measures that are necessary to achieve the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and
“(E) addresses the totality of actions in the United States that relate to the 4 key elements.

“(5) ANALYSIS.—During development of the Strategy, preparation of the annual reports submitted under paragraph (4), and provision of recommendations to the President and the heads of Federal agencies, the Director of the White House Office shall place significant emphasis on the use of objective, quantitative analysis, taking into consideration any uncertainties associated with the analysis.

“(6) STAFF.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the White House Office shall employ professional staff of not more than 25 individuals to carry out the duties of the White House Office.

“(B) INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL AND FELLOWSHIPS.—The Director of the White House Office may use the authority provided by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 7001 et seq.) and subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, and fellowships, to obtain staff from academic, scientific bodies, private industry, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, other Federal and Department programs, other Federal agencies, and national laboratories, for appointments of a temporary term.

“(C) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the White House Office shall establish the United States Climate Change Response Interagency Task Force.

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The Interagency Task Force shall be composed of—
“(A) the Director of the White House Office, who shall serve as Chairperson;
“(B) the Secretary of State;
“(C) the Secretary of Commerce;
“(D) the Secretary of Transportation;
“(E) the Secretary of Agriculture;
“(F) the Secretary of the Treasury;
“(G) the Secretary of Energy;
“(H) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
“(I) the Administrator of the Agency for International Development;
“(J) the United States Trade Representative;
“(K) the National Security Advisor;
“(L) the Director of the National Economic Council;
“(M) the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality;
“(N) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;
“(O) the Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Global Change Research (which performs the functions of the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences established by section 102 of the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2302)); and
“(P) the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Chairperson determines should be members of the Interagency Task Force.

“(3) STRATEGY.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Interagency Task Force shall serve as the primary forum through which the Federal agencies represented on the Interagency Task Force jointly—
“(I) assist the Director of the White House Office in developing and updating the Strategy; and
“(II) assist the Director of the White House Office in preparing annual reports under subsection (4); and

“(B) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Interagency Task Force shall—
“(I) take into account the long-term goal and other requirements of the Strategy specified in section 1622(a).
“(ii) give full consideration to the facts and opinions presented by the members of the Interagency Task Force;
“(iii) consult with State, tribal, and local government officials, industry, labor orga- 
nizations, academia, scientific bodies, in- 
dustry, the public, and other interested par- 
ties; and
“(iv) build consensus around a Strategy that is based on strong scientific, technical, and economic analyses.

“(d) Working groups.—The Chairperson of the Interagency Task Force may establish such topical working groups as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Interagency Task Force;
“(e) Provision of support staff.—In ac- 
cordance with procedures established by the Chairperson of the Interagency Task Force, the Federal agencies represented on the Interagency Task Force shall provide staff from the agencies to support information, data collection, and analyses required by the Interagency Task Force.

“(f) Hearings.—On request of the Chair- 
person, the Interagency Task Force may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times, and receive such testimony, as the Chairperson considers to be appropriate.

“SEC. 1624. TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE.

“(a) Establishment of office of carbon management of the department of energy.

“(1) In general.—There is established within the Department, the Office of Carbon Management.

“(2) Duties.—The Office of Carbon Management shall—

“(A) manage an energy technology research, development and demonstration program that directly supports the Strategy by—

“(i) focusing on high-risk, bold, break- 
through technologies that—

“(I) are critical to the long-term stabili- 
zation of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(II) are not significantly addressed by other Federal programs; and

“(III) would be technology substantially be- 
yond the state of usual innovation;

“(ii) forging fundamentally new research and development partnerships among various Department offices, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Office of Science, and the Office of Fossil Energy, and the Department of State, other Federal, and State pro- 
grams, particularly between basic science and energy technology programs, in cases in which such partnerships have significant po- tential to contribute to climate change solutions; and

“(B) assesses the contributions of all en- 
ergy technology research and development programs described in subsection (a)(2)(A) to the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentra- 
tions.

“(C) 10-year program plan.—

“(i) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subtitle, the Director of the Department Office shall prepare a 10-year program plan.

“(ii) Required elements.—The plan shall—

“(I) consider all elements of the Strategy that relate to technology research and develop- 
ment;

“(II) become an integral component of the Strategy;

“(III) focus the activities of the Depart- 
m ent Office on those identified by the Strategy;

“(IV) emphasize the funding of activities that meet the goals described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subsection (a)(2)(A);

“(V) identify creative and innovative ap- 
p proaches for building partnerships and man-
aging research and development that have the potential to result in significant ad- 
vances of technologies and other innovative activities; and

“(VI) place a high level of emphasis on bold, breakthrough R&D and development programs that—

“(aa) are based on the involvement of 1 or more Federal research and development programs; and

“(bb) upon reaching a sufficient level of technological maturity, be transitioned to

other program offices of the Department without loss of the creative management ap- 
proaches and partnerships of the innovative research and development programs.

“(b) Submission.—

“(1) In general.—The Director of the Depart- 
m ent Office shall update the 10-year pro- 
gr am plan biennially.

“(2) Submission.—The Secretary shall submit each updated 10-year program plan to Congress and the Director of the White House Office.

“(c) Center.—

“(1) Operating model.—The Director of the Department Office shall establish an op- 
 erating model for the Center.

“(2) Delegation of department office functions.—The Director of the Department Office may choose to delegate selected pro- 
 gram management and research and develop- 
 ment functions of the Department Office to the Center.

“(3) Focus.—

“(i) In general.—Funds for the Center should be used to build a Center with focused capability that has a limited number of fo- 
cused offline locations.

“(4) Involvement of organizations.—

“Notwithstanding subclause (1), the Director of the Department Office may involve any number of organizations in the operation of the Center.

“(5) Tools, data, and capabilities.—The Director of the Department Office shall fos- 
ter the development of tools, data, and capa- 
bilities at the Center to ensure that—

“(i) the United States has a robust capa- 
 bility for evaluating alternative climate change response strategies; and

“(ii) the Center provides long-term analyti- 
cal continuity during the terms of service of successive Presidents.

“(6) Advisory duties.—The Director of the Department Office shall advise the Secre- 
 tary on all aspects of climate change re- 
sponse.

“(6) Annual reports.—The Director of the Department Office shall prepare an annual report for submission by the Secretary to Congress and the White House Office that—

“(A) assesses progress toward achieving the goals of the energy technology research and development program described in sub- 
section (a)(2)(A);

“(B) assesses the activities of the Center;

“(C) assesses the contributions of all en- 
ergy technology research and development programs of the Department (including science programs) to the long-term goal and other requirements of the Strategy specified in section 1622(a); and

“(D) makes recommendations for actions by the Department and other Federal agen- 
cies to address the components of technology development that are necessary to support the Strategy.

“(7) Analysis.—During development of the Strategy, the 10-year program plan sub- 
mited under paragraph (5)(C), annual re- 
ports submitted under paragraph (6), and ad- 
visory reports submitted under paragraph (7), the Secretary, the Director of the De- 
partment Office shall place significant em- 
phasis on the use of objective, quantitative analysis, taking into consideration any asso- 
ciated uncertainties.

“(c) Staff.—The Director of the Depart- 
m ent Office shall employ a professional staff of not more than 25 individuals to carry out the duties of the Department Office.

“(d) Intergovernmental Personnel and Fellowships.—The Department Office may enter into agreements provided by the Intergov- 
e ramental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) and subchapter VI of chapter 33
of title 5, United States Code, and fellowships, to obtain staff from academia, scientific bodies, private industry, nongovernmental organizations, other Department programs, other Federal agencies, and national laboratories, for appointments of a limited term.

"(e) CENTER FOR STRATEGIC CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—

"(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Center for Strategic Climate Change Response, which shall report to the Director of the Department Office.

"(B) LOCATIONS.—The Center shall maintain 1 headquarters location and such additional temporary or permanent locations as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Center.

"(C) CENTER DIRECTOR.—The Center shall be headed by a Director, who shall be selected by the Director of the Department Office.

"(2) DUTIES.—

"(i) GOAL.—The Center shall foster the development and application of advanced computational tools, data, and capabilities that support integrated assessment of alternative climate change response scenarios and implementation of the Strategy.

"(ii) PARTICIPATION AND SUPPORT.—The Center may include participation of, and be supported by, each other Federal agency that has a direct or indirect role in the development, commercialization, or transfer of energy technologies, industrial, agricultural, forestry, or other climate change-related technology.

"(B) PROGRAMS.—

"(i) DEVELOPMENT.—The Center shall—

"(I) develop and maintain core analytical competencies and complex, integrated computational modeling capabilities that are necessary to support the design and implementation of the Strategy;

"(II) track United States and international progress toward the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and

"(III) in support of the Department Office, support the management and implementation of the development programs.

"(ii) INTERNATIONAL CARBON DIOXIDE SEQUESTRATION MONITORING AND DATA PROGRAM.—In consultation with Federal, State, academic, private sector, non-governmental, tribal, and international carbon capture and sequestration technology programs, the Center shall design and carry out a comprehensive international carbon dioxide sequestration monitoring and data program to collect, analyze, and make available the technical and economic data to ascertain—

"(I) whether engineered sequestration and terrestrial sequestration will be acceptable technologies from regulatory, economic, and international perspectives;

"(II) the extent to which forest, agricultural, and other terrestrial systems are suitable carbon sinks;

"(C) AREAS OF EXPERTISE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall develop and maintain expertise in integrated assessment, modeling, and related capabilities necessary—

"(II) to understand the relationship between natural, agricultural, industrial, energy, and economic systems; and

"(II) to design effective research and development programs.

"(ii) to develop and implement the Strategy.

"(ii) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND DIFFUSION.—The expertise described in clause (i) shall include knowledge of technology transfer and technology diffusion in United States markets and international markets.

"(D) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The Center shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that technical and scientific knowledge relating to greenhouse gas emission reduction, avoidance, and sequestration is broadly disseminated through publications, fellowships, and training programs.

"(E) ASSESSMENTS.—In a manner consistent with the Strategy, the Center shall conduct assessments of deployment of climate-friendly technologies from regulatory, economic, and international perspectives;

"(F) USE OF PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall create an operating model that allows for collaboration, division of effort, and cost sharing with industry on individual climate change response projects.

"(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Although cost sharing in some cases may be appropriate, the Center shall focus on long-term high-risk research and development and should not make industrial partnerships or cost sharing a requirement that would bias the activities of the Center toward incremental innovations.

"(iii) REEVALUATION ON TRANSITION.—At such time as the research and development program reaches a sufficient level of technological maturity such that the program is transitioning to a requirement, if such a requirement would not be met in the Department Office, the cost-sharing requirements and criteria applicable to the program should be reevaluated.

"(iv) PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—Each cost-sharing agreement entered into under this subparagraph shall be published in the Federal Register.

"(G) INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL AND FELLOWSHIPS.—The Director of the Center may use the authority provided by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) and subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, and fellowships, to obtain staff from academia, scientific bodies, private industry, non-governmental organizations, other Department programs, other Federal agencies, and national laboratories, for appointments of a limited term.

**S. 1625. ADDITIONAL OFFICES AND ACTIVITIES.**

"The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the heads of other Federal agencies may establish such offices and carry out such activities, in addition to those established or authorized by this subtitle, as are necessary to carry out this subtitle.

**S. 1626. UNITED STATES CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY REVIEW BOARD.**

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as an independent establishment within the executive branch of the United States a United States Climate Change Response Strategy Review Board.

"(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

"(1) COMPOSITION.—The Review Board shall consist of 11 members who shall be appointed, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subtitle, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among qualified individuals nominated by the National Academy of Sciences in accordance with paragraph (2).

"(ii) NOMINATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a vacancy occurs, the National Academy of Sciences shall—

"(I) submit the names of the nominees to the President.

"(II) the fact of the employment shall be publicly disclosed by the nominee as required by law.

"(B) EMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS.—If, during the period of service of a member on the Review Board, the member is employed by an entity that receives any funding from the Department or any other Federal agency, the fact of the employment shall be—

"(i) disclosed to the President by the National Academy of Sciences at the time of the nomination; and

"(ii) publicly disclosed by the nominee as part of the Senate confirmation process of the nominee.

"(C) FINANCIAL BENEFIT TO MEMBERS.—If, during the period of service of a member on the Review Board, the member is employed by an entity that financially benefits a member or an entity that employs the member, the fact of that financial benefit shall be publicly disclosed by the Chairperson of the Review Board at the time of the recommendation.
"(1) APPLICABILITY OF ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1978.—A member of the Review Board shall be deemed to be an individual subject to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

"(6) CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Review Board shall select a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson of the Review Board from among the members of the Review Board.

"(c) DUTIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of submission of the initial Strategy under section 1622(b), each updated version of the Strategy under section 1622(c), each progress report under section 1622(d), and each national laboratory certification under section 1622(f), the Review Board shall submit to the President, Congress, and the heads of Federal agencies as appropriate a report assessing the adequacy of the Strategy, report, or certification.

"(2) COMMENTS.—In reviewing the Strategy, or a report or certification, under paragraph (1), the Review Board shall consider and comment on—

"(A) the capacity of effort and the appropriateness of focus of the totality of all public, private, and public-private sector actions of the United States with respect to the 4 key elements;

"(B) the extent to which actions of the United States, with respect to climate change, complement or leverage international and other efforts designed to manage global emissions of greenhouse gases, to further the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

"(C) the implications of any recommendations made by the Review Board; and

"(D)(i) the effectiveness with which each Federal agency is carrying out the responsibilities of the Federal agency with respect to the short-term and long-term greenhouse gas management goals; and

"(ii) the adequacy of the budget of each such Federal agency to carry out those responsibilities.

"(3) ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Review Board, at the request of the President or Congress, may provide recommendations on additional climate change-related topics.

"(B) SECONDARY DUTY.—The provision of recommendations under subparagraph (A) shall be a secondary duty to the primary duty of providing independent review of the Strategy and the reports and certifications under paragraphs (1) and (2).

"(d) POWERS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Chairperson or a majority of the members of the Review Board, the Review Board may hold hearings, take testimony, and receive such evidence as the Review Board considers to be appropriate.

"(B) ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.—Any member of the Review Board may administer an oath or affirmation to any witness that appears before the Review Board.

"(2) EXPENSES.—

"(A) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available for Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Review Board under this subtitle until the date on which funds are made available under paragraph (2).

"(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Review Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Review Board.

"(C) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Subject to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the Review Board may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times as the Review Board considers necessary to respond to any inquiry of the Review Board under this subtitle.

"(1) INCLUSION OF WORK IN PROGRESS.—Subject to applicable law, information obtained under subparagraph (A)—

"(i) shall not be limited to final work products; but

"(ii) shall include draft work products and documentation of work in progress.

"(2) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Review Board may use the postal service of the United States for the same rates and in the same manner and under the same conditions as other agencies of the Federal Government.

"(3) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—A member of the Review Board shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Review Board.

"(4) STAFF.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Review Board may, upon recommendation of the executive director, direct the appointment and removal of such executive, administrative, and other personnel as are necessary to enable the Review Board to perform the duties of the Review Board.

"(2) CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

"(3) COMPENSATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Chairperson of the Review Board may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of section 5134 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

"(B) MAXIMUM RATE OF PAY.—The rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel shall not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

"(C) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairperson of the Review Board may procure temporary and intermittent services in accordance with section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

"SEC. 1627. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(a) WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—

"(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Department Office under this subtitle.

"(b) DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—

"(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Department Office under this subtitle.

"(c) CENTER.—

"(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Center under this subtitle.

"(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Center to carry out the duties of the Center under this subtitle $75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to remain available through September 30, 2011.

"(B) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(a) WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—

"(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Department Office under this subtitle.

"(b) DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—

"(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such

Statements on Submitted Resolutions

SENATE RESOLUTION 107—CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF PERU ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS ON JUNE 3, 2001

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DeWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Res. 107

Whereas the people of Peru have courageously struggled to restore democracy and the rule of law following fraudulent elections on May 28, 2000, and after more than a decade of the systematic undermining of democratic institutions by the Government of Alberto Fujimori;

Whereas, in elections on April 8 and June 3, 2001, the people of Peru held democratic multiparty elections to choose their government;

Whereas these elections were determined by domestic and international observers to be free and fair and a legitimate expression of the will of the people of Peru; and

Whereas
Whereas the 2001 elections form the foundation for a genuinely democratic government that represents the will and sovereignty of the people of Peru and that can be a constructive partner with the United States in advancing common interests in the Americas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN PERU ON JUNE 3, 2001,

(a) CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF PERU—The Senate, on behalf of the people of the United States, hereby—

(1) congratulates the people of Peru for the successful completion of free and fair elections on June 3, 2001, as well as for their courageous struggle to restore democracy and the rule of law;

(2) congratulates Alejandro Toledo for his election as President of Peru and his continued strong commitment to democracy;

(3) congratulates Valentin Paniagua, current President of Peru, for his commitment to ensuring a stable and peaceful transition to democracy and the rule of law; and

(4) congratulates the Organization of American States (OAS) Electoral Observer Mission to Peru, for its service in promoting representative democracy in the Americas by working to ensure free and fair elections in Peru.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should expand its cooperation with the Government of Peru to promote—

(A) the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law in Peru; and

(B) economic development and an improved quality of life for citizens of both countries;

(2) the governments of the United States and Peru should act in solidarity to promote democracy and respect for human rights in the Western Hemisphere and throughout the world;

(3) the governments of the United States and Peru should enhance cooperation to confront common threats such as corruption and trafficking in illicit narcotics and arms; and

(4) the United States Government should cooperate with the Peruvian Government to bring to justice former Peruvian officials involved in narcotics and arms trafficking or other illicit activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 108—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL HOMEOWNERSHIP WEEK AND THE IMPORTANCE OF HOMEOWNERSHIP TO BUILDING STRONG COMMUNITIES AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SARANES, Mr. REED, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 48

Whereas Habitat for Humanity International helps to provide the means for people to achieve the dream of homeownership; Whereas Habitat for Humanity International celebrates its 25th anniversary; Whereas in 2001, Habitat for Humanity International provided 86,000 people the opportunity to own a home, making it the most productive year in the organization’s history; Whereas Habitat for Humanity International should be commended for building more than 100,000 homes in 76 countries and for giving more than half a million people the opportunity to fulfill the dream of homeownership; Whereas more than 2,000 affiliates and hundreds of thousands of volunteers worldwide participate in the builds supported by Habitat for Humanity International; and Whereas many Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, their spouses, and their staffs have shown a strong commitment to Habitat for Humanity International by personally participating in the building of almost 500 homes as part of the Habitat for Humanity International programs known as ‘‘The Houses That Congress Built’’ and ‘‘The Houses the Senate Built’’; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate—

(1) fully supports National Homeownership Week;

(2) recognizes the importance of homeownership in building strong communities and families in the United States; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to support the work of Habitat for Humanity International to promote homeownership and to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the oversight hearing that was originally scheduled by the Committee on Indian Affairs on the Goals and Priorities of the Great Plains Tribes for June 12, 2001, at 3010 Smallwood Office Building this morning has been postponed. The oversight hearing has been rescheduled for Tuesday, June 26, 2001, at 10 a.m. in room 465, Russell Senate Building.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 503 AND H.R. 1885

Mr. Reid. Mr. President, I understand that the following bills are on the desk, having been read for the first time: H.R. 503 and H.R. 1885. So I ask unanimous consent that it be in order, en bloc, for these two bills to receive a second reading, and then I would object to any further consideration of this legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bills will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. Reid. Thank you, Mr. President.

EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD FOR ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 12 OF TITLE 11 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. Reid. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1914 just received from the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H.R. 1914) to extend for 4 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Leahy. Mr. President, the Senate is once again passing legislation to retroactively renew Chapter 12 of the Bankruptcy Code, which protects family farmers and helps them prevent foreclosures and forced auctions of their farms.

While I strongly support providing our family farmers with bankruptcy protection so they can continue farming the land, it is time for Congress to make Chapter 12 a permanent part of the Bankruptcy Code. Too many family farmers have been left in legal limbo in bankruptcy courts across the country when temporary extensions of the chapter expire. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact Chapter 12 on a permanent basis.
Less than two months ago, Congress passed H.R. 254 to retroactively renew Chapter 12 since it expired on July 1, 2000. H.R. 254, however, renewed the family farmer bankruptcy protections only until June 1, 2001. Now Congress must once again pass narrow legislation to retroactively renew Chapter 12. This time H.R. 1914 renews Chapter 12 for four additional months—until October 1, 2001.

As I did on final passage of H.R. 254, I again commend Representative Nick Smith and Representative Tammy Baldwin for their leadership in working together to secure House passage of legislation to retroactively renew Chapter 12. Thanks to their bipartisan efforts the House of Representatives passed H.R. 1914 on June 6 by a vote of 411–1.

Senator Carnahan and Senator Bond introduced similar legislation to help our family farmers forced into the bankruptcy process. On behalf of family farmers in Missouri and across the country, I commend them for their bipartisan efforts as well.

During the debate earlier this year on comprehensive changes to the bankruptcy system, some proponents of the controversial reform bill claimed that it must be passed to restore Chapter 12 to the Bankruptcy Code. I hope today’s action to pass a stand alone Chapter 12 bill will make it clear to all that the Senate does not have to pass a mammoth bankruptcy reform bill to provide family farmers with bankruptcy protection. I also hope today’s action will put an end to any efforts to use Chapter 12 as leverage to enact controversial bankruptcy reform legislation. Our family farmers deserve better.

Mr. President, I strongly support H.R. 1914 to retroactively give our family farmers bankruptcy protection if they fall on hard times. It is now time for Congress to permanently establish Chapter 12 as part of the Bankruptcy Code to provide a secure safety net for our nation’s family farmers.

Mr. Reid, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read three times and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 1914) was read the third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 11, 2001

Mr. Reid, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 1:30 p.m., Monday, June 11. I further ask consent that following the prayer and the pledge to our flag, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator Thomas or his designee from 1:30 p.m. to 2 p.m. and Senator Durbin or his designee from 2 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

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

Mr. Reid, Mr. President, on Monday the Senate will convene at 1:30. Morning business will continue until 2:30. At 2:30, the Senate will resume consideration of the education bill. The Senator from Missouri, Mr. Bond, will offer an amendment at 2:30, followed by Senator Landrieu offering an amendment at 3 o’clock. Rollcall votes on these amendments to the education bill will begin at 5:15 p.m. on Monday. We will complete action on this bill by the close of the week. That is what Leader Daschle has said. He desires making sure we complete action on the education bill this coming week.

Mr. President, I certainly wish you a happy weekend.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 11, 2001, AT 1:30 P.M.

Mr. Reid. If there is 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 1:22 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 11, 2001, at 1:30 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 8, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Joséphine Carbonell, of Florida, to be Assistant Secretary for Aging, Department of Health and Human Services, Vice Jeannette C. Takamura, resigned.

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND JAMES COFFEE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 8, 2001

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend James Coffee’s 38 years as Pastor of the Community Baptist Church in Santa Rosa, California. Reverend Coffee came here in the midst of the Nation’s civil rights struggle—and from the start he has fought to break down barriers between the races. He established the Bridge Builders Organization, a group seeking racial reconciliation and the Diversity Forum, a group meeting to understand and embrace the diversities among us. He’s served as President of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday Celebration Committee, and is a founding member of the 100 Black Men of Sonoma County. Service on Citizens Against Domestic Violence, the Salvation Army Advisory Board, and Citizens For Balanced Transportation highlight Reverend Coffee’s commitment to civic life. He is recipient of numerous honors from service clubs and professional organizations, including a community builder award presented to him on Diversity Day two years ago. Because of his strong belief in the power of education, Reverend Coffee established a scholarship and a mentoring program at Community Baptist Church.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Coffee is truly the perfect embodiment of one of his favorite sayings, “Make a difference one day at a time.” For 38 years Reverend Coffee has made a difference—by strength and perseverance, with humor and compassion every day of his life.

IN HONOR OF POLICE CHIEF DOMINIC V. MEUTI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 8, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Police Chief Dominic V. Meuti who is celebrating his retirement from the police force after 50 years with the Bedford Heights Police Department.

Police Chief Meuti has a long and distinguished career with the city of Bedford Heights and is believed to be the longest-serving active police chief in the country. Mr. Meuti began his service in 1951 as a 21-year-old mechanic. Earning just $1.25 an hour, he accepted the position after only a few months of police work under his belt.

As chief, Mr. Meuti performed countless jobs to make sure the city ran smoothly. In the winter, he acted as the Service Department, and plowed the snow using his beat-up Chevy. In the summer, he patrolled the tiny village in his own car. Chief Meuti’s dedication to his job was displayed with the countless hours of work he performed. During his tenure, the community has grown to over 11,000, and the force has expanded to 38 full-time officers.

Police Chief Meuti’s life, however, is not consumed with the police force. His office is filled with family photographs and he remains extremely active in his local community. His kind spirit and warm smile attract people to him. He has served his community selflessly for 50 years and is an inspiration to many.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring a great man on his retirement. For 50 years, Police Chief Dominic V. Meuti has dedicated his life to public service. His love and dedication to his community will be greatly missed.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HR. 1836, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF
HON. MAX SANDLIN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 25, 2001

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, today, Congress will approve a significant tax relief package, outlining a fiscal path that promises lower taxes but creates a less certain budget picture. I believe Americans need tax relief, and I will support this tax cut bill because it is the best we can produce at this time. In many crucial respects, however, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act is flawed. In some cases, promised tax benefits are delayed for several years, while additional valuable tax credits for education and inducements for personal savings expire only a few years after enactment. Politics, however, is built on principles compromise between different policy positions and, in voting in favor of this bill, I will not let the friend of the perfect be the enemy of the good.

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act provides significant tax relief for millions of Americans by correcting the marriage penalty and eliminating the estate tax. I support eliminating the estate tax and correcting the marriage penalty. The burden imposed on working families and some family businesses by these two taxes far outweighs the moderate revenue generated for the federal government. Although this bill addresses both of these items, the tax relief is either incomplete or delayed over an unreasonable length of time.

I favor an immediate fix to the marriage penalty—a penalty that causes half of all married couples to pay an average of $1,100 in federal income tax—by doubling the standard deduction for married couples effective 2002. As an original cosponsor of legislation to eliminate this penalty, I have met with many married couples throughout my district who, as a result of committing to marriage, pay a higher percentage of federal income tax. Unfortunately, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act delays full implementation until 2005, putting off much needed relief for millions of families. Bipartisan majorities on several occasions have supported an immediate repeal, correcting this costly quirk in the federal tax code.

A key priority I have championed since my first campaign for Congress is the elimination of the federal estate tax. One of the first bills I introduced as a Member of Congress was legislation to repeal the federal estate tax. Taxing a small business or family farmer after the owner has passed is the ultimate disincentive to small business and to a family’s dream to pass down a business, profession, or craft to future generations. On three separate occasions over the past two years, the House of Representatives approved legislation to completely repeal the estate tax. During each vote, I stood with those who believe the government should not tax a life’s hard work. Today, I again join my colleagues in pursuing the elimination of this tax.

Although bipartisan majorities support the elimination of the estate tax, I am frustrated with the delaying tactics and extended timelines contained in the final bill. As part of a series of tricks to hide the true cost of the tax cut, Republican negotiators have stretched estate tax repeal over the next decade. In fact, complete repeal will not take effect until after 2011, outside the ten-year budget framework and thus removed from our budget.

Throughout the tax debate, I have stood with a coalition of fiscally responsible Democrats—the Blue Dog Coalition—emphasizing a responsible budget plan that retires the debt, strengthens Social Security and Medicare, addresses our common priorities and provides meaningful tax relief. The Blue Dog Coalition demands fiscal honesty and a candid assessment of the projected long-range federal budget surplus, which is at the root of our efforts to pass significant tax relief. Earlier this year, the House rushed through a tax plan prior to establishing clear guidelines to reduce our $5 trillion national debt. I opposed this approach. It is fiscally irresponsible to cut revenues before identifying important priorities in defense, education, healthcare, and setting a glide path toward debt reduction. As part of the budget process, the Blue Dog Coalition advocated for a fair and realistic budget plan before passing tax legislation. The tax package and budget plan, although not perfect, does provide a roadmap for reducing taxes and contains a commitment to fund important priorities.
Although I support today’s historic vote to lower taxes, I remain concerned that Congress has not put in place a mechanism to ensure that we do not return to deficit spending. A group of moderate Senate Members proposed the inclusion of a trigger provision, triggering each stage of the tax cut on successful debt payments with actual surplus funds. I support this common sense, fiscally responsible approach to lowering taxes because the 10-year $5.6 trillion projected budget surplus is built on unrealistic spending assumptions and economic growth rates. These projections have been wrong over and over again. In fact, over the last five years these projections were off the mark by an average of $58 billion a year. We do have a budget surplus this year—and a large projected 10-year surplus—but we also carry a crushing $5 trillion national debt racked up over 35 years of deficit spending. Tying future tax cuts to budget surpluses would act as an insurance policy making certain that Congress does not backslide and return to an era of fiscal irresponsibility.

This bill provides tax relief for millions of Americans. Phasing out the marriage penalty, increasing the child tax credit, and expanding the earned income tax credit are three provisions within this bill that especially benefit working families. I am glad both sides agreed to include these beneficial cuts. I have outlined my concerns where Congress could have worked to craft a better bill. Phasing in tax cuts do not occur at the expense of deficits. These projections have been wrong over and over again. In fact, over the last five years these projections were off the mark by an average of $58 billion a year. We do have a budget surplus this year—and a large projected 10-year surplus—but we also carry a crushing $5 trillion national debt racked up over 35 years of deficit spending. Tying future tax cuts to budget surpluses would act as an insurance policy making certain that Congress does not backslide and return to an era of fiscal irresponsibility.

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TRIBUTE TO BERNICE A. PETERSON
HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 8, 2001
Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bernice A. Peterson. Bernice’s retirement as Recorder in Sonoma County is an appropriate opportunity to honor her for her 24 years of successful leadership in this position. Bernice was the first woman to hold the Recorder’s position and is the most senior department head in the County. She will be the last Recorder in the State of California; this office will now be combined with another county office as is the case around the State.

Ms. Peterson began working for Sonoma county in 1973 and was appointed to serve as Recorder in 1977. She won election for six additional terms. During that time she has transformed the Recorder’s Office into a state of the art electronic operation with a staff dedicated to friendly and efficient public service. Ms. Peterson was the guiding force behind the establishment of the County’s records management division, and her work has preserved and restored valuable historical records of Sonoma’s illustrious past.

A nationally recognized leader in a variety of organizations that promote records management and preservation, Ms. Peterson’s skills have had an impact beyond Sonoma county. Her community service involvement includes the Soroptomists Club, League of Women Voters, United Way, Sonoma County Museum, Salvation Army Advisory Board, and Women’s History Month projects. Mr. Speaker, Bernice Peterson’s career is a model of the importance of commitment and high quality work performed with good humor and skill for the benefit of many.

IN MEMORY OF ISTVAN ESZTERHAS
HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 8, 2001
Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mr. Istvan “Stephen” Eszterhas, a renowned Hungarian novelist, editor, and friend.

Mr. Eszterhas, originally from the Kispest section of Budapest, began his writing career very early in life. At age 16 he was already a published author and by age 30 he had written his first novel, a memoir about growing up during World War II. He penned six more books before coming to the United States in 1950. His works focused on his ethnicity and cultural heritage, and have been internationally recognized. In 1958 his manuscript “Rest Easy, Comrade,” won a literary contest sponsored by Rome’s Anonimus Foundation. Mr. Eszterhas’ last work was a collection of poetry that was published in 1998. His beautifully-crafted compilation of poems has touched thousands of people.

Eszterhas, in addition to holding a law degree from the University of Budapest, was editor of Catholic Hungarians’ Sunday newspaper when it was the only Hungarian newspaper in the country. He retired in 1978, but never stopped writing.

His deep faith and commitment to his heritage led him to the Danubian Cultural Institute and St. Stephen’s Dramatic Club. Also, he served selflessly as the national president of the Committee for Hungarian Liberation. His involvement and dedication to the world community will be remembered by many people for years to come.

Mr. Eszterhas is survived by his son, Joe, and six grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the memory of a wonderful, caring man. Mr. Eszterhas served Cleveland and his country in many capacities, and was an inspiration to many. He has touched so many of us, and will be greatly missed.
Friday, June 8, 2001

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action
Routine Proceedings, pages S5997–S6017
Measures Introduced: Three bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1006–1008, S. Res. 107–108, and S. Con. Res. 48. Page S6008
Measures Passed:
Family Farm Protection Extension: Senate passed H.R. 1914, to extend for 4 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted, clearing the measure for the President. Pages S6016–17
Messages From the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:
Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the agreement between the United States of America and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on trade relations; to the Committee on Finance. (PM–26) Pages S6006–07
Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:
Josefina Carbonell, of Florida, to be Assistant Secretary for Aging, Department of Health and Human Services.
1 Army nomination in the rank of general. Page S6017
Executive Communications:
Petitions and Memorials:
Measures Placed on Calendar:
Statements on Introduced Bills:
Additional Cosponsors:
Additional Statements:
Notices of Hearings:
Adjournment: Senate met at 10:30 a.m., and adjourned at 1:22 p.m., until 1:30 p.m., on Monday, June 11, 2001. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6017.)

Committee Meetings
See Joint Hearings.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Bills Introduced: 2 public bills, H.R. 2118–2119; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 160 were introduced. Page H3002
Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:
H.R. 2052, to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan (H. Rept. 107–92 part 1). Page H3002
Quorum Calls—Votes: No quorum calls or recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today.
Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:04 a.m.

Committee Meetings
No committee meetings were held.

Joint Meetings
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
Joint Hearing: Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia concluded hearings with the House Committee on Government Reform Subcommittee on the District of Columbia to review the future direction of the District of Columbia Government following the end of the Control Board period, after receiving
testimony from J. Christopher Mihm, Director, Strategic Issues, General Accounting Office; Mayor Anthony Williams, Alice Rivlin, Chair, Financial Control Board, Linda W. Cropp, Council Chair, Natwar Gandhi, Chief Financial Officer, and Charles Maddox, Inspector General, all of the District of Columbia Government; Joshua S. Wyner, D.C. Appleseed Center, Washington, D.C.; and Renee Boicourt, Moody’s Investors Service, and Parry Young, Standard and Poor’s, both of New York, New York.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST of June 6, 2001, p. D540)

H. R. 1836, to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002. Signed on June 7, 2001. (Public Law 107–16)

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 11 through June 16, 2001

Senate Chamber

On Monday, At 2:30 p.m., Senate will resume consideration of S. 1, Elementary and Secondary Education Act Authorization, with Senator Bond being recognized to call up Amendment No. 476 with 30 minutes of debate, equally divided, to be followed by Senator Landrieu being recognized to call up Amendment No. 475 with 2 hours of debate, equally divided, with votes to occur on or in relation to Landrieu Amendment No. 475 and Bond Modified Amendment No. 476, beginning at 5:15 p.m.

On Tuesday, At 9:30 a.m., Senate will continue consideration of S. 1, Elementary and Secondary Education Act Authorization, with Senator Gregg being recognized to call up Amendment No. 536 with 4 hours of debate, equally divided, to be followed by Senator Carper being recognized to call up Amendment No. 518 with 2 hours of debate, equally divided, with a vote to occur on or in relation to Carper Amendment No. 518.

During the balance of the week, Senate will continue consideration of S. 1, Elementary and Secondary Education Act Authorization, and may consider any other cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Special Committee on Aging: June 14, to hold hearings to examine the prevalence and risk of elder abuse, neglect and exploitation, potential and available services and the role of the Federal Government in addressing these problems, 9:30 a.m., SD–562.

Committee on Appropriations: June 13, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings on the overview for fiscal year 2002 for the Army, 9:30 a.m., SD–192.

June 13, Subcommittee on Transportation, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Transportation, 9:30 a.m., SD–124.

June 13, Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council of Environmental Quality, 10:30 a.m., SD–138.

June 14, Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: June 13, to hold hearings on the nomination of Roger Walton Ferguson, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: June 14, to hold hearings to examine potential problems in the gasoline markets this summer, 9:30 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Finance: June 12, to hold hearings to examine the preservation and protection of United States natural resources, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 13, to hold hearings on the current situation in Macedonia and the Balkans, 10:15 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: June 13, to hold hearings to examine economic issues associated with the restructuring of energy industries, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

June 14, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to hold hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of bilateral U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination, and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

June 15, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to continue hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of bilateral U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation, and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: June 13, to hold hearings on the nomination of Neal A. McCaleb, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, 9:30 a.m., SR–485.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 13, Subcommittee on Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights, to hold hearings to examine racial and geographic disparities in the federal death penalty system, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: June 14, business meeting to consider the nomination of Gordon H. Mansfield, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Congressional Affairs; to be followed by a hearing to examine the impact of the nursing shortage on the Department of Veteran Affairs, 10 a.m., SR–418.
Monday, the House is not in session;
Tuesday, consideration of Suspensions (3 bills):
(1) H.R. 643, African Elephant Conservation Re-
authorization Act;
(2) H.R. 700, Asian Elephant Conservation Reau-
thorization Act of 2001; and
(3) H. Res. 97, Enduring Contributions, Heroic
Achievements, and Dedicated Work of Shirley Anita
Chisolm.

Wednesday and Thursday, consideration of
H.R. 1157, Pacific Salmon Recovery Act. (subject
to a rule);
H.R. 2052, Sudan Peace Act. (subject to a rule);
H. Con. Res. 145, Condemning the Taliban order
that requires Hindus in Afghanistan to wear Hindu
identification symbols. (subject to unanimous con-
sent); and
H.R. 1088, Investor and Capital Markets Fee Re-
lief Act. (subject to a rule).

Friday, no votes are expected in the House.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, June 12, Subcommittee on De-
partment Operations, Oversight, Nutrition and Forestry,
hearing to review forestry programs, 10 a.m., 1300 Long-
worth.

June 13, Subcommittee on Specialty Crops and Foreign
Agriculture, hearing to review the peanut program, 10
a.m., 1300 Longworth.

June 14, full Committee, to consider 2001 crop year
economic assistance, 9:30 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, June 12, Subcommittee on
Transportation, to mark up appropriations for fiscal year
2002, 10 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

June 13, full Committee, to mark up the following:
Report on Suballocation of Budget Allocations for fiscal
year 2002; appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Develop-
ment, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agen-
cies for fiscal year 2002; and appropriations for Interior
for fiscal year 2002, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Legislative, on GPO, 3
p.m., on CBO, 3:30 p.m., on GAO, 4 p.m., and on the
Library of Congress, 4:30 p.m., H–144 Capitol.

June 15, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export
Financing and Related Programs, on Export Finance As-
sistance, 10 a.m., H–144 Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, June 14, Special Oversight
Panel on Terrorism, hearing on the role of the Depart-
ment of Defense in combating terrorism and force protec-
tion lessons learned since the attack on the U.S.S. Cole,
1 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Military Research and De-
velopment, hearing on Ballistic Missile Defense testing,
10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, June 12, Sub-
committee on Employer-Employee Relations, hearing on
“ERISA: The Foundation of Employer Health Coverage,”
10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing on “Making Sense of OSHA Rulemaking: A 30
Year Perspective,” 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, June 13, Sub-
committee on Energy and Air Quality, hearing on the
National Energy Policy report of the National Energy Policy Development Group, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on “Recent
Developments Which May Impact Consumer Access to,
and Demand, for Pharmaceuticals,” 10 a.m., 2322 Ray-
burn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on “Medi-
care Reform: Modernizing Medicare and Merging Parts A
and B, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Telecommunications and
the Internet, hearing on Ensuring Compatibility with En-
hanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems: A Progress Re-
port,” 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, June 12, Subcommittee
on International Monetary Policy and Trade, hearing enti-
tled “FY 2002 Authorization Requests for International
Financial Institutions, and Activities of the African De-
velopment Bank, the World Bank and the IMF in Afri-
can,” 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy,
Technology, and Economic Growth, hearing on the reau-
thorization of the Defense Production Act of 1950, 3
p.m., 2220 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance,
and Government Sponsored Enterprises, hearing entitled
“Analyzing the Analysts: Are Investors Getting Unbiased
Research from Wall Street?” 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, June 12, Subcommittee
on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and
Intergovernmental Relations, oversight hearing on “How
Effectively are States and Federal Agencies Working To-
etogether to Implement the Use of New DNA Tech-
nologies.” 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on the Census, hearing on
“Oversight of the Census Bureau’s Proposed American
Community Survey,” 2 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

June 13, Subcommittee on Technology and Procure-
ment, hearing on “Ensuring Program Goals are Met: A
Review of the Metropolitan Area Acquisition Program, 2
p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Re-
sources and Regulatory Affairs, hearing on “Gasoline Sup-
ply—Another Energy Crisis?” 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans’
Affairs, and International Relations, hearing on “Hepa-
titis C: Screening in the VA Health Care System,” 10
a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

June 15, full Committee, hearing on “The Use of Pros-
cutorial Powers in the Investigation of Joseph M.
Gersten,” 11 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on House Administration, June 14, hearing on
Constitutional Perspectives of Campaign Finance Reform,
11 a.m., 1310 Longworth.

Committee on International Relations, June 12, to continue
hearings on the Export Administration Act: the Case for
Its Renewal, (Part II), 2:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.
June 12, Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, hearing on U.S. Foreign Policy in East Asia and the Pacific: Challenges and Priorities for the Administration, 10:15 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.


June 13, Subcommittee on Europe, hearing on U.S. Policy in the Eastern Mediterranean: Managing the Turkey, Cyprus Triangle, 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, June 12, Subcommittee on the Constitution, oversight hearing on “Constitutional Issues Raised by Recent Campaign Finance Legislation Restricting Freedom of Speech,” 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

June 12, Subcommittee on Crime, oversight hearing on “Fighting Cyber Crime: Efforts by Federal Law Enforcement,” 4 p.m., 2237 Rayburn.

June 13, full Committee, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 1542, Internal Freedom and Broadband Deployment Act of 2001; and H.R. 1698, American Broadband Competition Act of 2001, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Crime, to continue oversight hearings on “Fighting Cyber Crime: Efforts by Private Business Interests,” 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, June 12, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, oversight hearing on “Collection and disposition of federal oil and gas royalties taken in-kind,” 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

June 12, Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 271, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey a former Bureau of Land Management administrative site to the city of Carson City, Nevada, for use as a senior center; H.R. 980, to establish the Moccasin Bend National Historic Site in the State of Tennessee as a unit of the National Parks System; and H.R. 1668, to authorize the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on the Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams and his family, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

June 14, Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, oversight hearing on ecosystem-based fishery management and the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 9:30 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, June 12, to consider the following: H.R. 2052, Sudan Peace Act; H.R. 1157, Pacific Salmon Recovery Act; and H.R. 1088, Investor and Capital Markets Fee Relief Act (rule only), 4:30 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, June 12, Subcommittee on Energy, hearing on the Administration’s National Energy Policy: Clean Coal Technology and Oil and Gas R&D, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

June 13, full Committee, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 100, National Science Education Act; and H.R. 1858, National Mathematics and Science Partnerships Act, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Energy, to continue hearings on the Administration’s National Energy Policy: Hydrogen and Nuclear Energy R&D legislation, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

June 14, Subcommittee on Environment, Technology, and Standards, hearing on the Future of the Advanced Technology Program, 11 a.m., 2325 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, June 13, hearing on How Does the Export-Import Bank Help Small Business Exporters, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, June 13, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing on STARS Deployment Update and Review of FAA Operational Evolution Plan, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.


Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, June 13, Subcommittee on Benefits, to markup H.R. 1291, 21st Century Montgomery GI Bill Enhancement Act, including education provisions from H.R. 801, Veterans’ Opportunities Act of 2001, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, June 12, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on Rural Health Care: Provider and Beneficiary Issues, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

June 12 and 13, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, to continue hearings on the effect of Federal tax laws on the production, supply and conservation of energy, 2 p.m., on June 12 and 10 a.m., on June 13, 1100 Longworth.

June 14, Subcommittee on Human Resources and the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, joint hearing on H.R. 7, Community Solutions Act of 2001, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
1:30 p.m., Monday, June 11

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the recognition of two Senators for speeches and the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 2:30 p.m.), Senate will resume consideration of S. 1, Elementary and Secondary Education Act Authorization, with a vote on or in relation to Landrieu Amendment No. 475 to occur at 5:15 p.m., to be followed by a vote on or in relation to Bond Modified Amendment No. 476.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
12:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 12

House Chamber

Program for Monday: The House is not in session.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Frelinghuysen, Rodney P., N.J., E1062
Kucinich, Dennis J., Ohio, E1061, E1063
Reynolds, Thomas M., N.Y., E1062
Sandlin, Max, Tex., E1061
Slaughter, Louise McIntosh, N.Y., E1062
Woolsey, Lynn C., Calif., E1061, E1063

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