

one small, meaningful way we can acknowledge the important act of donating to save another person's life.

A great deal of input from experts, and from my colleagues as well, contributed to this legislation. All of these important provisions come with the strong support and input of many groups whose mission it is to help save lives by increasing organ donation, including the American Liver Foundation, the American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons. I strongly believe that this type of concrete investment and commitment from the Federal government is overdue and will make a real difference. And in this case a real difference is someone's life.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to wipe out the waiting list for transplants. I urge you all to co-sponsor the DONATE Act and move expeditiously to pass this legislation.

By Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. ENSIGN, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 1064. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to provide certain relief from liability for small businesses; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to introduce the Small Business Liability Protection Act of 2001. This bill will provide a lifeline for the thousands of small business owners threatened by lawsuits and litigation under the broken Superfund liability system. Joining me in introducing this legislation are Senators REID, SMITH, KERRY, WARNER, CHAFEE, CLELAND, LANDRIEU, ENSIGN, and WYDEN.

The bill is simple. All this bill does is protect those who contributed very small amounts of waste, or waste no different than common household garbage, to a Superfund site. The bill will also speed up the process for handling those little fish with a limited ability to pay towards a Superfund site's cleanup.

The exact same version of this bill passed the House unanimously in May and I am proud to have similar bipartisan support for this Senate version. We have members from both the Environment Committee and the Small Business Committee supporting this bill at introduction and I encourage all my colleagues to join our effort.

My bill will not let polluters off the hook. This common-sense proposal will make the Superfund program a little more reasonable and workable. With this legislation, we can begin to provide some relief to small business owners who are held hostage by potential Superfund liability.

For years now, members from both sides of the aisle have said that the Superfund program is broken, it

doesn't work, it must be reformed. Unfortunately we haven't gotten past the rhetoric to fix the problem. Instead of making changes that will produce results that are better for the taxpayers, better for the environment, and more efficient for everyone involved—government agencies, Federal bureaucrats, and Congress have protected this troubled and inefficient program from meaning reform.

As Washington has played politics with the Superfund program, innocent Main Street small business owners across the nation, the engine of our economy, continue to be unfairly pulled into Superfund's legal quagmire. We now have the opportunity to put all of that behind us and move forward with bipartisan, common-sense reform.

Let's put a human face on this: recently, just across the Missouri border—in Quincy, Illinois—160 small business owners were asked to pay the EPA more than \$3 million for garbage legally hauled to a dump more than 20 years ago. The situation in Quincy is just one example of the very real, ongoing Superfund legal threat to small business owners across the nation.

We all know that Superfund was created to clean up the Nation's most-hazardous waste sites. Superfund was not created to have small business owners sued for simply throwing out their trash! These small business owners are faced with so many challenges already, that the thousands of dollars in penalties and lawsuits leave them with no choice but to mortgage their businesses, their employees and their future to pay for the bills of a broken government program.

How many times will we tell ourselves that this unacceptable situation must be fixed before we act? Small business owners literally cannot afford to wait around while we delay action on the common-sense fixes required to protect them and our environment.

Is this legislation everything I would like to see. No. But this bill does move us in the direction we need to go to ensure cleanup, fairness, and progress in reforming the Superfund program.

In recognition of our small businesses around the country, I introduce this bill and look forward to ensuring speedy adoption of this long overdue legislation.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 113—CONGRATULATIONS TO THE LOS ANGELES LAKERS ON THEIR SECOND CONSECUTIVE NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 113

Whereas the Los Angeles Lakers are the undisputed 2001 National Basketball Associa-

tion champions and thus champions of the world;

Whereas this is the second consecutive season that the Los Angeles Lakers have won the National Basketball Association championship;

Whereas the Los Angeles Lakers are one of America's preeminent sports franchises and have won their 13th NBA Championship.

Whereas the Los Angeles Lakers sealed their second consecutive championship with the best playoff record in the history of the National Basketball Association, and became the first team to go through the playoffs undefeated on the road;

Whereas this exceptionally gifted team is guided by Phil Jackson, one of the most successful coaches in the history of professional basketball, who led the Lakers to victory in 23 of their last 24 games;

Whereas the Los Angeles Lakers' 2001 National Basketball Association championship was characterized by a remarkable team effort, led by the series Most Valuable Player Shaquille O'Neal; and

Whereas it is appropriate and fitting to now offer these athletes and their coach the attention and accolades they have earned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates the entire 2001 Los Angeles team and its coach Phil Jackson for their remarkable achievement, and their drive, discipline, and dominance.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, last Friday, as millions of Americans and basketball fans around the world watched on television and listened on the radio, the Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Philadelphia 76ers to become the 2001 National Basketball Association champions.

This is the second consecutive year that the Lakers have won the NBA championship.

No team has ever enjoyed a post-season quite like the Lakers. They clinched the championship in five games, finishing the playoffs with a record of 15-1—the best ever. They were also the first team to go through the playoffs without losing a single game on the road.

Throughout the playoffs and championship series, one player in particular came to symbolize the Lakers' march to victory: The Big Man—Shaquille O'Neal. Because of his sterling play and leadership, Shaquille O'Neal was named Most Valuable Player for the series. O'Neal, of course, benefitted from a sterling supporting cast that included Kobe Bryant, Rick Fox, Derek Fisher, Robert Horry and others.

Indeed, Mr. President, this year's championship was truly a team effort.

While the lion's share of the credit for their remarkable victory goes to the players themselves, I also want to acknowledge the outstanding coaching staff led by head coach Phil Jackson. This is Coach Jackson's eighth NBA title and his second with the Lakers.

I think it is safe to say that these Los Angeles Lakers are a basketball dynasty-in-the-making, and I am delighted to introduce this resolution acknowledging their efforts and congratulating the Lakers and their fans in California and around the world.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Los Angeles Lakers for winning the National

Basketball Association championship for a second year in a row.

The Lakers overcame internal conflict and numerous injuries to go on to a remarkable season.

They put together a remarkable string of victories at the end of the season to bring home another World Championship to the City of Los Angeles, winning 23 out of 24 of their final games and going 15 and 1 in the playoffs—the best playoff record ever.

This Lakers team demonstrated what it truly means to be a champion and represents the best of what the city of Los Angeles has to offer.

Led by the inspired play of Shaquille O'Neal and the coaching of Phil Jackson, the Lakers swept through the opening three rounds of the playoffs—easily defeating the talented Portland Trailblazers, Sacramento Kings, and San Antonio Spurs.

In the final round, the Lakers faced a gritty Philadelphia 76ers team led by the incomparable Allen Iverson. Iverson and the Sixers showed tremendous determination and heart, handing an overtime defeat to the Lakers in the first game of the series.

But as the series moved on, the Lakers outmatched the Sixers and proved, once again, that they were the best team in professional basketball.

This was truly a team effort: Shaquille O'Neal, the series Most Valuable Player, dominated the Sixers on both ends of the floor, averaging 33 points per game, 15.8 rebounds, 4.8 assists, and 3.4 blocks in the final series.

With his unselfish play, Kobe Bryant provided the spark for the offense—in game four, for instance, he scored 19 points, had 10 assists, and had 9 rebounds.

Derek Fisher, Rick Fox, Robert Horry and Brian Shaw made significant contributions to the championship—each coolly made three point shots at critical points in the series.

Horace Grant and Ron Harper provided the veteran experience that helped the Lakers push back the 4th quarter surges of the Sixers.

And finally, Tyronn Lue, deserves honorable mention for his dogged defense against Allen Iverson, especially in Game 1. Without his play, the Lakers would have been unable to contain the speedy Sixer guard.

Once again let me congratulate the Los Angeles Lakers for their victory. It was a great effort by a tremendous team.

I look forward to another winning season next year.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 51—RECOGNIZING THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT HISTORY BE REGARDED AS A MEANS OF UNDERSTANDING THE PAST AND SOLVING THE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following con-

current resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 51

Whereas news of the end of slavery did not reach frontier areas of the Nation, especially in the southwestern United States, until long after the conclusion of the Civil War;

Whereas the African Americans who had been slaves in the Southwest thereafter celebrated June 19, known as Juneteenth Independence Day, as the anniversary of their emancipation;

Whereas those African Americans handed down that tradition from generation to generation as an inspiration and encouragement for future generations;

Whereas Juneteenth Independence Day celebrations have thus been held for 136 years to honor the memory of all those who endured slavery and especially those who moved from slavery to freedom; and

Whereas the faith and strength of character shown by those former slaves remains an example for all people of the United States, regardless of background, region, or race: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Congress recognizes the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, an important date in the Nation's history, and encourages the continued celebration of that day to provide an opportunity for all people of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the Nation; and

(2) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and solving the challenges of the future;

(B) the celebration of the end of slavery is an important and enriching part of the history and heritage of the United States; and

(C) the Secretary of the Senate should transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the National Association of Juneteenth Lineage as an expression of appreciation for the association's role in promoting the observance of the end of slavery.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 805. Mr. DURBIN (for Mr. TORRICELLI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1, to close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind.

SA 806. Mr. REID (for Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. LUGAR)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 657, to authorize funding for the National 4-H Program Centennial initiative.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 805. Mr. DURBIN (for Mr. TORRICELLI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1, to close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. 9 . PEST MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOLS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "School Environment Protection Act of 2001".

(b) PEST MANAGEMENT.—The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 33 and 34 (7 U.S.C. 136x, 136y) as sections 34 and 35, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 32 (7 U.S.C. 136w-7) the following:

"SEC. 33. PEST MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOLS.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) BAIT.—The term 'bait' means a pesticide that contains an ingredient that serves as a feeding stimulant, odor, pheromone, or other attractant for a target pest.

"(2) CONTACT PERSON.—The term 'contact person' means an individual who is—

"(A) knowledgeable about school pest management plans; and

"(B) designated by a local educational agency to carry out implementation of the school pest management plan of a school.

"(3) EMERGENCY.—The term 'emergency' means an urgent need to mitigate or eliminate a pest that threatens the health or safety of a student or staff member.

"(4) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'local educational agency' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

"(5) SCHOOL.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'school' means a public—

"(i) elementary school (as defined in section 3 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965);

"(ii) secondary school (as defined in section 3 of the Act);

"(iii) kindergarten or nursery school that is part of an elementary school or secondary school; or

"(iv) tribally-funded school.

"(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'school' includes any school building, and any area outside of a school building (including a lawn, playground, sports field, and any other property or facility), that is controlled, managed, or owned by the school or school district.

"(6) SCHOOL PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term 'school pest management plan' means a pest management plan developed under subsection (b).

"(7) STAFF MEMBER.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'staff member' means a person employed at a school or local educational agency.

"(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'staff member' does not include—

"(i) a person hired by a school, local educational agency, or State to apply a pesticide; or

"(ii) a person assisting in the application of a pesticide.

"(8) STATE AGENCY.—The term 'State agency' means the an agency of a State, or an agency of an Indian tribe or tribal organization (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)), that exercises primary jurisdiction over matters relating to pesticide regulation.

"(9) UNIVERSAL NOTIFICATION.—The term 'universal notification' means notice provided by a local educational agency or school to—

"(A) parents, legal guardians, or other persons with legal standing as parents of each child attending the school; and

"(B) staff members of the school.

"(b) SCHOOL PEST MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

"(1) STATE PLANS.—

"(A) GUIDANCE.—As soon as practicable (but not later than 180 days) after the date of enactment of the School Environment Protection Act of 2001, the Administrator shall develop, in accordance with this section—

"(i) guidance for a school pest management plan; and

"(ii) a sample school pest management plan.

"(B) PLAN.—As soon as practicable (but not later than 1 year) after the date of enactment of the School Environment Protection Act of 2001, each State agency shall develop