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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:
WASHINGTON, DC,
March 4, 2002.
I hereby appoint the Honorable DAN MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.
J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:
Lord God, Source of all life and unconditional love, the House of Representatives is a noble institution, which embraces the highest aspirations of the Nation's people and embodies its lasting values. Today we pray for an end to all forms of child abuse in the human family.

Children are a precious gift. May they always be treated as honored treasure. Whether at home, in school or on the streets of this Nation, may they always be protected by Your Almighty arm.
Reach out and with Your Spirit transform the lives of the adults who surround the lives of children. Make parents, teachers, community leaders, and neighbors all instruments of Your loving protection for the children in their midst.
Create an environment everywhere, in cities and even in the most remote areas of this land, a safe place for children to enjoy childhood, free from fear and spontaneous with joyous laughter.
Wipe away the silent tears of Your dearest little ones, tears You alone hear of those who suffer abduction, hunger, poverty, neglect, or abuse of any kind.
Send someone of Your own choosing to confront their plight and lift them to new life; that they may love life itself and live in a true loving relationship with You and with others now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.
Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.
The Speaker pro tempore led the pledge 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.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED
Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:
S. 1206. An act to reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT
Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on March 1, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:
H.R. 1892. To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor's classification petition should not be revoked.
H.R. 5699. To revise certain grants for continuum of care assistance for homeless individuals and families.

ADJOURNMENT
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House stands adjourned until 12:30 p.m. tomorrow for morning hour debates.
There was no objection.
Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 5, 2002, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

RULES AND REPORTS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT
(Omitted from the Record of February 28, 2002)
Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(d), executive communications [final rules] submitted to the House pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1) during the period of July 30, 2001 through January 23, 2002, shall be treated as though received on February 28, 2002. Original dates of transmittal, numberings, and referrals to committee of those executive communications remain as indicated in the Executive Communication section of the relevant CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.
Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:
H.R. 5689. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on the OMB Estimate For Pay-As-You-Go Calculations; to the Committee on the Budget.
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LOBONDO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 3831. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to reduce the age for receipt of military retired pay for non-regular service from 60 to 55; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia:

H.R. 3832. A bill to make improvements with respect to the procurement of services for the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform. In addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHIMKUS (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. UFTON, Mr. TERRY, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RAFTON of Texas, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. TAUSIN):

H.R. 3833. A bill to facilitate the creation of a new, second-level Internet domain within the United States country code domain that will be a haven for material that promotes positive experiences for children and families using the Internet, provides a safe online environment for children, and helps to prevent children from being exposed to harmful material on the Internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 3834. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUTHER (for himself, Mr. SABO, Mr. OVERSTAN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 3835. A bill to provide for equitable reimbursement rates under the Medicare Program for deep pap smear tests; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TAUSSCHER (for herself, Mr. MCKINNEY, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 3836. A bill to establish a Russian Federation debt reduction for nonproliferation program; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ:

H.R. 3837. A bill to establish the Silver Scholarship Program to provide transferable educational awards to individuals 55 years of age and older who perform certain volunteer services; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 3838. A bill to amend the charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States organization to include the armed forces who receive special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger eligible for membership in the organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 183: Mr. NORTHUP.

H.R. 186: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 250: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 622: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 770: Mr. LYNCH and Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD.

H.R. 865: Mr. COYNE.

H.R. 1127: Mr. BAKER.

H.R. 1139: Mr. DEFAGO.

H.R. 1520: Mr. GORS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. PEYCE of Ohio, and Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 1609: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 1700: Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 1796: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky and Mr. WICKER.

H.R. 1810: Mr. MOORE and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 1896: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2173: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. EHRLICH.

H.R. 2583: Mr. ABRHAMCHIK.

H.R. 2622: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 2908: Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 3183: Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. McKENNA, Mr. ABRHAMCHIK, and Mr. BENTSEN.

H.R. 3236: Mr. NADELER and Ms. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 3275: Mr. GOLDATTE.

H.R. 3327: Mr. SOUER, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. BOYD, Mr. JOIN, and Mrs. SACKOWSKY.

H.R. 3524: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HONOLULU, Mr. MARKET, Ms. KLIPATRIC, Mr. ISRAEL, and Ms. PELoso.

H.R. 3580: Mr. LUTHER and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 3694: Mr. KING, Mr. HILL, Mr. DEUSCH, Mr. KOEMER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. LANGLEY, Mr. GOODLATTTE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GILMOR, Mrs. BIGEERT, Mr. ABRHAMCHIK, Mr. RILEY, Mr. HINOSKA, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 3714: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mrs. MURK of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JACKSON-Lee of Texas, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CONTERS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FRONTAL, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CLYUBIN, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 3733: Mr. DOYLE and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 3741: Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

H.R. 3781: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. PASCILL, Ms. LEE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.J. Res. 83: Mr. FROST, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Mr. LEE.

H. Con. Res. 99: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H. Con. Res. 197: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. LEVIN.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were ordered to be printed and referred to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. House Concurrent Resolution 275. Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that hunting as to the migratory birds in the United States Code should be modified so that individuals have a fair and equitable opportunity to hunt such birds (Rept. 197-362), Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1893. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon (Rept. 197-363), Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.
The Senate met at 4 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BLANCHE L. LINCOLN, a Senator from the State of Arkansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The prayer will be offered today by the guest Chaplain, Rev. Daniel P. Coughlin, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

In the main reading room of the Library of Congress there are eight large statues standing aloft giant marble columns. The statues represent eight categories of knowledge symbolic of civilized life and thought. Above the figure of Religion there are these words of Micah: “What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.”

Lord God, as the Senate of these United States gathers today for its deliberations so we pray for each and every Senator, as lawmakers elected by the people of this great land, may their motive be solely justice. As leaders of this Nation who know many people and have deep and abiding relationships, as well as friendships, may they always love mercy when it comes to dealing with other humans so like themselves. But above all, Lord, may these women and men called to greatness know themselves so thoroughly that they will always walk humbly with You, now and forever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable BLANCHE L. LINCOLN 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication from the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

To the Senate:
Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BLANCHE L. LINCOLN, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

MRS. LINCOLN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

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

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Madam President, the Chair will shortly announce we will be in a period of morning business until 6 p.m. tonight, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each. It is my understanding the Senator from Arizona wishes to speak for 30 minutes, which is certainly appropriate.

At 6 p.m. the Senate will resume consideration of the election reform bill with 15 minutes of debate prior to the 6:15 rollcall vote on cloture on the bill. Senators are reminded they have until 5:15 p.m. today to file second-degree amendments to the election reform bill.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 6 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time to be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 30 minutes in morning business.

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

COSTS OF NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE

Mr. KYL. Madam President, on January 26, I addressed the reasons why I believe the President is correct to move this nation forward in the deployment of a national missile defense.

Today, I wish to address the issue of the costs of defending America against the threat of ballistic missile attack. At the end of January, the Congressional Budget Office released yet another of its reports purporting to show the costs to the American taxpayer of a system to defend the United States against such an attack. Opponents of missile defense rushed to use the study to bolster their arguments. For reasons I will discuss, portions of the CBO report are seriously flawed, and opponents' cost arguments are fallacious.

Today, I intend to set the record straight, and to demonstrate that we can afford missile defense.

The first problem with the CBO report is that it was prepared at the request of national missile defense skeptics various Senators who carefully defined the options they wanted analyzed in their letter to the CBO. As a result,
space-based interceptors since Brilliant Pebbles was terminated early in the Clinton Administration.

With regard to a sea-based boost phase kinetic energy idea, it writes that:

space-based boost-phase defenses are . . . currently in the very early stages of conceptual development [and] there are substantial uncertainties regarding the needed capabilities, system architecture, technologies, and schedule for developing and deploying such defenses.

I should note that I remain a strong supporter of Brilliant Pebbles and hope that it is seriously pursued at some point in the future. That the program’s revival potential costs is, of course, a given, if it were ever actually considered.

CBO did include an estimated cost of $68 billion for a 24-satellite constellation of Space-Based Lasers, despite the Appropriations Committees having killed the long-range program, the Administration’s budget request reflecting little emphasis on that program, and despite the fact that very little is known about the characteristics of any such satellites that may eventually be built. CBO also included in its estimate the construction of nine new AEGIS ships, each outfitted with 35 advanced interceptors, while omitting consideration of the possibility of converting existing AEGIS ships for the new mission.

At the request of the Senators who requested the study, CBO also priced options as though they will all develop and deploy concurrently, and without regard for the relationships between programs. In other words, it estimated program costs in what we call a “stove-pipe” fashion: programs exist parallel to and independent of each other. Deliberately ignored by the report’s congressional sponsors is the common base from which these programs develop and from which they will operate, for example, feeding off of common sensor and processors. Once again, CBO warned against using such an approach. To quote again from its cover letter to Senator Dole (A) as you requested, CBO’s assumptions about the architecture and components of the sea-based system reflect its use as a stand-alone system, not as an adjunct to a ground-based system.

To summarize, then, CBO’s high-end estimates are derived from the following questionable practices requested by Senators:

No. 1, inflated assumptions for the cost of a 3-site national missile defense system and constellation of space-based lasers—an option not planned by the either the Clinton or Bush Administrations. This tactic of inflating the cost of national missile defense was similarly employed in the 2000 study.

At least part of the reason for this methodology again can be laid at the feet of the report’s sponsors. CBO has estimated the cost of a national missile defense employing the artificially derived assumptions required by the letter from the Senators. It was their letter, not any Department of Defense plan, that required the CBO study to include the cost of the nonexistent third site. The same letter also requested cost estimates for a stand-alone sea-based midcourse system, despite the fact that no such system is envisioned by the Administration. It should, therefore, be no surprise that CBO came up with a high estimate in the neighborhood of $187 billion. (At $187 billion, alone sea-based midcourse system)
missile defense opponents do precisely that. CBO’s estimates are for a 14-year time span. To cavalierly throw total program life-cycle costs around without regard to annual expenditures is to distort the debate over the program’s value. As one analyst exposed the problem:

Estimating the cost of missile defenses over a 14-year period would have been akin to devising a similar cost estimate in 1958 for the cost of five generations of intercontinental ballistic missiles (the Titan I, the Titan II, the Minuteman I, II, and III) through 1972. If the procurement cost of these systems—likely more than $200 billion—had been debated prior to the decision to develop ballistic missiles, perhaps Congress would have been equally shocked by the “sticker price” of deploying a nuclear deterrent for the next 14 years.

The second argument or tactic of missile defense opponents involves a misuse of data contained in the CBO report despite CBO warnings. For example, if one simply adds the various high-end estimates, ignoring the lower estimates and CBO’s own caveats against taking such an approach, it could appear as though the cost of a National Missile Defense system would exceed $180 billion. And it turns out that quickly, the estimated cost to defend the American public from ballistic missile attack, in the eyes of those who oppose any such defenses, went from CBO’s lowest number of $30 billion to “one-quarter trillion.” Exaggeration?

Yes. Inevitably, cost estimates for missile defense are used out of context. The use of exaggerated lump-sum figures to portray national missile defense in the most negative light is intellectually dishonest. Even many critics of national missile defense claim to support the components to defend against shorter range missiles, like Iraqi Scuds.

Taken such support for theater missile defense programs into account, the remaining portion of the overall missile defense budget allocated for defense of American cities usually represents less than two percent of the defense budget. That’s right: less than two percent. The fiscal year defense appropriations bill included $331 billion. Of the $8.2 billion in that bill authorized for missile defense, only $3.8 billion is directed toward the so-called midcourse segment, which includes the ground and sea-based systems capable of intercepting intercontinental-range missiles. That amounts to one percent of the fiscal year 2002 defense budget for national missile defense. I will repeat that.

That amounts to one percent of the fiscal year 2002 defense budget for national missile defense.

For fiscal year 2003, the defense budget request is $379 billion. The amount requested for defense is $7.6 billion. Of that amount, around $3 billion will go for systems designed to defend the United States. Again, that is only one percent for National Missile Defense programs. The Department of Defense’s budget documents show that the annual expenditure for all missile defense programs will rise to $11 billion in 2007, a time when total defense spending is expected to be around $450 billion. So, in 2007, when national missile defense programs will be the near the operational regime of the program’s development, and assuming they represent as much as half of all missile defense programs, they will still represent only one to two percent of defense spending, while all missile defense programs constitute two to three percent.

A third argument is that missile defense will rob other needy programs of necessary funding. Some folk try to portray the missile defense programs as robbing from other important programs. Congress, for example, and I will just quote one or two of these—the Senators, in their statement accompanying the release of the new CBO report, write:

If the Administration decides to pursue such a costly program, it could draw resources away from other, more likely and more immediate threats we know we face: terrorism, attacks with anthrax or other biological and chemical agents, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and delivery systems that are far more likely to be used than are ballistic missiles, such as trucks, ships, airplanes, and suitcases.

One of the Senators involved here is the majority leader. It is my understanding that the distinguished majority leader has proposed to pay for the approximately $15 billion in energy subsidies in the energy bill that we are going to be taking up perhaps this week by offsetting that with the user fees that are collected by the Customs Agency.

U.S. Customs has a responsibility in the war on terror, a very serious responsibility. As these Senators pointed out, one of the likely possibilities, anyway, of threat to the United States is the delivery of a weapon of mass destruction in the cargo hold of a ship. That, of course, is exactly the kind of thing for which Customs is supposed to check.

So on the one hand the distinguished majority leader is at least recorded as having suggested that we take money away from the Customs programs to pay for the money which could be spent to check this kind of thing, and pay for subsidies in the energy bill with that funding. It is my belief that we should do both. We have to leave the Customs fees with the Customs Service which has a massive responsibility. They need more money, not less, to do what we want them to do with their regular job as well as fighting the war on terror.

We also need to spend the kind of money that is requested to make sure that we do not have a threat from ballistic missile attack. We can and should do both.

Other Senators made similar comments, but I believe these arguments are demonstrably wrong. I will illustrate why with discussion on three brief points: First of all, spending to protect our Nation from another terrorist attack; secondly, costs of other weapons programs; and, third, what I will call “piggybacking,” the idea of using that money to pay for things other than homeland defense.

According to the Office of Management and Budget, the United States had budgeted $10.3 billion to combat terrorism for fiscal year 2002. That was before September 11. Back in August, once again, the Government Research Service had provided my office estimated federal expenditures for border security of $14 billion for the current fiscal year. Taking into account some degree of overlap, we can reasonably surmise that between $15 billion and $20 billion was budgeted by the Bush administration for what we now call “homeland defense” before the attacks on the World Trade Center and the
Pentagon. And this omits the $20 billion from the emergency supplemental and the cost of ongoing military operations intended to eliminate the terrorist threat emanating from Afghanistan, as well as a supplemental appropriations request we will soon receive in the neighborhood of $10 to $20 billion.

The budget request for fiscal year 2003 includes $38 billion for homeland security, double the amount for 2002. In addition, the amount budgeted for national defense will be $379 billion, almost three times as much as the CBO’s estimated $128.5 billion spent through the year 2020.

CBO also notes that other defense and domestic security projects, especially our efforts to deal with terrorism, are suffering because of missile defense are just plain wrong.

How about other weapons programs? The total costs of any major procurement program can appear daunting. Tactical modernization and the development and acquisition of the F/A-18E/F, the F-22, and Joint Strike Fighter—is anticipated, if we accept CBO’s numbers, to cost $350 billion through the year 2023. ‘“To put that in context, if we spent over $10 billion on the V-22 Osprey program, which continues to prove a developmental headache and accidents of which have cost the lives of 30 Marines. The Department of Defense calculates that the V-22 program will cost a total of $38 billion.

These are all high total costs. Taken out of context, they can be exploited by opponents of individual programs. The $350 billion figure for tactical fighter modernization, in particular, has been used to buttress arguments against these aircraft, given the absence of a serious threat to U.S. air superiority. Such arguments, however, would be misleading. They ignore the imponderables, such as the need to ensure air superiority throughout much of the 21st century, and the fact that procurement costs are spread out over many years. They ignore cost-benefit analyses that demonstrate fewer units required to accomplish missions that require far greater numbers of older, less capable models. They ignore missions assigned to platforms that may not be readily apparent because they do not fit into conventional images of how wars are fought.

So, it is not persuasive to argue against missile defense based on the seemingly large total cost spent over time.

Finally, what about the argument that other needs go unmet because of what we would be spending on missile defense? We rarely hear many of these same critics decrying the expenditure of considerable amounts of taxpayer money for pork barrel projects that contribute neither to national security nor to our economic well-being. I direct my colleagues’ attention, for example, to the February 6 column by Robert Samuelson in the Washington Post. Samuelson notes that, ‘‘since 1978, federal outlays to support farmers’ incomes have exceeded $300 billion.’’ Samuelson goes on to write: ‘‘But wait: Congress is about to expand the subsidies. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the legislation would increase costs by $65 billion over a 10-year period, on top of the $128.5 billion of existing programs.’’

These figures make what we are spending on national missile defense pale by comparison. Samuelson’s column argues persuasively that the $300 billion in farm subsidies have had no repeat, no discernable impact on agricultural production in the United States, on farmer incomes, or on the contraction in the number of small family farms.

My colleague Senator McCaIN regularly produces lists of items added to spending bills for purely parochial reasons. For example, he identified $3.6 billion worth of pure pork in the current year’s defense appropriations bill—amount exceeding our expenditures for national missile defense. And this is an annual phenomenon and represents just one of the 15 annual appropriations bills on which are loaded up with pork every year. Senator McCaIN estimated that the total spent on pork for fiscal year 2002 equals $15 billion three times the amount historically spent on missile defense programs prior to 2000.

As a final thought, when discussing the cost of a national missile defense system, we should attempt to inject a little integrity into the process. The liberal public policy organization, The Center for Defense Information, recently published a report concluding that, since 1983, the United States has spent ‘‘roughly $44 billion on national missile defense. The implication is intended to be that we have nothing to show for all that money and should not spend more. The center further concludes that the cost of a three-site national missile defense system—the nonexistent third site that I mentioned earlier—would likely cost more than $90 billion.

The $44 billion spent since 1983 on national missile defense amounts to $2.3 billion per year—less than 1 percent of defense spending. The suggestion that we have little or nothing to show for the money spent is simply wrong. Two very important facts: No. 1, the research and development effort has given us a strong base of knowledge for what is technically feasible; has contributed to the development of the theater and short-range systems such as the Patriot PAC-3 that most of us agree are needed; and has generated a large number of technological spinoffs, for example, in the areas of cancer screening, computer chip production, and laser eye surgery; and, second, to the extent we continue to spend to produce a deployable system, we must recognize that, for 8 years, we had an administration vehemently opposed to actually developing and building a system to defend this country against missile attack.

To the extent we did not make as much progress as could have been accomplished, the 8 years that were spent on new administration was committed to the notion that we didn’t need missile defenses, that arms control and deterrence would protect us against those who would do us harm. While money was spent on research, there was no commitment to actually build a national missile defense system. Adherence to the ABM Treaty, which was considered ‘‘the cornerstone of strategic stability,’’ was sacrosanct. As Deputy Defense Secretary Wolfowitz, in response to an inquiry regarding the eventual cost of the Bush administration’s missile defense plans, said in his July 12 statement before the Armed Services Committee: ‘‘we have not yet chosen a systems architecture to deploy. We can put a position to do so because so many promising technologies were not pursued in the past. The program we inherited was designed not for maximum effectiveness but to remain within the constraints of the ABM Treaty.

That is the real problem.

So in conclusion, there is no question that the cost to build a national missile defense system will be high. Freedom is not free. We do not know the exact cost, both because we are struggling to make up for lost time and we were constrained by an outdated treaty from which President Bush is wisely extricating us. We do not know how many satellites we will need, because political decisions are still to be made regarding the scale of the threat against which a defensive system will be deployed. And we are only now getting a handle on questions that should have been answered years ago, for example, the feasibility of technologies. Congress is about to expand the national missile defense plans, said in his July 12 statement before the Armed Services Committee: ‘‘we have not yet chosen a systems architecture to deploy. We can put a position to do so because so many promising technologies were not pursued in the past. The program we inherited was designed not for maximum effectiveness but to remain within the constraints of the ABM Treaty.

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While we don’t know precisely how much it will cost to build a national missile defense system, we do have some sense of what it could cost if we don’t build one. A nuclear-armed missile targeted against New York City would do far more damage than did the aircraft that struck the World Trade Center. It would, in effect, destroy the city. The ramifications for the people, the whole country, and our national economy would, obviously, be enormous.

Just to try to quantify the fiscal costs, the Congressional Research Service states that most credible projections of the cost to the insurance industry were in the neighborhood of $40 to $70 billion. And that’s just the impact on the insurance industry. Arnaud de Borchgrave discussed the impact on the economy in a recent column in the Washington Times, stating, ‘‘... the accumulated damage to the U.S. and world economies is now thought to be almost $700 billion.’’ Obviously, the cost in human lives is incalculable.
The life of a fisherman is already a difficult one. He or she encounters rough weather, and we have suffered devastating losses of life in the fishing industry in Maine. It is a difficult life. They are proud, independent people who ask only that they be given a fair chance to cope.

The fishermen of my State have been leaders in pioneering conservation efforts. They understand it is necessary to have some restrictions to preserve the fish stocks for future generations, but what we have seen is a situation where Federal lawsuits are being filed and Federal regulators respond in a way that is completely indifferent to the needs of the fishing industry, we make the life of Maine's fishermen virtually impossible.

Already we have seen years and years of escalating restrictions that have driven many fishermen out of business, cut the incumbent processors, suppliers, and fish auctions, and strained coastal communities everywhere in Maine. In fact, 1,200 fishermen have participated in retraining programs, and the Coastal Workforce Board, which runs these programs, estimates that represents only a third of the total number of fishermen.

Since 1995, the ground fishing industry has been limited to only 88 days at sea, a restriction that has been extremely difficult for those in the industry to bear. Nevertheless, they have coped, they have endured, even under the restrictions of only 88 days at sea. Imagine the shock of Maine fishermen when they learned that Federal regulators were proposing to cut in half the number of days they can go sea.

Furthermore, they have restricted the number of days that can occur during the peak season for fishing. Only 22 of the days can occur during the peak season. This is devastating. Imagine that, our fishermen are being told they can only go to sea for 44 days a year in the Gulf of Maine.

Some Federal regulators in the regulatory community have pointed out that the fishermen would still be allowed to use their full allowance of days during the nonseason months. Those are the months between October and May. Again, I wonder to whom these regulators are talking. Surely they know those months are not practical for a sustained fishing effort. Fishermen encounter low stock, low prices, and, most of all, hazardous weather.

The restrictions in the proposals put forth by Federal regulators would force a commonsense solution to the problems of rebuilding the fishing industry. The response proposed by the National Marine Fisheries Service would have a devastating impact on our fishermen in Maine.

The restrictions in the proposals put forth by the National Marine Fisheries Service are even more surprising because it comes at a time when both scientists and fishermen agree that ground fish stocks are rebounding, that the conservation efforts already underway, that the regulatory restrictions already in place are having a beneficial impact.

Again I stress, our fishermen are in the forefront of conservation efforts. They are keenly aware of the importance of rebuilding the fishing stocks. After all, fewer fish mean fewer activities and fewer opportunities for our fishermen to make a living.

In fact, Maine’s fishing industry, working together with marine scientists, have been pioneers in the use of conservation techniques and self-regulation in fishing management, but our efforts to rebuild our ground fish stocks are only useful if a ground fish industry remains. Any effort to rebound ground fish stocks must guarantee the survival not only of the fish but of the fishermen.

When I think of the amount of money that has been squandered in costly lawsuits, it is so unfortunate because those are funds that could have been put into research. Those are funds that could have been used to bring everybody to the table to work out and devise a commonsense solution to the problems of rebuilding the fishing stocks.

Let me give an example of what the impact will be on one fisherman in Maine. I heard from a fisherman named Sam Viola about this issue. Sam is a fisherman from Portland, ME, who owns two 70-foot draggers and fishes for haddock, hake, and cod. His brother is a fisherman, as was Sam’s dad. That is typical in Maine. Families, generations after generation, will go to the sea to make a living.

Sam said that finally, after years of scraping by due to catch restrictions and limits on fishing days per year designed to restore the ground fishery, he...
has been able to make a living to support himself and his family. He believes the seas are now teeming with fish. He has seen such a rebound in the stocks, and he is very worried that the latest regulations proposed by the National Marine Fisheries Service will put the livelihood of his fellow fishermen out of business.

I share the grave concerns of the responsiblefishermen such as Sam and those fishermen with whom I talked on Friday night at the annual fishermen's forum. They are good people. They know the sea better than any regulator in Washington, DC. How unfortunate it is, how wrong it is, that Federal fishing regulations did not involve the people who know the Gulf of Maine the best: those who live in the industry, the men and women who are fishing in the Gulf of Maine, and who have been able to make a living to support their families and their families to accept. These further restrictions are so onerous, so unreasonable, and so strict.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. 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. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for 10 minutes as in morning business.

ELECTION REFORM

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I understand we are going to be going back to a vote pretty soon relative to the issue of antifraud provisions associated with election reform. We all have different views on this issue. I can certainly recognize and support the simple approach encouraging persons to have a relatively easy method to vote and register. However, Mr. Bond, the Senator from Missouri, has made quite a point of how fraud occurs. I gather we have seen scams, particularly in Missouri, relative to voter fraud, registering dead neighbors and diseased aldermen, and in one case a dog that evidently voted several times and the jig was up when the dog was called for jury duty. A system that allows that much flexibility is a little too flexible. I hope we address reasonable requirements to encourage people to vote but have reasonable identification so we do not have fraudulent activities such as the dog that was called to jury duty.

IRAQ

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I came to the floor last week to talk about Iraq. I indicated that U.S. forces had discovered the 2-184 Texas rebels in the Alamo at the time. There was a huge army of Santa Ana's out there, and this was the second day of the siege of the Alamo, February 24, 1836.

Fellow countrymen and compatriots: I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Ana. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours and have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken. I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the wall. I shall never surrender or retreat.

Then, I call on you in the name of liberty, of patriotism, of everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid, with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country—Victory or Death.


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

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

TEXAS INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, today, as I have done every year I have been in the Senate, I want to especially commemorate the anniversary of Texas independence. Many know—many do not know—the history of Texas, but I am very proud of the heritage we have. Texas is the only State that came into the Nation as a nation. There was a treaty that was made between the United States and the Republic of Texas that brought into the Union. The freedom the Texans got in 1836 was hard fought and it was a long time coming. They were a part of Mexico. The Mexican Government was becoming more oppressive, and they were taxing the people; they were giving them religious freedom, and they finally passed a law that said no one could emigrate from the United States into the Texas territory of Mexico.

So the people rebelled. They had to fight for their independence, and one of the most famous battles in the history of our country was the Battle of the Alamo.

I commemorate Texas Independence Day, which is March 2, every year, by reading the letter from William Barret Travis, that has become very famous, as he was holding down the front at the Alamo. This was at a time when the convention was meeting at Washington-on-the-Brazos to make the formal declaration of independence from Mexico for Texas. My great, great grandfather was one of the delegates to that convention. He represented Nacogdoches, just as Thomas Rusk did. Thomas Rusk was the first Senator to hold my seat. He and my great, great great, great, great uncle, S. Taylor, were very good friends. They were partners, and they were certainly patriots in the fight for freedom for Texas.

It is with that background I would like to read the letter from William Barret Travis, remembering there were 184 Texas rebels in the Alamo at the time. There was a huge army of Santa Ana's out there, and this was the second day of the siege of the Alamo, February 24, 1836.

Fellow countrymen and compatriots: I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Ana. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours and have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken. I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the wall. I shall never surrender or retreat.

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William Barret Travis, Lt. Col. Commander. It turns out there were 3,000 to 6,000 Mexican soldiers. They did not take the Alamo, which did not have reinforcements. Gen. Sam Houston decided it would be a waste of manpower to send reinforcements because he thought the cause was lost. Those 184 men were able to hold off the Mexican Army for days, and that allowed Gen. Sam Houston to gather his forces. The Declaration of Independence was signed on March 2, 1836, and because he was able to march the forces after the Alamo he was able to stand the Nacogdoches, that is where the war was won and the Republic of Texas was formed.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, today, as I have done every year I have been in the Senate, I want to especially commemorate the anniversary of Texas independence. Many know—many do not know—the history of Texas, but I am very proud of the heritage we have. Texas is the only State that came into the Nation as a nation. There was a treaty that was made between the United States and the Republic of Texas that brought into the Union. The freedom the Texans got in 1836 was hard fought and it was a long time coming. They were a part of Mexico. The Mexican Government was becoming more oppressive, and they were taxing the people; they were giving them religious freedom, and they finally passed a law that said no one could emigrate from the United States into the Texas territory of Mexico.

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William Barret Travis, Lt. Col. Commander.
the lives of our men and women at risk, yet we are becoming even more dependent on that part of the world for our oil supply.

As I indicated, this is the second time this year we have bombèd Iraq, taking out targets. We are off to a troubling start. Last year, Iraq shot at U.S. forces enforcing the no-fly zone some 400 times. We responded with a like force some 25 times. On one hand, we make a fist at Iraq; on the other, we want to talk to Iraq.

As I indicated, in September there was more than a million barrels. This is a point that I think has been lost to some extent, but it has not been lost on the brave men and women who enforce this no-fly zone each day.

I would like to read a passage I found in today's National Journal. It quoted BG Edward Ellis, Commander, Northern Watch, Combined Task Forces. He says very eloquently:

I know the rules of engagement are sometimes frustrating for my pilots, whose natural reaction when they get shot at is to want to do some leveling, leveling of something. Many of these think that military action shouldn't be governed by political constraints is naive. The political reality is we're not at war with Iraq at this point, and if we proceed without a mandate, we could put the U.N. in a bind and limit the options of U.S. policymakers who are trying to figure out what to do about Saddam Hussein.

Having said that, I do think there is merit to the argument that the policy makers might want to address this issue sooner than later, to reduce the inherent jeopardy of this mission.

Saddam has put a bounty on our heads. They are coming in, we continue to fly and the Iraqis continue to shoot at us. Nobody should be especially surprised if eventually they happen to hit something.

That comes from BG Edward Ellis, Commander of the Northern Watch, Combined Task Forces.

Our Nation was built on the premise that statesman and soldier are two different professions. But in this instance, I hope my friends will make a note of the warning of General Ellis from the front lines, that perhaps his wisdom will guide us to make the right choices for dealing with Iraq and certainly the right choices about our dependence on Iraq; that is, to substantively eliminate that dependence and reduce our dependence on imported oil through the Mideast.

I was also struck by a Gallup Poll that came out the other day. It was in USA Today, in a number of our national periodicals. I am told it was the most comprehensive poll on Muslim countries and their views with regard to America. They polled people in Pakistan, Indonesia, Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. I don't know about you, Mr. President, but when I read those results they were frightening, and they should give us pause. Residents of these countries viewed America unfavorably by a 2-to-1 margin. Some of these imposed taxes on us, our friends of ours, but their views and their people's attitude towards us certainly doesn't show it.

Friends or not, we get a lot of energy from this area, and I think we have become dangerously reliant upon them. Let's look at the numbers: 61 percent of the residents of those countries, in polling information from Gallup, suggest that Saddam Hussein is responsible for 9-11. In other words, those who carried citizenship from those countries, they bear no responsibility. Only 18 percent of the people in these countries believe that Arabs were even involved in this terrorism that took place on September 11.

In Kuwait, 36 percent said the attacks were justifiable, the highest number of any country. That is rather troubling to me because we only have to go back to 1992 when we fought a war to keep Saddam Hussein from invading Kuwait and going on into Saudi Arabia. Here is Kuwait, 36 percent of the people say the attacks were justifiable. Only 14 percent say that iron was not cast, that we initiated action. Saddam Hussein would be in Saudi Arabia today; he would have taken over Kuwait.

Only 9 percent say U.S. military action in Afghanistan is justified. Let me say that again in accord to the Gallup Poll, say U.S. military action is justified even though the people of Afghanistan were happy in our view at least, to throw off the yoke of the Taliban and al-Qaida that was strangling them to death, certainly, in our opinion, using that country as a clubhouse for gangsters and terrorists.

I am appalled by these figures. I am worried and I think it should bother all of us. What is the problem? Because we are too dependent on these countries that clearly have a different view of the United States. The poll shows the United States has a 16-percent approval rating in Saudi Arabia. I hope we will change that. I also get 16 percent of our oil from Saudi Arabia. What are we going to do about it?

The governments of some of these countries are friends of ours, but what about the people? The Gallup Poll says they owe us, our aid, our support, they either don't like us or they don't trust us, or both.

What really concerns all of us is the manner in which this lack of trust, this hatred, is fostered within these countries. We know that fundamentalist schools in some of the Muslim countries do not necessarily preach democracy. We have heard about these schools, where they teach youngsters to hate western democracy, and especially America. The real concern is they are teaching some of these young people who are going to be the leaders of tomorrow. These are youngsters who might grow up believing in that 9-11 thing. Being anti-American is a great thing. These are the young people who will not forever be satisfied with their government's sending them to schools. They will want to take the power themselves from what they learn. As we all know, children are very impressionable.

What I am concerned with today is what this leadership could become. I am also concerned at the lack, in this body, of a concentrated effort to reduce our dependence on oil from that part of the world. We are sending money to Saddam Hussein every day for oil—somewhere in the area of $15 million every day.

Our President has taken a strong stance for energy independence, against terrorism, recognizing that we can't eliminate that dependence but we can reduce it. I think the Gallup Poll numbers are so true. I think it is also true that we should reflect, at this crucial time, on our relationship with Iraq, particularly our knowledge that Saddam Hussein has been able to evade the monitoring activities of the United Nations within Iraq, particularly recognizing that we have not had any inspectors there under the U.N. for nearly 4 years, particularly in view of the fact that we have evidence that shows he has a missile capability, a delivery capability, and that he may be working towards a biological and/or nuclear warhead.

Where is he aiming? We know Israel is one of the countries within his sights. The question is, When do we address and resolve, if you will, what this threat might become, either through a mandate, inspections that occur immediately? And what kind of reaction can we expect from Saddam Hussein? Clearly, the U.N. is unable to do its job, but this threat is increasing. We have been fostering a relationship with the United States that we pay Saddam Hussein for his oil at the same time we are bombing him and taking out his targets. He is using the money to keep his Republican Guard alive. He is obviously using the money to develop his missile capability.

The question is, How do we begin to unwind Iraq? What is it going to take? Do we wait for an action that costs American lives? This is a very sobering question, but I cannot stand in this body and condone our continued dependence on oil from a neighbor such as Saddam Hussein.

I challenge the leader, who has previously given me his assurance that we would be able to address in this session an action that would be initiated against Iraq. Senate action expressing not only our displeasure but setting up the mechanics to ensure that we did not purchase any more oil from Saddam Hussein. We must as we initiated action against Iran, from which the United States has not had any oil for many years. Basically, what we are talking about is a sanction. We have sanctions against Libya. We have sanctions against Iran. But I find it frustrating that we have not gone forth and sanctioned Saddam Hussein and oil imports coming to the United States from Iraq.

As I mentioned some time ago, when we had the unanimous consent agreement—yes, the President—then you made me an opportunity to bring this matter up at the appropriate time—I will again bring this
matter up with the leader for his consideration. I think the time is right to initiate such action of a sanction against oil from Iraq.

We find ourselves in a situation where not only are we enforcing a no-fly zone but we are taking out targets when we believe we have to, and it is suggesting that it is certainly not in the national interest of our Nation to maintain this kind of relationship. I will be calling on the majority leader to honor his commitment to me to allow us to take such action against Iraq. I suggest we do it as soon as possible.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum to be postponed.

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

HEINZ AWARDS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, after the sudden and untimely death of our colleague—and my friend—Senator John Heinz, in 1991, his wife, Teresa Heinz, set about devising a suitable and characteristic memorial to his memory. As she has said, such a task is especially difficult when the goal is to honor someone as complex and multifaceted as Senator Heinz was. She realized that no static monument or self-serving exercise in sentimentality would do, and that the only tribute befitting Senator Heinz would be one that celebrated his spirit by honoring those who live and work in the same ways he did.

Those of us who had the privilege of knowing Senator Heinz remember, with respect and affection, his tremendous energy and intellectual curiosity; his commitment to improving the lives of people; and his impatience with procedural roadblocks when they stood in the way of necessary progress. For Senator Heinz, excellence was not enough; excellence was taken as a given. What made the difference was the practical—and, yes, pragmatic—application of excellence to the goal of making America a better nation and the world a better place.

This year's Heinz Awards are among the largest individual achievement prizes in the world. The six men and women who are being honored with this year's Heinz Awards—the eighth annual Awards—have just been named. They are a distinguished and accomplished group of men and women whose lives and work have truly made a difference.

This year's Arts and Humanities Heinz Award is shared by Dudley Cooke and Rick Lowe. Mr. Cooke, with his Roadside Theater company based in Whitesburg, KY, has worked in hundreds of communities in 43 States. He is a leader in the movement to cultivate locally based art across America. Mr. Lowe is an artist and activist who founded Project Row Houses in Houston as a way to bring a world-class art project to a low-income neighborhood. Such art is rarely seen and experienced.

The Heinz Award in the Environment is conferred on Dr. Jane Lubchenco. An expert in biodiversity, conservation, and global change, Dr. Lubchenco, of Oregon State University, is one of the most influential and respected voices in environmental policy.

Cushing Dolbeare receives the Heinz Award for the Human Condition. For five decades, as majority members of this House well know, Ms. Dolbeare, the founder of the National Low Income Housing Coalition, has worked across party lines to make low-income housing a government priority. I am proud to say that Ms. Dolbeare is a resident of Philadelphia, PA, my home city.

The Heinz Award for Public Policy is awarded to retired Air Force General Lee Butler, of Omaha, NE. General Butler's efforts to end nuclear proliferation and change America's nuclear deterrence policy have resulted in increased global awareness of the threat of nuclear war and nuclear weapons.

Dr. Anita Borg, of Palo Alto, California, receives the Heinz Award for Technology, the Economy and Employment. The creator of the "Systers" information-sharing Internet network for women, she has been in the forefront of promoting women's participation in the advancement and uses of technology, and particularly computing.

Occasionally the Heinz Awards program bestows a special honor—the Chairman's Medal—on a truly exceptional nominee whose career has been distinguished by a pattern of singular accomplishment and character. This year a Chairman's Medal has been awarded to Dr. Ruth Patrick—who is, I am again proud to say, a resident of Philadelphia, PA—who is truly a scientific pioneer. Still actively working and contributing at the age of 93, Dr. Patrick is one of the world's leading biologists and a pioneer in predicting ecosystem risks at a time before such risks were a part of general scientific knowledge. I had the opportunity to meet with her relatively recently, and she is really a dynamo at 93.

I know that every Member of this body joins me in saluting Teresa Heinz for creating such an apt and appropriate way of honoring the memory of Senator John Heinz, and also in congratulating these distinguished Americans, recipients of the eighth annual Heinz Awards, for the way their lives and contributions have—and continue to—carry on the spirit and the work of Senator John Heinz, and have helped to make America, and the world, truly a better place for all of us.

I yield the floor. In the absence of any other Senator in the Chamber, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EQUAL PROTECTION OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 6 p.m. having arrived, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 565, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 565) to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration; to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology, and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal election, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Clinton amendment No. 2906, to establish a residual ballot performance benchmark.

Dodd (for Schumer) modified amendment No. 2960, to establish a signature or personal mark for the purpose of verifying the identity of voters who register by mail.

Dodd (for Kennedy) amendment No. 2916, to clarify the application of the safe harbor provisions.

Hatch amendment No. 2935, to establish the Advisory Committee on Electronic Voting and the Electoral Process, and to instruct the Attorney General to study the adequacy of existing electoral fraud statutes and penalties.

Hatch amendment No. 2936, to make the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 permanent.

Schumer-Wyden amendment No. 2907, to permit the use of a signature or personal mark for the purpose of verifying the identity of voters who register by mail.
Smith of New Hampshire amendment No. 2936, to prohibit the broadcast of certain false and untimely information on Federal elections.

Bond amendment No. 2940 (to Amendment No. 2937), to permit the use of signature verification programs to verify the identity of individuals who register to vote by mail.

The Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Dodd, and the Senator from Kentucky, Mrs. McCONNELL, or their designees.

Why the time?

If no one yields time, time will be charged equally to both sides.

The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Ms. CANTWELL assumed the chair. Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, in a few moments, the Senate will vote on an amendment to cloture. I come to the floor to take a couple of minutes to say that Oregon’s two Senators will be working together on a bipartisan basis to try to protect the voting rights of folks who, in a small State 3,000 miles from here, have come up with a system that I think can be a national model. It has empowered Americans. It empowered the people of our State—like, essentially, no other—in the Senate special election that was held in 1996, when three times the level of voter interest was shown as was shown in the previous Senate special election that was held in 1996.

My colleague, Senator SMITH, lost in that election by a small amount. He waged a valiant campaign. He has become a colleague with whom I have worked very closely. To his great credit, after an election that I won narrowly, he made it clear there were no instances of fraud or flagrant violations that tainted the election. That is why the two of us, on a bipartisan basis, feel so strongly about protecting Oregon’s election rights.

I see another northwesterner in the Chamber and currently presiding. I know the occupant of the chair feels strongly about protecting the rights of those in Washington State who vote by mail.

We are willing to meet our colleagues on the other side more than halfway. We have said that from the very beginning, Northwesterners are not a part of the Rules Committee. We have tried very hard, as has our colleague, to bring into court and to prosecute. You simply have to have a confession, you can prosecute, if there is a generalized provision or any kind of a document to show that a person is in existence is minimal and necessary. I say that based on the experience I have had as District Attorney of Philadelphia in prosecuting vote fraud.

The reason for this procedure to avoid fraud is that many people have been on the rolls who were not in existence: names from decedents, names from nonexistent people, and animals that were represented to be named people. Why the effort to try to make the latter reference has sort of denigrated the subject, which is really very serious.

But my view is, the requirement for some document to show that a person is in existence is minimal and necessary. I say that based on the experience I have had as District Attorney of Philadelphia in prosecuting vote fraud.

The distinguished Presiding Officer comes from the State of Delaware, which is not a very closely scrutinized State. It is widely known that in a tough political city, such as Philadelphia, there is a lot of vote fraud. It happens to be a fact of life.

During my 8 years as District Attorney of Philadelphia, from the 1960s into the 1970s, I prosecuted many people for vote fraud in both political parties—Republicans and Democrats. It is a very serious problem.

But if you have someone who can vote on an original signature, then that person can register with a signature. Someone could register as “Mr. John Voter” with a signature, and it being on file on the voters’ rolls, later they could mail in a vote, “Mr. John Voter,” which is the same signature and that person may not be in existence at all.

I had a little discussion on Friday with the Senator from Oregon about this subject and made the point that it is impossible to successfully investigate or cannot be successfully prosecuted. You simply have to have an identity of a person whom you can locate to serve a warrant of arrest and to bring into court and to prosecute. But if there is no such person as “Mr. John Voter,” if it is a name which is fictitious, backed up only by the signature on registration or the signature on voting, you simply can’t prove it.

The Senator from Oregon brought up another observation: Somebody who boasted about having done it. Well, if you have a confession, you can prosecute, if you establish the corpus delicti as well, but that is so highly unusual and so unrealistic in dealing with the underlying problem, as not to require extended registration.

On Friday morning, I heard on the radio the voice of the majority leader objecting to the position taken that there ought to be some document identifying the name with the voter, saying that Senator Bond, who has been the major proponent of the position I have articulated—that Senator Bond was insisting on photo ID, which is not the existence, such as a utility bill or a bank statement or a government check or a generalized provision or any kind of a document which is similar, to show that a voter, “Mr. John Voter,” “Mrs. Jane Voter,” actually was in existence.
case. The underlying bill does not insist on photo ID. If it did, I would have a different position. It requires and insists only on a document which shows the identity and some document showing the person is in existence.

I note that the Senator from New York, Mr. SCHUMER, was quoted over the weekend saying that if his amendment, the one which is pending now on the cloture vote, is not accepted, that we go ahead and pass the underlying bill. It is my hope that the majority leader, who controls the calendar, will leave this up and have it passed. It is my hope that the majority leader, who controls the calendar, will leave the bill up and have it passed.

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AMENDMENT NO. 2977, WITHDRAW

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In order to demonstrate the good faith we have in this effort, I ask unanimous consent—and I have spoken with Senator SCHUMER—that the Schumer-Wyden amendment be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, we have made some great progress today. In fact, we have pretty much agreed on a package dealing with issues such as the health care standards, the savings clause, and several other items. I will not go through them now. I will provide a litany of what we have agreed upon afterwards. We are down to maybe the issue of Oregon and Washington. In order to get us moving along, and rather than trying to write that last piece here tonight, we wanted to indicate to our colleagues where we were on this issue. This place works on comity, and we have to rely on good faith, order to do: To see things go forward. We are close to passing the underlying bill. If it did, I would have a different position. It requires and insists only on a document which shows the identity and some document showing the person is in existence.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has been withdrawn.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time of 6:15 p.m. having arrived, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to close the debate on S. 565, the election reform bill:

Christopher Dodd, Harry Reid, Charles Schumer, Ron Wyden, Debbie Stabenow, Patty Murray, Tom Daschle, Jeff Bingaman, Daniel Inouye, Carl Levin, Max Baucus, Joe Biden, Pat Leahy, James M. Jeffords, Barbara Mikulski, Bob Graham, Edward M. Kennedy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 565, the election reform bill, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are required under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORICELLI) is necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 44, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 40 Leg.)

YEAS—51

Allen
Hutchinson
Stevens
Torricelli

NAYS—44

Allard
Baucus
Bayh
Biden
Bingaman
Boxer
Breaux
Byrd
Cantwell
Carnahan
Carper
Claridy
Clinton
Conrad
Corzine
Daschle
Dayton
DeWine

Snowe
Specter
Thomas
Thompson
Warner

Hutchinson
Stevens
Torricelli

Allen
Hutchinson
Stevens
Torricelli

NOT VOTING—5

Hutchinson
Stevens
Torricelli

S1417

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

March 4, 2002

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the order for the consideration of the bill be suspended and the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 427, for the consideration of which the time has been extended. I ask unanimous consent the order for the consideration of the bill be suspended and the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 427, for the consideration of which the time has been extended.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH FEBRUARY 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, every February our Nation celebrates Black History Month to recognize the contributions that African Americans have made to America. It provides us with a special time to commemorate the accomplishments of African Americans and reflect upon upon our country’s diversity and growth. I believe it is important to acknowledge the vision of leaders such as Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Thurgood Marshall and the efforts of countless others who struggled to bring down the barriers of inequality in this country. They confronted enormous obstacles to make life better for future generations and for all Americans.

As we reflect upon our Nation’s history, we see that America has made great strides in improving the status of ethnic and racial minorities. Today African Americans are leaders in our communities, the arts and sciences, and the business world. We no longer accept legal discrimination in any form. We no longer allow the use of poll taxes that prohibited African Americans from voting. And we no longer tolerate discrimination in public accommodations, such as water fountains, lunch counters or movie houses reserved for whites only.

While taking pride in how far we have come, we must recall the painful memories of segregation and intolerance in the not so distant past. Up until the 1950’s, casinos and hotels in my own State of Nevada, like many public accommodations did not welcome blacks. But when the Moulin Rouge opened its doors in Las Vegas in 1955, African Americans were received warmly. There they could find lodging, enjoy the casino and see the best entertainers of the day. The Moulin Rouge became one of our Nation’s first major interracial hotels and paved the way for the integration of all of Nevada’s
casinos. I support efforts to preserve the Moulin Rouge as an important part of African American history in Southern Nevada.

In addition to making political and social gains, blacks are now enjoying unprecedented economic success. African-American unemployment and poverty levels are at record lows. There continues to be a significant rise in African American home ownership and a dramatic increase in loans to African American entrepreneurs.

Despite our progress as a society, expanding opportunities for all, I know we can do better. We still have more work to do and more challenges we shall overcome.

The population of blacks and other minorities continues to increase and flourish across America, but African Americans often lack the services and resources they need to receive a quality education and in turn achieve a better place in society. Nearly half a century after the Civil Rights Act has been signed into law, most minority students still attend schools that are predominantly minority. On average, they are in larger classes, use older books, receive less challenging lessons and have teachers with less training in the subject being taught.

Fortunately, Congress passed a bipartisan “Leave No Child Behind” education reform package, which became law this year and correct these inequities by mandating that well-trained teachers are in every classroom, setting higher standards for all students and providing schools with the resources to meet these new standards.

To continue improving the quality of education and expanding opportunities for all Americans, our next step must be to raise the standards for safety, character and discipline in our schools.

Although our nation has made substantial progress, blacks still lag behind financially and are disproportionately represented among America’s poor. Congress should increase the minimum wage not only to help youths and African Americans but all of our Nation’s citizens, especially working single mothers, better meet the needs of their families. In addition, providing unemployment and health care benefits for those who have been hindered by the recession, will help dislocated workers and their families get back on their feet and continue to improve their lives. We need to find creative, effective ways to narrow the earnings gap between whites and African Americans.

Making these improvements will take the dedication of all Americans. Black History Month is an appropriate time to recognize those helping America move forward. I would like to pay particular tribute to some who are leading the way in northern Nevada:

Delores Feemster has been a activist in Washoe County for many years: working for the underdog, organizing voter registration efforts in black churches, and inspiring members of younger generations to make a difference. In fact, her son Lonnie got involved in social activism during his youth and now serves as president of the Reno-Sparks chapter of the NAACP.

Bernice Martin Mathews has been a leader in improving access to quality health care and serves as the assistant minority leader in the State Senate. I would also like to acknowledge some African American leaders from southern Nevada:

Shirley Barber, who for over 40 years as a teacher, principal and now as a Clark County School Board Trustee, has encouraged greater parental involvement in education;

Yvonne Atkinson Gates, a Clark County Commissioner who was recently elected to chair the Democratic National Committee, has led an AARP chapter in West Las Vegas.

I am proud of these Nevadans and others like them across the country working to promote equality and diversity.

They have toiled for a better life for African Americans and indeed for all Americans, and their work makes our state and our nation better.

Although Black History Month officially ends when February does, let us continue to celebrate the achievements of African Americans each and every day. Our efforts to recover from the tribulations of September 11 remind us that by working together we become a stronger America. We must join together and continue fighting to make sure that all Americans enjoy equal opportunities for justice, quality education, and economic prosperity.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, last month we celebrated Black History Month in the United States, and I took to the floor each week we were in session to speak for a moment or two about the tribulations and contributions of Black Oregonians.

I want to make one more statement, however, since recognition of these contributions really cannot, and should not, be confined to any single month of the year. We must not spend the next eleven months oblivious to the monumental strides and invaluable contributions that black Americans have made since slavery. The individual who opened the West and helped build my State, people like Moses Harris, George Washington Bush, and York, must not remain obscure characters in the annals of Oregon history. Countless other men and women, who never achieved prominence, are also owed our gratitude for helping make Oregon, and America, a better home for all her citizens.

The efforts of black Americans have helped Oregon shed the days when it was marked by racial intolerance and exclusion. When my predecessor, former-U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield, was a State senator, he was forced to take the great opera singer Marian Anderson to Portland because no hotels in Salem would serve a black woman. Thankfully, now Salem not only hosts black women in hotels, but in the State senate as well. We have come a long way as a State and as a people, and we should be grateful.

In the decades following the passage of the Fair Employment Practices Act in 1948 and the State Public Accommodations Act in 1953, Oregon began slowly to address some of the other problems still facing black Oregonians, such as discrimination in housing and segregation in the public schools. Also of note, in 1969, Portland State established a Black Studies Program. In 1972 the NAACP and Black Panther Party, was elected to the State legislature, and in 1980, Oregon crowned her first black Rose Festival Queen, Robin Marks. All along, organizations such as the NAACP and Urban League have been helping to guide my State’s progress.

Not all difficulties facing black Oregonians have been resolved, however. While most students are benefitting from a successful statewide battle to reduce school dropout rates, black students are still dropping out in large numbers, and at the same rate they have for the past three years, 11 percent, compared with a 4.5 percent drop-out rate for white students. There are some distinctions, as well as a black Oregonian is more than twice as likely to be poor than a white Oregonian. These and other disparities are not merely coincidences, and we have much work ahead of us if we are to change the circumstances that contribute to current racial inequalities in Oregon.

Still, the trend for all Oregonians has been positive over our State’s history, and I see nothing but progress in our future. Oregon has black leaders since the Lewis and Clark expedition, and a history of overcoming obstacles much more daunting than what we face today. Today, Oregon is home to a diverse and prosperous citizenry made up of people from every conceivable background and racial composition. While our Constitution used to prevent black Americans from moving to our State, Oregon now has a growing minority population that fuels our economy, and enriches our local cultures. This would not have been possible without the efforts of early black pioneers, and the thousands of black Americans who came to Oregon in the
middle of the last century, bringing with them a thirst for equality, and the wherewithal to achieve it.

We should not celebrate the contributions of black Americans for just one month. The lives we lead 365 days a year have been shaped by individuals and groups who have changed America, and Oregon, forever. Our lives are richer and freer because of the contributions of black Oregonians, and I, for one, will remember that year round.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator Kennedy in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred August 3, 1993 in Lincoln, NE. A gay man, Harold Grover, 51, was stabbed and beaten to death by two men. The attackers, Eldon T. Leger and Clifford A. Privat, both 19, were charged with first-degree murder in connection with the incident.

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 small tool that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GEORGETOWN COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the players and coaches of the 2001 Georgetown College football team.

On December 15, 2001, the Georgetown College Tigers defeated the University of Sioux Falls by a score of 49–27 to win the 46th Annual NAIA Football National Championship. Under the expert leadership of coach Bill Cronin, the Tigers finished with a perfect 14-0 record for the second straight year and became only the 92nd team in NAIA history to win consecutive National Championship titles. Clearly, this is a remarkable accomplishment.

Although the Bluegrass State is widely known for producing great baseball teams, the Georgetown College Tigers are doing their very best to let the Nation know that Kentucky is also the home of great football. This season’s victory marks the third time the Tigers have claimed the national title and caps a remarkable 28-game winning streak. In addition to bringing home another national championship in 2001, the Tigers also captured their fourth straight Mid-South Conference title.

Through hard work, determination, and skill, this team has established itself as a football powerhouse. It should also be noted for the record that in addition to being star athletes, these players are also dedicated students. Georgetown College has a long-standing history of academic excellence and has been rated by U.S. News & World Report as one of the Nation’s top liberal arts colleges for the last seven years. During the 2001 season, the Tigers proved they could juggle the intense responsibility of being student-athletes. As a result, 15 Tigers were named Mid-South Conference Scholar-Athletes.

I want to congratulate the Tigers for their tremendous success. They have made the State of Kentucky very proud. I ask each of my colleagues to join me in honoring Georgetown College, history-making coach Billy Cronin, and most importantly each and every talent on the 2001 Championship Tiger team.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA F. WEAVER

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant in Rhode Island, Barbara F. Weaver, who is retiring from her position as Chief Information Officer for Rhode Island’s Office of Library Services after a long and distinguished career.

With an impressive background in libraries and government, Barbara came to Rhode Island as the new Director of the Department of State Library Services in 1991. During her tenure she has made a significant contribution. She is credited with expanding the information role of the Department into the Office of Library and Information Services, and with the creation of that office, she has the distinction of becoming Rhode Island’s first Chief Information Officer.

A leader in the library and information management worlds, Barbara has been responsible for coordinating the state’s management information systems and coordinating library services to state government and to libraries throughout the state. She is credited with the creation of RI.gov, the state’s World Wide web portal, and setting the stage for e-government in Rhode Island. She successfully brought Rhode Island through the y2k phenomenon without incident and has efficiently and effectively been in the forefront of new technologies.

Barbara has also been active nationally as evidenced through her work with organizations like the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies and the Association of Chief Information Officers. Her vision, initiative and professionalism are indeed noteworthy, and I have been proud to work closely with this outstanding professional on legislative initiatives geared to enhancing literacy, technology and accessibility.

Rhode Islanders have been fortunate to have Barbara Weaver devote nearly a decade of service to our community. She has increased public and government awareness of the value of library services and leaves a lasting legacy of significant achievements which have brought library and information policy boldly into the new century.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Barbara Weaver for her professionalism, unwavering commitment, and inspired vision. I am honored to join others in my state in offering praise and admiration of a grateful community for all her great work. We wish her much fulfillment and continued success.

RECOGNITION OF RICHARD WELDON’S RETIREMENT

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Richard Weldon upon his retirement from the New Castle Conservation District Board of Supervisors. Dick served on the Board for twenty-three years. He has been a respected colleague and remains a trusted friend.

In his twenty-two years as Board Vice Chair, Dick was an effective liaison between Delaware’s State legislature and State agencies, promoting water and soil conservation. He was a strong advocate for the role of conservation districts and the driving force behind the construction of a new conservation office for the New Castle Conservation District and the U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies.

I had the pleasure of serving alongside Dick’s brother, Curt Weldon, in the House of Representatives from 1987 to 1992. We all share a passion for protecting the environment, an enthusiasm that ensured we remained focused over the years to protecting our area’s historic and open spaces. Together, we worked across party lines to ensure that a balance between progress and preservation was struck. Today that balance appears precarious without Dick.

Dick held a position of leadership within the National Association of Conservation Districts for many years. As Delaware’s Governor, I appointed Dick to the Soil and Water Advisory Council. He was also Chair of the Coastal and Urban Committee from 1994 to 1997.

Dick led the Committee to hold the National Urban Conservation Conference, the first successful coordination of Federal agencies with urban conservation programs. His leadership brought Federal agencies to the table, harvesting the support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Resource Conservation Service, and the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The National Urban Conference pooled their interests, goals and resources and resulted in efficient and productive initiatives.
After thirty-eight years of service, Mr. Weldon retired from Star Enterprises in 1993, having also retired as regional chair of the Republican Committee in Delaware in 1978. Dick and his wife Fay continue to be active members in their community, particularly within their church. The joy of their four children and nine grandchildren will undoubtedly keep their days full.

Richard Weldon defined his career working for clean and practical energy solutions, earning a reputation for promoting conservation while protecting resources. Upon his retirement he leaves a legacy of commitment to public service. With both his children and grandchildren and the generations that will follow.

TRIBUTE TO BEVERLY LAFFERTY

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Beverly Lafferty of Rapid City, SD. On March 1, 2002, Bev retired from Child Protection Services after 34 years of dedication to the children and families in my home State of South Dakota.

Beverly began her career as a child protection social worker in Rapid City on July 1, 1968. Her gentle nature and caring heart have helped many families in South Dakota through the adoption process. As a founding member of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, I have had the honor of nominating Bev for the coalition’s annual Angels in Adoption awards. Bev is an example to our entire Nation of the joys associated with adoption, and I commend her work, especially her devotion to Native American children and families.

Adoptive parents, judges, social workers, and others involved with the adoption process truly are angels who do not gain the recognition they deserve on a day to day basis. Bev’s recognition as an “Angel in Adoption” in 2001 was one way for me to help recognize the important contributions Bev makes to the lives of children and to our communities.

As a parent, I know the challenges and joys of raising a family, and that is why I have made it one of my priorities in Congress to make adoptions easier for families. Bev’s work in Rapid City has made the adoption process easier for children and families in that community. Although I know that she will be missed, her impact in the adoption community will be felt for many years to come. I wish her all the best as she moves on to enjoy the next phase of her life.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the Secretary of the Senate, on March 4, 2002, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 1296. An act to reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The following enrolled bills, previously signed by the Speaker of the House, were signed on February 28, 2002, by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD):

H. R. 1892. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor’s classification petition should not be revoked.

H. R. 2699. An act to revise certain grants for continuum of care assistance for homeless individual and families.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, March 4, 2002, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1296. An act to reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC-5598. A communication from the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Analysis and Proposed Copyright Fee Schedule to Go into Effect July 1, 2002; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5599. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Superfund Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5600. A communication from the Attorney for the Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Hazardous Materials: Revisions to the list of Hazardous Substances and Substances Considered to Be Hazardous” (RIN 2127-AD65) received on February 28, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5601. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (20); Amdt. No. 2088” (RIN 21220-AA45) received on February 28, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5602. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives: Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd., BN 2A, 2B, 2T, 2T4, and 2A Mk. II Series Airplanes” (RIN 21220-AA46) (2002-0129) received on February 28, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5603. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives: BAE Systems Limited Model Bae 146 Series Aircraft; and AVRO 146-J1 Airplanes” (RIN 21220-AA46) (2002-0127) received on February 28, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5604. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (46); Amdt. No. 2090” (RIN 21220-AA45) received on February 28, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5605. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (70); Amdt. No. 2092” (RIN 21220-AA45) (2002-0115) received on February 28, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5606. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (70); Amdt. No. 2092” (RIN 21220-AA45) (2002-0115) received on February 28, 2002; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5607. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements” (Notice 2002-8, 2002-4) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5608. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “EGTRRA Changes to Prototype SIMPLIFIEDs and IRAs” (Rev. Proc. 2002-10) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5609. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Bipartisan Budget Act of 2001; Miscellaneous Amendments; Biennial Expiration” (Rev. Proc. 2002-11) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5610. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revisions to Hazardous Substance Leaking airport Facilities” (Rev. Proc. 2002-12) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.
entitled “Amendment to Section 6050I Cross-Referencing Section 5331 of Title 39 Relating to Reporting of Certain Currency Transactions by Nonfictional Trades of Business Under the Bank Secrecy Act” (RIN1545–BA48) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5610. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Repeal of Revenue Procedure 2001–6” (Rev. Proc. 2002–4) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5611. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Repeal of Revenue Procedure 2001–6” (Rev. Proc. 2002–5) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5612. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Excise Taxes on Excess Benefits” (RIN1545–AY65) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5613. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Disallowance of Deductions and Credits for Failure to File Timely Return” (RIN1545–BA46) received on March 1, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5614. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Section 807: Actuarial Guideline 33” (Rev. Rul. 2002–2) received on March 1, 2002; 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:

POSM–219. A petition presented by a citizen of the state of Texas relative to equal rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 as indicated:

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SARBANES):
S. 123. A bill to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, to increase the Government contribution for Federal employee health insurance; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. REED:
S. 181. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 Main Street, Lake Placid, New York, as the “John A. ‘Jack’ Shea Post Office Building”; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BUNNING:
S. 1984. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to nonprofit tax-exempt organizations for the purchase of ultrasound equipment to provide free examinations to pregnant women needing such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Mr. SPICER, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. RUID, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. STEVENS):
S. J. Res. 33. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGHAMAN, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. CARNAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DASCHEL, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRABAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREEG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HABER, Mr. HOLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MURAWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROCKFELLER, Mr. SANTURUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SMITH, Mr. STEVEN, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. WARNER):

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYT, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DASHEL, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FEIST, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. Nickles, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SPICER, and Mr. VOINOVICH):
S. Res. 215. A resolution designating the week beginning March 17, 2002, as “National Safe Place Week”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COPONSORS

S. 121

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. BONNIE), and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as coponsors of S. 121, a bill to establish an Office of Children’s Services within the Department of Justice to coordinate and implement Government actions involving unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.

S. 177

At the request of Mr. AKARA, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a coponsor of S. 177, a bill to amend the prescription drug program under title XVIII of the United States Code, relating to the manner in which pay policies and schedules and fringe benefit programs for postmasters are established.

S. 229

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a coponsor of S. 229, a bill to amend Federal banking law to permit the payment of interest on business checking accounts in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 326

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a coponsor of S. 326, a bill to amend title XVII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 15 percent reduction in payment rates under the prospective payment system for home health services and to permanently increase payments for such services that are furnished in rural areas.

S. 913

At the request of Mr. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a coponsor of S. 913, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the medicare program for all oral anticancer drugs.

S. 946

At the request of Mr. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a coponsor of S. 946, a bill to establish an Office on Women’s Health within the Department of Health and Human Services.

S. 1094

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a coponsor of S. 1094, a bill to amend titles XVII and XIX of the Social Security Act to prevent abuse of recipients of long-term care services under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

S. 1123

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, his name was added as a coponsor of S. 1123, a bill to conserve global bear populations by prohibiting the importation, exportation, and interstate trade of bear viscera and items, products, or substances containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 1306

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a coponsor of S. 1306, a bill to establish a commission to review the facts and circumstances surrounding injustices suffered by European Americans, Europeans Latin Americans, and European refugees during World War II.

S. 1394

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a coponsor of S. 1394, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reestablish the medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 1641

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr.
Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SARBANES):

S. 1984. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to nonprofit tax-exempt organizations for the purchase of ultrasound equipment to provide free examinations to pregnant women needing such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing support for this bill.

Mr. BUNNING. S. 1984. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to nonprofit tax-exempt organizations for the purchase of ultrasound equipment to provide free examinations to pregnant women needing such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing support for this bill.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing support for this bill.
abortion such as childbirth and adoption and information concerning public and private agencies that will assist in those alternatives.

(b) The entity will obtain and maintain medical malpractice insurance in an amount not less than $1,000,000, and such insurance will cover all activities relating to the use of the ultrasound machine purchased with the grant under subsection (a).

(c) The entity does not receive more than 30 percent of its gross annual revenue from a single source or donor.

(d) The entity does not provide free medical services to pregnant women under the supervision and direction of a licensed physician who serves as the medical director for such clinic; and

(e) The entity does not charge for any services rendered to its clients, whether or not such services are for a pregnancy or nonpregnancy related matters.

(2) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Health and Human Services.

(f) Authorization of Appropriations.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2006.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 214—DESIGNATING MARCH 25, 2002, AS ‘GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY: A NATIONAL DAY OF CELEBRATION OF GREEK AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY’

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. B萊NNETT, Mr. RIDE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. CARNAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. FEIX, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LOTT, Ms. MUKULSKI, Mr. MURkowski, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARABANES, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms.

SNOVE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TORRICE, Mr. VONOVIck, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 214

Whereas the ancient Greeks developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people; Whereas the Founding Fathers of the United States drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming our representative democracy; Whereas Greek Commander in Chief Petros Mavrommatis in the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821, ‘‘It is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and . . . in imitation you will be worthy of her and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you’’; Whereas Greece is 1 of only 3 nations in the world, beyond the former British Empire, that has been allied with the United States in every major international conflict for more than 100 years; Whereas Greece played a major role in the World War II struggle to protect freedom and democracy through such bravery as was shown in the history of Crete and in Greece, presenting the Axis land war with its first major setback, which set off a chain of events that significantly affected the outcome of World War II; Whereas the price for Greece holding our common values in their region was high, as hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed in Greece in the World War II period; Whereas President George W. Bush, in a letter to the Prime Minister of Greece, Constantinos Simitis, in January 2001, referred to our common ‘‘foundational common values’’ that are the basis of relations between Greece and the United States; Whereas President Bush in his January 10, 2002 meeting with the Greek Prime Minister, said, ‘‘I am most appreciative of your strong stand against terror. You have been a friend in our mutual concerns about routing out terror around the world,’’ and, ‘‘I look forward to the Olympics. It’s going to be a magnificent moment for the sporting world to have the Olympics return to Athens. I’m confident your country will do a fine job’’; Whereas as a member of NATO, Greece has assigned members of its air force to fly surveillance missions over the United States; Whereas Greece is a stabilizing force by virtue of its political and economic power in the volatile Balkan region, is one of the fastest growing economies in Europe, and will hold the presidency of the European Union in 2003; Whereas Greece, geographically located in a region where Christianity meets Islam and Judaism, maintains excellent relations with Muslim nations and Israel; Whereas Greece has had extraordinary success in recent years in furthering cross-cultural understanding and reducing tensions between Greece and Turkey; Whereas Greece and the United States are at the forefront of the effort for freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights; Whereas those and other ideals have forged a close bond between our 2 nations and their peoples; Whereas March 25, 2002, marks the 181st anniversary of the beginning of the revolution that freed the Greek people from the Ottoman Empire; and Whereas it is proper and desirable to celebrate with the Greek people and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which our 2 great nations were born: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 25, 2002, as ‘‘Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy’’; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, today I am pleased to submit a resolution along with 52 of my colleagues to designate March 25, 2002, as ‘‘Greek Independence Day: A Celebration of Greek and American Democracy.’’

One hundred and eighty one years ago, the Greek people began the revolution that would free them from the Ottoman Empire and return Greece to its democratic heritage. It was, of course, the ancient Greeks who developed the concept of democracy in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people. Our Founding Fathers drew heavily upon the political and philosophical experience of ancient Greece in forming our representative democracy. Thomas Jefferson proclaimed that, ‘‘to the ancient Greeks . . . we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves out of Gothic darkness.’’ It is fitting, then, that we should recognize the anniversary of the beginning of their efforts to return to that democratic tradition.

The democratic form of government is only one of the most obvious of the many benefits we have gained from the Greek people. The ancient Greeks contributed a great deal to the modern world, particularly to the United States of America, in the areas of art, philosophy, science and law. Today, Greek-Americans continue to enrich our culture and make valuable contributions to American society, business, and government.

It is my hope that strong support for this resolution in the Senate will serve as a clear goodwill gesture to the people of Greece. We have enjoyed such a close bond throughout history. Similar resolutions have been passed by the Senate since 1984 with overwhelming support. Accordingly, I urge my Senate colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 215—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 17, 2002, AS ‘‘NATIONAL SAFE PLACE WEEK’’

Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. Frist, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Ohio, Mr. STEVENS, Mrs. WENDELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:
I come to the Senate floor today to talk about a tremendous initiative between the public and private sector that has been reaching out to youth for nearly twenty years. Project Safe Place, a program that was developed to assist our Nation’s youth and families in crisis. This partnership creates a network of private businesses trained to refer youth in need to the local service providers who can help them. Those businesses display a Safe Place sign so that young people can easily recognize a “safe place” for them to go to receive help.

In his State of the Union Address President Bush called for every American to commit to at least two years or 4,000 hours to the service of neighbors and our Nation. The goal of National Safe Place Week is to recognize the thousands of individuals who work to make Safe Place a reality. From trained volunteers to seasoned professionals, these dedicated individuals are working together with the resources in their local communities and through their ties across the Nation, to serve young people. Because of Project Safe Place, this all happens under a well-known symbol of safety for in-crisis youth.

Project Safe Place is a simple program to implement in any local community. Training police and people living in poverty and neighborhoods where young people are more likely to seek help in locations that are familiar and non-threatening to them. By creating a network of Safe Places across the nation, all youth would have access to needed help, to assure a safe place to stay. However, while the program has already been established in 39 States, there are still too many communities that don’t know about this valuable youth resource.

If your State does not already have a Safe Place organization, please consider facilitating this worthwhile resource so that young people who are abused, neglected, or whose futures are jeopardized by physical or emotional trauma will have access to immediate help and safety in your community. To create more Project Safe Place sites in Idaho, the staff in three of my State offices have gone through the training to make them Safe Place sites, and now have the skills and ability to assist troubled young people. Over the past five years, Project Safe Place hopes that every child in America will have the opportunity to connect with someone who can provide immediate help by easily recognizing the Safe Place sign.

I look forward to the U.S. Senate passing this resolution and designating the week of March 17-23, 2002 as National Safe Place Week. This action will recognize the importance of Project Safe Place and send a message that we will keep working to protect our children. As we saw following the tragic events of September 11, volunteers truly do make a difference every day, and in passing this resolution, the Senate will be applauding the tireless efforts of the thousands of dedicated volunteers across the Nation for their many contributions to the youth of our Nation through Project Safe Place.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2966. Mr. NICKLES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2967. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2966 submitted by Mr. HATCH and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2968. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2969. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2970. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2971. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2972. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2973. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2974. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2975. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2976. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2977. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2978. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2966. Mr. NICKLES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections,

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and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. SEC. MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

Section 103(b)(1)(B) is amended to read as follows:

“(ii) the individual has not previously voted in an election for Federal office in the State; or

“(iii) the individual has not previously voted in such an election in the jurisdiction and the jurisdiction is located in a State that does not have a computerized list that compiles with the requirements of section 103(a).”.

SEC. SEC. INAPPLICABILITY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL TO CERTAIN STATES.

Notwithstanding section 103(b)(2)(A), the Commission shall submit a report to the President and Congress on the study conducted under subsection (a)(1) together with such recommendations for administrative and legislative actions as the Commission determines is appropriate.

SEC. SEC. MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL TO CERTAIN STATES.

Notwithstanding section 103(b)(1)(B) shall not be considered to be a mail voter registration form described in paragraph (2) on and after the date described in such subparagraph; and

(b) the provisions of section 103(b) shall apply to any individual who registers to vote on or before January 1, 2003.

SEC. SEC. SAFE Harbor Provisions.

Notwithstanding sections 103(b), 203(c), 212(d), and 222(d), the safe harbor provisions contained in such sections shall only provide immunity from actions brought under this Act.

SEC. SEC. CLARIFICATION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING FEDERAL LAW.

(a) State Procedures Provided by a State under section 202(a)(3) that the State will comply with existing Federal laws, including the laws described in such section, need only be provided insofar as such laws relate to the provisions of this Act.

(b) REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION.—The specifications and detailed demonstration provided by a State or locality under section 212(c)(1)(A) that the State or locality will comply with the laws described in such section need only be provided insofar as such laws relate to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. SEC. STUDY AND REPORT ON FIRST TIME VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

(a) STUDY.—(1) In general.—The Election Administration Commission established under section 301 (in this section referred to as the “Commission”) shall conduct a study of the impact of section 103(b) on voters who register by mail.

(b) SPECIFIC ISSUES STUDIED.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an examination of the impact of section 103(b) on first time mail registrant voters who vote by mail in a State that complies with the requirements of section 103(a).

(B) an examination of the impact of such section on the accuracy of voter rolls, including preventing ineligible names from being placed on voter rolls and ensuring that all eligible names are placed on voter rolls; and

(C) an analysis of the impact of such section on existing State practices, such as the use of signature verification or attestation procedures to verify the identity of voters in State elections for Federal office, and analysis of other changes that may be made to improve the voter registration process, such as verification or additional information on the registration application.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date described in section 103(b)(2)(A), the Commission shall submit a report to the President and Congress on the study conducted under subsection (a)(1) together with such recommendations for administrative and legislative actions as the Commission determines is appropriate.

SEC. SEC. REVISION OF RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

Notwithstanding section 402(a), nothing in this Act may be construed to authorize or require conduct prohibited under the following laws, or supersede, restrict, or limit any of the laws described in such section.

SA 2967. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. LEAH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 565) to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations for the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, the following:

SEC. SEC. STATE OF THE SENATE ON MAKING THE PROVISIONS OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 PERMANENT.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was one of the most significant laws enacted by Congress in the 20th century, and it has full support of the Senate for its continued constitutionality of that Act, any proposed amendments or changes, including making sections 4 and 203 permanent, warrant full review and consideration by the Judiciary Committee before being considered by the full Senate. Since the Act does not expire until 2007, the Senate, and the Judiciary Committee, should take every necessary step between now and then to develop a substantial record that will ensure that any changes or amendments to the Act will withstand constitutional scrutiny.

SA 2968. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, add the following:

SEC. SEC. MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL TO CERTAIN STATES.

In addition to the exceptions under paragraph (3) of section 103(b), paragraph (1) of such section shall not apply in the case of a person who votes by mail-in-ballot and who is registered to vote in a State in which in excess of 45 percent of the voting population voted by mail-in-ballot in the November 2000 elections for Federal office.

SEC. SEC. REVISED EFFECTIVE DATE FOR REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

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

(a) STUDY.—(1) In general.—The Election Administration Commission established under section 301 shall conduct a study of the impact of section 103(b) on persons who vote in person, including the impact of section 103(b) on first time mail registrant voters who register by mail.

(b) SPECIFIC ISSUES STUDIED.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an examination of the impact of section 103(b) on first time mail registrant voters who vote by mail in a State that complies with the requirements of section 103(a).

(B) an examination of the impact of such section on the accuracy of voter rolls, including preventing ineligible names from being placed on voter rolls and ensuring that all eligible names are placed on voter rolls; and

(C) an analysis of the impact of such section on existing State practices, such as the use of signature verification or attestation procedures to verify the identity of voters in State elections for Federal office, and analysis of other changes that may be made to improve the voter registration process, such as verification or additional information on the registration application.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date described in section 103(b)(2)(A), the Commission shall submit a report to the President and Congress on the study conducted under subsection (a)(1) together with such recommendations for administrative and legislative actions as the Commission determines is appropriate.

SEC. SEC. REVISION OF RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

Notwithstanding section 402(a), nothing in this Act may be construed to authorize or require conduct prohibited under the following laws, or supersede, restrict, or limit any of the laws described in such section.

SA 2969. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, add the following:

SEC. SEC. MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL TO CERTAIN STATES.

In addition to the exceptions under paragraph (3) of section 103(b), paragraph (1) of such section shall not apply in the case of a person who votes by mail-in-ballot and who is registered to vote in a State in which in excess of 45 percent of the voting population voted by mail-in-ballot in the November 2000 elections for Federal office.

SEC. SEC. CLARIFICATION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING FEDERAL LAW.

(a) State Procedures Provided by a State under section 202(a)(3) that the State will comply with existing Federal laws, including the laws described in such section, need only be provided insofar as such laws relate to the provisions of this Act.

(b) REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION.—The specific and detailed demonstration provided by a State or locality under section 212(c)(1)(A) that the State or locality will comply with the laws described in such section need only be provided insofar as such laws relate to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. SEC. STUDY AND REPORT ON FIRST TIME VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

(a) STUDY.—(1) In general.—The Election Administration Commission established under section 301 shall conduct a study of the impact of section 103(b) on persons who vote in person, including the impact of section 103(b) on first time mail registrant voters who register by mail.

(b) SPECIFIC ISSUES STUDIED.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an examination of the impact of section 103(b) on first time mail registrant voters who vote by mail in a State that complies with the requirements of section 103(a).

(B) an examination of the impact of such section on the accuracy of voter rolls, including preventing ineligible names from being placed on voter rolls and ensuring that all eligible names are placed on voter rolls; and

(C) an analysis of the impact of such section on existing State practices, such as the use of signature verification or attestation procedures to verify the identity of voters in State elections for Federal office, and analysis of other changes that may be made to improve the voter registration process, such as verification or additional information on the registration application.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date described in section 103(b)(2)(A), the Commission shall submit a report to the President and Congress on the study conducted under subsection (a)(1) together with such recommendations for administrative and legislative actions as the Commission determines is appropriate.
SEC. 201. SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS.

Notwithstanding sections 104(b), 203(c), 212(d), and 222(d), the safe harbor provisions contained in such sections shall only provide immunity from actions brought under this Act.

SEC. 202. CLARIFICATION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING FEDERAL LAW.

(a) STATE PLANS.—The assurances provided by a State under section 202(a)(3) that the State will comply with existing Federal laws, as described in such section, need only be provided insofar as such laws relate to the provisions of this Act.

(b) REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION.—The specific and detailed demonstration provided by a State or locality under section 212(c)(1)(A) that the State or locality will comply with the laws described in such section need only be provided insofar as such laws relate to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 203. STUDY AND REPORT ON FIRST TIME VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Election Administration Board established under section 301 (in this section referred to as the ‘‘Commission’’) shall conduct a study of the impact of section 103(b) on voters who register by mail.

(2) SPECIFIC ISSUES STUDIED.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an examination of the impact of section 103(b) on first time mail registrant voters who vote in person, including the impact of such section on voter registration;

(B) an examination of the impact of such section on the accuracy of voter rolls, including preventing ineligible names from being placed on voter rolls and ensuring that all eligible names are placed on voter rolls; and

(C) an analysis of the impact of such section on existing State practices, such as the use of signature verification or attestation procedures to verify the identity of voters in elections for Federal office, and an analysis of other changes that may be made to improve the voter registration process, such as verification or additional information on the registration card.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit a report to the President and Congress on the study conducted under subsection (a)(1) together with such recommendations for administrative and legislative action as the Commission determines is appropriate.

SEC. 204. REVISION OF RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

Notwithstanding section 402, the rights and remedies established by such section are in addition to all other rights and remedies provided for under such section, the rights and remedies established by such section, and any other provision of this Act that is prohibited by, any of the laws described in such section.

SA 2970. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, add the following:

SEC. 205. MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

Section 103(b)(1)(B) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘(B)(i) the individual has not previously voted in an election for Federal office in the State; or

(ii) the individual has not previously voted in such an election in the jurisdiction and the jurisdiction is located in a State that does not have a computerized list that complies with the requirements of section 103(a).’’.

SA 2972. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, add the following:

SEC. 206. INAPPLICABILITY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

In addition to the exceptions under paragraph (3) of section 103(b), paragraph (1) of such section shall not apply in the case of a person who votes by mail-in-ballot and who is registered to vote in a State in which in excess of 45 percent of the voting population voted by mail-in-ballot in the November 2000 elections for Federal office.

SA 2973. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, add the following:

SEC. 207. CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO MAIL VOTER REGISTRATION.

Materials submitted by individuals under clauses (i) and (ii) of section 103(b)(3)(A) shall not be considered to be a mail voter registration application form described in paragraph (1) of section 6(a) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973g-6(a)) or a mail voter registration form described in paragraph (2) of such section.

SA 2974. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, add the following:

SEC. 208. REVISED EFFECTIVE DATE FOR REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

Notwithstanding section 103(d)(2)—

(1) each State and locality shall be required to comply with the requirements of section 103(b) on and after January 1, 2004, and shall be prepared to receive registration materials submitted by individuals described in paragraph (2) on and after the date described in such subparagraph; and

(2) the provisions of section 103(b) shall apply to any individual who registers to vote on or after January 1, 2004.
Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted, add the following:

SEC. 2. STUDY AND REPORT ON FIRST TIME VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Election Administration Commission established under section 301 (in this section referred to as the "Commission") shall conduct a study of the impact of section 103(b) on voters who register by mail.

(2) SPECIFIC ISSUES STUDIED.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include:

(A) an examination of the impact of section 103(b) on first time mail registrant voters who vote in person, including the impact of such section on voter registration;

(B) an examination of the impact of such section on the accuracy of voter rolls, including preventing ineligible names from being placed on or ensuring that all eligible names are placed on voter rolls; and

(C) an analysis of the impact of such section on existing State practices, such as the use of signature verification or attestation procedures to verify the identity of voters in elections for Federal office, and an analysis of other changes that may be made to improve the voter registration process, such as verification or additional information on the registration card.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date described in section 103(b)(2)(A), the Commission shall submit a report to the President and Congress on the study conducted under subsection (a)(1) together with such recommendations for administrative and legislative action as the Commission determines is appropriate.

SEC. 3. REVISION OF RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

Notwithstanding section 402, the rights and remedies established by such section in addition to all other rights and remedies provided by law, and neither the rights and remedies established by such section nor any other provision of this Act shall supersede, alter, limit, or in any way restrict, modify, or authorize or require conduct that is prohibited by, any of the laws described in such section.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the statement of the Senator from Oklahoma. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Peace in the Middle East

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I was interested the other day when I heard that the de facto ruler, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Abdullah, made a state¬ment which was received by many in this country as if it were a statement of fact, as if it were something new, a
concept for peace in the Middle East that no one had ever heard of before. I was kind of shocked that it was so well received by many people who had been down this road before.

I suggest to you that what Crown Prince Abdullah talked about a few days ago was not new at all. He talked about the fact that under the Abdullah plan, Arabs would normalize relations with Israel in exchange for the Jewish state surrendering the territory it received after the 1976 Six-Day War as if that somehow was new. He went on to talk about other land that had been acquired and had been taken by Israel.

I remember so well on December 4 when we covered all of this and the fact that there isn’t anything new about the prospect of giving up land that is rightfully Israel’s land in order to have peace.

When it gets right down to it, the land doesn’t make that much difference because Yasser Arafat and others don’t see Israel’s right to any of the land. They do not recognize Israel’s right to exist.

I will discuss seven reasons, which I mentioned once before, why Israel is entitled to the land they have and that it should not be a part of the peace process.

If this is something that Israel wants to do, it is their business to do it. But anyone who has tried to put the pressure on Israel to do this is wrong.

We are hit by skeptics who are going to say we will be attacked because of our support for Israel, and if we get out of the Middle East—that is us—all the problems will go away. That is just not true. If we withdraw, all of these problems will again come to our door.

I have some observations to make about that. But I would like to emphasize once again the seven reasons that Israel has the right to their land.

The first reason is that Israel has the right to the land because of all of the archeological evidence. That is reason, No. 1. All the archeological evidence supports it.

Every time there is a dig in Israel, it does nothing but support the fact that Israelis have had a presence there for 3,000 years. They have been there for a long time. The coins, the cities, the pottery, the culture—there are other people, groups that are there, but there is no taking the fact that Israelis have been present in that land for 3,000 years.

It predates any claims that other peoples in the regions may have. The ancient Philistines are extinct. Many other ancient peoples are extinct. They do not have the unbroken line to this date that the Israelis have.

Even the Egyptians of today are not racial Egyptians of 2,000, 3,000 years ago. They are primarily an Arab people. The land is called Egypt, but they are not the same racial and ethnic stock as the old Egyptians of the ancient world. The first Israelis are in fact descended from the original Israelites. The first proof, then, is the archeology.

The second proof of Israel’s right to the land is the historic right. History supports it totally and completely. We know there has been an Israel up until the time of the Romans. The Romans conquered the land. Israel had no homeland, although Jews were allowed to live there. They were driven from the land in two dispersions: One was in 70 A.D., and the other was in 135 A.D. But there was always a Jewish presence in the Holy Land. The Turks, who took over about 700 years ago and ruled the land until about World War I, had control. Then the land was conquered by the British. The Turks entered World War I on the side of Germany. The British knew they had to do something to punish Turkey, and also to break up that empire that was going to be a part of the whole effort of Germany in World War I. So the British sent troops against the Turks in that land.

One of the generals who was leading the British armies was a man named Allenby. Allenby was a Bible-believing Christian. He carried a Bible with him everywhere he went and he knew the significance of Jerusalem.

The night before the attack against Jerusalem to drive out the Turks, Allenby prayed that God would allow him to capture the city without doing damage to the holy places.

That day, Allenby sent World War I airplanes over the city of Jerusalem to do a reconnaissance mission. You have to understand that the Turks had at that time never seen an airplane. So there they were, flying around. They looked in the sky and saw these fascinating inventions and did not know what they were, and they were terrified by them. Then they were told they were going to be opposed by a man named Allenby the next day, which meant that he meant to send from God or “prophet from God.” They dared not fight against a prophet from God, so the next morning, when Allenby went to take Jerusalem, he went in and captured it without firing a single shot.

The British Government was grateful to Jewish people around the world, particularly to one Jewish chemist who helped them manufacture nitro-glycerin, which was sent over from the United States. One reached the Yavne village. Houses were mud. Schools did not exist. The western part toward the sea was almost a desert. The villages in this area were few and thinly populated. Many villages were deserted by their inhabitants.

That was 1913.

The French author Voltaire described Palestine as “a hopeless, dreary place.”

In short, under the Turks the land suffered from neglect and low population. That is a historic fact. The nation became populated by both Jews and Arabs because the land came to prosper when Jews came back and began to reclaim it. Historically, they began to reclaim it. If there had never been any archeological evidence to support the rights of the Israelis to the territory, it is also important to recognize that other nations in the area that have standing claim to the country either.

Did you know that Saudi Arabia was not created until 1913, Lebanon until ...
1927? Iraq did not exist as a nation until 1932. Syria until 1941; the borders of Jordan were established in 1946 and Kuwait in 1961. Any of these nations that would say Israel is only a recent arrival would have to deny their own rights as recent arrivals as well. They did not live in a vacuum; they were all under the control of the Turks.

Historically, Israel gained its independence in 1948.

The third reason that land belongs to Israel is that the historical value of the Israelis being there. Israel today is a modern marvel of agriculture. Israel is able to bring more food out of a desert environment than any other country in the world. The Arab nations ought to make Israel their friend and import technology from Israel that would allow all the Middle East, not just Israel, to become an exporter of food. Israel has unarguable success in its agriculture.

The fourth reason I believe Israel has the right to the land is on the grounds of humanitarian concern. You see, there were 6 million Jews slaughtered in Europe in World War II. The persecution against the Jews had been very strong in Russia since the advent of communism. It was against them even before they were a nation; it is against a group of terrorists who are very fluid, moving from nation to another. They are almost invisible. That is whom we are fighting against today. We need every ally we can get. If we do not stop terrorism in the Middle East, it will be on our shores. We have said this again and again, and it is true.

One of the reasons I believe the spiritual door was opened for an attack against the United States of America is that the policy of our Government has been to demand it with pressure, not to retaliate in a significant way against the terrorist strikes that have been launched against them.

Since its independence in 1948, Israel has fought four wars: the War in 1948 and 1949—that was the war for independence—the war in 1956, the Sinai campaign; the Six-Day War in 1967; and in 1973, the Yom Kippur War, the holiest day of the year, and that was with Egypt and Syria.

You have to understand that in all four cases, Israel was attacked. They were not the aggressor. Some people may argue that this was not true because they went in first in 1956, but they knew at that time that Egypt was building a huge military to become the aggressor. Israel, in fact, was not the aggressor and has not been the aggressor in any of the four wars.

Also, they won all four wars against impossible odds. They are great warriors. They play a level playing field being outnumbered 2 to 1.

There were 39 Scud missiles that landed on Israeli soil during the gulf war. Our President asked Israel not to respond. In order to have the Arab nations on board, Israel not to participate in the war. They showed tremendous restraint and did not. Now we have asked them to stand back and not do anything over these last several attacks.

We have criticized them. We have criticized them in our media. Local people in television and radio often criticize Israel, not knowing the true facts. We need to be informed.

I was so thrilled when I heard a report that offered more than 90 percent of all the West Bank territory, sovereign control of it. There were some parts he did not want to offer, but in exchange for that he said he would give up land in Israel proper that the PLO had not even asked for.

And he also did the unthinkable. He even spoke of dividing Jerusalem and allowing the Palestinians to have their capital there in the East. Yasser Arafat stormed out of the meeting. Why did he storm out of the meeting? Everything he had said he wanted was offered there. It was put into his hands. Why did he storm out of the meeting?

A couple of months later, there began to be riots, terrorism. The riots began when Prime Minister Ariel Sharon went to the Temple Mount. And this was used as the thing that lit the fire and that caused the explosion.

Did you know that Sharon did not go unannounced and that he contacted the Islamic authorities before he went and secured their permission and had permission to be there? It was no surprise.
The response was very carefully calculated. They knew the world would not pay attention to the details.

They would portray this in the Arab world as an attack upon the holy mosque. They would portray it as an attack upon that mosque and use it as an excuse to riot. Over the last 8 years, during this time of the peace process, where the Israeli public has pressured its leaders to give up land for peace because they are tired of fighting, there has been increased terror.

In fact, it has been greater in the last 8 years than any other time in Israel’s history. Showing restraint and giving has not produced any kind of peace. It is so much so that today the leftist peace movement in Israel does not exist because the people feel they were deceived.

They did offer a hand of peace, and it was not taken. That is why the politics of Israel have changed drastically over the past 12 months. The Israelis have come to see that, “No matter what we do, these people do not want to deal with us... They want to destroy us.” That is why even yet today the stationery of the PLO still has upon it the map of the entire state of Israel, not just the tiny little part they call the West Bank that they want. They want it all.

We have to get out of this mindset that somehow you can buy peace in the Middle East by giving little plots of land. It has not worked before when it has been offered.

These seven reasons show why Israel is entitled to that land. I yield the floor.

**ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate is adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, March 5, 2002.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:15 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, March 5, 2002, at 10 a.m.

**NOMINATIONS**

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 4, 2002:

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

ROBERT PATRICK JOHN FINN, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO AFGHANISTAN.

STEPHEN GEOFFREY RADEMAKER, OF DELAWARE, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (ARMS CONTROL), VICE AVIS THAYER BOHLEN.

**THE JUDICIARY**

ROBERT R. RIGSBY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE REGGIE BARNETT WALTON, ELEVATED.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

ALBERT CASEY, OF TEXAS, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2009, VICE THOMAS DEL JUNCO, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAMES B. COMY, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE MARY JO WHITE, TERM EXPIRED.

THOMAS A. MARINO, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE DAVID M. BARASCH, TERM EXPIRED.

PATRICK E. MCDONALD, OF IDAHO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JAMES HOWARD BHENAM, TERM EXPIRED.

JOHN EDWARD QUINN, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE DENNIS H. BLOME, TERM EXPIRED.

DON SLEAZUK, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE TIRSO DEL JUNCO, TERM EXPIRED.

**FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION**


**CONFIRMATIONS**

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 4, 2002:

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

RAYMOND L. ORBACH, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

WILLIAM SMITH TAYLOR, OF ALABAMA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINE FRENCH
HON. BARBARA CUBIN
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a Wyoming teacher today who has achieved national recognition for exemplary service to her students and her community. Christine French of Newcastle has been named the recipient of a Christa McAuliffe Fellowship and has spent the $28,000 award not on herself, but on her students.

Christine used the money to buy wireless networked laptop computers and other information technology tools to be used by students at Newcastle High School. These hands-on tools will help students learn how to use real-world applications in a classroom setting and will help to ensure a quality education for the students of Newcastle High.

It is vital that we continue to encourage and support the kind of selfless contribution that Christine has made. We all need to think more about how we, as individual citizens, can work together to make our communities better. Teachers like Christine are inspiring examples for us all, and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. BOB RILEY
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 17, on approving the Journal. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 18, the motion to adjourn. Had I been present I would have voted “no.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 19, the amendment in the nature of a substitute numbered 13 offered by Mr. ARMED to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 20, the amendment in the nature of a substitute numbered 14 offered by Mr. NIKET to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “no.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 21, the amendment in the nature of a substitute numbered 9 offered by Mr. SHAYS to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “no.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 22, the amendment numbered 32 offered by Mr. HYDE to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 23, the amendment numbered 11 offered by Mr. GREEN of Texas to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 24, the amendment numbered 27 offered by Mr. PICKERING to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 25, the amendment numbered 31 offered by Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 26, the amendment numbered 28 offered by Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 27, the amendment numbered 30 offered by Mr. COMBEST to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 28, the amendment numbered 12 offered by Mr. WAMP to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 29, the amendment numbered 33 offered by Mr. EMERSON to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 30, the amendment numbered 34 offered by Mr. WICKER to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 31, the amendment numbered 29 offered by Mr. REYNOLDS to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 32, the amendment numbered 25 offered by Mr. KINGSTON to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 33, the amendment in the nature of a substitute numbered 26 offered by Mr. NEY to H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 34, final passage of H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted “no.”

U.S.—TAIWAN RELATIONS
HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the United States and the Republic of China on Taiwan have been maintaining strong relations for decades. In recent years, despite the lack of formal diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Taiwan, Taiwan has been unwavering in its support of the United States in all areas.

In the wake of the Twin Towers and Pentagonal tragedy, Taiwan went into deep mourning and its government ordered all flags lowered at half staff for two days. Taiwan stands with the United States on nearly all issues including safeguarding human rights and fighting terrorism around the globe.

President Bush was right when he made several comments during his recent trip to Asia:

First, U.S. will continue to support the Taiwan Relations Act (President Bush and Chinese President Jiang Zemin’s joint press on Feb. 21, 2002); second, when my country makes an agreement, we stick with it. And there is called the Taiwan Relations Act, and I honor that act, which says we will help Taiwan defend itself, if provoked (President Bush answering a question from a student of Xinhua University on Feb. 22, 2002); and third, America will remember our commitment to the people on Taiwan (Remarks by President Bush to the Diet of Japan on Feb. 18, 2002).

Mr. Speaker, as long as we stand firm on our principles of providing what Taiwan needs militarily, there will be stability in the Taiwan Strait and that is in everyone’s best interests.

H. CON. RES. 324—WELCOMING PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 324, commending President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan for his leadership and welcoming him to the United States. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. PITTS who recently traveled to the region, for introducing this legislation.

In the days following September 11th, Mr. Musharraf had to make a difficult choice—he could have taken the easy way out—but he did not. To this end, Pakistan’s support for President Bush’s war on terrorism has been vital to our success in liberating Afghanistan.

President Bush has said that General Musharraf’s speech of January 12th will be seen as the turning point in Pakistan’s unfortunate history. Musharraf aligned his country with the international mainstream, rejecting terrorism. The members of this House now watch closely for the results.

My colleagues have touched on cross border terrorism and democracy, let me turn to education reform. During his speech, President Musharraf announced a major overhaul to this country’s 7,000 madrassas, or Islamic religious schools. In recent years, madrassas have sprouted up across Pakistan, Central Asia, and North Africa, in many instances

● This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in **this typeface** indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

HON. BOB RILEY
OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rolcall No. 35, on agreeing to the journal. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

I was also unavoidably detained for rolcall No. 36, on ordering the previous question. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

I was also unavoidably detained for rolcall No. 37, H. Res. 347, providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 622) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, for other purposes. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

I was also unavoidably detained for rolcall No. 38, H.R. 622, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, for other purposes. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

IN MEMORY OF GENE COOK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

HON. MARCY KAPTUR
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, recently my community unexpectedly lost one of its foremost citizens. Gene Cook, an elected official and community leader for nearly four decades, has been named one of Wyoming’s top honorees in the 2002 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor bestowed on the most impressive student volunteers in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Gene was born in a west Tennessee farming community, Gene moved with his family to Cleveland when he was a boy. There he developed true passion and skill for sports that always remained an integral part of his life. After completing wartime service in Korea, Gene entered Rollins College, where he excelled in football, basketball, and baseball. He went on to a professional football career and until permanently sidelined by injury, he played for the Green Bay Packers, Cleveland Browns, Detroit Lions, and Baltimore Colts.

Gene began his tenure in public service in 1967 with his election to the Toledo City Council. He served in various capacities on the Council, including thirteen years as vice mayor and three years as council president. He retired from the Council in 1997 after thirty years of able service. Beginning in 1977 and continuing to his death, Gene was also the general manager of Toledo’s Triple A baseball team, the Mud Hens. A skilled marketer, Gene guided the club through many innovations including its last, a move to a new stadium in downtown Toledo this spring.

A family man at heart, Gene together with his wife of 45 years, Marion, reared three children: John, Gary, and Shelley. The Toledo Blade noted that “in every aspect of his public accomplishments, his greatest accomplishment was his family. His pride in family was the very essence of Gene. His joy in life was having his wife and children and grandchildren with him.” No truer or finer testament may be given to a man.

We extend our sympathy to Marion, to her children and grandchildren, to Gene’s sister and brother, Betty and Bill, and to his many friends and relatives. And we commend him on this difficult journey and carrying Gene in their hearts, may his legacy to them and our city help carry them through.

TRIBUTE TO CHELSIE GORZALKA

HON. BARBARA CUBIN
OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a young Wyoming student today who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Chelsie Gorzalka of Clearmont has been named one of Wyoming’s top honorees in the 2002 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor bestowed on the most impressive student volunteers in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Chelsie is being recognized for her work around Wyoming to educate young children about the dangers of tobacco and drugs. Chelsie presents puppet programs, solicits volunteer presentations, rehearsals, makes anti-tobacco posters and arranges exhibits at local health fairs. Chelsie’s work shows that young Americans can—and do—play important roles in our communities, and that America’s community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.

It is vital that we continue to encourage and support the kind of selfless contribution that Chelsie has made. People of all ages need to think more about how we, as individual citizens, can work together to ensure the health and vitality of our towns and neighborhoods. Young volunteers like Chelsie are inspiring examples for us all, and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2002 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE WYANDOTTE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

HON. DENNIS MOORE
OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, during the first session of the 107th Congress, two amendments were considered as a part of the annual appropriations process which had an impact upon the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. This Tribe has a long history in Wyandotte County, Kansas, which is located in my congressional district. Currently, the Tribe is seeking to establish and operate a gaming facility in Wyandotte County, under the provisions of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

I recently received a very thoughtful and detailed letter from Wyandotte Tribe Chief Leaford Bearskin, in which he responds to a statement concerning the issues raised by these appropriations amendments that was delivered on the Senate floor late last year by Senator Sam Brownback. So that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may fully and accurately reflect the history of the Wyandotte Tribe in Kansas, as well as the circumstances surrounding last year’s provisions of P.L. 107-63 and Senate amendment 2065 to H.R. 3061, I ask that Chief Bearskin’s correspondence with me be included in the RECORD.

WYANDOTTE Nation,

Hon. DENNIS MOORE,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MOORE: As Chief of the Wyandotte Nation, I am compelled to write in response to Senator Brownback’s comments on the Wyandotte Nation which were published in the Congressional Record on December 19, 2001 (at pp. S13671-3).

The deplorable history of tribal relations in the United States History is well known, and for more than three centuries the non-tribal community and even the United States Government have continuously attacked the Wyandotte Nation, both verbally and physically. I am truly saddened that in this modern era of instant global communication, Senator Brownback continues the centuries-old practice of verbally attacking the Wyandotte Nation by spreading false and misleading information about both the Nation and our reservation lands located in Kansas City, Kansas. While my ancestors did not have the capacity to respond to false and insidious verbal attacks on the Nation, I do, and feel compelled to set the record straight for the Senate concerning our history and activities in Kansas.

First, Senator Brownback and others have wrongly suggested that the Wyandotte Nation is an out-of-state tribe trying to relocate to Kansas. Such suggestions are outrageous, and demonstrate that Senator
Brownback and other who have labeled the Nation as “carpetbaggers” simply speak without knowing the history of the Nation and the State of Kansas. In 1843, after the Nation signed treaties ceding land to the State of Michigan to the United States for unfair and inadequate compensation (according to the Indian Claims Commission) the Nation retracted its original treaty and the United States and the Nation entered into a Treaty of 1855 with the Wyandotte that included 148,000-acre reservation. When the United States did not honor this promise, the Wyandotte Nation acquired 39 sections of land in Wyandotte County, Kansas and Missouri Rivers from the Delaware Indian Nation. The Wyandottes founded and platted Wyandotte City, which was later renamed Kansas City.

As commerce expanded dramatically on the Kansas and Missouri Rivers in the late 1840s, the United States Government determined that it was no longer advisable to have the Wyandotte Indians occupying Wyandotte City, which was growing into a significant river city. In 1855, the United States, noting that the Wyandotte had become so “civilized” and experienced in commercial dealings, entered into a Treaty with the Tribe. This treaty was a choice to either renounce their Indian heritage and become citizens of the United States or their tribe could be dissolved and be removed to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma), rather than turn their back on centuries of history and culture and renounce their identity, my ancestors and many other members of the tribe chose to maintain their proud history and thus were forcibly removed to Oklahoma, left to fend for themselves without any land or resources, and finally left to starve. The Treaty also ceded most of the Wyandotte Nation’s Kansas lands to the United States, although it expressly “reserved to the Wyandotte Nation the perpetual use and occupancy of the Huron Cemetery.”

On the Senate Floor, Senator Brownback objected to the conference report on the Labor-HHS Appropriations Bill (Senate amendment 2065) because the report did not include Senator Brownback’s amendment to the Bill which would have overturned a technical provision (Section 134) enacted in the FY 2002 Interior Appropriations Bill (H.R. 2217). Senator Brownback’s comments concerned the FY 2002 H.R. 2217 enacting Section 134, which took away the Secretary of the Interior’s authority to determine what constitutes Indian reservation, and nothing in IGRA was intended to eliminate or diminish the authority. During the Interior conference, Senator Brownback said that he attempted to add a rider to Section 134, which would have taken away the Nation’s rights to use and develop its trust land as it sees fit. As Senator Brownback said, the Labor-HHS conference rejected Senator Brownback’s amendment.

The Department of the Interior strongly supported the original version of Section 134, which simply clarified for the BIA, the NIGC, and all of Indian Country that the Secretary of the Interior has always had the authority to determine what constitutes an Indian reservation, and nothing in IGRA was intended to eliminate or diminish the Secretary’s authority. During the Interior conference, Senator Brownback was able to add language to Section 134 that would have transferred authority to determine what constitutes Indian reservation to the Department of the Interior. Senator Brownback’s amendment would have restored the Secretary of the Interior’s authority to determine what constitutes Indian reservation, and nothing in IGRA was intended to eliminate or diminish the authority. Hopefully Senator Brownback will cease his efforts to destroy the Secretary of the Interior’s authority that dates back 150 years.

In the past, Senator Brownback has publicly stated his intention is to protect the Huron Cemetery by prohibiting gaming activities to protect the cemetery itself. Indeed, for the past three years Senator Brownback has attached riders to the Interior Appropriations Bills prohibiting tribal gaming and the 10th Circuit decided in 2000 in the case Montana v. United States that would have taken away the Nation’s rights to use and develop its trust land as it sees fit. As Senator Brownback said, the Labor-HHS conference rejected Senator Brownback’s amendment.

Recently, we have a claim to three sections of land in Kansas City, Kansas, and had filed a lawsuit in this regard. We have subsequently dismissed the lawsuit for the time being because we reached an agreement with the City and County that we, with their support, would pursue the passage of Congresswoman Moore’s bipartisan legislation in Congress allowing us to purchase a piece of property in Wyandotte County that would be taken into trust by the Secretary of the Interior. We do not pursue any further litigation and give up our claims to the three sections of land we believe we have legitimate title to in Wyandotte County.

Finally, it is also important to mention that the property adjacent to the Huron
Cemetery was purchased with funds appropriated, pursuant to P.L. No. 98–602, in satisfaction of four (4) judgments rendered in favor of the Wyandotte Nation against the United States. Each of these judgments arose out of the U.S. acquiring Wyandotte land in the present states of Ohio and Michigan for unfair and inadequate compensation. Because the United States cannot estop the Nation from claiming title to trust land when P.L. No. 98–602 was enacted, the act provided that $100,000 of the appropriated funds must be used to acquire land, and that the United States must accept title to such lands in trust for the Nation. P.L. No. 98–602 is thus a statute, which provided for reestablishment of a trust land base so that the Nation could pursue economic development and self-sufficiency.

Senator Brownback’s attempts to amend or repeal Section 134 of H.R. 2227 would deprive the Wyandotte Nation of the ability to use the Property acquired with 602 funds for any meaningful economic development. Such a move would be entirely contrary to our legal rights under P.L. No. 98–602 to reestablish a trust land base and pursue economic development and self-sufficiency.

Having said all that, I am hopeful that you will continue to oppose Senator Brownback’s attempt to amend or repeal Section 134 that would not only take away from the Wyandotte Nation the rights every other Indian tribe is guaranteed by law, but would also cement a decision by the 10th Circuit which creates great uncertainty within Indian Country and prejudices the rights of every Indian tribe in the United States. Sincerely, LEAPORD BEARSKIN, Chief.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN TO WIN A GOLD MEDAL IN A WINTER OLYMPICS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an American athlete, Vonetta Flowers, who has accomplished a remarkable achievement by winning a gold medal for the United States during the 19th Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. The accomplishment is made so more notable in that Vonetta Flowers became the first African-American to win a gold medal for the United States in a Winter Olympic Games.

Ms. Vonetta Flowers won a gold medal along with her teammate, Jill Bakken, in the inaugural women’s Olympic bobsled race. Ms. Flowers is a native of Helena, Alabama. She is the daughter of Jimmie and Barbara Jeffery and is married to Johnny Mack Flowers.

Ms. Vonetta Flowers attended Jackson-Olin High School in Birmingham, Alabama where she was The Athletic Congress (TAC) champion, an All-State basketball star, and a member of the Birmingham Striders Track Club. She went on to be a four-year letter-winner in track and field at the University of Alabama-Birmingham (UAB). She achieved prominence as a seven-titleholder in the 100 meters, 200 meters, long jump, and triple jump throughout her illustrious career at UAB. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education in 1997. Since graduation, she has returned to Birmingham to coach the track team at the University of Alabama-Birmingham.

Ms. Vonetta Flowers’ path to Winter Olympic gold is storied one. After failing to qualify for the 2000 United States Olympic team, she was given a flier found by her husband indicating that someone was in need of versatile athletes interested in the bobsled. Flowers tried out and eventually raced with Bonny Warner amassing a top 10 in all seven World Cup races in 2000–2001 and closed the season with four straight top-three finishes—earning them a third-place finish in the overall World Cup Standings.

After the 2001 season, Vonetta Flowers started training with Bakken, a former Oregon State soccer player turned bobsleder. On Tuesday 19th, 2001, they slid into the history books as the fastest women on a bobsled at the Winter Olympic Games.

I share the view of Ms. Vonetta Flowers as she spoke on the interview podium. She said “I didn’t know I was the first. I hope this won’t be the end of it. I hope you’ll see other African-American girls and boys who want to give winter sports a try.” Ms. Vonetta Flowers, the Congress of the United States of America salute you. The American people salute you.

TRIBUTE TO TABETHA WAITS

HON. BARBARA CUBIN
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a young Wyoming student today who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Tabetha Waits of Rawlins has been named one of Wyoming’s top honorees in the 2003 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor bestowed on the most impressive student volunteers in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Tabetha is being recognized for her work around Wyoming to educate young children about the dangers of tobacco and drugs. Tabetha organized “You Can’t Break Our Stride,” an all-school walk-a-thon that raised nearly $10,000 to aid victims and families affected by the tragic terrorist attacks of September 11. Tabetha’s work shows that young Americans can—and do—play important roles in our communities, and that America’s community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.

It is vital that we continue to encourage and support the kind of selfless contribution that Tabetha has made. People of all ages need to think more about how we, as individual citizens, can work together to ensure the health and vitality of our towns and neighborhoods.

Young volunteers like Tabetha are inspiring examples for us all, and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 39, H.R. 1892, Family Sponsor Immigration Act. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.” I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 40, H. Con. Res. 304, Expressing sympathy to the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who were tragically affected by the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano on January 17, 2002. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

UAW LOCAL 599 CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the first annual Civil Rights Pioneers Awards presented by UAW Local 599 on Sunday, March 3rd in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

Local 599 is honoring those members that have dedicated their lives to end discrimination in the workplace. Throughout the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, these courageous people fought against bigotry and racial discrimination in our nation. They have followed in the footsteps of A. Philip Randolph and combined their efforts to end discrimination with the goal of both the labor movement to provide dignified, respected employment to all workers.

Don Winans served on Local 599’s Alternate Committee, the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and chair of the Shop Committee. Fred Tucker was an Alternate Committeeman, Committee member, Shop Committeeman, and on the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Zeke Holmes served as an Alternate Committeeman, Committee member, and as a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Bill Williams was an Alternate Committeeman, Shop Committeeman, a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, Vice-Chair of the Shop Committee, and International Financial Secretary of the Foundry, Bill Barum served as an Alternate Committeeman, a Committee member and a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. John Hightower was a Committeeman, Chair of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, President of the Trade Leadership Council, and an Executive Board Member of the Flint NAACP.

Fred Tucker was an Alternate Committeeman, Shop Committeeman, Chair of the Shop Committee, and was the 5th Ward Flint City Councilman. Don Sorenson, Sr. was an Alternate Committeeman, Shop Committeeman, Vice-President of Local 599, Education Director, Health and Safety Committeeman, Attendance Counselor for Skilled Trades, Journeyman Millwright, Walter Reuther Awardee and a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Edgar Holt was an Alternate of both the Flint chapter of the NAACP and the statewide NAACP as well as serving as a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. In addition, Carl Thrasher and Harry Eaton are also being honored today for their undaunted struggle against ingrained bias and breaking down barriers in our community.

In my Flint District Office, I have assembled photographs of persons important in shaping
the community. Included in that group is a picture of Edgar Holt. I chose him to represent the significance labor and civil rights have had in making Flint a better place to live. His picture is a reminder of the voluntary service the civil rights workers gave to this country to shape a brighter future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in paying homage to these eleven people. The Flint community owes a debt of gratitude for their tenacity to fight on against insurmountable odds. Collectively and individually they never admitted defeat and prevailed in bringing about a better workplace and a better society.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DOUG SHARP
HON. BARON P. HILL
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a fellow Hoosier who has achieved a truly Olympian feat. Dr. Doug Sharp, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, helped to bring one of America’s four-man bobsled teams a bronze medal in the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games. Participating in his first Olympic games, Doug helped give his team a four-heat combined time of 3 minutes 7 seconds. Doug’s team, along with the silver medal-winning bobsled team, ended a 46-year medal drought for U.S. men’s bobsledding.

A native of Ohio, Doug now lives in Jeffersonville, and went to Purdue University for his undergraduate degree. After graduation, he went on to become a chiropractor, receiving his degree from the Palmer College of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa. Doug narrowly missed competing in the 1996 Summer Games in the pole vault by falling just 4 inches short in the U.S. Olympic trials. Doug remains competitive in track and field as an assistant coach of the University of Louisville track and field team.

Doug is no stranger to serving his country. He is a member of the U.S. Army’s World Class Athletes Program. The program’s mission is to help support and guide world-class athletes to the pinnacle of their chosen sports while maintaining Army careers and representing the U.S. Army before the world. Doug has said that his job, as an Olympic athlete and a representative of the Army, “is to be an ambassador of good will.”

It is apparent to me that—with or without the Olympic glory—Doug Sharp has already reached the pinnacle. He has served his country well and with distinction. Hoosiers and Americans everywhere are proud of his achievement. He is a true Olympic hero. On behalf of the citizens of the Ninth District and of the State of Indiana, I want to congratulate Dr. Doug Sharp on a job well done.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 5, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the monitoring of accountability and competition in the Federal and Service Contract Workforce.

SH-216

Appropriations
VA. HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine S. 975, to improve environmental policy by providing assistance for State and tribal land use planning, to promote improved quality of life, regionalism, and sustainable economic development; and S. 1079, to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide assistance to communities for the redevelopment of brownfield sites.

SD-406

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas C. Dorr, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development, Nancy Southard Bryson, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture, and Grace Trujillo Daniel, of California, and Fred L. Dalley, of Ohio, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, Farm Credit Administration.

SD-106

10 a.m.

Armed Services
Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine financial management issues of the Department of Defense.

SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine accounting and investor protection issues raised by Enron and other public companies.

SD-538

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Public Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the improvement of surveillance of chronic conditions and potential links to environmental exposures.

SD-430

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Army budget.

SD-192

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine reforms to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, focusing on efficiency and effectiveness.

311, Cannon Building

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for democracy and human rights programs of the Department of State and the Agency for International Development.

SD-124

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the terrorist nuclear threat, focusing on dirty bombs and basement nukes.

SD-419

Budget
To hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003, focusing on analysis of the Congressional Budget Office.

SD-608

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary
Antitrust, Competition and Business and Consumer Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine cable competition, focusing on the EchoStar-Direct TV merger.

SD-226

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine wireless communications infrastructure in the United States.

SR-253

Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.

SH-219

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing and Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the proposed reauthorization of the HUD McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Programs.

SD-538

Armed Services
Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense, focusing on nonproliferation programs of the Department of Energy and the Cooperative Threat Reduction program of the Department of Defense.

SR-222

MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense, and the Future Years Defense Program.

SH-216

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine public health and natural resources, focusing on implementation of environmental laws.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Veterans’ Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans, Blinded Veterans Association, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

345 Cannon Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the semi-annual report on Monetary Policy of the Federal Reserve.

SD-106

Finance
To hold hearings to examine the President’s proposal for Medicare modernization.

SD-215

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Energy.

SD-124

Judiciary
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

SR-253

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the future of Amtrak.

SD-138

Indian Affairs
To resume hearings on the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for Indian programs.

SR-485

10:15 a.m.

Foreign Relations

SD-419

11 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S. 1069, to amend the National Trails System Act to clarify Federal authority relating to land acquisition from willing sellers.
from the majority of the trails in the System; S. 213, to amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability studies of 4 national historic trails and provide for possible additions to such trails; H.R. 1384, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Navajo Long Walk to Bosque Redondo as a national historic trail; and S. 446, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.

SD-366

Armed Services
Strategic Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Ballistic Missile Defense program.

SD-419

MARCH 8
10 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

MARCH 11
1:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Central Intelligence Agency national intelligence estimate of foreign missile development and the ballistic missile threat through 2015.

SD-342

MARCH 12
10 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of State.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on special operations military capabilities, operational requirements, and technology acquisition.

SR-222

Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1800, to strengthen and improve the management of national security, encourage Government service in areas of critical national security, and to assist government agencies in addressing deficiencies in personnel possessing specialized skills important to national security and incorporating the goals and strategies for recruitment and retention for such skilled personnel into the strategic and performance management systems of Federal agencies.

SD-342

MARCH 13
9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Joint Economic Committee, the Joint Committee on Taxation, the Library of Congress, and the Congressional Research Service.

SD-124

10 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Commerce.

SD-116

MARCH 14
10 a.m.
Veterans’ Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentations of American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the Retired Officers Association, the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs, and AMVETS.

345 Cannon Building

SD-226

2 p.m.
Veterans’ Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert H. Roswell, of Florida, to be Under Secretary for Health, and the nomination of Daniel L. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, to be Under Secretary for Benefits, both of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

MARCH 19
9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the worldwide threat to United States interests; to be followed by closed hearings in Room SH-219.

SH-216

POSTPONEMENTS
MARCH 7
10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for national service programs.

SD-430
D162

Monday, March 4, 2002

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1407–S1430

Measures Introduced: Three bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1982–1984, S.J. Res. 33, and S. Res. 214–215.

Election Reform: Senate resumed consideration of S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, and to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Withdrawn:

Schumer/Wyden Amendment No. 2937, to permit the use of a signature or personal mark for the purpose of verifying the identity of voters who register by mail. (By 46 yeas to 51 nays (Vote No. 38), Senate failed to table the amendment.)

Pending:

Clinton Amendment No. 2906, to establish a residual ballot performance benchmark.

Dodd (for Schumer) Modified Amendment No. 2914, to permit the use of a signature or personal mark for the purpose of verifying the identity of voters who register by mail.

Dodd (for Kennedy) Amendment No. 2916, to clarify the application of the safe harbor provisions.

Hatch Amendment No. 2935, to establish the Advisor Committee on Electronic Voting and the Electoral Process, and to instruct the Attorney General to study the adequacy of existing electoral fraud statutes and penalties.

Hatch Amendment No. 2936, to make the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 permanent.

Smith (NH) Amendment No. 2933, to prohibit the broadcast of certain false and untimely information on Federal elections.

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. 40), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate failed to agree to the motion to close further debate on the bill.

Bond Amendment No. 2940 (to Amendment No. 2937), to permit the use of signature verification programs to verify the identity of individuals who register to vote by mail, fell when Amendment No. 2937 was withdrawn.

Energy Policy Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of S. 517, to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, March 5, 2002.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Raymond L. Orbach, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science, Department of Energy.

William Smith Taylor, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama for the term of four years.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Robert Patrick John Finn, of New York, to be Ambassador to Afghanistan.

Stephen Geoffrey Rademaker, of Delaware, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Arms Control).
Robert R. Rigsby, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Albert Casey, of Texas, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2009.

James B. Comey, of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York for the term of four years.

Thomas A. Marino, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Patrick E. McDonald, of Idaho, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho for the term of four years.

John Edward Quinn, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Iowa for the term of four years.

Don Slazinik, of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois for the term of four years.

Kim Richard Widup, of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois for the term of four years.

Michael E. Toner, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 2007.

Messages from the House:
Enrolled Bills Presented:
Executive Communications:
Petitions and Memorials:
Additional Cosponsors:
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Committee Meetings
(Committees not listed did not meet)

NURSING HOME ABUSE
Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded hearings to examine physical and sexual abuse in nursing homes by individuals entrusted with their care, focusing on improving coordination and oversight authorities among law enforcement and other agencies of jurisdiction in order to protect the elderly from such abuse, after receiving testimony from Leslie G. Aronovitz, Director, Health Care, Program Administration and Integrity Issues, General Accounting Office; Henry Blanco, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Phoenix, on behalf of the National Association of Adult Protective Services Administrators; Mark Malcolm, Pulaski County Coroner's Office, Little Rock, Arkansas; Charles A. Fuselier, St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office, St. Martinville, Louisiana, on behalf of the National Sheriff's Association; Delta Holloway, Western Health Care, Boise, Idaho, on behalf of the American Health Care Association; Bruce Love, Mill Creek, California; Barbara Becker, Evansville, Indiana; and Michael Peters, Orlando, Florida.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Measures Introduced: 8 public bills, H.R. 3831–3838, were introduced.
Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:
H. Con. Res. 275, expressing the sense of the Congress that hunting seasons for migratory mourning doves should be modified so that individuals have a fair and equitable opportunity to hunt such birds (H. Rept. 107–362); and
H.R. 1883, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon (H. Rept. 107–363).

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Miller of Florida to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Quorum Calls—Votes: No quorum calls or recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 2:03 p.m.
Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 2002

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the U.S. Supreme Court and the Federal Judiciary, 10 a.m., SD–138.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense, including defense-wide, defense agencies, and Army military construction, 2:30 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on unified and regional commanders, military strategy and operational requirements, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

Subcommittee on SeaPower, to hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2003, focusing on Marine Corps modernization programs, 3:30 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold oversight hearings to examine accounting and investor protection issues raised by Enron and other public companies, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings on the nomination of Jeanette J. Clark, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine the dangers of cloning and the promise of regenerative medicine, 2:30 p.m., SH–216.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold hearings on the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for Indian programs, 10 a.m., SR–485.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings on the nomination of Mary Ann Solberg, of Michigan, to be Deputy Director, Barry D. Crane, of Virginia, to be Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, and Scott M. Burns, of Utah, to be Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, all of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; and the nomination of J. Robert Flores, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD–226.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, on Inspector General Panel, 2 p.m., 2358 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, on Department of Veterans Affairs, 9:30 a.m., and 1:30 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Military Procurement, hearing on recommendations on crisis response capabilities to incidents of domestic terrorism, 3 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade, to continue hearings entitled “Argentina’s Economic Meltdown—Causes and Remedies,” 1:30 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, oversight hearing on “The Office of Justice Programs Part One—Coordination and Duplication,” 4 p.m., 22376 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, to consider H. Con. Res. 275, expressing the sense of the Congress that hunting seasons for migratory mourning doves should be modified so that individuals have a fair and equitable opportunity to hunt such birds, 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Human Resources, hearing on the Administration’s Unemployment Administrative Financing Reform Initiative, 12 p.m., B–318 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing on Employee and Employer Views on Retirement Security, 2 p.m., B–318 Rayburn.
Résumé of Congressional Activity

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

### DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

**January 23 through February 28, 2002**

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<td>Vetoes overridden</td>
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### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

**January 23 through February 28, 2002**

Civilian Nominations, totaling 240 (including 161 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

- Confirmed .............................................. 80
- Unconfirmed ........................................... 159
- Withdrawn ............................................. 1

Other Civilian Nominations, totaling 947 (including 535 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

- Confirmed .............................................. 435
- Unconfirmed ........................................... 512

Air Force Nominations, totaling 2,580 (including 4 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

- Confirmed .............................................. 762
- Unconfirmed ........................................... 1,818

Army Nominations, totaling 833 (including 53 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

- Confirmed .............................................. 68
- Unconfirmed ........................................... 765

Navy Nominations, totaling 343, disposed of as follows:

- Confirmed .............................................. 309
- Unconfirmed ........................................... 34

Marine Corps Nominations, totaling 734 (including 33 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

- Confirmed .............................................. 700
- Unconfirmed ........................................... 34

**Summary**

- Total Nominations carried over from the First Session .......................... 786
- Total Nominations Received this Session ........................................... 4,891
- Total Confirmed ............................................................................... 2,554
- Total Unconfirmed ........................................................................... 3,522
- Total Withdrawn ............................................................................... 1
- Total Returned to the White House ................................................. 0
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Tuesday, March 5

Senate Chamber

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
12:30 p.m., Tuesday, March 5

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of Suspensions:
(1) H. Con. Res. 305, use of the Capitol Rotunda for the ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal to former President Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan;
(2) H. Con. Res. Printing of Memorial Tributes Made in Honor of the late Gerald Solomon;
(3) H.R. 3789, Teno Roncalio Post Office, Rock Springs, Wyoming; and
(4) S.J. Res. 32, Bicentennial Anniversary of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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