The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable Thomas R. Carper, a Senator from the State of Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Our guest Chaplain today, Father Daniel Coughlin, Chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives, will lead the Senate in prayer.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Lord God of Heaven and Earth, be our shepherd and our guide. Bring light into the darkest corners of our world and the darkest recesses of our hearts. From within, bring forth desires for lasting peace that will be born not only of human compromise but of Your creation in human hearts. Shed wisdom and understanding upon the Senate, all lawmakers, courts of justice, and negotiators. Be assurance to the doubtful, fearful, and depressed. Freed of hatred and malice, bring forth purity of conscience to all and faithfulness to Your word and promises, especially to all those rooted in Abrahamic faith. Grant health to the sick, consolation to the grieving, recovery to the addicted, and safety to the children of the world. In You, O Lord God, we are renewed. In You, Lord God, we place our trust now and forever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable Thomas R. Carper 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.

This past week we worked very hard on legislation. We, of course, did not make the progress we wanted to make, but we did OK. We were able to complete election reform, we were able to get border security, and we were able to work through some very difficult amendments. I hope, as soon as we get off border security, we will be able to go to ANWR. If not, the majority leader is going to go to other issues. We have waited such a long time for ANWR, and as of yesterday, they did not have an amendment ready to offer. We hope we can complete action on the energy bill next week.

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 11:30 a.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.

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

The Acting President pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.
Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I am happy to have some time this morning to speak about the important issue that is before the Senate and has been for some time. It is very important legislation that will help us set the course of our energy policy for perhaps the next several decades.

While we have spent a great deal of time on this bill, I am glad we have spent this time because this is one of the most, if not the most, important issues we could be addressing at this time. It relates to our national security posture and it relates to the issues that are before our eyes and on our hearts: what is happening in the Middle East and around the world.

Although I understand the leadership wanting to move to other issues, hopefully, we can have the final votes and move on to other issues.

I have come to this Chamber a number of times to relay what people in Louisiana are thinking and hoping for in this bill, and I have tried to express their frustration in some ways over what they and I also perceive as a conflicting policy.

It seems as though our Nation has a test of our will every 20 or so years: Are we willing to take the steps necessary to become more energy independent? The last time we had this test was in the 1970s when oil spiked because of international circumstances. Our gas lines were very long. It put a clamp on our economy, helped to raise interest prices and threw our economy into a tailspin. We failed the test.

One hundred and five trillion cubic feet of gas is a lot of gas. In the whole Nation, we use 22 trillion cubic feet a year. So in this part of the gulf, if we drilled it in its entirety and were committed to a good drilling program, we could supply enough gas for the entire United States, according to my math, for between 4 and 5 years.

One hundred and five trillion cubic feet is a lot of gas. In the whole Nation, we use 22 trillion cubic feet a year. So in this part of the gulf, if we drilled it in its entirety and were committed to a good drilling program, we could supply enough gas for the entire United States, according to my math, for between 4 and 5 years.

I have to assume that the geology does not stop at this line. Just because the political boundaries divide Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida does not mean the geographic or geological formations stop. So there are tremendous gas reserves in this part of the gulf. There are probably tremendous reserves all along our Nation’s shorelines. Does that mean we have to drill within sight of the coast? No. We can drill safely, and move gas and oil throughout this country. We would not have to rely on Iraq or Saudi Arabia and be held hostage to world oil prices. We need more oil and more gas. It is simply not true.

The question is: What is true is when we began producing oil and gas in the 1930s, the 1940s, and the 1950s, prior to rules and regulations, before the science was clear and before we were able to understand some of the great negative consequences, we did make a lot of environmental mistakes.

We have now minimized the risk financially, economically, as well as environmentally in our drilling, whether it is onshore or offshore. Are there still problems? Yes. Are there some environmental risks associated with drilling? Yes.

I do not know any exercise in life that is without risk. The question is: what is the measure and the weight of the risk? I say unequivocally, coming from a State that has done a lot of oil and gas drilling, the benefits of drilling outweigh the environmental risks if rules are followed and polluters are prosecuted.

When we are free of Mideast-set oil prices it helps our Nation be secure internationally. Every time violence escalates in the Mideast, it drives prices higher causes our economy to tailspin.

When our economy takes a tailspin, as I have tried to explain, it is not only charts and graphs where the lines start moving. Dreams are shattered. Husbands are lost. Businesses are lost. People lose their homes. Kids do not go to school. Families fall into despair. These are serious issues. These economic trends affect real people, in my State, and all over our country. Let us take a step now for more domestic drilling.

We have no amendments to open these places shown here where moratoria exist. But we must consider open offshore. That is not true. It will help, and we can do it.

Regarding the ANWR situation, people might not be clear. It was not to have an abundance of wildlife, timber, and oil and gas.

We cannot turn all of Alaska into a national park. We cannot afford to do it. We have set aside some areas of Alaska. One area the size of the State of South Carolina. Another is the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Are we suggesting to drill in the whole refuge? No. The debate over ANWR is regarding 1.5 million out of 19 million. That is what the fear is about. A huge number of people say we absolutely, positively, cannot drill in this little dot because a major catastrophe will befall our environment or Nation.
Other nations hear this and say: What is the United States thinking? They have so much land, so much more than we do, so many more resources than we do. What is keeping them from drilling in a place far removed from any urban population? If they drill for oil and gas in Alabama, the question is, where will these people in America drill? That is my question.

While some of the Democratic leadership is getting blamed for this position, neither party has been instrumental in opening up lands for drilling. This motto of not in my backyard, not in this community, has not been instrumental in opening up lands for drilling. This is what we are talking about.

I don't mean to sound pessimistic, but we cannot maintain the great military strength we have, and the great economic strength we have, if we refuse to produce the energy we consume. We have to produce more. We have to produce more. We have to produce more. We have to produce more. We have to produce more. We have to produce more. We have to produce more. We have to produce more.

More domestic production in little areas like this or in places in the gulf or in some parts of California and some parts of Texas, that would be very helpful. I hope we can do it.

In addition, we must diversify our fuel source. We need more oil and gas. If anyone says we don't, they are leading you astray. We also need more nuclear power. There is also a byproduct of hydrogen that will help America move to hydrogen fuel cells in our transportation sector. That is very exciting.

The Presiding Officer and Members from agricultural States know we can help develop fuels from excess agricultural byproducts and help to produce the kind of fuels for our automobiles, from corn, wheat and sugarcane. This is a careful way to produce our food. Consume what we need, and use the excess to produce energy to run the new vehicles of the next decade—this is truly exciting—and wean ourselves off of the oil and gas that is so necessary today and will be for the next several years.

The second important area is improving the transmission grid. I compare it to the National Highway System. If you came to Louisiana or Mississippi before we had a National Highway System, you would reach the State line and the highway might end because we in Louisiana decided to build the road in a different way. Imagine not being able to get to Texas because we had our highway going north when we needed it going west.

This is what would have happened. But we came together a number of years ago and said: We are going to have a National Highway System so we can move goods from the East to the West. To do that, the Federal Government is going to have some say about how this highway system is built.

We need to do the same thing with transmission. Let me show you the problem with transmission. Even if we drilled for oil and gas more, we don't have adequate infrastructure to move electricity. Even if we increase our production, we have to be able to move it from the source to the user.

What this chart shows is the increase in system demand. There is an increase in demand. Why? Because we are using more electricity. This country is moving aggressively to using more power, not less.

So, this is our demand curve. Here, though, is the net transmission investment, which is going down, not up. This is what causes blackouts and brownouts, this separation. The reason state utility commissioners and consumers are so unhappy is because they have to pay for an additional 5 minutes. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I want to show another part of the problem: the need for some reinvestment in our energy infrastructure.

Let me put up the chart that shows drilling in the gulf. All of these red dots represent wells that are being drilled out in the gulf. It is really a sight to see. Thousands of people working out in the gulf on these rigs. But they do not just get there from heaven. They have to come from some shore, usually from Texas, Louisiana, or Mississippi where the pipes, the supplies, and the helicopters are located. We serve as the platform that allows this activity to go on. We are happy to do that.

But we have been doing it now for 50 years and getting no compensation for the drilling money we have produced, for Washington, $120 billion. Yet for the parishes, the States, and the communities that support that drilling, we get zero. It has to change. It is just not fair, it is not right, and it makes no sense.

This is what happens. This is Highway 1, the highway that goes down the boot of Louisiana to the gulf. This is what the highway looks like because we cannot get one penny, under the current law, to broaden or improve this highway. This is what happens when there is an accident on this narrow two-lane highway. These are all workers in these trucks. This is what we want to show another part of the problem: the need for some reinvestment in our energy infrastructure.

Prior to the amendment, along with Senator Kyl, to establish a participant funding, whereby the utility customers who give rise to, and benefit from the expansion of transmission, pay the associated costs.

Now let me clear about one thing: this amendment does not mandate anything. Rolled-in pricing would continue to be the rule while participant funding would become an option.

Unfortunately, there has been a persistent tendency to misread or misunderstand this amendment. In order to clarify this issue, I have made a series of changes to the amendment which make absolutely clear, beyond any doubt, that the amendment is not a mandate.

We have added for this amendment. Again, besides increasing production, we have to build a national transmission system, similar to our highway system, and we have to do it in this bill right now or all the discussions about energy reliability are going to be for naught.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 5 minutes.
That is a picture of what Highway 1 looks like on a bad day when there has been an accident. Frankly, on a good day when there has not been an accident, it looks a lot like that. There can be 1,000 trucks a day trying to get down to the gulf to produce oil.

Finally, we need to drill more in this Nation in places where we can. We can have protected waters so the beaches of Florida or the coast of Louisiana or places in Alaska can be protected and preserved. But we can drill in places where we can become more energy independent and self-sufficient.

Second, we should double our efforts to diversify our sources of energy and concentrate on developing renewables.

Third, we should create a transmission grid much like our national highway system so that wherever the power is created, we can move it to wherever the Nation needs it, efficiently and at low cost.

It will be fabulous for our consumers and for our businesses.

Finally, we need to make sure we compensate the States such as Louisiana that are producing and give them a fair share of these revenues so we can invest in our economic future, fix highways such as Highway 1, and restore the damage to our coastal wetlands.

I thank the Presiding Officer for the attention and the time to speak on this important issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Nelson of Florida). The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be given up to 15 minutes to address the Senate as if in morning business.

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

Mr. HAGEL. Thank you, Mr. President.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I come to the floor this morning to speak on the Middle East. I begin my comments this morning with a statement of support for Senator Daschle's comments yesterday concerning his call for restraint by our colleagues while Secretary of State Powell is in the Middle East. Senator Daschle's statement was wise. It is all that we all listen carefully to what Senator Daschle said. And, more importantly, in my opinion, it is important that we follow his suggestion.

President Bush was correct in his assessment that he presented to the American public and the world last Thursday in his speech when he informed the world he was going to be engaged in the Middle East by sending Secretary Powell to the Middle East. It was a correct decision.

Secretary Powell is now engaged in a very difficult, dangerous, and delicate mission. Yes, there are great risks for the President's prestige, our Nation's risk to that prestige, and to America's prestige. There are risks all around. We must not misunderstand the reality of what we are dealing. We are not dealing with some abstraction or some theory. We are dealing with the cold, hard facts that is taking place in the Middle East. There are no good options. There are no risk-free options for America, for Israel, for the Palestinians, for the Arab world, and for, indeed, the entire world.

There are far greater risks if the United States of America does not engage and provide leadership where there has been a vacuum of leadership, which, in my opinion, has produced much of this danger, chaos, and turmoil, and which I believe borders on the brink of a raging inferno if this is not brought under control. We have no option but to lead. Terrorists win if we don't engage—if we allow ourselves to be held captive to terrorist actions.

As we follow this through, do we believe this matter? Things won't get better. Things will get worse and more dangerous and will draw more and more of the world into this conflict. So we have no option.

The President is right. If this situation continues to control out of control, it serves no one's interest or purpose except the fringes, the radicals, and the terrorists.

It is not in Israel's interest, nor the Palestinians' interest, nor the world's interest to continue. Of course, our hearts go out to the Israeli people today, and to the victims and families of the latest terrorist bombing in Jerusalem. We can never justify nor condone acts of terrorism.

Unfortunately, I am not surprised that on the day Secretary Powell is in Israel meeting with leaders to attempt to bring some sanity to this situation that the terrorists have struck. That is what they always do. They try to drive us back. They try to force us out. They try to get us to argue amongst ourselves as to strategy and policy. But we must not fall prey to terrorist actions and allow ourselves to become paralyzed by what they are doing.

No Nation and no people should have to live under the conditions the Israelis are presently living under and the Palestinian people are enduring.

That is why Secretary Powell is there. Let us not forget why he is there. It is in the Middle East. It is connected to what Senator Daschle said. And, more importantly, in my opinion, it is important that we follow his suggestion.

President Bush was correct in his assessment that he presented to the American public and the world last Thursday in his speech when he informed the world he was going to be engaged in the Middle East by sending Secretary Powell to the Middle East. It was a correct decision.

Secretary Powell is now engaged in a very difficult, dangerous, and delicate mission. Yes, there are great risks for the President's prestige, our Nation's who are paying a high price. Both Israelis and Palestinians are trapped in a war not of their making.

We must step back from this great tragedy and recognize one constant: That the more the violence escalates, the more dangerous it becomes, and that further violence will embolden the terrorist bombers in Israel and elsewhere, and it will spread and spread.

We cannot allow a vacuum of leadership to develop in the Middle East. What Senator Daschle said is there. Secretary Powell is on a critical mission to help end this cycle of violence and eventually help both sides see a future where there can be peace. Look over the horizon. Is it imperfect? Absolutely. Is it full of problems and holes and gaps, imperfections and flaws? Absolutely. But if we do not anchor ourselves to some hope, some plan, some leadership—all, yes, full of risk—then what is there, what will there be?

We must be reminded that this cannot, and will not, be accomplished in one trip. This will take time. We must have patience. We must stay focused, disciplined, and prepared for setbacks. And there will be setbacks. But allowing it to spiral out of control is not an option.

The military solution alone is not an option. That is part of it. We will get to a time—I have confidence we will—where we will be asking: 'How do we guarantee this peace?' Will America be called upon, NATO forces be called upon to help guarantee this peace? Maybe. But we should now put all our creative, new, wider-lens thinking on this issue, and all our foreign policy in this new world in which we live, on the table. It will require some new thinking.

Who guarantees this peace? If, in fact, we expect Israel to pull back to their pre-1967 borders, who guarantees they will do that? Those who make decisions for this body to be part of making, as well as the President having to make those difficult decisions. I do not tremble with any fear or quake with fear that we are not up to that. We will get to that. We must be prepared to think through that—and long term.

The Secretary's mission is all about the war on terrorism. Let's not get disconnected to the broader purpose. Its purpose is to end the violence and terrorism. It is connected to our policies in Afghanistan and Iraq. We are paralyzed now in some of these areas because we are totally consumed with the Middle East, and appropriately so. We have few options anywhere until this Middle East issue is on our agenda.

The situation in Afghanistan, as the President's mission is about terrorism and his unprecedented commitment to ending it. We understand Israel's right to defend itself. We are committed to that right. We feel Israel has a right to defend itself. We continue to do so. But it should not be at the expense of the Palestinian people—innocent Palestinian people and innocent Israelis—international
cannot allow to erode and for us to go back to a time when we were losing there.

Deadly terrorism stalks the world. It is the great challenge of our time. It is the reality of our time. We need the help of all our friends all over the world, all the Moslem nations to continue to root out terrorism and stabilize and secure the world.

This is not an American interest alone. And we cannot do it alone. We are the greatest power the world has ever known. We stand astride the globe as no power in the history of man. But we have limits, too. These coalitions for peace, coalitions for change, will be our future, the world’s future. And we must lead that coalition. We cannot press forward on a regime change in Iraq with the fires burning in Israel or we will stand alone, without our allies. We will risk finding ourselves isolated, Israel isolated. It is not in the interest of Israel to find America and Israel isolated—to continue to root out terrorism and stabilize and secure the world.

America’s and the world’s vital interests are connected to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—completely, directly, daily. We must give Secretary Powell and the President the time to work through these unprecedented challenges, this unprecedented violence and danger. They need the latitude, the flexibility to work through to a solution, in consultation with the Congress, of course. In this body and in the House, all our representatives reside great expertise, ability, common sense, and wisdom on which the President will and is calling.

We need an Arab coalition for peace, building upon the Saudi initiative of Crown Prince Abdullah, incorporating the Tenet plan and the Mitchell plan. We need to support the President’s policies to help bring to this region peace which has worldwide consequences. All of the world will be affected by the outcome. There are consequences playing out today, and they will continue to play out, and they are uncontrollable consequences.

In conclusion, I offer a comment that Henry Kissinger made in a statement recently on U.S. policy in the post-cold-war world reality. Dr. Kissinger said this: “history . . . will not excuse failure by the magnitude of the task.” It applies very appropriately, clearly, and with deadly accuracy today in the Middle East. The President has shown his courage and the determination that a nation as great and worthy as America is—and can be, and has been—to go forward with the kind of leadership the world expects from us, and, yes, at great risk. But that risk is for peace, and that is worth taking. It will be long and difficult, but it can be done. We are dealing with a manmade problem. We will find a manmade resolution.

So I return to the opening of my comments this morning in once again suggesting that Senator DASCHLE had it right yesterday in calling for all of us on Capitol Hill to work together to support the President, to find solutions and resolutions. Criticism is easy. It is very easy to criticize. But we do not have an option to criticize. We have a responsibility to find a solution. And we will. We must support our President and Secretary Powell in his mission for peace in the Middle East. Mr. President, I thank you for your attention. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, morning business is closed.

ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY AND VISA ENTRY REFORM ACT OF 2001

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to consideration of H.R. 3525, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3525) to enhance the border security of the United States, and for other purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is time to enact the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

I thank my colleagues, Senators BROWNBACK and KYL, on the Judiciary Committee, the Republican leaders on the Judiciary Committee and on this issue, and also acknowledge the very strong leadership of my colleagues and friend from California, Senator FEINSTEIN. We have worked very closely together. We all had different legislation in different forms and shapes, but all on a similar subject matter. We have worked closely to make a unified recommendation to the Senate which reflects our best judgment.

It also reflects the best judgment of those who have had the opportunity to study the issues that we have included, and we have benefited from a number of recommendations. I am very grateful to all of our colleagues for all of the good work they have done. We present this as a unified team.

This legislation would strengthen the security of our borders, improve our ability to screen foreign nationals, and enhance our ability to deter potential terrorists. This legislation addresses the significant national security challenges we face.

The House passed the Border Security Act in December. The Senate action is long overdue.

I believe there are five dimensions to our security challenge today. First is the military. The Armed Forces are performing superbly, and they are well led. Secondly, we have a new intelligence challenge that deals primarily with the control of nuclear and biological materials in the former Soviet Union, and the gaps in what we know about terrorist groups. A third involves a cracking-down on money laundering and improving our ability to follow the financial trail of terrorist groups through the international monetary system, and we have seen important legislation on that subject successfully completed in this body.

Fourth is the area of bioterrorism. Senator Fein and I have worked closely together to enact the Public Health Threats and Emergencies Act signed by the President in the year 2000. We are in conference now with the Bioterrorism Preparedness Act. We have very good bipartisan support for this legislation. Chairman LIEBERMAN and others—House Members—and we are very close to making recommendations with a conference report sometime next week or very shortly thereafter. We have worked very closely in a bipartisan, bicameral way to meet this particular challenge.

Finally, there is the security of our borders, which remains the challenge that needs attention.

As the recent mistakes of the INS demonstrate, the INS has urged to close the loopholes in our immigration system. Border security is the shared responsibility of the INS, the State Department, intelligence agencies, and the Customs Service, and requires improved technology, enhanced intelligence capacity, and dynamic information sharing, updated training for border officials and Foreign Service offices, and expanded monitoring of foreign nationals already in the United States.

Additional restructuring within agencies to streamline the implementation of this multi-faceted goal may be necessary over time, but are not a precondition to the passage of this legislation.

The pressing need for enhanced border security must proceed without further delay.

As I mentioned, the reorganization, restructuring of the INS is important. That is why we have produced that reorganization in the 105th and 106th Congresses. Basically, that incorporated the recommendations of what we call the Barbara Jordan Commission. The Commission itself spent over a year evaluating and examining the series of recommendations about how to make the whole INS more effective and efficient and respond to both its enforcement as well as its service needs. It is a solid base from which we should move ahead.

But it seems to all of us that it is important we get about this business now in terms of border security first and not wait for the more general
kinds of debates on the restructuring and reorganizing, because whatever is going to be done with that, these provisions that we will be accepting and endorsing today will be well incorporated into that system.

In protecting our security at our borders, we must also safeguard the unobstructed entry of the more than 31 million persons who enter the United States legally each year as visitors, students, and temporary workers. Many cross our borders from Canada and Mexico to conduct daily business or visit close family members. We are talking about 550 million people who come and go from the United States every year—with the possibility of some visitors who might pose some danger to our country and society in the form of terrorism. It is really like finding a needle in the haystack.

We have to use technology to the greatest extent we can—with well-trained people and good technology at the end of the tunnel. With this new technology, we will be able to track when individuals acquire a visa and follow that individual while they are in the United States to know when they are leaving or when they should leave the United States. We must keep alive the knowledge and the whereabouts of individuals who are visiting our country. That capability does not exist today. It is key in terms of trying to deal with the challenges of border security. And now that we have recognized that the terrorists were visitors to this country who acquired visas, we understand the importance of trying to deal with this issue and deal with it effectively.

We believe the legislation we are supporting is not going to answer all of the problems, but it is going to move us into the modern technology age and will take advantage of all the new technology to help provide security for our country.

We also must live up to our history and heritage as a nation of immigrants. We can go to a more restrictive kind of border security. It probably would not be responsive to the nature of the terrorists, and it would have important implications in terms of families and in terms of commercial relationships. We want to provide a recommendation consistent with our historical and economic interests, but also with technology at its best to find the terrorists and those making decisions and judging in terms of the individual. We believe that the training of the consular offices so that we can pick up information, as we have seen happen at different times, that a particular area is a potential threatened area, that information can be made available as well to the consular offices to pick up information, as we have seen happen at different times, that a particular area is a potential threatened area, that information can be made available as well to the consular offices to put them on a higher alert. That too often does not exist today. That has to stop.

Our legislation creates increased and improved layers of security by providing multiple opportunities for our government to turn away or apprehend potentially dangerous visitors and travelers.

Our first layer of security is the intelligence information provided to consular offices, the INS, and border guards. Our efforts to improve border security must therefore include targeted intelligence gathering and analysis to identify potential terrorists, and coordinated information-sharing within and between the Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

This legislation will require the President to submit and implement a plan to improve the access to critical security information. It will create an electronic data system to give those responsible the right at this time to make sure you are going to have the best information that is going to be available to that visa officer, and that the visa officer is going to have the best possible training to not only understand their responsibility, but also they are going to be carefully trained in order to use their skills to be able to root out those who may potentially be a threat. Those are very important parts of this legislation.

Terrorist lookout committees will be established in every U.S. consular mission abroad in order to focus the attention of our consular officers on specific threats and provide essential critical information. Consular security information will be utilized, we can meet the responsibilites of the intelligence communities, as well as ensuring that well-trained consular offices are going to have the kinds of information they are going to need in order to make a solid judgment in terms of the individual. That is a key element. We need to have the training of the consular offices so they are not just looking at the usual judgments, whether individuals may overstay, based upon family relationships; but they need the additional training in order to be able to detect and determine, to the extent that they have that information, whether individuals pose a threat. Those two factors are included in this legislation and strongly supported. It is extremely important that we utilize this technology in order to be able to identify potential terrorists before they arrive in the United States. Traditionally, consular officers interviewing visa applicants have focused on trying to determine whether the applicant is likely to violate his or her visa status. Although important, this is not enough. Consular offices must also be trained specifically to screen for security threats, not just potential visa violators.

We are basically talking about two concepts. One is in terms of the technology and the shared information and the other is the training. Too often we find that the intelligence agencies refuse to provide information in terms of the dangers of individuals who may pose a threat. We have trained the visa officers and that information is not made available to those who make a judgment in terms of the individual poses for the United States. Terrorist lookout committees will be established in every U.S. consular mission abroad in order to focus the attention of our consular officers on specific threats and provide critical information. Consular security information will be utilized, we can meet the responsibilities of the intelligence communities, as well as ensuring that well-trained consular offices are going to have the kinds of information they are going to need in order to make a solid judgment in terms of the individual. That is a key element. We need to have the training of the consular offices so they are not just looking at the usual judgments, whether individuals may overstay, based upon family relationships; but they need the additional training in order to be able to detect and determine, to the extent that the training can, whether individuals pose a threat. Those two factors are included in this legislation and strongly supported. It is extremely important that we utilize this technology in order to be able to identify potential terrorists before they arrive in the United States. Traditionally, consular officers interviewing visa applicants have focused on trying to determine whether the applicant is likely to violate his or her visa status. Although important, this is not enough. Consular offices must also be trained specifically to screen for security threats, not just potential visa violators.

Our legislation strikes the balance. Immigration and Naturalization Service officers to detect and determine, to the extent that the training can, whether individuals pose a threat. Those two factors are included in this legislation and strongly supported. It is extremely important that we utilize this technology in order to be able to identify potential terrorists before they arrive in the United States. Traditionally, consular officers interviewing visa applicants have focused on trying to determine whether the applicant is likely to violate his or her visa status. Although important, this is not enough. Consular offices must also be trained specifically to screen for security threats, not just potential visa violators.

We have to use technology to the greatest extent we can—with well-trained people and good technology at the end of the tunnel. With this new technology, we will be able to track when individuals acquire a visa and follow that individual while they are in the United States to know when they are leaving or when they should leave the United States. We must keep alive the knowledge and the whereabouts of individuals who are visiting our country. That capability does not exist today. It is key in terms of trying to deal with the challenges of border security. And now that we have recognized that the terrorists were visitors to this country who acquired visas, we understand the importance of trying to deal with this issue and deal with it effectively.

We believe the legislation we are supporting is not going to answer all of the problems, but it is going to move us into the modern technology age and will take advantage of all the new technology to help provide security for our country.

We also must live up to our history and heritage as a nation of immigrants. We can go to a more restrictive kind of border security. It probably would not be responsive to the nature of the terrorists, and it would have important implications in terms of families and in terms of commercial relationships. We want to provide a recommendation consistent with our historical and economic interests, but also with technology at its best to find the terrorists and those making decisions and judging in terms of the individual. We believe that the training of the consular offices so that we can pick up information, as we have seen happen at different times, that a particular area is a potential threatened area, that information can be made available as well to the consular offices to put them on a higher alert. That too often does not exist today. That has to stop.
countries and encourages economic growth around the world. Given its importance, we must safeguard its continued use, while also ensuring the country's designation as a participant in the program does not undermine the U.S. law enforcement and security. This legislation is only about allowing visa waiver participants—or continue to be designated—if the Attorney General and Secretary of State determine that the country reports instances of passport theft and the U.S. Government in a timely manner.

There is a criterion for selecting those countries. Those countries are eligible for a visa waiver if they demonstrate that 97 percent of those who are granted visas return. That has been reviewed and studied over a period of time. Rather than using the personnel when we know individuals will be returning, part of all of this effort is to use the resources we have, which are not now devoted to the areas where there is the greatest need.

We have 22 million visitors who come from these visa waiver countries. There is not a careful monitoring of those individuals when they are here or when they leave. That has to change. This legislation ensures the INS will know when those individuals come here, their whereabouts, and when they are going to leave. That is enormously important.

Another provision is the student waiver program. We have 22,000—listen, 22,000—educational institutions that can grant an educational visa. We do not now know when the individual comes in, once they get by the port of entry, whether they ever go to the college, whether they ever attend for any period of time, or, quite frankly, whether they graduate, which is an enormous loophole. That has to change.

There are provisions in this legislation that do that. We have accomplished this with the cooperation of the universities and the educational centers. They cooperated. They helped us. We will have a chance to go through this in greater detail to the extent Members want to, but that is included in this legislation as well.

We must require also that all airlines electronically transmit passenger lists to destination airports in the United States so that once the planes have landed, law enforcement officers can intercept passengers on the lookout list. United States airlines already do this, but some foreign airlines do not do it. Our legislation requires airlines to electronically transmit passenger manifest information prior to arrival in the United States. That information is going to be put into the computers so we know when the visa is granted and that it is based on the most current information. We will know that the individual purchased a ticket. That information will be shared. We will know by the tracking of that ticket when the person enters. When the border security person sees that individual at the port of entry, they are going to have up-to-date information and ultimately will have biometric technology to make sure the person standing before them is the same person who was granted the visa. That eliminates a huge loophole that creates enormous opportunities for abuse. We make that commitment in this legislation.

We do not minimize the complexity in achieving all of this, but we believe it can be represented in how we can improve our current system.

Enforcement personnel at our ports of entry are a key part of the battle against terrorism, and we must provide them greater resources, training, and technology. These men and women have a significant role in the battle against terrorism. This legislation will ensure that enforcement personnel receive adequate pay, can hire necessary personnel, are well trained to identify individuals who pose a military threat, have access to important intelligence information, and have the technologies they need to enhance border security and facilitate cross-border commerce.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been understaffed and underfunded for a long period of time, particularly in Mexico, have the cards and the technology that is necessary to prevent terrorists from traveling under false identities. This legislation is needed to bring our ports of entry into the digital and biometric age and equip them with biometric data readers and scanners. These secure travel document scanners will verify that a person entering the country is the same person who was issued the passport and the visa.

We must equip of biometric border crossing cards. The time frame previously allowed for individuals to obtain these cards was not sufficient. This legislation extends the deadline for individuals crossing the border to acquire the biometric cards. There are some instances where individuals, particularly in Mexico, have the cards and we have not put the investment into the technology that is necessary to read these cards.

The USA PATRIOT Act addressed the need for machine-readable passports but did not focus on the need for machine-readable visas issued by the United States. This legislation enables the Department of State to raise fees through the use of machine-readable visas and use the funds collected from these fees to improve technology at our ports of entry. The fee raising has been enormously successful. It has funded these programs. It makes a great deal of sense.

We must also strengthen our ability to monitor foreign nationals within the United States. In 1996, Congress enacted legislation mandating the development of an automated entry/exit control system to record the entry of every non-citizen arriving in the United States and to match it with the record of departure. Although the technology is available for such a system, it has not been put in place due to the high costs involved. Our legislation builds on the antiterrorism bill and provides greater direction to the INS for implementing the entry/exit system.

Also, we include in the legislation a very interesting proposal, and that is to first look north and then south at perimeter security. We are not only looking at our border with Canada, but we are also working with Canada to find out who is coming into Canada as a first line of defense. That is shared information, with the idea that we can set up systems that are going to be cooperative and interchangeable with the technology that is critical to prevent terrorists from crossing the border.

The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act has the broad support of numerous coalitions such as the National Border Patrol Council, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Americans for Better Borders.
I ask unanimous consent that the letters I referred to be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.**

Hon. EDWARD KENNEDY, Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Senate Committee on Judicary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN KENNEDY: On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees, I would like to express our strong support for S. 1749, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002. In our view, the combination of improved technology, better training and higher pay will do much to improve our border response capability.

We are particularly gratified that this legislation includes a large overdue increase in the journeyman pay grade for immigration inspectors and border patrol agents. Currently, the journeyman pay grade for these two groups of employees is GS-9, among the lowest for all federal law enforcement personnel. This, coupled with the lack of enforcement retirement benefits for immigration inspectors, has created an attrition crisis at the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

According to statistics provided by the I&NS, the current attrition rate for border patrol agents is 14 percent and is expected to rise to a staggering 20 percent by the end of the fiscal year. For immigration inspectors, the current rate is 10.1 percent and it is expected to reach 15 percent by the end of the year. We have been told that over 50 percent of those who have applied for immigration inspectors, have applied for air marshal positions. The tremendous loss of experienced personnel to other law enforcement agencies has a devastating effect on agency effectiveness and employee morale.

We applaud you for your leadership on this issue and look forward to working with you to secure full funding for this important measure.

Sincerely, BETH MOTEN, Legislative Director.

**NATIONAL IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.**

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: On behalf of the National Immigration & Naturalization Service Council and its 6,800 members, I would like to express our appreciation for your efforts to increase the journeyman pay grade for INS inspectors from GS-9 to GS-11. We believe this is a long overdue step that will help stem the double digit attrition rate currently experienced within the ranks of the INS inspectors. It will also begin to close the gap between their pay rates and that of most other federal law enforcement agencies.

For this reason, we want to lend our strong support to S. 1749. H.R. 3625, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Bill of 2002. We look forward to working with you to secure the necessary appropriation to implement the pay grade increase.

We also look forward to working with you in the future on legislation that would grant immigration and naturalization officials the right as federal law enforcement officers to receive law enforcement retirement benefits. It is a gross injustice that these individuals, who make countless arrests, are required to carry firearms and place themselves in danger on a regular basis and are denied such retirement benefits.

If there is anything we can do to assist you in your efforts to enact this bill, please let us know.

Sincerely, CHARLES J. MURPHY, President.

**FAMILIES OF SEPTEMBER 11, Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.**

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Senate Committee on Judicary, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the International Biometric Industry Association (IBIA), I am writing to express warm support for swift enactment of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Reform Act of 2001. The IBIA and other industry stakeholders understand the critical importance of this legislation to help contain vulnerabilities in national infrastructure security that were so tragically demonstrated on 9/11. Incorporating biometric identification technology into immigration and naturalization processes for by law enforcement officers to receive law enforcement retirement benefits. It is a gross injustice that these individuals, who make countless arrests, are required to carry firearms and place themselves in danger on a regular basis and are denied such retirement benefits.

If there is anything we can do to assist you in your efforts to enact this bill, please let us know.

Sincerely, MARYELLEN SALAMONE, Director. CARIE LEMACK, President.

**INTERNATIONAL BIOMETRIC INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, Washington, DC, April 10, 2002.**

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.


The IBIA and other industry stakeholders understand the critical importance of this legislation to help contain vulnerabilities in national infrastructure security that were so tragically demonstrated on 9/11. Incorporating biometric identification technology into immigration and naturalization processes...
The IBIA and its partner organizations in research and education in biometrics believe that biometrics must be deployed in ways that both advance security and protect privacy and civil liberties. This legislation is consistent with that goal while making great strides toward removing the cloak of anonymity used by those who have no regard for such personal freedoms and the safety of our citizens.

IBIA is a tax-exempt, nonprofit trade association founded in 1998 to advance the collective interests of the biometric industry. IBIA impartsially serves all biometric technologies in all applications. IBIA’s membership includes manufacturers of hand recognition, iris, facial fingerprint, voice and signature biometrics, and leading integrators of layered biometrics.

Thank you for your farsighted leadership.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. SIEDLARZ,
Chairman.

FEDERATION FOR AMERICAN IMMIGRATION REFORM,
Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.

HON. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: It is my distinct pleasure to offer the full support of the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) for S. 1749, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001. As you know, FAIR has worked tirelessly with you and with other members of both the House and Senate to develop and advance this critically important homeland security legislation. Senate consideration of this measure separately from other controversial legislation to extend Section 245(i) is the only supportable means for handling this landmark legislation.

Absent the important provisions of this legislation, the United States will remain perilously vulnerable to attack by terrorists because the nation presently lacks any federal capacity to monitor or track foreign nationals who violate the terms of their visas. Without this important legislation, the United States will continue to lack knowledge of who has entered and departed the country. Similarly, the nation will continue to lack a system of whom, and how many, have failed to depart and remain illegally in the country.

As we have seen since the attacks of September 11, our federal investigative agencies are fragmented, uncoordinated and lack the ability and information support needed to identify terrorists either attempting to enter our country or who are already here. S. 1749 will mandate interoperability of investigative databases, making it at least possible to detect, interdict and quickly apprehend terrorist suspects before their deadly plans are consummated. The mandates to implement an exit-entry system, inter-agency information sharing and the use of verifiable biometric identifiers on visas and passports make enforcement of laws against all forms of illegal immigration far more feasible.

Senator Feinstein, we applaud the steadfast determination you have shown in ending the logjam holding up Senate consideration of this bill since last December. The nation is in your debt.

Sincerely,

DAN STEIN,
Executive Director.

NATIONAL BORDER PATROL COUNCIL
OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,
Tampa, FL, April 12, 2002.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Immigration Subcommittee, Judiciary Committee, U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: The National Border Patrol Council, representing over 9,000 non-supervisory Border Patrol employees, appreciates your leadership on immigration issues and support of the dedicated men and women who protect our nation’s borders. Your recent efforts to provide enhanced homeland security and higher pay through the pending Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (S. 1749/H.R. 3525) are greatly appreciated. As you are aware, attrition within the ranks of the Border Patrol is at an all-time high, and continues to climb at an alarming rate. Increasing the pay of these men and women addressing this severe problem. Rest assured that you can count on the support of the National Border Patrol Council to secure the passage of this legislation. After it is enacted, you will continue to receive the support and assistance in the effort to fully fund the pay increase authorization will prove invaluable.

Sincerely,

T.J. BONNER,
President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CANTWELL). The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I want to begin by thanking the Senator from Massachusetts for his leadership on this issue. It is very clear to me we would not be where we are today had it not been for his leadership, both as a former chairman of the Judiciary Committee and as the chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee, and as a 40-year member of this great body.

I am very pleased to join with Senators KENNEDY, BROWNBACK, and KYL in sponsoring the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001. This legislation, I think it is fair to say, represents a consensus. It draws upon the strength of both the Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001, which I introduced with my colleague from Arizona, Senator KYL, and the Enhanced Border Security Act of 2001, which Senators KENNEDY and BROWNBACK introduced.

How did this happen? Senator KYL and I, in the Technology and Terrorism Subcommittee, held hearings and came upon many of the same things I think Senators KENNEDY and BROWNBACK did in their legislation on Terrorism and Immigration. In any event, the final result, as Senator KENNEDY has said, garnered widespread support from both sides of the aisle. We now have a total of 61 co-sponsors, and I think that is pretty much unprecedented for an immigration bill, particularly one of this magnitude.

September 11 clearly pointed out the shortcomings of our immigration and naturalization system. For example, all 19 terrorists had valid visas. Three of the hijackers had remained in the United States after their visas had expired. One entered on a foreign student visa. Another, Mohamed Atta, had filed an application to change status to M-1, which was granted in July. However, Mr. Atta sought permission and was admitted to the United States based on his then current B-1 visitor visa.

On March 11, 6 months from the date of the attacks, 6 months after Mohamed Atta and Marwan al-Shehhi flew planes into the World Trade Center, the Immigration and Naturalization Service notified a Vermont, FL, flight school that the two men had been approved for student visas.

I think the sheer volume of travelers to our country each year illustrates the need for an efficiently run and technologically advanced immigration system. This is extraordinarily difficult if we just look at some of the numbers. I want the record to reflect some of these numbers.

Americans who cross our border between 8 and 9 million people who are residents without any legal status. They either entered illegally or they overstayed a temporary visa. Actually, 40 percent of the total were visa overstays. We had 300 million nonresidents entering the United States during the year 1998. That is the most recent year for which INS has statistics.

As Senator KENNEDY pointed out, 23 million of them entered as tourists on the visa waiver program. Nobody knows really whether they ever went home again. Six million of them were issued nonimmigrant visas as students, tourists, temporary workers, and other temporary visitors. In nonresidents who had entered in the fall of 2001. If that is not enough, we have about 500 million border crossings back and forth each year, combining Americans who cross the border with nonresidents, and 350 million of the 500 million are non-Americans crossing the border.

So if one talks about securing borders, our country is a giant sieve. This sieve is virtually our strength in times of peace, and at times of war it is our greatest insecurity.

Of these 660,000 foreign nationals who held student visas in 2001, more than 10,000 enrolled in flight training, in trade schools, in other nonacademic programs, and more than 16,000 came from terrorist-supporting countries.

Senator KENNEDY pointed out—my numbers are 2,000 different from his—that we have some 74,000 U.S. schools that are allowed for study for students, but checks of the schools on the current INS list found that some had closed. Yet students still come in. Others have never existed; therefore, they were fraudulent schools set up clearly to bring in people on student visas.

Exactly 6 months after the 9-11 attacks, as I pointed out, Huffman Aviation received student visa approval forms for Mohamed Atta and Marwan al-Shehhi.

There is a big problem out there, and I think the sheer volume of travelers to our country each year points out eloquently the problems we face.
This is one of the reasons why we have to change a paper-driven agency into a much more active, with better management, with more technological modern tools, and I think knowing what we now know to secure our borders. I mentioned the processes, and improve the border. This bill aims to do that.

I will talk for a moment about the visa waiver program. I mentioned visa waivers: Some 23 million people, from 29 different countries. I mentioned somebody knows where they go in the United States or whether they leave once their visas expire. The INS estimates over 100,000 blank passports have been stolen from government offices in participating countries in recent years. Why would 100,000 passports be stolen? The answer is, to use them fraudulently. Abuse of the visa waiver program poses threats to U.S. national security. It also increases illegal immigration.

For example, one of the co-conspirators in the World Trade Center bombing of 1993 deliberately chose to use a fraudulently issued passport to attempt entry into the United States because of Sweden's participation in the visa waiver program. That clearly says we have to change the program. What we do in this bill is mandate all these passport must be machine readable, so they can be read when the individual enters the country, they can be read when the individual leaves the country, and also the information can be provided to know what these people are going to do while they are in the country.

Let me talk about the foreign student visa program. I mentioned that more than 500,000 foreign nations entering each year. Within the last 10 years, more than 100,000 came from such terrorist-supporting States as Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Syria. The foreign student visa system is one of the most under-regulated systems we have today. We have seen bribes, bureaucracy, and other problems with this system that leave it wide open to abuse by terrorists and other criminals.

For example, in the early 1990s, 5 officials at 4 California colleges were convicted in federal court of taking bribes, providing counterfeit education documents, and fraudulently applying for more than 100 foreign student visas. It is unclear what steps the INS took to find and deport the foreign nationals involving the scheme, even after these five officials were convicted.

Each year, we have 300 million border crossings. For the most part, these individuals are legitimate visitors in our country, but we have no way of tracking the visitors. Mohamed Atta, the suspected ring leader in the attack, was admitted as a non-immigrant visitor in July 2001. He traveled frequently to and from the United States during the past 2 years. According to the INS, he was in legal status the day of the attack. Other hijackers also traveled with ease throughout the country. If not arrest, they had no information on the individuals entered the United States simply because our Government agencies don't share information. We heard testimony from the head person of the State Department in the consular division. She testified that they feel terrible because they granted these visas. They granted them from abroad. But they had no information on the individuals, no reason at the time to deny the visas.

We have discovered since then the perpetrators of these attacks clearly had a certain confidence that our immigration laws could be circumvented either because the law itself was not adequate to protect us or the enforcement of existing law is too lax. It almost seemed effortless the way the terrorists got into the country. They did not have to slip into the country as stowaways on sea vessels or sneak through the borders evading Federal authorities. Most, if not all, appeared to have come in with temporary visas, which are routinely granted to tourists, to students, and to other short-term visitors to our country.

This brings me to why the provisions we have cosponsored are so important and should be enacted without further delay. Right now, our Government agencies use different systems with different information and different formats. They often refuse to share that information with other agencies within the Government. In my view, the individual if he or she is known to have links to a terrorist group or otherwise pose a threat to national security. In the aftermath of September 11, it is unconsolable that a terrorist might be permitted to enter the United States simply because our Government agencies don't share information. We have to change the program. What we do in this bill is mandate all these passport must be machine readable, so they can be read when the individual enters the country, they can be read when the individual leaves the country, and also the information can be provided to know what these people are going to do while they are in the country.

I wish to address one other problem. Some people say if you give the date that is in the legislation, it is too soon, they cannot approve it. I don't believe that. If we have been after them for years to do things like this, and I believe, after talking with several people from the private sector, that the private sector can come in and provide the software very quickly for the kinds of databases we are concerned with.

They have assured me this is possible. I think one of the problems we have is we don't employ the experts in the private sector. We have the most modern technology and how to apply software, how to get the system up and running, how to get the data entered, and then stay with the system.

I remember when I was mayor of San Francisco in summer 1998, when we did the first latent fingerprint database in the United States. NEC did it for us. NEC sent their people to San Francisco to install the system and to establish the software. They remained for 5 years to see that the programming was done adequately. This is one of the reasons why we have to change the program. I believe very strongly, if we are going to ever get this section of the bill properly instituted, that not only does the private sector have to come in, but they have to stay for substantial periods of time—at least 5 years—to supervise the data entry as that data is put in, as the databases are checked, as
they are revised. I think that is critical to a system. I mentioned briefly the Visa Waiver Program. With 123 million people and 29 different countries, we would require tamper-resistant, machine-readable biometric passports. Each country participating in the visa waiver program would issue tamper-resistant, machine-readable biometric passports to its nationals by 2003. This must happen. No excuse should be tolerated. If they cannot meet it, they should be dropped out of the program.

Prior to admitting a foreign visitor from a visa waiver country, the INS inspector must first determine that the individual does not appear in any look-out database. As a condition of a country's continued participation in the visa waiver program, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State must consider whether that country keeps the United States apprised of the theft of blank passports. One-hundred thousand of them have been stolen. Again, why? Fraud.

This is important because terrorist organizations have made use of stolen or counterfeit passports from countries participating in the visa waiver program in their terrorist activities. We can be required to enter stolen or lost passport numbers into the interpretable visa data system within 72 hours of notification of loss or theft. Until that system is established, the INS must enter that information into an existing data system. So when they come through on the visa waiver program with a stolen passport, that number is hot. That number pops up. Whoever is waving them through knows it.

We know the September attacks were connected with al-Qaeda, which has links in some 60 to 70 countries around the world. It has, in fact, established bases in visa waiver countries such as Albania, Belgium, Bosnia, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Al-Qaeda cells exist in these countries. Stolen passports become available. They well up, and no one knows what happened after that time. Clearly, we cannot allow this program to become a passageway for terrorists into our country. We also have new requirements for passenger manifests. All commercial flights and vessels coming to the United States from international ports must provide manifest information about each passenger, crew member, and other occupants prior to the arrival of that flight or that vessel. That is critical to closing some of these loopholes. The manifest has to get to the INS prior to the arrival of the ship or the plane.

I have checked with airlines as to whether this can be done and whether it is practical. The answer is yes.

In addition, each vessel or aircraft departing from the United States for any destination outside of the United States must provide manifest information before departure. By 2003, the manifest must be transmitted electronically.

The Attorney General would be authorized to extend manifest requirements to any public or private carrier transporting persons to or from the United States.

The Attorney General may impose a fine on carriers that fail to provide manifest information or those who provide inaccurate, incomplete, or false information.

This section of the bill also eliminates the 45-minute deadline to clear arriving passengers which now exist in law.

This legislation also includes other concrete steps to restore integrity to the immigration and visa process, including the following new travel document requirements:

The bill would require all visa, passport, and other travel documents to be tamper-resistant and contain biometric data by October 26, 2003.

The legislation would also require all foreign nationals to be fingerprinted, and when appropriate submit other biometric data to the State Department when applying for a visa.

That is reasonable. It has to be done. This provision should help to eliminate fraud as well as identify potential threats to the country before they gain access.

There is a provision on non-immigrants from certain countries. The bill would prohibit the issuance of nonimmigrant visas to nationals from countries designated as state-sponsored international terrorism, unless the Secretary of State, after consulting with the Attorney General and the heads of other appropriate agencies, determines that the individual poses no safety or security threat to the United States.

Student visa reforms: We worked closely with the university community in crafting new strict requirements for the student visa program to crack down on fraud—to make sure that students really are attending classes, and to give the Government the ability to track any foreign national who arrives on a student visa but fails to enroll in school.

Prior to 9-11, I think it is fair to say that the American academic community did have this responsibility. After 9-11, to some extent, they still didn’t.

That is when I came forward with perhaps a moratorium on the student visa program. Then they came in and agreed to assume additional responsibility.

I am very grateful to the university associations for their leadership in this matter. I know it is additional work for schools. But I also think if the schools receive the tuition, and if the schools receive the individuals, there has to be a private sector sharing of this responsibility as well. That is just, and that it is appropriate. I believe the university community now agrees with this.

I am very grateful to them for their cooperation. The legislation also reforms the student visa process by doing the following: It would require the Attorney General to send to the student’s date of entry and require the schools to notify—this is important—the INS if a student has not reported to school within 30 days of the beginning of an academic term.

The monitoring program does not provide such information as the student’s date of entry, the port of entry, the date of school enrollment, the date the student leaves the school, graduates, or quits the degree program or field of study. That, and other significant information, will now be collected.

I think it is important. I do not believe the people of my State or the people of America want us to give advanced nuclear training to those who want to conduct a nuclear attack and use that program against us. We know we have trained the head of the Iraqi nuclear program. We know we have given a higher education to the head of the Islamic Jihad. I do not think our American concerned about us sending one Member of this Senate, really rebel against that kind of thing. I don’t want to train people who will create enormous danger to all of our citizens.

I think we can’t entirely avoid it, but we do want to have that guard placed that guard against it. We at present do not.

We would also require the INS, in consultation with the State Department, to monitor the various steps involved in admitting foreign students and to notify the school of the student’s entry. This does not presently happen.

It would also require the school to notify INS if a student has not reported for school no more than 30 days after the deadline for registering for classes. So if you are supposed to register and you do not register for 30 days, right now the INS doesn’t know that. You can be long gone. They do not know it. This would be the school’s responsibility. The schools are prepared to accept that responsibility.

We would also mandate the INS to conduct a periodic review of educational institutions to monitor their compliance with recordkeeping and reporting requirements. If an institution or program fails to comply, their authorization to accept foreign students may be revoked. While the INS currently reviews educational institutions, reviews have not been done consistently in recent years. In some schools are not diligent in their recordkeeping and reporting responsibilities.

As to more border personnel, this section authorizes an increase of at least 1,000 INS inspectors. If you were there—and I believe you were, Madam President, this morning at our hearing—you heard the immigration specialist say how very important the INS
The overwhelming percentage of people who come to live in this country do so to enjoy the blessings of liberty, equality, and opportunity. The overwhelming percentage of the people who visit this country mean us no harm, but many love and innocent people, including foreign nationals, who were killed on September 11—in part because of the network of fanatics determined to wreak death, destruction, and terror. They exploited the weaknesses of our immigration system to come here, to stay here, to study here, and to kill here.

We learned at Oklahoma City that not all terrorists are foreign nationals. But the world is a dangerous place and the world is poor with regimes that would destroy us if they had a chance. We are all casualties of September 11. Our society has necessarily changed as a result, both in and over the course of our entire intent, and our body language, our laws, our philosophy, has been to have a very liberal, open border, and to make it easy for law-abiding foreign nationals to live here to do so. More importantly, once they are here, their safety—and our safety—will be greatly enhanced. We must do everything we can to deter the terrorists, here and abroad, who would do us harm. From the Pentagon to downtown Manhattan, we have learned just how high the stakes are. It will dishonor the innocent victims of September 11 and the brave men and women in our Armed Forces who are defending our liberty at this very instant if we failed in this effort.

It is extraordinarily important that we enact the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, which the bipartisan leadership of the Senate to join with us in gaining final passage of this important legislation.

Thank you, Madam President. 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.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I would like the Record to reflect the following:

In fiscal year 1999, the Department of State identified 291 potential non-immigrants as inadmissible for security or terrorist concerns. Of that number, 101 aliens seeking nonimmigrant visas were specifically identified for terrorist activities, but 35 of them were able to overcome the ineligibility.

In the case of September 11 hijackers, 47 foreign-born individuals have been charged, pled guilty, or been convicted of involvement in terrorism on U.S. soil in the last 10 years. Of the 47 terrorists, at least 13 had overstayed a temporary visa at some point prior to their part in terrorist activity, including September 11 ring leader Mohamed Atta. Therefore, tracking visa overstays is a very important part of what we are trying to do.

One other fact: Some reports indicate that Khalid Al Midhar, who probably flew American Airlines flight 77 into the Pentagon, was identified as a terrorist by the CIA in January 2001, but his name was not given to the watch list until August 2001. Unfortunately, he had already entered the United States in July 2001.

I should point out that there is some debate about exactly when the CIA identified him as a terrorist. But if it really did take the CIA several months to put his name on the list, as PBS’s “Frontline” has reported, then that is a serious problem because we might have stopped him from entering the country had they shared this information sooner. This, of course, speaks to the issue of sharing information between Federal agencies.

Let me just add some information on absconders and detainees.

In December 2001, INS estimated that 314,000 foreigners who have been ordered deported are at large. More recent estimates, released in March 2002, suggest there may be at least 425,000 such absconders. At least 6,000 were identified as coming from countries considered al-Qaeda strongholds.

A report released in January 2002, the U.S. General Accounting Office said that antifraud efforts at the INS are “fragmented and unfocused” and that enforcement of immigration law remains a low priority—that enforcement of immigration law remains a low priority.

The report found that the agency had only 40 jobs for detecting fraud in 4 million applications for immigrant benefits in the year 2000. I think that is a clear indication that the additional personnel provided for in this bill are truly necessary.

Since there is no one else on the floor at the present time, I would like to also put in the Record some border agency statistics on immigration and terrorist activity. There are 1,010 inspectors at ports of entry along the U.S. borders.

The Customs Service has 3,000 inspectors to check the 1.4 million people and 360,000 vehicles that cross the border daily—1.4 million people and 360,000 vehicles daily.

The 2,000-mile-long Mexican border has 33 ports of entry and 9,106 Border Patrol agents to guard them.
In October 2001, there were 334 Border Patrol agents assigned to the nearly 4,000-mile-long northern border between the United States and Canada. This number of agents clearly cannot cover all shifts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, leaving some sections of the border open without coverage.

The Office of the Inspector General found that one northern border sector had identified 65 smuggling corridors along the 300 miles of border within its area of responsibility.

INS intelligence officers have admitted that criminals along the northern border sector monitor the Border Patrol's radio communications and observe their actions. This enables them to know the times when the fewest agents are on duty and to plan illegal actions accordingly.

The primary tool available to INS inspectors during the inspections process is the Interagency Border Inspection System, known as IBIS, which allows INS inspectors to search a variety of databases containing records and lookouts of individuals of particular concern to the United States.

A 1999 Office of the Inspector General report found, however, that INS inspectors at U.S. ports of entry were not consistently checking passport numbers with IBIS. INS officers also failed to enter lost or stolen passports from visa waiver countries into IBIS in a timely, accurate, or consistent manner.

Now, INS officials from Miami International Airport told the OIG that he was not even aware of any INS policy that required the entry of stolen passport numbers.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The call will be the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I know Senators Brownback, Kyl, and Dorgan will come to the Chamber shortly to speak. In the interrim before they appear, I wanted to just make a couple of budget points, at least as I understand them.

The committee, I believe the Appropriations Committee as well, has the INS-anticipated budget numbers—Senator Kennedy referred to them—that the total cost to implement the bill, according to the INS, is $3,132,307,000.

The amount of the first year’s cost is $1.187 billion. There is $743 million additional in the President’s budget, which leaves a net deficit of $187,959,000.

Of the $40 billion we appropriated after the September 11 attacks, $20 billion to New York City and $20 billion for discretionary funding, it is my understanding the administration has allocated all but $327 million of that $10 billion. I don’t know whether that money is available to be put into this program. We certainly will look and determine that.

I agree with those in the Senate who believe homeland defense is extraordinarily important; that this asymmetric war is going to last a substantial period of time, perhaps a decade or more; and that when we take this oath of office, we ought not only uphold the Constitution but also prepare for it.

Therefore, if we are really to carry this out, this becomes a very high priority item.

I am hopeful the money will be appropriated. I believe it will. There is now a commitment on both sides of the aisle to do so. It is going to take much more money than we even recognize at the present time, but I believe the American people want us to do that. Therefore, we certainly should.

I don’t see how Senators in the Chamber at this time. I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a letter by Bruce Josten on behalf of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce supporting the bill.

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

Hon. Tom Daschle, Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Daschle:

As you know, the Chamber and its members have long concerned about the security and efficiency of our borders for commerce and travel. We believe this legislation goes a long way toward achieving those goals and is particularly necessary following the tragic events of September 11. The legislation has broad bipartisan support, and already passed the U.S. House of Representatives by voice vote on December 6.

This legislation takes a careful and reasoned approach to the issue of border security, and we strongly support the provisions to increase resources and personnel for our Immigration and Customs Services, enhance data sharing capabilities expand pre-clearance and pre-inspection programs, and direct Federal agencies to work with our NAFTA partners to ensure our joint security while enhancing the flow of legitimate commerce and travel across shared borders. These changes are long overdue.

While we understand that Congress must provide adequate funding if the ambitious deadlines set forth in the legislation are to be met, further delay in this important legislation will only postpone the needed reforms that can provide both security and efficiency to our inspections processes. Such changes will allow business to look to the future of a cross-border travel and trade with some sense of stability.

We look forward to working with you to secure passage of this legislation, and working with the Congress and the Administration on its implementation.

Sincerely,

R. Bruce Josten

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD letters from a number of other organizations: the American Council on International Personnel; the Alliance for International Education and Cultural Exchange; Americans for Better Borders; and the host of agencies that are reflected by the Family of September 11th Victims; and by the Association of International Educators and the University of California as well.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NAFSA: ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATORS

Chair, Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism and Government Information, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Feinstein:

I write on behalf of the Nation’s largest association of international education professionals—with more than 8,000 members nationwide, including 952 in California—to express our strong support for S. 1749, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002.

We have a particular interest in those parts of the bill that pertain to international students and scholars. We are closely aligned with your offices to ensure that the bill includes any necessary provisions with respect to visa screening and student tracking, and that the same level of openness to international students and scholars that is itself important to our Nation’s security. In our judgment, the bill strikes a balance between protection and openness, which leaves a net deficit of $187,959,000.

We look forward to early enactment of this legislation, and we pledge our ongoing cooperation to ensure its successful implementation.

Sincerely,

Marlene M. Johnson, Executive Director and CEO.

NAFSA: ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATORS

To Members of the U.S. Senate:

We urge you to help bring S. 1749 to the floor, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 sponsored by Senators Kennedy, Brownback, Feinstein, and Kyl. In December, the House passed H.R. 3525, the companion measure, by voice vote.

The Senate should quickly follow suit. Almost six months have passed since the September 11 terrorist attacks. Since that time we, like the rest of the nation, have focused on how to enhance our Nation’s security through constructive changes to our immigration policies. This legislation takes a significant step in ensuring that our Nation’s immigration policies are in line with our common goal of effectively deterring terrorism. It includes many long-overdue reforms that will deter terrorism by deterring the mass movement of terrorists into the United States. The bill provides for increased funding to support additional personnel and technology at our border agencies, mandates better cooperation among border agencies, and encourages further cooperation on a North American Security Perimeter with Canada and Mexico. The bill requires new and advanced information sharing between the private sector and government agencies, and enhances the use of biometrics in our visas and passports.

While we support all of these efforts, we are aware that this bill also poses significant challenges to the agencies as they seek to implement new technologies and processes in very short deadlines. Congress must allocate
adequate, ongoing resources to ensure that these deadlines are met and new systems are properly maintained and updated into the future. Reliance on user fees will not be adequate for our national security priority. Furthermore, if it proves impossible to meet the deadlines in this legislation, Congress must be willing to revisit them to ensure that the legitimate cross-border flow of people, commerce and goods can continue, or our economic security may be jeopardized.

Given the importance of this measure, we urge its swift passage in the Senate and signature by the President. For our part, we in the private sector pledge to work closely with Congress and the agencies to ensure that all effective implementation of these needed reforms.

Sincerely,
The American Council of International Personnel.
The American Hotel & Lodging Association.
The American Immigration Lawyers Association.
The American Trucking Associations.
Bellingham (WA) City Council.
Bellingham/Whatcom Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
Bellingham/Whatcom Economic Development Council.
Border Trade Alliance.
Canadian/American Border Trade Alliance.
Detroit Regional Chamber.
Eastman Kodak Company.
Fresh Produce Association of the Americas.
Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce.
Greater Houston Partnership.
International Association of America.
National Alliance of Gateway Communities.
National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds.
National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America.
National Retail Federation.
National Tour Association.
Pacific Corridor Enterprise Council (PACE).
Plattsburgh-North Country Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec-New York Corridor Coalition.
Southeast Tourism Society.
The National Industrial Transportation League.
Travel Industry Association of America.
U.S. Chamber of Commerce.
Western States Tourism Policy Council.

ALLIANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE.

Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.

Hon. DIANNE FEINSTEIN, Chair, Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism and Government Information, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: I write on behalf of the Alliance for International Educational and Cultural Exchange, an association of 65 American nongovernmental organizations that conduct exchange programs of all types. We wish to congratulate you and express our strong support for S. 1749, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

We have worked with your staffs as the legislation has developed, and have had opportunities for input to help ensure that the bill strikes the right balance between our strong need for increased security and in continued openness to exchange visitors, students, and scholars from around the world. We believe you have succeeded in accomplishing that important goal.

We look forward to the passage of this legislation, and to continuing to work with you to ensure that the United States remains fully, and safely, engaged with the world.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL Mccarthy, Executive Director.

MARCH 8, 2002.

DEAR SENATOR: We write to urge you to co-sponsor and help enact S. 1749/H.R. 3525, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001, and to commend Senators Feinstein, Kyl, Brownback and Kennedy for their leadership in developing this important measure. We support their compromise version.

This legislation includes constructive changes to our immigration policies that can help strengthen our nation’s security. These changes fill current gaps in our immigration system and will increase our nation’s intelligence capacity as well as develop layers of protection both outside and within the U.S. Among other provisions, this bill:

- Provides consular and border personnel with the training, facilities and data needed to prevent the entry of people who intend to do this country harm.
- Calls for critical improvements in technology to provide more timely information.
- Authorizes increased funding for the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service so that along with other federal agencies, can coordinate and share information needed to identify and intercept terrorists.
- Calls for studies to determine the feasibility of an American Perimeter Safety Zone. This study includes a review of the feasibility of expanding and developing pre-clearance and other programs with protections for persons fleeing persecution.
- Includes provisions for a workable entry-exit control system.
- Provides for a one-year extension of the deadline for individuals crossing the border to acquire biometric border crossing cards.
- S. 1749/H.R. 3525 is a bipartisan effort that merits your co-sponsorship and swift passage.

Conferences reported in December.

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the University of California, I am pleased to express our support for the provisions regarding student visas in the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001. This legislation reflects a well-crafted balance between the nation’s need to enhance security with the benefits of international education.

The University of California has more than 9,000 undergraduate and graduate foreign students and approximately 23,000 foreign students in our Extension programs. We value the contributions that these students, and all of our students, are making to education and research. Like you, we recognize the tremendous benefits that UC students provide to California and to our nation. International education is one of our nation’s best tools for sharing democratic ideas around the world; we believe the instruction and research opportunities for UC students are helping to better shape our nation and democracy abroad.

The legislation you have introduced with Senators Kyl, Brownback and Senator Brownback will strengthen and accelerate implementation of the foreign student tracking system (SEVIS), and will provide interim funding until that system is operational. On October 12, I wrote President Bush asking him to support your request of $36.8 million.
for SEVIS. It is my hope that Congress and the administration recognize the need to fund fully this tracking system. You may be interested to know that our campuses are already working with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to ensure the effective deployment of this system.

My colleagues and I appreciate your effort to work with the committee to assure that this legislation is agreeable to the University and addresses your concerns about strengthening the student visa system. As we have stated, the University of California is ready to work with the INS and other relevant agencies in implementing this legislation. Furthermore, we hope that cooperative discussions will continue until the fee associated with the tracking system.

Thank you for your leadership on national security issues and your interest in working with the University of California.

Sincerely,

RICHARD C. ATKINSON
President

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I note the distinguished Senator from Arizona has come to the Chamber. He is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Technology and Terrorism and has been the driving force behind this legislation. I thank him for all his help. It has been a long road, but we are almost there, we hope. I know he wants to make some remarks at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Madam President, Senator FEINSTEIN, and I have been working on issues relating to terrorism from the time I came to the Senate. We have been either chairman or ranking member, respectively, of the committee ever since that time. I can think of few issues that have galvanized our attention and effort as much as this legislation.

Of course, the reason is it is in response to what we found in the aftermath of September 11—specifically, how the 19 terrorists who came into the country and performed their evil deeds actually got here. What we found, through testimony before the committee, was that they had all gotten here legally with visas. When we talked to the people who granted those visas and worked in the system, many of them expressed great sorrow and disappointment that they had granted the visas. But one in particular testified that, of course, she had no choice because she had no information that would have told her she should deny the visa.

That one little story is a metaphor for what is in this legislation. If we had provided information to the people who grant visas, that would have raised a red flag, at least with respect to some of these terrorists, that would have caused the consular offices to say, wait a minute, maybe we should not grant this visa.

I remember the testimony of one official saying, it is like the driver of the car who is going through the school zone at 15 miles per hour and a child runs out from between parked cars. You hit the child and injure that child. You feel horrible about it, but you say: They were legal drivers. That may not be exactly what they school said: Oh, no, we need the money. But Senator FEINSTEIN has talked about closing loopholes in the existing law. They could have educated the competition back to the U.S. Government that if they granted the visa, the accounting for that visa, the confirmation back to the school that the individual should be arriving because the student visa has been granted, and a confirmation back to the U.S. Government that the student is in fact enrolled in school, and so on—a series of procedures that make it much more likely that the students these students recruit abroad for the university will come, attend classes, and won’t be involved in terrorism.

The multiple forms they used to have that INS used—the so-called I-20 forms—will no longer be filled out by the 20 form from a school by which they have been accepted. But, of course, it was a fraud because the student only went to 1 of the 10 schools by which he gathered what was a fraud. He shopped around the others to friends who needed them to come into the United States.

That is one of the many ways we have tightened up the law. We found that people were coming into the country from nations that are on our terror list, such as Syria, a state sponsor of terrorism. Even after September 11, it was into the teens—I think something like 19 students wanted to come into the country and perform their evil deeds in the United States from a country that is a state sponsor of terrorism, so designated by the State Department. Our legislation makes it much more difficult for that to happen. In fact, it puts the burden on the student to prove they are not going to be engaged in terrorism. They can still come, but they have a burden of proof there.

One of the most important things we do is coordinate information that we gather on potential terrorism, and therefore decisions will be made available. That red flag, at least with respect to some of the national agencies such as Interpol, or the State Department, or even international agencies such as the FBI, INS, State Department, or even others who may have information that would cast doubt on whether an individual should be granted a visa.

All of that information will be available. It will not be put together in one database, but it is going to be accessible to the people who make the decision whether to grant a visa. The consular officer will be able to scroll down the list, and when he finds the name of the person involved, he will see whether or not there is a red flag there. It may say don’t grant a visa because he isn’t wanted for a felony because it is fairly easy. It may say there is information pertaining to this individual that can only be shared with a very limited number of people, but it has a bearing on potential terrorism, and therefore you need to back this up to your supervisor who can have access to the classified information. One way or the other, though, any information that should be available to the people who make the decisions will be made available. That is probably the central feature of this legislation. It is going to cost money.

Senator BYRD spoke before the Immigration Subcommittee this morning.
Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I wish to take 2 minutes of my colleagues' time on an extraneous matter, if my colleagues will permit me. We would not be able to do the work we do—I see Senator FEINSTEIN's staff and my colleagues sitting here. We need to do something to fight this war on terrorism, and that needs to be done now.

I have personally spoken with Governor Ridge, who is anxious to move forward as quickly as possible to reform INS. He said he wants that opportunity for debate now and that he expects us here who do not think they need to reform INS first.

One of my staff members is leaving my employment to go to the Department of Labor. It is our loss and Secretary Chao's gain. He has worked with me since 1984. Most staff members do not stay around that long. His name is Tom Alexander. There is not a staff member who has ever been employed by me who has worked harder, has been more dedicated, more loyal, and has done the kind of work that he has handled than Tom Alexander.

I have told the rest of my staff that if they want an example of who to emulate, how to act, they should think of Tom. He is the kind of person who sets the example on the Senate floor. Do not stay around in the evening as long as Tom does. I have told him to go home at 8 or 9 o'clock at night, and that is staying too long. Other than working too hard, Tom has been that exemplary employee who, again, makes us look good.

I will give a couple of notes about him so my colleagues have an idea of the kind of person he is. He is a former Missouri tax prosecutor and worked in the Reagan White House and served in the first Bush administration Labor Department.

He also previously served on the legislative staff of Representative Jim McCrery. I talked with Representative McCrery about the job when I offered Tom the job and recommended him highly and, as a result, I was able to hire him.

He is married to Patricia. They have a son born last year, Shane. Tom also has a 14-year-old son, of whom I know he is very proud, a sophomore in high school.

As I said, he has served on my staff since 1994 primarily—that, by the way, is January 1994—primarily working on education, tax policy, and served as my legislative director for the last year or so. He has worked on issues dealing with emergency medical treatment, EMTALA, Medicare private contracting, Patients' Bill of Rights, IHS off-reservation reimbursement issues for Native Americans, antitrust, antigay rule, HMOs, and the teacher tax credit—a variety of issues that are important to the people of Arizona and have resulted in good policies for all of the people of the United States.

It is very rare I come to this Chamber to speak about an employee, but Tom Alexander is special, and I hope by doing so, it will allow folks who are not necessarily familiar with the staff of Senators to get just a little bit of an appreciation as to how much these people mean to us, how important they are in representing all Americans. They are what allow us to make the policies and do the work we do. From the bottom of my heart, I thank Tom Alexander for his service on behalf of the people of Arizona and the United States and service in my office. Thank you, Tom.

Mr. President, I yield to Senator FEINSTEIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I thank Senator Kyl for those remarks. One of the great treats of my tenure in the Senate, I guess now 9½ years, has been to work with him. I do not think we have ever had a cross word between us. It has been a wonderful working relationship. I am very grateful for it.

When we can work across the aisle the way we have, it has done much more productive. So I thank the Senator from Arizona for his work. He is a great ranking member. He was a great chairman of the committee. I have enjoyed it thoroughly. I thank him for his hard work on this bill. I also thank his staff.

I wish to comment about my staff also. She is LaVita Strickland sitting to my right. She is a Judiciary counsel. She is very mild mannered, but she has been very tenacious in the pursuit of the consideration of this bill and has become very forceful. LaVita is enormously talented. I am very proud of her. I thank her for many hours of hard work. I think we have a good product. Thank you very much, LaVita.

I see the Senator from Kansas, the ranking member of the Immigration Subcommittee, has come to the Chamber. I wish to turn this over to him and also thank him for his cooperation. Senator Kyl and I sat down with Senators Kennedy and Brownback and had some good discussions and were able to put this together. Our respective staffs followed up.

I am very grateful to him for his cooperation and leadership as well. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, might I acknowledge Senator Feinstein. She has been a leader in immigration cooperation, and working together. I share the pleasure she has had in that relationship. There is nobody I have worked closer with in the Senate, Republican or Democrat, than Senator Feinstein. It has not only been a good experience but has produced good results, such as this legislation.

Since she mentioned LaVita Strickland, I will mention Elizabeth Maier of my staff. Elizabeth is one of the experts on immigration in the Senate. Working with Senator Brownback's staff and Senator Kennedy's staff, those four staff people, working together in a bipartisan manner, might
suggest to Senators how we can work together in the future. I appreciate the work all of them did. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas, Mr. BROWNBACK, is recognized.

Mr. BROWNBACK. I thank the Chair. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for putting this bill forward. I particularly thank Senators KENNEDY, FEINSTEIN, and myself for our great work and leadership on this legislation.

I am delighted that we have this broad bipartisan bill to deal with a serious security issue in this country. I am hopeful we will pass this in short order so we can provide better border security for our Nation. It is a delight to be with them in the Chamber and with my staff, David Neal, who has worked so hard on getting this legislation to the point where we can consider it and hopefully pass it.

The House has acted. The President wants it. We can act in short order and provide greater security at our borders. I thank my colleagues for their leadership and all they have done on this particular bill.

Mr. President, this really is a time of trial for our Nation. Those were horrific acts on September 11 of last fall. We were shocked, and this Nation went into action and prosecuting the war on terrorism and building up our defenses at home at the same time. This bill is a key component of building those defenses at home.

Senators FEINSTEIN, KENNEDY, KYL and myself have worked on the bill. We have to make sure we are secure at home. We have to make sure the people who come into the United States seek to not do us harm but to do us good.

We have millions of border crossings each year. The number I have seen is about 250 million total legal border crossings into the United States each year of people who are not U.S. citizens.

Out of that, we are looking for a handful that seek to do us harm. We have to be able to be very smart about this and very targeted about this in stopping them. We literally are looking for a needle in a hayfield.

I talked previously about it being a needle in a haystack. This literally is a needle in a haystack.

On September 11, we fell victim to evil of such incomprehensible barbarism we did not see it coming. Confronted with the unthinkable, we find our Nation now being tested. Do we have the ingenuity to defend ourselves from this evil? What protections will we take to safeguard our people and our way of life? Can we thwart terrorists and compromising the freedoms and values that make us strong?

That is the balance Senator KENNEDY, Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator KYL, and myself really sought to try to achieve in this legislation, that balance between protecting and safeguarding the freedoms that are America.

I have no doubt we are up to this task. President Bush and the dedicated men and women of the Armed Forces, of law enforcement, and of public service diligently fight the good and noble fight. To all of these people we are very grateful.

I commend the administration for everything the Department of Homeland Security is doing to safeguard our great Nation. However, September 11 has shaken the public’s confidence in the laws and institutions that guard our borders. There are nagging concerns about whether our Government is fully prepared to intercept and prevent terrorists from seeking to cross our borders. That is why last fall my distinguished colleagues, Senator KENNEDY, Senator KYL, Senator FEINSTEIN, and I, combined our efforts to craft legislation that would close the security gaps in our immigration system and make needed reform to our visa practices.

We assembled the legislation before us, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, to address these serious security gaps in our border security. Let me underscore this point: Our legislation does not make desirable changes to our laws and practices; It makes essential changes. It makes essential changes that we need not now but yesterday, now.

The importance of doing such now is critical. We should have done it yesterday, but now is the time we can finally do it. These are not desirable; they are essential. We do not need them today. We needed them yesterday. We have to get this done.

The provisions in this legislation are not created out of hurried or rash deliberation. Far from it. The border security bill was carefully vetted with our colleagues in the Senate before its introduction last November, and it was carefully manipulated and worked in bicameral negotiations before its passage by the House last December.

There were lots of negotiations, discussions, and solicitations, and solicited input on what we should be doing. This legislation has widespread support in the Senate, including the majority leader, the minority leader, the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, the chairman and ranking member of the Immigration Subcommittee, and the chairman and ranking member of the Technology and Terrorism Subcommittee.

This legislation has ringing endorsements from competing interests in the public, including family groups, business groups, law enforcement and academic institutions. We have extensively consulted experts from both within the executive branch and outside it. In short, we have utilized the insights of the affected agencies and the affected public. Even though the legislation may contain some tough provisions, the people and entities affected by this legislation see the wisdom in it.

This bill has broad bipartisan support for it carefully balances all the competing interests in the immigration equation. Our Nation receives millions of foreign nationals each year, persons who come to the United States to visit family, to do business, to tour our sites, to study and to learn. Most of these people enter lawfully. They are our relatives, our friends, and our business partners. They are good for our economy and a witness to democracy and our way of life. They become our ambassadors of goodwill to their own countries.

We do not want terrorists to shut our doors to the people we want to visit. At the same time, we must take the intelligent measures to keep out the small fraction of people who mean us harm. This legislation requires such measures and makes them possible.

The terrorists of September 11 exploited our lack of information and governmental coordination. The border security bill recognizes that the war on terrorism is, in large part, a war of information. To be successful, we must improve our ability to collect, compile, and disseminate information in our nation’s safety and our national security. This bill, therefore, requires that the agencies tasked with screening visa applications and applicants for admission to the United States, namely the Department of State and the Naturalization Service, be provided with law enforcement and intelligence information necessary for them to identify terrorists.

By directing better coordination and access, this legislation will bring together the agencies that have the information and others that need it, making prompt and effective information sharing between those agencies a reality.

Of course, to the degree we can realistically do so, we should seek to intercept terrorists well before they reach our borders. We must, therefore, consider security measures to be placed not only at domestic ports of entry but also at foreign ports. To that end, this legislation directs the State Department and the Service to examine, expand, and enhance screening procedures to take place outside the United States, such as preinspection and preclearance. It also requires international air carriers to transmit passenger manifests for prearrival review by the Service.

Further, it eliminates the 45-minute statutory limit on airport inspections which compromises the Service’s ability to screen arriving flights properly.

Finally, this bill requires these agencies to work with Canada and Mexico to create a collaborative North American security perimeter, and this is a point that I want to emphasize, as some of my colleagues have already. We need to extend the perimeters of our borders in this country to include Canada and Mexico.

I was with the Attorney General last spring, in March of last year, before September 11, at the El Paso INS detention facility. At that detention facility were people who had tried to come across our borders illegally.
There were people there from 59 different countries, many of whom had come in through Central America, some places in South America, had taken land transportation up through Central America, through Mexico, to our border and some by sea, and now躺着 to incorporate Canada and Mexico and work closely and cooperatively with them to be able to stop these people when they are in the process of trying to enter illegally into the United States.

While this legislation mandates certain technological improvements, it does not ignore the human element in the security equation. This bill requires that terrorist lookout committees be instituted at every consular post and the consular offices be given special training for identifying would-be terrorists. It also provides special training to Border Patrol agents, inspectors, and Foreign Service officers to better identify terrorists and security threats to the United States.

This legislation considers certain classes of aliens that raise security concerns for our country, nationals from states that sponsor terrorism and foreign students from those countries. This bill also prohibits the State Department from issuing a nonimmigration visa to any alien from a country that sponsors terrorism until it has been determined that the alien does not pose a security threat to the safety or national security of the United States.

As for students, this legislation fills data and reporting gaps in our foreign student programs by requiring the Service to electronically monitor every stage in the student visa process. It also requires the school to report a foreign student’s failure to enroll, and the Service to monitor a school’s compliance with this reporting requirement.

We certainly should be careful not to compromise security in this border security measure. However, we must take intelligent steps to enhance the security of our borders, and we must do so now.

This legislation, which was already urgently needed when it was introduced and put forward last fall, does just what I have articulated and does so without compromising our values or our economy. I certainly will urge the swift passage of this critical legislation.

I inform Members we held a hearing this morning on this piece of legislation. We had an expert from the American Immigration Lawyers Association, Miss Kathleen Cambell Walker, who went through the various provisions of the bill and her strong support for it. She noted a couple of key things I will pass on to Members. She felt it was critical to put the increased funding for inspectors into the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is good what we are doing, not just Border Patrol but inspectors to enforce it, not just Border Patro
are complying with prescribed reporting requirements. This bill deserves our support. The House of Representatives moved quickly on its passage last December and, again, last month. They recognized the need for its provisions. Likewise we should move, and move quickly, to send this bill to the President for his signature. We can delay no longer. The principal parties, and I commend them, Senators BROWNBACK, KYL, KENNEDY, and Brown, and their staffs deserve a tremendous amount of credit for the many hours of discussion, meetings, and negotiations which have led to the end result. This bill has the support of our government, the State and Justice Departments, and represents a very common-sense approach to further immigration reform. Thankfully, many of you agree, as evidenced by the nearly 60 cosponsors to the original bill. I am confident, then, that the Senate will pass this bill with significant bipartisan support and I look forward to that result.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DAYTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, we have had a good presentation from our colleagues on the issue of border security that has had several hours. I am enormously grateful for the presentation of my friend and colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, and also Senator BROWNBACK, Senator KYL, and the thoroughness of their presentations. During the course of the day, since we have been considering this bill, we have been responding to a number of questions that have been brought up. For all intents and purposes, I don’t know another of our colleagues wanting to speak. I don’t intend to foreclose that possibility, but I think we were prepared to consider amendments this afternoon. We understood, as the majority leader indicated, there would not be any votes, but we were hopeful at least that we would be able to consider some amendments and set those aside at least have the opportunity to review them this afternoon and put them in so our colleagues could examine them on Monday next. But we will look forward, when we resume this discussion on Monday, to considering other amendments. We invite colleagues, if they have them and if they would be good enough, to share those amendments with myself or the other principal sponsors. We will do the best we can to respond to them, and those who are related we may be willing to accept. We will consider them and in order if they are acceptable and, if not, why they are not.

We are thankful to the leaders for their cooperation in arranging for us to be able to bring this matter before the Senate. I will not repeat at this time why there is a sense of urgency about it. I think that case has been well made.

Earlier today, we had a good hearing on this subject matter and we received additional support for this measure, for which we are very grateful. So I think it represents our best judgment on a matter that we consider to be important to the security of our country. I hope we will be able to dispose of this legislation in the early part of next week.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, is there an order for business following the consideration of the pending legislation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is not. We are on the border security bill.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

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

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am once again before the Senate because of the situation regarding the ANWR amendment which will be presented to the Senate next week. We are not on the energy bill now. We have spoken briefly twice this week on energy and its relationship to the possible development of the 1002 area on the Arctic Plain. We call it the 1002 area. Some people call it ANWR. ANWR is the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. During the period I was in the Interior Department in the sixties, the Arctic National Wildlife Range was created. That range was 9 million acres. It specifically provided that oil and gas leasing under stipulations to protect the fish and wildlife could proceed on that 9 million acres. It specifically provided that oil and gas leasing under stipulations to protect the fish and wildlife could proceed on that 9 million acres. The area that is now within the 1002 area was a portion of that 9 million acres. I have a chart to show that. It is a very interesting history. In the original area of the 9 million acres, there is the coastal plain of the 1002 area which is an area set aside by an amendment offered by Senators Jackson and Tson-gas. I will talk about that later. It is 1.5 million acres. The remainder of that original Arctic wildlife range is now totally wilderness.

In 1980, there was an addition to the wildlife area in the Arctic. It is refuge, it is not wilderness. So there are two areas. As a result of that addition, because of the act of 1980, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 19 million acres in this Arctic area. It is, in fact, the Arctic wildlife refuge. The part that is not refuge yet is the 1002 area which is specifically, because of the Jackson-Tsongas amendment, available for oil and gas leasing following that basic act.

I am here, and to anyone who might be interested in watching this presentation, I have not been sleeping well lately. I have spent almost 34 years in the Senate, and I remember only one other night that I did not sleep, and that was with regard to the time recently when a very great and dear friend of mine passed away, and I was chiding myself because I had not seen enough of him and found I did not sleep.

Since I have been back from the trip to the Asian regions of the Pacific with my great friend, Senator NIOUYE, during the last recess, I have been trying to concentrate on the subject of the possible oil and gas development in Alaska, not only the oil potential of the 1002 area but also the Alaska natural gas pipeline.

At the time that oil was discovered in 1968 in the great Prudhoe Bay area, which is on State lands and did not require Federal permission to start oil wells, we recovered enormous quantities. At the time of the discovery, the wells came in somewhere around 500,000 to 1 million barrels a day.

The great environmental organizations—I call them the radical environmental organizations—opposed the building of the Alaska oil pipeline. As a matter of fact, that pipeline was delayed for over 4 years by litigation brought by these radical groups trying to prove everything from we were going to kill the caribou to we were going to destroy the area. They have alleged since that time that this area which we call the 1002 area is wilderness.

Wilderness is a word of art in our State because we have more wilderness in our State than all the rest of the United States put together. This area that was set up in the fifties by the Secretary of the Interior and then approved by President Eisenhower was originally set up at the request of the Fairbanks Women’s Garden Club. Fairbanks was my first home in Alaska, and that area was set aside in response to their request that there be some protection there. It is a great interest of the fish and wildlife of the Arctic area would be protected, but they specifically—specifically—excepted from that protection the concept of oil and gas leasing subject to consideration of stipulations that would, in fact, be required to protect fish and wildlife should there be oil and gas development.

Prudhoe Bay is in the area of State lands, and this is Federal land. As the President realized at the time we obtained statehood, we obtained the right to select lands. All other States of the Union had the right on public lands to take sections 16 and 36 out of every
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township. They selected those lands as they were surveyed.

With an area such as Alaska, which is one-fifth the size of all the United States, 20 percent of all the lands of the United States and half of the Fed-
eral lands in the State of Alaska are included.

We determined we could not wait for surveying and asked Congress, and did receive, the right to select lands which were then to be surveyed out—not the whole State to be surveyed but our se-
lection to be surveyed out.

Subsequent native people received in 1971 the right to, again, select lands to satisfy their settlement of the Alaska Native land claims in the Set-
tlement Act of 1971 of some 40 million acres outright, and additional areas were represented by their traditional burial grounds and traditional lands.

So it adds up to about 45 million acres that the Alaska Natives selected.

We are in the process now of trying to relate all of this to the American public—asking their Senators to support what we want to do, and

that is to open this 1002 area now to support what we want to do, and

public so they will ask their Senators

that the Alaska Natives selected.

So it adds up to about 45 million acres

acres outright, and additional areas

selection to be surveyed out.

surveying and asked Congress, and did

whole State to be surveyed but our se-

ment to be surveyed but our se-

徒然迭代出 River... Our ships... Our planes... Our tanks must have oil.

He was then the supreme commander of our expeditionary force and he said, "Stick to your job. Oil is ammuni-

tion."

We are at war again, and the same radical environmentalists are now op-

posing us moving out into another area of Alaska to explore for oil and gas. It is

within this 1002 area.

In 1960, I had the honor to have serious discus-
sions with two great Senators. This is the photo taken of Senator Jackson, Senator Tsongas, and myself, standing outside in the hall, discussing the amendment that had been agreed to, that I agreed to support, that my col-
league opposed, in order to settle the dispute over the Alaskan National In-
terest Conservation Lands Act. That

1002 provision was authored by these two Senators.

As I said last week, God would that they would still be alive. We would not be having these arguments because they were men of their word. They gave us their commitment. My State, my colleague and I, had opposed the Alaska National Interest Conserva-
tion Lands Act because of the original provisions in the House bill that would have prohibited oil and gas develop-
ment in the 1002 area. They crafted the amendment that gave us the chance to proceed to develop oil and gas in that area, provided there was an environ-
mental impact statement filed, ap-

proved by the Secretary of Interior and

the President which then had to be ap-

proved by Congress, which then had the

time, and comes up during the
calving period. It is not during the

calving period. It is not an Alaskan herd. It

Porcupine caribou herd is a Canadian herd. The

natural contour. Well, that coal is

found in areas of ice lenses and ex-
treme cover of ice and water. Obvi-

ously, when coal is strip-mined, there

is a hole. The original coal cannot be restored.

That provision was added to a bill one day, over my great objection, and

has prevented the development of any new coal mines in Alaska since that time.

Our oil is in the Arctic. It is not only in our State. We have the one in Can-
da, too. If we look at the map of the Arctic of the world, that is where most of our oil is. It is near the Arctic Circle and above the Arctic Circle. We have the vast areas where oil in tremendous quantities has been found.

we believe within the area covered by 1002—I did not mention that was a 7-

year fight; from 1973 to 1980 we fought to try to preserve the right to develop this area. But this is a historic oil and gas activity in the Canadian area.

This is adjacent to us. Our wells are in the Prudhoe Bay area, very few of which are the Canadian oil wells all over in this area, including the area of the Porcupine caribou herd. The

Porcupine caribou herd is a Canadian herd. It is not an Alaskan herd. It

comes into Alaska once a year, most of the time, and comes up during the calving period. It is not during the matting period but the calving period.

The calves have been dropped up in this area, not in the 1002 area but in the area along the plain. There have been sometimes when they have gone into the 1002 area. In 1989 they have also been times in recent years they have not come at all. One of the reasons for that is the path the caribou wanders.
through Canada. In Canada, caribou is not a game animal; it is a domestic animal. They can harvest as many as they want. These caribou can be harvested in Canada. The numbers are going down, no question, but not because of any reduction in the population. The contrary, the central caribou herd—around the land of the pipeline—has increased in size and is almost four to five times in number as before. The western caribou herd is not migrating anymore and is out toward Wainswright, AK. This map shows the withdrawal areas I mentioned. The areas are in the withdrawal land before the State of Alaska was granted statehood and before the Natives got their land. These lands were set aside in 1980 by an act of Congress. One of the conditions in our favor was that we can explore that little area up there in the 1002 area.

The western herd of caribou is out here. They could not migrate anymore. The central caribou herd has increased enormously, so has the western. It is the Porcupine herd that is reduced in numbers, but there is no oil and gas activity now that has caused that. We keep hearing we caused that, but there is no oil activity there now. That is caused by hunting and by predators. We now do not have any control over the wolves. Those caribou travel hundreds of miles to go to the Arctic area to drop their calves. They are, most of them, pregnant female caribou and are easily killed by wolves. The same people who are trying to prohibit us from oil and gas activity bring on the problems of trying to find some way to reduce the predators that are killing the Porcupine herd.

In my time in the Senate, I have taken literally 100 Senators to the North Slope to show them this area. Those are the caribou that do come to the oil and gas area. This is the central caribou herd. If you are walking in summer, you will find them there. In fact, when we finished the oil pipeline, the university developed a new type of cover for the tundra, and it happens to be a very great favorite of the caribou. We have the oil industry replant that whole area with the new vegetation. It is tremendous food for them.

In passing, it is not just caribou that like the pipeline. The pipeline is like a paved, very convenient highway. You could be walking in summer, and without an oil pipeline, you can get to the Prudhoe Bay oilfields, not just one but several now. This is Kuparuk, further to the west. Moving over to the Prudhoe Bay oilfields, not just one but several now. The pipeline is like a one-way street. The pipeline is like a one-way street. The pipeline is like a one-way street.

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Gov. Bush has promised to make energy policy an early priority of his administration. If he wants to push ahead with the plain as part of that, he’ll have to show that he really believes in conservation as well as finding new sources of supply. He’ll also have to make the case that in the long run, the oil to be gained is worth the potential damage to this unique, wild and biologically vital ecosystem. That strikes us as a hard case to make.

They made the case in 1987. They made the case in 1989. They are saying George Bush could make it now. Where does the consistency of the Washington Post? What has changed in the Washington Post? The management? They haven’t changed any science. They haven’t produced any science.

Now, in February they said:

Is there an energy crisis, and if so, what kind? What part of the problem can the market take care of, and what must Government do? What’s the right goal when it comes to dependence on overseas sources?

America cannot drill its way out of ties to the world oil market. There may be an emotional appeal to the notion of America’s energy for the American consumer and a national security argument for reducing the share that imports hold. But the most generous estimates of potential production from the Alaska refuge amount to only a fraction of current imports.

That is wrong. They belie the fact that Iraq is currently threatening to withhold exports to us—or really to the international food program that we buy from. In fact, our oil will produce as much as a 30 years’ supply from Iraq.

Today Iraq sends to every suicide bomber’s family $25,000 in cash. If we can know how in the world to sustain a war, as we did yesterday, even the Saudis have a fund now to pay the costs of education and maintenance for the children of suicide bombers. From where is that money coming? It is coming from the United States.

Had Congress listened to President Reagan, had President Clinton not vetoed the bill, we would be producing oil from that area now.

At the height of the Persian Gulf war, 21 million barrels of oil a day came down from the Alaska oil pipeline. When I was home last week, it was 950,000 barrels. Meanwhile, we are now importing over 1 million barrels a day from Iraq—at least we were until he shut it off.

There is no consistency in these national newspapers when they do this. Why should one generation act on the recommendation in 1987 and 1989 and another one be told now that is all wrong? There ought to be some kind of integrity in the Washington Post.

The New York Times—an interesting thing, if you follow this. I am not going to do it, follow the transition. When one of these papers changes its mind, the other one changes its mind. That is the New York Times. Then in 1987, 1988, 1989, the same thing.

Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge . . . the most promising untapped source of oil in North America . . . A decade ago, precautions in the design and construction of the 1,000-mile-long Alaska pipeline saved the land from serious damage. If oil companies, government agencies and environmentalists approach the development of the refuge with comparable care, disaster will be avoided.

In 1988 they say the same thing: . . . the total acreage affected by development represents only a fraction of 1 percent of the North Slope wilderness.

Again, they call it wilderness. It is not wilderness.

But it is hard to see why absolutely pristine preservation of this remote wilderness should take precedence over the nation’s energy needs.

That is the issue today. Should a small group of radical environmentalists block the United States from obtaining another source of oil to lead us toward total dependence on foreign sources? At the time of the oil embargo in the 1973 area, we imported about 35 percent of our oil. Today we are approaching 60 percent. Now they turn around on us, from having supported us through the whole series—1987, 1988, 1989.

New York Times, 1989: . . . Alaskan oil is too valuable to leave in the ground . . . The single most promising source of oil in America lies on the north coast of Alaska, a few hundred miles east of the big fields at Prudhoe Bay . . . Washington can’t afford . . . to treat the accident as a reason for fencing off what may be the last great oilfield in the nation. Now they attack my colleague, saying he is wrong in his estimates. They are also saying:

The country needs a rational energy strategy . . . but the first step in that strategy should not be to start punching holes in the Arctic Refuge.

What happened to the New York Times? Change of management? Yes, another change of management. Maybe they hired one of the radical environmentalists, for all I know. But that is not a national newspaper that deserves any credibility. As far as I am concerned, I have written them off. How can you believe them one year and have them turn around and not tell you what they said before, in 1987, 1988, 1989, is wrong? They didn’t even recognize in their own editorials that they had taken those positions so the new young people, reading their paper, don’t know about that unless some of us call them to task.

Where was the editorial board that was involved in 1987, 1988, and 1989, when this editorial board of the New York Times took a diametrically opposite position? That is not a national paper anymore, as far as I am concerned. It is unworthy of credibility. Beyond that, I might have some long statement for next week.

Mr. President, I don’t want to keep you too long, but I do want the world to know that, starting next week, we are going to be on this bill for a long time. When that bill goes in, I am told the leadership perseveres with their attitude—which was not Senator Mike Mansfield’s attitude, it was not Senator Jackson’s attitude.

In 1973, there we had the oil pipeline amendment up—conscious of what President Eisenhower had said, conscious of the approach that all of us had taken up to that time, that oil and the availability of oil to this country is a matter of national security as well as economic security. The leadership now says we must have 60 votes—or we should not even bring up the amendment.

I want leadership to know that I don’t know that I have 60 votes, and not in the House Senate. We are going to bring up the amendment and we are going to debate it until we have 60 votes—until we have 60 votes or unless they can get the votes to table our amendment. There is a possibility that could happen.

But I want you to know that every steelworker in the country is going to know who denied them their legacy fund. Every coal worker who is going to fall short of the money on their fund under the act of 1992 will know who did that to them.

Every member of the Jewish community who now supports the development of ANWR is going to know who denied them what they need. Part of the law extends the ability to receive a portion of the output of the Alaska oil pipeline in the event it is denied oil by its neighbors. Most people do not know that. Years ago that was enacted. It must be renewed now. Our amendment requires that.

We support entirely the freedom of Israel. Our State insisted on sharing with Israel our oil as it came out of the pipeline if their oil was shut off. So did the people who buy our oil.

The Senate ought to look to the groups who support an energy policy for America. We have American veterans, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans Institute, Combat Veterans of America, organized labor, the Seafarers International Union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Maritime Laborers Union, the Operating Engineers Union, the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union, and the Carpenters, Joiners and Builders Trade, the Hispanic Union, the Latin American Latino Coalition, the United States-Mexico Chamber of Commerce, Seniors Coalition, United Seniors Association, every major American Jewish organization, scientist organizations and every community for a Safe Israel, American business communities, National Black Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, and Alliance for Energy and Economic Growth. I could go on and on with this list of who supports this.

(Mr. INOUYE assumed the chair.)

I welcome the occupant of the chair, my great and long-time friend. As I said last night, we will not keep you longer.
Valdez, we decreed in Congress—and the State industries agreed—that all new tankers to serve Alaska must be double-hulled. When this great area starts producing oil, 17 new double-hulled tankers will be built to carry the oil coming out of the Alaska pipeline.

The current occupant of the chair didn’t see this chart. I want to present it again for his benefit because the two of us served under that great general. This is what he said during World War II to the troops and workers: “Stick to your job. Oil is ammunition.”

If the leadership followed the precedent set by Mike Mansfield, who opposed the Alaska oil pipeline amendment when there was a tie vote—they supported the one provision which accelerated the litigation and required immediate construction of the pipeline. Senator Mansfield would not permit a filibuster on the matter involving national security. Senator Jackson was on the other committee. And both of them voted against that oil pipeline amendment when it was a tie vote. They did not try to filibuster against that amendment. Had they done so, we undoubtedly would not have the oil pipeline today.

If those two great leaders had opposed the one amendment that accelerated the construction of the pipeline, we would never have had an oil pipeline.

I believe the situation today is an odd one. I am sad that leadership now perseveres in its statement to us that we must have 60 votes.

I close out by saying Alaska Senators are going to try to persevere too. We are going to stay here and the Senate is going to stay here until we get 60 votes next week.

I thank the President for his courtesy.

I yield the floor.

Mr. INOUYE. 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. INOUYE. 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. INOUYE. Mr. President, I wasn’t prepared to present a lengthy argument in favor of or against it, but I must tell you that I support you fully, sir. I support your proposal on ANWR. I did so when the pipeline was proposed many years ago and I still recall that at that time the opponents of the pipeline predicted the caribou herd in Alaska would be decimated. I am a lover of animals. I was concerned. But today I am happy to tell you that instead of being decimated, the herd has increased. There are more caribou than we ever had in our lifetimes.

The opposition to the use of ANWR at this time comes from many sources. These sources are my friends. As you may know, Mr. President, I have the privilege of serving at this moment as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. I am concerned about the plight of the Native Americans. Yes, it is true that there is a tribe—a nation—in Alaska, of ANWR for drilling of oil—one tribe. I am pleased to advise you, Mr. President, that the Federation of Alaskan Natives, representing all the other tribes, favors your measure. As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I feel almost compelled to support you if only on that basis.

But there are other reasons for my support. The next reason was given to me just a few days ago when the dictator of Iraq stated: Why don’t we use the oil weapon against the United States?

As long as the present condition continues, we will be hostage to oil, we will be captives to oil. We may find ourselves, once again, going out into the desert to fight for oil, risking and sacrificing American lives. And as chairman of the Defense Appropriations Committee, I am not in favor of that, sir.

So when the time comes, I will be answering “aye” on your measure.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished majority whip.

A SENATE FRIENDSHIP

Mr. REID. Mr. President, while I disagree with the distinguished senior Senator from Hawaii and the senior Senator from Alaska and the Senator from Hawaii, on this issue, I am forever amazed at the great relationship of the senior Senator from Alaska and the senior Senator from Hawaii.

We develop friendships in the Senate, and I have no question that my friendship with Senator INOUYE is one that will last me a lifetime. He is such a wonderful man. And I also have such warmth and feelings for the senior Senator from Alaska. But with the example that is set by the Senator from Alaska and the Senator from Hawaii, in friendship and in working together on issues, I am, each year, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, stunned by the ability of these two gentlemen to move through the Defense appropriations bill the way they do. This should take weeks of our debate time in the committee and on the Senate floor, but as a result of their working relationship, it is always held to just a short period of time.

So when the history books are written about the Senate, these two men, who now stand before me and with me in the Senate—Senator STEVENS and Senator INOUYE—will be known for many things, for doing so many good things for our country and for their representations of their state. But the thing I am going to remember is the example of friendship that I see between the Senator from Alaska and the Senator from Hawaii. And I do not mean in any way to demean the Senator from Hawaii because I know he believes in his position not because of friendship but because he believes in the merits of the case, as it has, I am sure, something to do with the friendship they have. But the relationship of the two States is far as I am concerned, encyclopedic as to how we should work with each other in the Senate.

So on behalf of the Senate, I applaud and congratulate these two Senators for the example they set for the rest of us on how civilly the Senate should be run—a Democrat from Hawaii, thought of as a liberal State in some people’s minds, and a Republican from the conservative State of Alaska. What we have coming from those two States is two people to show us that with different ideologies we can still work together for the good of the country.

So I say to both Senators, thank you very much.

TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I want to speak on a subject that is very important to the American public—the importance of free and fair trade. Free and fair trade can help the United States and the worldwide economy.

By working together to create and foster a free market atmosphere, we can help all nations that actively promote and participate in international trade to improve the economic futures of their citizens. This is good economic policy and good international relations.

As the ranking Republican member on the International Trade Subcommittee and as a member of the Intelligence Committee, I can tell you that international trade has long been one of the most important foreign policy tools of the United States.

Trade was a key component of our post-WWII international political and economic strategy. For more than 50 years, international trade contributed to stability and economic growth throughout the world. It helped lift the nations of Europe and Asia out of the ruins of World War II. And it helped millions of Americans experience unprecedented prosperity here at home.

A large part of the reason that the Berlin Wall fell was the difference in economic performance and promise between a centralized command and central economy and free markets. International trade can play a similar role at the beginning of the 21st century.

But, the United States must lead the way.

I am pleased that the administration, led by President Bush, Commerce Secretary Don Evans, and our United States Trade Representative Bob Zoellick, has helped launch a new round of international trade talks. We all have an interest in making the next World Trade Organization ministerial succeed. I believe that success can only
be enhanced if the Congress passes legislation on Trade Promotion Authority.

In my view, the prospects of favorable progress in the next ministerial will increase if the United States signals that—even while we undertake an unprecedented military mission against terrorism—we will continue to give our trade agenda a very high priority.

Although there are some members of Congress who might think otherwise, I believe that the new round of trade negotiation is clearly in our national interest.

Trade creates jobs—both at home and abroad. Trade can also help promote political stability in many regions of the world. It is in our national interest to foster free trade.

Let’s look at the facts. Ninety-six percent of the world’s consumers live outside our borders. Based on that fact alone, Congress naturally will follow if there is no political agenda to pursue a vigorous trade agenda. But let me go on. Exports accounted for about 30 percent of U.S. economic growth last decade. Representing one of the fastest growing sectors in our economy. Almost 57 percent of the jobs in small or medium-sized companies and, as my colleagues are aware, small businessmen are the engine of job growth.

In fact, almost 10 percent of all U.S. jobs—an estimated 12 million workers—depend on America’s ability to export to the rest of the world. Exports-related jobs typically pay 13 percent to 18 percent more than the average U.S. wage.

There are many reasons to believe that the best is yet to come in this dynamic sector. Economists predict that there could be a 33 percent reduction in worldwide tariffs on agricultural and industrial products in the next WTO trade round. This action alone could inject billions into the American economy in the next 10 years.

I strongly support congressional passage for Trade Promotion Authority legislation this year. TPA will provide a measure of certainty to our trading partners that any agreement reached with USTR will receive timely consultation and notification procedures.

Success in passing TPA will require a close partnership between the executive and legislative branches of our government. The Constitution grants the authority to promote international commerce. However, the Constitution also gives the President the responsibility to conduct foreign policy. Thus, the very nature of our Constitution requires a partnership between the executive and legislative branches of Government in matters of international trade negotiations. That is what the trade promotion authority bill is all about—a partnership between the executive and legislative branches of government to enable U.S. consumers, workers, and firms to be effectively represented at the negotiating table. And, I might add, farmers as well.

In my opinion, TPA is an essential tool for sound trade expansion policy, a tool we have been without since its expiration in 1994. For over a decade, the United States stood on the sidelines while other nations around the world continued to form trade partnerships and lucrative market alliances. The lack of fast track has put the United States at a disadvantage during trade negotiations.

As we come out of the economic slowdown, U.S. efforts to expand trade alliances around the world can help accelerate the economic recovery we are all hoping for. TPA can help put wind behind any trade policy.

Without Trade Promotion Authority, the United States is not the only loser. Since trade agreements must be mutually advantageous, workers in countries that were unable to complete agreements with the United States are also injured. Global economic growth is a tide that will lift many boats.

Trade can be a win-win situation. There will always be criticisms that one side or the other in any negotiation. Sometimes you come out a little ahead. Sometimes not. One thing is clear: If there is no trade agreement—both sides lose out on opportunities for their citizens.

Last year, the United States exported more than $780 billion in goods and services to more than 200 foreign markets. In fact, exports provided more than one-quarter of all economic growth in America. Jobs can be created in agriculture, high technology, manufacturing, financial services and other industries. We know this to be true.

Free trade is not just a matter of economics. It is a fundamental aspect of American culture and identity. Americans know that trade our values are reflected abroad and citizens of developing nations have the opportunity to teach us about their culture and we can all discuss shared values.

As President Bush stated in his address on trade issues on April 4:

Fearful people build walls around America. Confident people make sure there are no walls.

...I am confident. I’m confident in America’s parents, I’m confident in American entrepreneurs, I’m confident in the American worker, I’m confident in American know-how, I’m confident in America’s farmers, I’m confident in America’s ranchers. We need to be a trading nation.

...I could not agree more with the President. Market-opening trade pacts with developing nations not only present an opportunity for the United States to increase American sales of U.S. goods and services abroad, they also can serve as a catalyst to bring stability to economically stagnant nations of the world.

America’s engagement in world affairs and trade can project to our strengths and values. Vigorous efforts to forge free trade alliances between the United States and developing countries will help to foster respect for the rule of law, competition and free-market principles in the developing world.

As Majority Leader DASCILLE noted in a floor speech on March 21 in support of Trade Promotion Authority legislation:

Expanding trade also offers national security and foreign policy benefits because trade opens more than new markets. When it is done correctly, it promotes democratic reforms. It also increases understanding and interdependence among nations, and raises the cost of conflict.

I think that Senator DASCILLE makes a compelling point. We need to keep up strong, international economic leadership and help more nations become prosperous. Trade can help us create new jobs, both at home and abroad, and help change the conditions that breed poverty and instability overseas.

TPA is also good for Utah. The fact is that TPA can help bring new jobs into Salt Lake City and across my State. Here are the facts: trade has benefitted my home State of Utah. For example Utah’s manufacturers produced and exported $2.52 billion worth of manufactured items to 164 countries around the world. In fact, an estimated 61,400 Utah jobs are trade dependent and one in every six manufacturing jobs in Utah—approximately 20,300 jobs—are tied to exports. Furthermore, the bulk of international trade and export in Utah was with small and medium-sized companies. About 80 percent of Utah’s 1,894 companies that export are small and medium sized businesses. Our record is good, but we can do even better.

TPA is good for America. The passage of TPA improves the quality of life for American consumers by providing a greater choice of goods at better prices. Past agreements have benefitted the typical family of four an estimated $1,300 to $2,000 a year. Future agreements stand to save Americans thousands more every year. TPA also builds on previous market-opening successes such as the North American Free Trade Agreement that generates $1.2 million a minute in trade for American exporters.

While we have important foreign policy goals that can be advanced through a rigorous program with respect to international trade, let us not forget Tip O’Neill’s famous observation: “All politics is local.”

So, for both economic and foreign affairs considerations, I am hopeful that before our work is completed this fall, we will have taken up the bill that the Finance Committee approved—by the overwhelming margin of 18-3 I might add—and send it forward to the President for his signature.

The Finance Committee has done its work. We want to commend Chairman Baucus and ranking Republican member Grassley for leading the way for this bipartisan achievement. I also
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want to recognize the efforts of Senators Bob Graham and Frank Murkowski for their important contribution to achieving this consensus.

I urge the majority leader and Republican leader to act in a way that will advance American interests abroad by bringing the TPA bill up for debate and action.

I recognize that the reality is that the Senate will in all likelihood also act favorably on Trade Adjustment Assistance legislation—TAA—or the TPA bill will stall. So be it. I am for both TPA and TAA in any order, tied or untied. But let me be clear, I am not for a loaded up TAA bill with health care provisions.

Let’s get the job done for the American people. My constituents from firms like Geneva Steel need assistance to cushion their loss of jobs lost through trade. But in addition to TAA, we need TPA to open new markets for the workers of Utah and others throughout the United States.

Now is the time for the Senate to take up and pass Trade Promotion Authority. Now is the time.

The longer we wait to come together on fast track authority—authority that will actually provide billions of dollars to our economy through increased trade—means the longer that American families will have to endure a less than optimal economy. As the President noted “Every day we go by without this authority is another day we are missing opportunities to help our economy, to help our workers, to help our country, to relate to our friends around the world.” President Bush is right on target.

In closing, I urge passage of the Trade Promotion Authority legislation. It is my hope that the majority leader will give us a date certain when the Senate will have the opportunity to act on this important legislation. I hope that we pass TPA before Memorial Day.

CLONING

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in the next few weeks, the Senate will debate the important issue of cloning. Using cloning to reproduce a child is improper and immoral—and it ought to be illegal. I think that every member of the Senate would agree on this point.

But we use our opposition to human cloning to advance a more sweeping agenda. In the name of banning cloning, they would place unwarranted restrictions on medical research that could improve and extend countless lives. In a letter to the Congress this week, 40 Nobel laureates wrote that these restrictions would “impede progress against some of the most debilitating diseases known to man.” I am saddened that the President has endorsed these restrictions to the detriment of patients across America.

Senator ARLEN SPECTER, Senator DIANE FEINSTEIN, and I have developed legislation that bans human cloning, but allows medical research to go forward with strict ethical oversight. I am confident that our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support this balanced and responsible bipartisan approach—rather than voting to ban an area of medical research that holds such great promise.

We must not let the misplaced fears of today deny patients the cures of tomorrow.

The recent announcement that rogue doctors have initiated a pregnancy through cloning shows how urgently our legislation is needed. Such actions should be a crime, and our legislation will make human cloning punishable by fines and imprisonment.

But we must not confuse human cloning with medical research using the remarkable new technique of nuclear transfer. One creates a person and should be banned. The other saves lives by helping doctors find cures for diseases that deprive people of their dignity and joy of very lives. We owe it to our fellow citizens to do everything we can to encourage this extraordinary research that brings such great hope to so many Americans. Medical research using nuclear transfer does not reproduce a child or create carbon copies of ourselves.

But this debate isn’t about abstract ideas or complex medical terms—it’s about real people who could be helped by this research. Dr. Douglas Melton is one of the foremost researchers on diabetes. For Dr. Melton, the stakes involved in this research could not be higher. His young son, Sam, has juvenile diabetes, and Dr. Melton works tirelessly to find a cure for his son’s condition.

One of the most promising areas of research on diabetes involves using stem cells to provide the insulin that Sam—and thousands of children like him—need to live healthy, active lives. But a shadow looms over this research. A patient’s body may reject the very cells intended to provide a cure. To unlock the potential of stem cell research, doctors are trying to reprogram stem cells with a patient’s own genetic material. Using the breakthrough technique of nuclear transfer, each one of us could receive transplants or new cells perfectly matched to our own bodies. Can we really tell Sam Melton, and the millions of Americans suffering from diabetes, or Parkinson’s disease or spinal injuries that they won’t pursue every opportunity to find a cure for their disorders?

Some have said that this research will put women at risk by subjecting them to undue pressures to donate eggs. Our legislation addresses this concern by applying to all nuclear transfer research—whether publicly or privately funded—the same strict ethical standards used in research funded by the NIH. These protections guarantee that patients consent, and respect for the privacy of donors.

Congress has rejected calls to place undue restrictions on medical research many times in the past. In the 1970s we debated whether to ban the basic techniques of biotechnology. Some of the very same arguments that are raised against nuclear transfer research today were raised against biotechnology back then. Some said that the medical benefits of biotechnology were uncertain, and that it would lead to ecological catastrophe or genetic monsters.

Because Congress rejected those arguments then, patients across America today can benefit from breakthrough new biotechnology products that help dissolve clots in the arteries of stroke victims, fight leukemia, and help those with crippling arthritis lead productive lives.

When in vitro fertilization was first developed in the 1980s, it too, was bitterly denounced. And once again, there were calls to make this medical breakthrough illegal. Because Congress rejected those arguments then, thousands of Americans today can experience the joys of parenthood through the very techniques that were once so strongly opposed.

Congress was right to place patients over ideology in the past, and we should do the same again today.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

JESSE SEROYER

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the people of the great state of Alabama are going to benefit from the wisdom of President George W. Bush in appointing Jesse Seroyer as their United States Marshal. I came to know Jesse well when I was elected Attorney General of Alabama in 1994. My respect for him grew continuously. Jesse had one primary motivation—to do the right thing. He was proud of his work and wanted the Alabama Attorney General’s office to be the best it could be. His focus was always on the right goal—investigating cases thoroughly, clearing the innocent and prosecuting the guilty. Jesse leads by example. He works hard, does the right thing and expects others to do the same. While he is cooperative and a team player, he will not participate in or condone wrongdoing.

Jesse’s career began with the Opelika police department in 1976. He worked vice and narcotics and worked with many different law enforcement agencies making cases all over Alabama. In 1987 he joined the Attorney General’s office as chief investigator. During his time with the Attorney General’s office Jesse has been invaluable in a host of important cases and activities. He has investigated white collar crime, corruption, voter fraud, and violent crime cases. In addition, he trained other investigators in his unit, conducted investigations of judges for the Alabama Judicial Inquiry Commission, provided security and protection for the Attorney General and others, conducted all investigations under the Alabama
Sports Agent Act, and assisted countless state, federal and local investigators in important investigations. In addition, he has helped develop and plan the investigative priorities of the Attorney General’s office. Jesse also served as a certified instructor for Peace Officer Standard and Training program for Alabama.

I, and Senator Richard Shelby, were pleased to recommend him to President Bush and I am certain that these qualities will make him a great Marshal.

When I became Attorney General, the office faced a serious budget crisis. Indeed, it was a disaster. The office was forced to reduce its size by one-third and to completely reorganize to meet our challenges with less personnel. That is when I saw Jesse Seroyer rise to the challenge. He took on many challenges and extra duties. Most importantly, as the investigator with the most troubleshooting knowledge, he was invaluable to me and others in the office. It was a difficult time and he was a tower of strength. Without his leadership and cooperation we could not have been successful.

More than just a respected law officer, Jesse Seroyer is a man of faith and family. He married a very special lady, Novelette K. Ward, in 1973 not long after graduating from Opelika High School. Their marriage has produced two children, Steve and Jessica.

His faith is central to his life. He and his wife are active members of Greater Peace Baptist Church where he serves as a Deacon. He also serves as a Director for Boy Scout Troop 373, Opelika, Ala., and is a member of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

Novelette is extremely talented in her own right. She is also a state employee with the State Department of Education. She is a woman of rich Christian faith. At Jesse’s investiture, she blessed the large crowd beautifully singing “America.” It was a special day indeed for Jesse to start his new work.

Jesse Seroyer loves his God, his family and his country. He is trained and ready for this new step in his career. I wish him and his family well. I know he will serve superbly.

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### The Death Penalty and the Innocent

- **Mr. CORZINE, Mr. President.** Monday, a man named Ray Krone was released from prison. Ray Krone had been convicted of murder. He had already served 10 years behind bars. And he had been sentenced to die.

But Ray Krone is and always has been an innocent man. New DNA evidence proved that conclusively. He was convicted for a crime he did not commit. And prosecutors now acknowledge that. As the local county attorney put it, “He deserves an apology from us, that’s for sure.”

To put it mildly, that is an understatement. How would any of us feel if we were charged, tried and convicted by a jury of our peers for a crime we did not commit? And then, to top it off, sentenced to death by a jury of five white men. Ray Krone knows what that feels like. And, unfortunately, he is not alone. In fact, he was the 100th person to be released from death row with proof of his innocence.

These latter day people have experienced nothing short of a living hell. And the outrageous injustice of their convictions and their sentences should be a wake up call for all of us.

I take second place to nobody in my determination to fight the scourge of killing. It is part of that effort, I believe we need to be very tough on violent criminals, including imposing long sentences with little or no opportunity for parole.

But while we get tough on crime, we also need to recognize that our criminal justice system makes mistakes. Sometimes very serious mistakes.

Until recently, it was virtually impossible to know when innocent people were wrongfully convicted. But with the advent of DNA technology, at least some of these cases finally are coming to light.

Why are innocent people convicted and sentenced to death? To a large extent, it is because our criminal justice system has serious systemic flaws.

Capital defendants often have lawyers who do a terrible job. Sometimes, their failure is simply a result of carelessness and lack of preparation. They fail to find or interview key witnesses. They fail to thoroughly read the case law. They fail to object to unreliable evidence. They make a variety of mistakes.

I don’t say this to criticize all defense attorneys. Most try to do a good job. But too many are inexperienced, overworked and underpaid. Even if they worked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, they’re just too overwhelmed to provide effective representation.

But ineffective assistance of counsel is just one reason why innocent people find themselves on death row. Sometimes eyewitnesses make honest mistakes. Sometimes, witnesses give false testimony, such as jailhouse informants seeking reduced sentences. Sometimes, prosecutors engage in misconduct by, for example, withholding evidence that could help a defendant’s case.

Any of these factors can lead to a wrongful conviction. And we now have 100 examples to prove it.

A system that sends 100 innocent people to death row can be called a lot of things. But fair, equitable and just are not among them.

In fact, our criminal justice system is badly broken. And before we send any more innocent people to death row, we need to fix it.

That is why I am joining with Senator Feingold in cosponsoring legislation to establish a moratorium on all Federal executions until a commission can be established to review the death penalty system and propose meaningful reforms.

This wouldn’t lead to the release of any convicted criminals, or threaten public safety in any way. It would simply help ensure that innocent people are not put to death.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. And I want to express my sincere appreciation to Senator Feingold for his leadership on this critically important matter.

### Recognition of Lola Hunking, Childcare Services Coordinator for the State of South Dakota

- **Mr. JOHNSON, 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 in January 1996 in Houston, TX. A gay man was brutally murdered. The assailant, self-proclaimed white supremacist Daniel Christopher Bean, 19, was sentenced to life in prison for the murder.

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

### Recomendation of 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.

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### Recognition of Lola Hunking, Childcare Services Coordinator for the State of South Dakota

- **Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. President, I rise today to honor a very special South Dakotan who has made a real difference in the lives of women, children, and families across my home State. Today is Lola Hunking’s last day as Childcare Services Coordinator for the State of South Dakota. While I’m sure this is not the last we have seen of Lola, I wanted to use the occasion of her retirement to honor her tireless work in many capacities for the people of the State of South Dakota.

After some time as a reporter and editor for our State’s largest newspaper, the Sioux Falls Argus Leader, Lola turned to a career as a high school English and Journalism teacher in Brandon, SD. During this time, Lola was an active member in the South Dakota Education Association, and also served in the South Dakota House of Representatives. Her time in the South Dakota Legislature is marked by her consistent support for equal rights for women, enactment of a spousal rape law, credit regulation, and human rights issues. After leaving the
legislature, Loila continued her work as an advocate in many capacities, truly leading the charge for issues important to women.

In 1976, Loila developed the first tool to measure community child care needs. As a member of the Sioux Falls School Board, she served as the Sioux Falls City Commission, and as Chair of the South Dakota Democratic Party. Her tenure in all these positions was marked by her devotion to the needs of children and families in South Dakota communities.

In 1996, Governor Janklow appointed Loila as Childcare Services Coordinator for the state of South Dakota. He made an excellent choice. Throughout her years in that office, Loila has been dedicated to expanding and improving childcare services in our state. She will be greatly missed.

Over the years, I have known that I can always count on Loila to give me the story, straight. I have always appreciated her no-nonsense approach to policy, government, and politics. It’s my hope that Loila will find time in her retirement to continue to serve women, children, and all of South Dakota. She has always been a strong voice for those who were in S. 517 did enough to protect the best interests of consumers. This is a complicated area of Federal law, and I think the Senate needs more time to get it right. For that reason, I would have supported Senator Craig’s amendment.

**BILL TAYLOR**

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the office of United States Marshal is one of the great and historic law enforcement positions in America. This honor carries with it the responsibility of protecting the Federal judiciary, tracking down fugitives from justice, delivering defendants to trial, ensuring safety of witnesses, leading and coordinating with local law enforcement and, in general, helping the entire federal legal system work together harmoniously and effectively to fight crime.

Because Marshals often come from State and local law enforcement to their federal position, their experience helps further communication among all criminal justice agencies. This is critical today in fighting crime.

I was therefore extremely pleased when President Bush has chosen him to be the U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama. He has all the qualities necessary to be a great success. First and foremost he is a good man. He loves his God, his family and his country. He has served each with distinction and fidelity.

**VOTE EXPLANATION**

**on Wednesday, April 10 on the rollcall votes regarding the amendments offered by the distinguished Senator from California, Senator Feinstein, and the distinguished Senator from Idaho, Senator Craig. Unfortunately, I was absent for medical reasons and was unable to vote.

I wanted to express my support for Senator Feinstein’s amendment and had I been here, my intention was to vote “yes” on the motion to invoke cloture on her energy derivatives amendment. I understand that this body specifically exempted over-the-counter trading in energy derivatives from anti-fraud, anti-manipulation and other oversight regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission back in 2000. However, I believe the Enron collapse, and the dramatic energy price spikes we saw last year in California and the Northwest, including in my State of Montana, tell us that we should take a closer look at energy markets and make sure we are catching market manipulators. I was disappointed that cloture was not invoked on this amendment.

I also wanted to express my support for Senator Craig’s amendment, and had I been here, my intention was to vote for the Craig amendment to strike title II of S. 517. With so much uncertainty in today’s energy markets. I was not convinced that the modified electric restructuring provisions in S. 517 did enough to protect the best interests of consumers.
April 12, 2002

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 Committee on the Judiciary.

THE FOLLOWING BILL WAS READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 1009. An act to repeal the prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits.

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 Mr. Breaux (for himself and Ms. Landrieu):
S. 2120. A bill to amend section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to modify the provisions relating to drawback claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Breaux (for himself and Ms. Landrieu):
S. 2221. A bill to amend section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to simplify and clarify certain drawback provisions; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. Allen:
S. Res. 229. A resolution recognizing the lack of historical recognition of the gallant exploits of the officers and crew of the S.S. Henry Bacon, a Liberty ship that was sunk February 23, 1945, in the waning days of World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.
At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 2076, a bill to prohibit the cloning of humans. S. Res. 230

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. Res. 230, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should reject reductions in guaranteed Social Security benefits proposed by the President’s Commission to Strengthen Social Security.

AMENDMENT NO. 1381

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 3103 intended to be proposed to S. 517, a bill to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS


Mr. ALLEN submitted the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services: S. Res. 239

Whereas during World War II the S.S. Henry Bacon was assigned the task of conveying war materials and supplies to beleaguered Russian nation via the dangerous Murmansk Run, and faithfully fulfilled its mission;

Whereas in 1945 the S.S. Henry Bacon saved 19 refugees from Nazi-controlled Norway and accepted these Norwegian refugees from the British for passage to Murmansk;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon, with a full crew and refugees aboard, set sail for Scotland amid the worst storms ever registered in the Arctic Ocean and suffered damage from the force of the storms and from internal mechanical problems;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon, while suffering from a loss of steering capacity, lost its plaftdeck, lost its lifeboats, and became a straggler, unable to communicate with the convoy and required to maintain radio silence;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon was left to its own devices and its crewmen worked a sledgehammer and wedge to physically turn the ship;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon, alone in that freezing sea, came under attack by 23 Junker JU-88s of the German Luftwaffe;

Whereas armed with only several small guns, the United States Navy Armed Guard and the survivors engaged the enemy fighters gallantly against the oncoming torpedo bombers;

Whereas mortally wounded after a German pilot was successfully delivering a payload to the ship, the S.S. Henry Bacon fought back, shooting down 9 enemy planes;

Whereas when the S.S. Henry Bacon began to sink, her captain ensured that all 19 Norwegian refugees would receive a place in a lifeboat;

Whereas when the lifeboat supply was exhausted, crewmen made rough rafts from the railroad ties that had been used to secure locomotives delivered to Russia;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon went down with 28 casualties, including Captain Alfred Carini, Chief Engineer Donald Haviland, Bosun Holcomb Lammon Jr., and the commanding officer of the United States Navy Armed Guard, Lt. John Sippola, but in its sinking kept the German planes from looking further and locating the main body of the convoy;

Whereas the 19 Norwegian refugees were saved and ultimately returned to Norway;

And whereas the actions of the officers and crew of the S.S. Henry Bacon, in the finest tradition of the United States Merchant Marine and the United States Navy, have been recognized by the people of Norway and Russia but, until now, have not been acknowledged by our grateful Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the valiant efforts of the crew of the S.S. Henry Bacon; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation, calling to memory the deeds, exploits, and sacrifices of the officers and crew of the S.S. Henry Bacon.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3124. Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. CHAFEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGMAN) to the bill (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, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3125. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3124. Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. CHAFEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGMAN) to the bill (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, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table;

On page 81, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS OF BIOMASS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL PURCHASE REQUIREMENT AND THE FEDERAL RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD.

(a) FEDERAL PURCHASE REQUIREMENT—

(1) BIOMASS.—In section 263, the term “biomass” does not include municipal solid waste.

(2) RENEWABLE ENERGY.—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in subsection (l)(10) of section 606 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (as added by section 265), the term “renewable energy” does not include municipal solid waste.

SA 3125. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships and for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 3 ENHANCED DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF OIL AND GAS THROUGH EXCHANGE OF NONPRODUCING LEASES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) the term “Badger-Two Medicine Area” means federal lands, owned by the United States Forest Service, located in: T 31 N, R 12-13 W; T 30 N, R 11-13 W; T 29 N, R 10-16 W; and, T 28 N, R 10-14 W;

(2) the term “Blackleaf Area” means federal lands, owned by the United States Forest Service lands and Bureau of Land Management, located in: T 27 N, R 9 W; T 26 N, R 9-10 W; T 25 N, R 8-10 W; T 24 N, R 8-9 W;

(3) the term “nonproducing leases” means authorized Federal oil and gas leases that are in existence and in good standing as of the date of enactment of this Act and are located in the Badger-Two Medicine Area or the Blackleaf Area;

(b) EVALUATION.—The Secretary is directed to undertake an evaluation of opportunities to enhance domestic production of oil and gas through the exchange of the nonproducing leases in the Badger-Two Medicine Area and the Blackleaf Area. In undertaking the evaluation, the Secretary shall consult with the Governor of Montana, the lessees holding the nonproducing leases, and interested members of the public. The evaluation shall include—

(1) a discussion of opportunities to enhance domestic production of oil and gas through an exchange of the nonproducing leases for oil and gas lease tracts of comparable value in Montana or in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas on the Outer Continental Shelf;

(2) a discussion of opportunities to enhance domestic production of oil and gas through the issuance of bidding, royalty, or rental credits for use on federal onshore oil and gas leases in Montana or in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas on the Outer Continental Shelf in exchange for the cancellation of the nonproducing leases.

(3) A discussion of any other appropriate opportunities to exchange the nonproducing leases or provide compensation for their cancellation with the comparable value in Montana or in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas on the Outer Continental Shelf in exchange for the cancellation of the nonproducing leases.

(4) Views of interested parties, including the written views of the State of Montana;
NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a joint hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the committee on Indian Affairs.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, April 24, 2002 at 2:30 p.m., in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 198, the Tribal Parking and Transportation Act of 2002, which would allow for the use of nonfederal funds to construct, improve, or operate parking facilities for Indian Gaming Facilities or other Indian facilities. The hearing will also consider the impact of the current economic situation on Indian Gaming Facilities and the role of the federal government in supporting these facilities.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 312 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.

For further information, please contact Mike Connor or Kira Finkler of the committee staff at (202) 224-4103.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar Nos. 762 through 772, that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action, any statements thereon be printed in the Record, and that the Senate return to legislative session, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Inouye). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Warren Douglas Anderson, of South Dakota, to be United States Marshal for the District of South Dakota for the term of four years.

James Joseph Parmley, of New York, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York for the term of four years.

J. Robert Flores, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Scott M. Burns, of Utah, to be Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John B. Brown, III, of Texas, to be Deputy Administrator of Drug Enforcement.

Michael Taylor Shelby, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Jane J. Boyle, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Matthew D. Orwig, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

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.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 1009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that H.R. 1009 has been received from the House and is now on the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title. The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H.R. 1009) to repeal the prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading but object to my own request on behalf of other Members. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 15, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until Monday afternoon, April 15, at 1 p.m.; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the period of morning business run from 2 p.m. until the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that when the Senate completes its business today, it will adjourn until Monday afternoon, April 15, at 1 p.m.; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the period of morning business run from 2 p.m. until the adjournment of the Senate.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?
The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. For the information of all Senators, the next rollcall vote is expected on Monday evening at approximately 5:30 in relation to an amendment to the Border Security Act or on final passage of that act or on an Executive Calendar nomination.

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator yield for one moment?
Mr. REID. I am happy to yield to my friend from Alaska.

HAWAII AND ALASKA POLITICS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, seeing my good friend, the Presiding Officer, and the distinguished whip having made the statement he made, I would like the RECORD to show that at the time the Senator from Hawaii was fighting for statehood for Hawaii, Hawaii was Republican. At the time I was fighting for statehood for Alaska, Alaska was Democratic. It has changed since the two of us have been here.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
APRIL 15, 2002 AT 1 P.M.

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.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:26 p.m., adjourned until Monday, April 15, 2002, at 1 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 12, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PATRICK E. MCDONALD, OF IDAHO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

WARREN DOUGLAS ANDERSON, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JAMES JOSEPH PARMLEY, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

J. ROBERT FLORES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELinquency PREVENTION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SCOTT M. BURNS, OF UTAH, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN B. BROWN, III, OF TEXAS, TO BE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT.

MATTHEW D. ORWIG, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JAMES B. COMY, 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.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 12, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JEREMY H.G. IBRAHIM, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2002, VICE RICHARD THOMAS WHITE, TERM EXPIRED.


DAVID B. RIVKIN, JR., OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, VICE LARAMIE FAITH MCNAMARA.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) became U.S. law on April 10, 1979 and for the last twenty-three years, has served both the U.S. and the Republic of China on Taiwan well. By deterring aggression by the mainland, the United States has protected Taiwan from being forced into negotiations with China under the threat of armed attack or other forms of coercion. The TRA maintains the stable and secure environment within which Taiwan has become one of the world’s leading free-market democracies. Today, Taiwan is prosperous and democratic, a nation well recognized for its achievements worldwide.

Taiwan is the seventh largest trading partner of the United States and has imported more from the United States each year, over the past 15 years, than the whole of mainland China. Furthermore, Taiwan and the United States share similar principles of freedom, democracy, human rights, peace and prosperity. Within the guidelines of the Taiwan Relations Act, Taiwan has completed various economic reforms and become a fully democratic country.

The legal and policy framework created by the TRA has allowed the U.S. Government and the American people to enjoy substantive relations with the governments and people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. None of this would have been possible, as Ronald Reagan noted in 1980, had it not been for “the timely action of the Congress, reflecting the strong support of the American people for Taiwan.”

On the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act, I am confident that our relations with Taiwan will grow even stronger and that the TRA will continue to serve as the foundation for a strong partnership between our two nations.

HONORING 50 YEARS OF THE VIENNA LITTLE LEAGUE

HON. TOM DAVIS
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Vienna Little League in Vienna, Virginia as it celebrates 50 years of providing outstanding community service to the boys and girls of Vienna. In 1952, young ball players in Vienna were advised they could no longer play in the neighboring town’s Little League. With a dedicated group of parents and the backing of the Lions Clubs of Vienna, the Vienna Little League was formed. One hundred and seventy-five players participated that first year. Over the years, the League has grown rapidly, with over 1,200 children now participating in Tee-ball, Rookie, Minors, Majors and Challenger programs.

I am proud to point out that the Vienna Little League facilities and programs are among the finest in the country. The League earned a trip to the Little League World Series in 1972 and won the Virginia State Championship last season.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, what we are ultimately saluting today are the educational opportunities the League provides to thousands of young boys and girls in terms of teamwork and sportsmanship. I know my colleagues join me in commending Vienna Little League on their first 50 years and look forward to it celebrating many more.

TRIBUTE TO ONONDAGA HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. JAMES T. WALSH
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Onondaga High School Boys Varsity Football Team for winning the Class D New York State Football Championship on December 1, 2001. This was the first team in Onondaga High School’s history to win a Class D State football championship.

Four years ago Onondaga High School did not have a football team; therefore, within a few years this team quickly took the game to new levels, surpassing all others in the state. Ending the season 13-0, this stellar team attained their goals and set league records. The Tigers set the bar high and focused upon winning their league title, sectional title, and state title. Their strategy was a success because they were the first team out of the 41-school Onondaga High School League to win the state title. They stayed focused and never let their determination fade.

This team came together, and against all odds, rose to the top. As a result of their unfeathered football approach Bill Spicer, established themselves as a unified team and showed others how hard work, courage, and passion for the game can enable any team to conquer their goals.

On behalf of the people of the 25th District of New York, it is my honor to congratulate the Onondaga High School football team and their coaching staff on their Class D State Football Championship. With these remarks, I would like to recognize the following players and staff. Hodges Sneed, Chad Amidon, Ryan Hotaling, Justin Graham, Ricky Bova, Kyle Bome, Adam Legg, Donald Cummings, Brandon VonSlyke, Carl Runge, John Manley, Matt Scriber, Mac Cushing, Andrew Flynn, Mike Hart, Tom Brownell, Kyle Martin, Joe DelVecchio, Marty Brunner, Shane Zehr, Jon Whipple, Dan Willis, Pete Majewski, Jacob Cummings, Cory Dill, Mike McAlliffe, James Sanford, Robert Bailey, Caleb Golembiewski, Chris Mayotte, Travis Burton, Pat Neuman, Kurt Wasilewski, Aaron Johnson, Paul Runge, Travis Hass, Adam Goodman, Jesse Schneider, Head Coach Bill Spicer, Building Principal William Rasbeek, Athletic Director Michael Rizzi, Head Assistant Coaches, Paul Taylor, Jeff Pierro, Rick Bailey, and Victor Zampetti, and Volunteer Coaches Dave Pierce and Sean Colfer.

IMPROVING THE MEDICARE SYSTEM

HON. HEATHER WILSON
OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will improve equity in the Medicare system and help to alleviate the growing problem of physician retention and recruitment in many areas.

The current physician fee schedule for Medicare has several components, one of which is a geographic index supposedly to adjust for cost differences in different areas. While this makes sense for a physician’s expenses for office rent and other costs to vary by region, the time spent evaluating and treating a patient should not depend on where a senior lives.

My bill equalizes the physician work component of the Medicare physician fee schedule. The physician work component measures the physician time, skill and intensity in providing a service. Two additional components account for practice expense and malpractice expense. While practice and malpractice reimbursement should reflect differences in geographic costs, significant differences in physician fees in a national market for health care providers directly creates shortages in some communities like New Mexico, and excesses in other communities because they pay more.

This bill would eliminate the impact of the adjuster on physician pay by making it equal across the country. The physician work geographic index (GPI-C) for New Mexico is 0.973. Bringing New Mexico to a 1.00 geographic adjuster whether through a floor or making all physician fees equal would translate into about a $2,592,203 annual increase in Medicare payments to New Mexico physicians.

More and more seniors are learning that their physician has moved to a neighboring state because salaries are dramatically higher. New Mexicans don’t pay into Medicare based on where we live, and we should not be denied access to health care because of where we live. Seniors in rural areas or “low cost areas” have seen increasing numbers of doctors leave for higher paying areas. Keeping doctors in rural states is extremely difficult because of the pay gap driven by discriminatory Medicare reimbursement. The disparities are very large. In 2000, average Medicare payments per beneficiary in New Mexico were...
$3,726, while in Texas average payments were $6,539—70 percent more.

I urge my colleagues, especially those in rural states to consider this bill and its intent to bring equity and access to the outdated Medicare system.

A BILL TO PERMIT THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO HONOR ITS CITIZENS WITH STATUES IN STATUARY HALL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to permit statues honoring citizens of the District of Columbia in the same manner as statues honoring citizens of the States are placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. This legislation would amend two acts of Congress governing the submission and placement of statues in Statuary Hall to allow the District of Columbia to offer two statues to the Congress on behalf of D.C. residents. The District of Columbia was born with the nation itself after the War for Independence. The city has more than two centuries of its very own capital status, as the District of Columbia was established as the nation’s capital and its provisions for government were written into the Constitution. The city was born with the nation itself after the War for Independence. The District of Columbia was born with the nation itself after the War for Independence.

As many of us know, the mission of the Girl Scouts is to help all girls grow strong. The organization works hard to empower our nation’s young women to develop their full potential as leaders and to set a foundation of values for sound decision-making. The Girl Scouts have continued to expand programs to address contemporary issues while still maintaining their core values.

Membership in the Girl Scouts has reached 2.7 million, making it the largest organization for girls in the world. Well over 30,000 girls are involved in the Girl Scouts in South Florida. The number of girls across the nation is exposed to the incredible experiences that the Girl Scouts provide.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank and commend the Girl Scouts for their efforts over the past 90 years in providing invaluable opportunities for girls’ growth and development as citizens.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE HERITAGE ACT. H.R. 4115

HON. FRANK Pallone, Jr.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act, legislation to celebrate one of the most inspiring periods in America’s maritime history. This legislation would establish a comprehensive program to inventory, evaluate, document, and assist efforts to restore and preserve surviving historic lifesaving stations. I am pleased that my Jersey Shore colleagues Frank LoBiondo and Alcee Hastings have joined me in this effort.

The history of lifesaving in the United States dates back to 1785, when the Massachusetts Humane Society began building huts along the Massachusetts coast to aid shipwreck victims. These huts were later fitted with surfboats, beach-carts, and other lifesaving equipment. Beginning in 1847, the Federal government recognized the importance and necessity of lifesaving efforts when Congress provided a series of appropriations to establish lifesaving stations equipped to render assistance to shipwrecked mariners and their passengers. These stations were first established along the Atlantic coast with the assistance of Representative William Newell, who during the 31st and 39th Congresses represented some of the most remote areas of New Jersey that I represent today. Representative Newell’s efforts contributed to the establishment of a network of lifesaving stations along the Jersey Shore from Sandy Hook to Cape May. In 1871, Congress approved the first appropriation for the Federal government to employ crews of lifesavers. On June 18, 1878, the “Act to Organize the Life-Saving Service” was enacted. In 1915 the Life-Saving Service merged with the Revenue Cutter Service to form the Coast Guard. At that time, there were over 275 lifesaving stations to aid shipwreck victims on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts.

The volunteer and professional lifesaving personnel who staffed these stations risked their lives to prevent shipwreck casualties. Winslow Homer immortalized these great heroes of the American coast in his painting The Life Line. Walt Whitman celebrated their inspiring actions in the following excerpt of his poem Patrolling Barnegat:

Through cutting swirl and spray watchful and firm advancing
(That in the distance! Is that a wreck? Is the red signal flaring?)

Steadily, slowly, through hoarse roar never retreating,
Along the midnight edge by those mile-long combs careening.
A group of dim, weird forms, struggling, the night confronting

That savage trinity warily watching.

An outstanding example of this period survives today in my district. The historic Monmouth Beach lifesaving station, established in 1895, is a Duluth style station designed by the architect George Tolman. On one occasion, every member of the crew was awarded a gold lifesaving medal for rescuing victims of two shipwrecks on the same evening. Recently, this historic structure was slated for demolition to make way for a new parking lot for beachgoers. Fortunately, the entire community came together to save this important structure. However, much work needs to be done to preserve the station’s history and the inspiring stories of those who served there.

It is not certain exactly how many stations like the one in Monmouth Beach remain. Many surviving historic lifesaving stations are of rare architectural significance, but harsh coastal environments threaten them, rapid economic development in the coastal zone, neglect, and lack of resources for their preservation. The heroic actions of America’s lifesavers deserve greater recognition, and their contributions to America’s maritime and architectural history should be celebrated.

That is why I have proposed the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act. This legislation would provide the resources necessary to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving lifesaving stations and would also provide funding to assist efforts to protect and preserve these maritime treasures.

The United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act would authorize the National Park
Service, through its National Maritime Initiative, to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving historic lifesaving stations. These activities would be conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Life-Saving Service Heritage Association, a Massachusetts based non-profit educational organization that works to protect and preserve America’s historic heritage. This inventory, documentation, and evaluation would be similar in nature to a study completed by the Park Service in 1994, on historic lighthouses. Under this legislation, the Park Service would serve as a clearinghouse of information on lifesaving station preservation efforts, which would greatly assist public and private efforts to protect these historic structures and the maritime heritage that they embody.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to celebrate one of the most heroic and inspiring periods in America’s maritime history.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Girl Scouts of America on their 90th anniversary helping women of all ages "discover the fun, friendship, and power of girls together."

There are a myriad of GSA programs that have benefited kids in my community. LEAD (Leadership, Education and Development), Write On!, Si yo Puedo (yes I can), the Girl Scout Connection, and many others have helped girls in my district meet the challenges of the future.

Particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area of California, the Girl Scouting in the School Day program (GSSD) has helped over 3,100 at risk girls develop self-confidence by encouraging creativity and promoting life skills and values. Other programs are: (1) Friendship, to eliminate bullying and teach the girls to reach out; (2) Science is Super!, displaying the characteristics of women; (3) Road to Science, to introduce girls to science; (4) Reading, to help the girls improve their reading skills; (5) Cinco de Mayo, to teach girls about Mexican culture; (6) Friendship, to help girls learn to make friends and develop leadership skills. GSSD has sponsored regular session, special events, and field trips to provide girls from over 51 Bay Area schools the experience of true camaraderie and friendship.

Another program, Teen Power–From the Heart, is committed to helping pregnant teens and teen mothers develop high self-esteem in addition to career and parenting skills. Last year, over 200 girls participated in this program.

I stress the importance of environmental education, and with the Program Adventure on Wheels for Girl Scouts (PAWS) over 3,000 girls in my district attended field trips to learn about protecting the environment.

A program entitled "Science is Super!" has provided science and math enrichment for girls living in low income housing in the Bay Area. This program is helping combat the common misbelief that women are not as competent as men in math and science. "Science is Super!" is a wonderful program to help girls realize their interests in science and math further.

It is unfortunate that many young women living in the United States cannot afford to join the Girl Scouts and take advantage of the countless experiences they have to offer. To tackle this problem, GSA created an Opportunity Fund to provide financial support for low income families whose children would like to join the Girl Scouts of America. This fund has provided grants to over 4,425 girls to participate in GSA programs. It is important that any young woman who wishes to be a Girl Scout have the opportunity to do so. One grandmother, who was able to send her three granddaughters to camp because of assistance by the Opportunity Fund, said camp meant: "Six days of fun, friendship, learning, and fun watching out for drug dealers. Six days of children’s experiences that most of us take for granted: peace and play without looking over their shoulders. Six days that will last a lifetime!"

I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending the Girl Scouts of America for their 90 years of commitment to helping our women leaders of tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR ERIC HOLMES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to pay tribute to Mayor Eric “Red” Holmes Shelby, Mississippi. After a long battle with illness, Mayor Holmes died on March 11, 2002.

Although he was only in his second term, Mayor Holmes will be dearly missed by the citizens of Shelby. He is quoted as saying that his secret to success was that he worked to serve the citizens if Shelby instead of himself. This was indeed the case. While in office, Eric’s main priority was to improve the future of children in Shelby. He served as an official with high school football and with the Delta Softball League. He was also instrumental in securing grants to construct the Shelby City Park in order to give children a decent place to play on weekends and after school. On the day the park opened, it should be of note, that he was there cooking hotdogs and playing with the kids as well. Mayor Holmes should be commended because he is truly a modern day ‘role model’, displaying the characteristics of integrity and commitment for all to admire.

Today, I express my sincerest condolences to the family of Mayor Eric Holmes. Not only has his family experienced a great loss, but the town of Shelby and Mississippi Delta has lost a dedicated public servant as well.

CONGRATULATIONS BEATRICE GLADWELL

HON. SHEELCY MOORE CAPITO
OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Beatrice Gladwell for her outstanding service and contribution to her country, state, and community. Ms. Gladwell has been recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for her exemplary service and leadership through the Pocahontas County, West Virginia 4-H program. The USDA has presented Ms. Gladwell of Buckeye, West Virginia, with the 2001–2002 National 4-H Alumni Award.

The countless hours of service and leadership dedicated to strengthening the communities and the youth of West Virginia more than deserve this recognition. Over her many years as a teacher, and as a leader in 4-H, Ms. Gladwell has fully demonstrated her enthusiasm and love for her community and her fellow West Virginians. Ms. Gladwell was presented with The National 4-H Alumni Award here in Washington, D.C. April 10, 2002 at the USDA’s 4-H Centennial Celebration. The National 4-H Alumni Award is given to former members, who, through their career accomplishments, serve as role models for 4-H’ers across the nation in promoting the 4-H motto of “To Make the Best Better.” The four “H’s” in the national organization’s title stand for: (1) Head, which entails thinking critically to solve problems, (2) Heart, which means respecting self, others, and the environment; (3) Hands, which requires preparing for a career serving others and, (4) Health, which asks that members choose a healthy lifestyle and learn to manage change and embrace life’s challenges. Only the most exemplary models of citizenship, leadership and service towards others are recognized with this award.

It is noteworthy that Ms. Gladwell has been involved in 4-H for the past 73 years of her life. She joined the organization at the age of 10 and is currently the leader of the Buckeye Winners 4-H Club. Not only is Ms. Gladwell an inspiration to all of us as a 4-H’ers, but she has also been a well-respected teacher in Pocahontas County for the past 65 years as well. Ms. Gladwell, congratulations and thank you for working to foster a spirit of service, leadership and citizenship by helping so many in your community and contributing so much in producing strong and proud future generations of West Virginians.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Beatrice Gladwell on this most-inspiring award and recognition.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD ON “FAMILY NIGHT!”

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an extraordinary night that took place in my hometown of Ridgewood, New Jersey. On March 26, 2002, the residents of Ridgewood had a “Family Night,” an evening when everyone was encouraged to set aside after school programs and sports, evening meetings, and even homework, in order to spend time with their families.

Families made dinner together, played board games, and watched family home videos. Others read books together or did something that most families don’t do during the busy work week—relax. The evening, called “Ridgewood Family Night—Ready, Set, Relax,” was the result of thorough planning by 15 residents of Ridgewood. Working with school officials, town sports councils, clergy, and community leaders, these 15 individuals created...
an evening where it was possible for families to sit down and simply spend time with one another.

This doesn’t sound like a radical idea, however seven months of preparation were required to clear families’ schedules—guilt-free. Ridgewood is an active community, with outstanding youth programs and sports and an involved adult community. However, in our eagerness to expose our children to these programs, we all can be accused of over-scheduling our children, and ourselves. I think this is not only true for Ridgewood, but for cities and towns all over the United States. Ridgewood’s family evening struck a nerve in America, as this town event made the news in The Washington Post, the New York Times, and USA Today, to name a few. Good Morning America spent time with families on that day and CNN featured the event on their show Crossfire. Ridgewood’s plan to bring families together for just one evening resulted in people across the country stopping for a moment and reflecting on their own families’ activities and commitments.

Perhaps not every town will be able to create such a successful evening as Ridgewood did, however families can create their own ‘Ready, Set, Relax’ nights. I don’t believe the Ridgewood community could have anticipated the tremendous positive response their evening received. I commend the planners of the family night, particularly Marcia Marra, Jenny Breining, Carol Williams, Tracy Autera, Doug Fromm, Anne Zusi, Wendy Schwearm, Denise Smith, Jenny Given, Donna Olsen, Beth Barrett, Cynthia Busbee, Adele Hoffmeyer, and Frank Sonnenberg. Additionally, I commend the families and members of the Ridgewood community for their participation. Their vision has made Americans look again at their hectic schedules of baseball games, band practice, club meetings, youth groups and music lessons. And hopefully, more families will spend an evening togetherto-gether occasionally, or even schedule a new event of their weekly calendar—family time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Village of Ridgewood for the example they have set for America by taking time out for family. This is a lesson from which we can all benefit, in our districts, and in our own families. Thank you Ridge-wood.

RECOGNITION FOR THE PENN LAKES GIRL SCOUTS
HON. PHIL ENGLISH
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the 90th anniversary of Girl Scouting, the world’s largest organization for girls. Juliette Gordon Low founded the organization on March 12, 1912 in Savannah, Georgia. Through Girl Scouting, girls acquire self-confidence and expertise, take on responsibility, and are encouraged to think creatively and act with integrity—qualities that are essential in good citizens and great leaders. In my district in northwestern Pennsylvania, the Penn Lakes Girl Scout Council is made up of about 11,000 girls and volunteers. One in five girls in the five-county area served by the Penn Lakes County participates in girl scouting where they are encouraged to develop to their fullest potential.

Girl Scouts can be found in schools, public housing, churches, community centers, battered women’s shelters, Head Start facilities, in-school programs, juvenile homes, and international centers. The Penn Lakes Council is dedicated to meeting the individual needs of young women in all communities. The council’s outreach initiative is designed to serve girls in underprivileged areas. Individual Girl Scouts are mentored in situations where a troop format is not available.

In the Penn Lakes Girl Scout Council, girls learn by doing, and they are encouraged to make contributions to the world around them through community service. Since the Sept. 11 tragedy, Girl Scouts have made patriotic ribbons, written letters to firefighters and volunteers, given their own money to America’s Fund for Afghan Children, and collected more than 20,000 lollipops for New York City children. All in an effort to let the world know that Girl Scouts care.

The quality programming provided to Girl Scouts in northeast Pennsylvania would not be possible without a dedicated network of adult volunteers. These dedicated women and men give their time and energy to ensure continued service to the increasing number of girls who want to become Girl Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Girl Scouts of America for reaching more than 20,000 girls who want to become Girl Scouts in northwestern Pennsylvania; and for 90 years of ensuring that girls have a quality foundation for becoming successful women.

The quality programming provided to Girl Scouts in northeast Pennsylvania would not be possible without a dedicated network of adult volunteers. These dedicated women and men give their time and energy to ensure continued service to the increasing number of girls who want to become Girl Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Girl Scouts of America for reaching more than 20,000 girls who want to become Girl Scouts in northwestern Pennsylvania; and for 90 years of ensuring that girls have a quality foundation for becoming successful women.

By March 1942, however, it was clear that help from the United States would not arrive in time. Lacking sufficient food and ammunition, and wracked by dysentery and malaria, nevertheless the American-Filipino force bravely continued to fight.


On April 9, 1942, with food, supplies and ammunition virtually gone, after four months of gallant resistance, the exhausted and starving U.S. troops in Bataan were forced to surrender.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately the courageous defense of Bataan had a shockingly tragic end. Marching their prisoners toward camps in northern Luzon, the Japanese denied food and water to the sick and starving American and Filipino soldiers for more than a week. When the weakest prisoners began to stagger, Japanese guards shot or bayoneted them with their bayonets and then threw their bodies to the side of the road. Even those soldiers who were healthy when the March started became ill with dysentery and malaria along this long road.

It is estimated by some historians that Japanese guards may have killed more than 600 Americans and 10,000 Filipino prisoners during this long and brutal March, and that more than 1,500 American and 25,000 Filipino soldiers may have lost their lives after reaching their destination.

Meanwhile, General Wainwright and his troops on the small, fortified island of Corregidor in Manila Bay had been able to continue resisting for another month, despite being under constant Japanese artillery and air bombardment. But on May 6, 1942, after Japanese troops stormed ashore on the island, General Wainwright agreed to surrender Corregidor and all other U.S. troops on the Philippine islands. And by May 9, 1942, the battle for the Philippines had ended, though there remained some Americans and Filipinos who escaped to the mountains and continued to wage a guerrilla war against the Japanese.

Mr. Speaker, this week, on the 60th Anniversary of the Bataan Death March, there remain thousands of surviving American and Filipino veterans who continue to bear the scars, both physical and emotional, of that war crime. All of the courageous soldiers who fought, perished or perished on the Island of Philip- pines at Bataan and Corregidor played a distinctive and vital role in World War II. Their stories, and the full history of the Bataan Death March must never be forgotten.

Inscribed on a monument in Corregidor, there is a poem by an unknown poet that pays homage to these brave soldiers: “Sleep my sons, your duty done. For Freedom sleep in the Silent Depths of the sea or in your bed of hallowed sod. Until you hear at dawn the low clear reveille of God.”

Mr. Speaker, I call on all Americans who cherish liberty and freedom to join us this week in respectful recognition of the brave United States and Filipino soldiers who served in the Philippines during this fateful event.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH
HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 60th anniversary of the infamous Bataan Death March, in which thousands of American and Filipino soldiers lost their lives in one of the most brutal episodes of World War II.

On December 22, 1941, the Japanese Army landed in northern Luzon in the Philippines and began to push southward toward Manila. At first, General Douglas MacArthur was inclined to confront the Japanese on the beaches, but without air support the U.S. Navy’s small Asiatic fleet was in no position to challenge Japan at sea. While the U.S. regulars and Philippine Scouts were excellent troops, they were severely outnumbered and would have had no air support.

Giving up his initial strategy of defending the enemy on the beaches, General MacArthur instead decided to withdraw to the Bataan Peninsula and pursue a strategy of defense and delay, by shortening his lines and using the mountainous, jungle-covered terrain to his advantage. He hoped they could hold out long enough for a relief force to be mounted from the United States.
TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL PAUL J. GLAZAR

HON. JIM SAXTON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add to the many phrases of praise already acceded our departing New Jersey State National Guard Adjutant General, Major Paul J. Glazar. General Glazar departs this post after eight years of superb service. He will set the mark high for all others who follow in his footsteps.

General Glazar assumed the duties as The State Adjutant General for the New Jersey Army National Guard on February 24, 1994. As the Adjutant General he was responsible for the expansion of the Guard’s command and control high technology training centers. His foresight in standing up these training centers for the education of staffs enabled the New Jersey National Guard to act as the focal point for command and control services on September 11, 2001. Fort Dix’s ability to act in this key function can be traced back to outstanding leadership of General Glazar. Additionally, General Glazar demonstrated outstanding leadership in modernizing and expanding important Veteran projects for the state to include the Brigadier General William C. Doyle Veterans Cemetery and the New Jersey Veterans Memorial Home in Menlo Park.

Thankfully, we will not be losing General Glazar’s leadership, since he will remain inside the New Jersey National Guard structure. It is with pride and honor that I pay tribute to a great General who served New Jersey so honorably.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2002

HON. STEPHEN HORN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Presidential Records Act Amendment Act of 2002. Prompt enactment of this bill will fix a serious, but in my view readily solvable, problem that has developed in the implementation of the Presidential Records Act of 1978. I am pleased that a number of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle have joined me as co-sponsors of the bill.

The Presidential Records Act of 1978 was a landmark law. It declared for the first time that the nation’s constitutional right under Article Two to access the papers of the nation’s chief executive had been violated when former Presidents requested that the archivist withhold access to presidential records. The Act also permanently shielded from public release records containing military and diplomatic secrets or other categories of information whose disclosure would not be in the national interest. The Act first applied to the records of former President Ronald Reagan. Therefore, records that former President Reagan restricted for 12 years should have become publicly available in February 2001. Unfortunately, it took one full year after the release date envisioned by the Act for just a relatively small portion of those records to be made public. One reason for this is that the records have undergone lengthy reviews to determine whether the former or incumbent President should attempt to prevent their release by claiming “executive privilege.”

For much of last year, release of the Reagan records was delayed while the current Administration repeatedly extended the deadline for making executive decisions under an Executive Order that President Reagan had issued before he left office. On November 1, 2001, President Bush issued a new, and much more restrictive, Executive Order to govern the review of a former President’s records for possible executive privilege claims.

The new Executive Order No. 13233 starts with a “background” section that asserts an extremely expansive view of the scope of executive privilege. It requires the Archivist to notify both the former and incumbent Presidents of requests for access to presidential records. It then prohibits the Archivist from releasing the records “unless and until” both the former President and incumbent President agree to authorize access, or unless the Archivist is directed to release the records by a final and non-appealable court order. The Executive Order makes any claim of executive privilege by either the former or incumbent President binding on the Archivist. Indeed, the Archivist must comply with a privilege claim by the former President if the incumbent President does not believe the claim is well founded. The Order sets a target date of 90 days for the review of records. However, under the terms of the Order, the review periods available to the former and incumbent Presidents are essentially open-ended. A former or incumbent President can indefinitely postpone public disclosure of records simply by withholding approval for their release, without ever needing to claim executive privilege. The newly convened National Committee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, which I chair, held a hearing on implementation of the Presidential Records Act. At that hearing, lawyers, historians, and other experts criticized the Executive Order on grounds. Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle voiced similar criticisms. Following the hearing, a host of archivists, historians, and others contacted me to express their concerns over the Executive Order. Finally, several groups have filed a lawsuit to overturn the Executive Order.

I agree that the Executive Order violates the letter and spirit of the Presidential Records Act. However, I do not think we should wait perhaps years for the lawsuit to run its course. We need to act now in order to get implementation of the Act back on track. I believe we can solve the problem in a way that protects the constitutional prerogatives of former and incumbent Presidents while preserving the Act’s objective of public access to presidential records as promptly and completely as possible. That is what my bill seeks to do.

Like the Executive Order, my bill establishes a process for the consideration of executive privilege claims. Like the Executive Order, it requires advance notice to the former and incumbent Presidents before presidential records are released. This permits them to review the records in order to decide whether to claim privilege. Also like the Executive Order, my bill requires the Archivist to withhold records (or parts of records) for which the incumbent President claims privilege. In this event, a requester would have the burden of challenging a privilege claim in court.

However, my bill differs from the Executive Order in several ways. The bill does not attempt to define the scope of privilege. It leaves this to the courts. The bill limits the amount of time the former and incumbent President can take to review records and claim privilege. The basic review period is 20 working days, which is the same limit imposed on agencies under the Freedom of Information Act. This period may be extended for not more than another 20 working days if the Archivist determines that an extension is necessary to permit adequate review. If there is no claim of privilege within the applicable review period, the Archivist must release the records.

The other key difference between my bill and the Executive Order concerns what happens if a former President claims privilege. As noted previously, the Executive Order forces the Archivist to withhold records any time a former President claims privilege. The requester then has the burden of going to court to challenge the privilege claim. This is the feature of the Executive Order most clearly at odds with the Presidential Records Act. The bill reverses this burden. If a former President claims privilege, the Archivist must release the records for an additional 20 days in order to give the former President time to file suit to enforce his privilege claim. However, the Archivist will then release the records absent a court order to the contrary.

I believe this is a reasonable approach, and one that is consistent with the intent of the Presidential Records Act. The Act already provides for lawsuits by a former President to vindicate his rights and privileges. Furthermore, the Act already protects from disclosure those categories of information that ordinarily would be subject to executive privilege claims. Thus, any privilege claim a former President might assert probably would be based on novel and untested legal grounds that should be initially considered by a court.

The bill also includes several provisions that are not in the Executive Order. Most of these provisions are intended to ensure more transparency and public accountability with respect to possible executive privilege claims. For example, a claim of privilege would be in a written public document signed by the incumbent or former President, as the case may be. This is consistent with the settled principle that the right to claim executive privilege is personal to the incumbent or former President and cannot
be delegated to their assistants, relatives, or descendants.

Mr. Speaker, I request that a summary of the Presidential Records Act Amendments of 2002 be placed in the Congressional Record.

THE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2002 SUMMARY

The Presidential Records Act Amendments of 2002 establishes statutory procedures to govern the assertion of executive privilege claims by a former or incumbent President over records covered by the Presidential Records Act. It preserves the constitutional right of a former or incumbent President to assert executive privilege, but does so in a way that complies with the framework and intent of the Presidential Records Act. It supersedes the procedures established in Executive Order 12333.

The bill requires the Archivist to provide advance notice of 20 working days to the former and incumbent Presidents before re-releasing presidential records in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Archivist would release the records upon the expiration of the appeal period, except upon a new request (or parts of records) for which the former or incumbent President asserts a claim of privilege. The Archivist could extend the 20-day period for an additional 20 days if the former or incumbent President demonstrated a need for additional time to review the records. Additional extensions might rarely be needed. The former and incumbent Presidents have access to the records and can conduct their reviews even before the time the records are ready for release. The Archivist also would have thoroughly categorized and screened the records before a notice is issued, which should greatly facilitate reviews by the former and incumbent Presidents.

The bill requires that any claim of privilege be in writing and signed by the former or incumbent President, specify the records to which it applies, and state the nature and grounds of the privilege claim. Notices of the proposed release of records, as well as any privilege claims, would be made public.

If the former President submitted a privilege claim, the Archivist would withhold the records for 20 working days. This would permit the former President to seek judicial enforcement of his privilege claim, as provided for in the Presidential Records Act. After expiration of this 20-day period, the Archivist would release the records unless a court ordered their continued withholding. This approach places the burden of establishing a privilege claim on the former President. Privilege claims should be extremely rare, given the protections already built into the Act and the age of the records.

If the incumbent President submitted a privilege claim, the Archivist would withhold the records for 20 working days. The Archivist would release the records, except upon a new request (or parts of records) for which the former or incumbent President withdraws the claim or there was a final, non-appealable court order directing the Archivist to release the records. This approach recognizes the legal and practical reality that the Archivist must honor a privilege claim by an incumbent President.

The bill would apply similar procedures to requests for access to records by Congress and the courts. The time periods, however, would be modified to ensure compliance with deadlines imposed by subpoenas or other legal process. Also, the bill does not specify an outcome if the incumbent President claimed privilege in response to a congressional or judicial access request. Disputes between the President and either the Congress or the courts would be left for resolution on a case-by-case basis.

The bill makes several conforming changes to existing provisions of the Presidential Records Act. It recognizes that authority to claim executive privilege is personal to a former or incumbent President and cannot be delegated to their representatives. This is consistent with current legal theory and practice concerning executive privilege. It also recognizes that a former or incumbent Vice President cannot claim presidential privileges.

Finally, the bill provides that Executive Order 13233 shall have no force or effect.

AMERICAN SERVICEMEMBER AND CIVILIAN PROTECTION ACT OF 2002

HON. RON PAUL
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "American Servicemember and Civilian Protection Act of 2002." This bill expresses the sense of the Congress that President Bush should formally rescind the signature approving the International Criminal Court made on behalf of the United States, and should take necessary steps to prevent the establishment of the Court. It also prohibits funds made available by the United States Government from being used for the establishment or operation of the Court.

Perhaps the most significant part of the bill makes clear that any action taken by or on behalf of the Court against a citizen of the United States Armed Forces shall be considered an act of aggression against the United States; and that any action taken by or on behalf of the Court against a United States citizen or national shall be considered an offense against the law of nations.

Mr. Speaker, today in New York and Rome celebrations are underway to mark the formal establishment of this International Criminal Court. Though the United States has not ratified the treaty establishing the Court, as required by the U.S. Constitution, this body will claim jurisdiction over every American citizen—military personnel and civilian alike. The Court itself, however, is an illegitimate body even by the United Nations' own standards. The Statute of the International Criminal Court was enacted by a Conference of Diplomats convened by the United Nations General Assembly, whereas according to the UN Charter, the authority to create such a body lies only in the UN Security Council.

The International Criminal Court was established contrary to the American Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. It puts United States citizens in jeopardy of unlawful and unconstitutional criminal prosecution.

The International Criminal Court does not provide many of the Constitutional protections guaranteed every American citizen, including the right to trial by jury, the right to face your accuser, and the presumption of innocence, and the protection against double jeopardy.

Members of the United States Armed Forces are particularly at risk for politically motivated arrests, prosecutions, fines, and imprisonments. For that reason, the Constitution of the United States. These are the same brave men and women who place their lives on the line to protect and defend our Constitution. Do they not deserve the full protections of that same Constitution?

Mr. Speaker, I hope all members of this body will join me in opposing this illegitimate and illegal court by co-sponsoring the "American Servicemember and Civilian Protection Act of 2002."

ARMAC

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize the Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council (ARMAC) on the occasion of their 50th year of serving the people of Georgia.

The Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council was created to foster partnerships, education and a strong working relationship between the military and business communities in the Atlanta area. The Atlanta area is rich with military history and structure with its bases: NAS-Atlanta, Dobins ARB, Fort McPherson, and Fort Gillem. Additionally, the Atlanta area hosts reserve units of the Army, Air Guard and National Guard. The ARMAC executive committee consists of representatives from every major command in the Atlanta area.

ARMAC was founded as a partnership with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. In 1999, largely due to the number of Commerce’s extraordinary support of the Military, ARMAC found a new home with the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, as the Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council begins its 50th year of service to the military and business communities in Atlanta, it is highly appropriate to recognize their efforts over the past 50 years, and wish them well as they begin their next 50 years of service to the people of Georgia.

HONORING SERGEANT DAVID WURTZ
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Army Sergeant David Wurtz, a brave man who is not just a hometown hero to the people living in the Atlanta area, but always a good student. He gave his parents a scare when one day, at age 17, he missed dinner, something he never did. After
much worrying by his parents, he later returned safe and sound—and enlisted in the U.S. Army's delayed entry program. At age 18, Mr. Wurtz was assigned in Hawaii. He quickly moved up the ranks and moved to the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum in upstate New York. The following September 11, 2001.

After watching the horror of the terrorist attacks unfold on his television from Fort Drum, he had no idea that a short time later, he would be fighting terrorists in Afghanistan to protect his hometown and all of America from future terrorist attacks.

Between late September and March 1st, Sgt. Wurtz found himself in various staging and combat situations, leading up to his involvement in Operation Anaconda. The 10th Mountain Division was positioned on a mountain in Afghanistan in the morning hours of March 2nd and immediately became engaged in a 16-hour fire fight with enemy forces.

Shortly into the battle, Sgt. Wurtz was struck by a mortar shell, injuring his right foot. Minutes after the initial hit, the wounded Wurtz was hurt again, a mortar shell hitting his right kneecap. As he was being carried off the battlefield by medics, a photographer took his picture—a photo that appeared on front page of the March 8th New York Daily News. While he received medical attention in the field, cause of the fierce fighting, Sgt. Wurtz and about 40 other soldiers were forced to endure the danger of intense fighting and freezing temperatures, because helicopters were unable to airlift them until nightfall.

After a series of operations and hospital stays overseas, Sgt. Wurtz arrived at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, DC on March 9th to begin family members: his parents Clem and Joan, brothers Chris and Daniel, aunt and uncle Judy and Penny Crawford, cousins Peggy Crawford and Braine Pawson, and sister-in-law Danielle Auletta. While in Washington, he was presented with the Purple Heart and visits from U.S. Generals and visits from Members of Congress.

On March 18th, Sgt. Wurtz returned to New York City and his College Point neighborhood where he has been greeted and thanked by York City and his College Point neighborhood. While in the community how to utilize KVPT’s children’s programming as an educational tool to help children get ready to learn before they enter the school system.

Under the leadership of its General Manager, Colin Dougherty, Valley Public Television has been a leader in Central Valley broadcasting for a quarter of a century. Mr. Dougherty has been with KVPT since its inception in 1977. His work has been an important part of Valley Public Television’s success.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Reverend McDaniel all the best as he continues his outstanding service to his church and the 10th District of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in wishing Reverend McDaniel all the best as he continues his outstanding service to his church and the 10th District of New Jersey.

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on July 6, 1962, Northside Hospital-Canton opened its doors to the surrounding community. From the very beginning, the hospital has strived to be an institution dedicated to the health and wellness of those that it serves. The hospital opened with only 250 beds, a 24-hour emergency department, and 80 physicians. As Cherokee County began to flourish and grow, the hospital did as well. Now, with more than 1,470 physicians serving over 300,000 patients annually, the hospital has proven itself to be a top quality facility that is clearly able to cope with the demands of a vibrant and growing part of one of the major metropolitan areas in the Southeastern United States. As the hospital reaches a milestone of 40 years of service, it is easy to see the vital role it plays in the community.

Much of the hospital’s success can be attributed to its outstanding staff and its top-notch doctors; and employees stay with the hospital for a long time. One nurse, Ginnie Poor, has worked at the hospital for over 37 years. She is an example of the dedication and commitment the workers have made in order to guarantee health care of the highest quality.

Currently the hospital is expanding its emergency, radiology, and women’s services, as well as offering more specialized services.
Under the leadership of CEO Doug Parker, the hospital expects to continue to grow with the increasing demands of the county. As the hospital continues its innovative and compassionate approach to the care of the patients, it dedicates itself to maintaining a leadership position. Ranchers need: not only in the quality provided, but also in the manner in which it educates, informs, and contributes to the community.

**FAMILY FARM AND RANCH INNOVATION ACT**

**HON. MARK UDALL**
**OF COLORADO**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, April 11, 2002**

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to help ensure our nation’s family farms and ranches continue to produce the agricultural products that have made us the breadbasket of the world.

Small family farms and ranches helped build the foundation of America. Thomas Jefferson once wrote in a letter to George Washington, “Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals, and happiness.” Today, many small farms and ranches have disappeared. This is in part because the smaller farms and ranches have not been able to change to more profitable means of production. To continue as a viable business in agriculture farmers and ranchers need to be able to use modern techniques that increase profitability, and do it in a manner that is environmentally sound.

As a friend of mine, W.R. Stealey, reminded me when I was first elected to the Colorado Legislature, “If you eat, you are in agriculture.” The Family Farm and Ranch Innovation Act (FFRIA) would provide necessary tools for small agriculture businesses to modernize and become more competitive in today’s market, access to credit and a plan to turn the credit into increased revenue.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s National Commission on Small Farms report titled “A Time to Act” found, “The underlying trend toward small farm decline reflects fundamental technological and market changes. Simply put, conventional agriculture adds less and less value to food and fiber on the farm and more and more in the input and post-harvest sectors. We spend more on capital and inputs to enable fewer people to produce the Nation’s food and look primarily to off-farm processing to produce higher value products. Sustainable agriculture strives to change this trend by developing knowledge and strategies by which farmers can capture a large share of the agricultural dollar by using management skills to cut input costs—so a large share of the prices they receive for their products remain in their own pockets—and by producing products of higher value right from the farm.” (In context of the report farms include ranches.)

The innovation plans in FFRIA, to be developed with the USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service, would provide the blueprints to increase the value of farm and ranch outputs.

The report also found, “Agricultural operations require high levels of committed capital to achieve success. The capital—intensive nature of agricultural production makes access to financial capital, usually, in the form of credit, a critical requirement. Small farms are no different from larger farms in this regard, but testimony and USDA reports received by this Committee indicate a general under-capitalization of small farms and increased difficulty in accessing sources of credit.” If small farms and ranches are going use improved technologies laid out in innovation plans they will need capital. The Small Business Administration’s 7(a) loan program has a long history of helping small farms and ranches and would be a great tool for small farmers and ranchers to implement their plans.

America’s small farms and ranches need a hand up to remain viable in our rapidly changing marketplace. Today’s small agricultural businesses are family owned and have only a very small profit margin. The combining of low market prices for raw agricultural commodities and the rising cost of land means that many of these businesses cannot afford to carry on. And that causes more urbanization of valuable farmland.

This legislation recognizing the importance of our small farming and ranching businesses. They provide diversity in the market place, local production of food, less pollution, and jobs, all of which strengthen our economy. Farmers and ranchers that are part of our community remind us that food and other agricultural products don’t just come from stores, and remind us of our connection to the land. Mr. Speaker, small farms and ranches have provided the livelihood for many families since the beginning of our country. This bill will help ensure small farms and ranches do not become a thing of the past by providing the technical expertise and capital to allow them to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

**JOBLESS RATE IS AT 18-YEAR HIGH IN DISTRICT**

**HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER**
**OF NEW YORK**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, April 11, 2002**

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned. I am concerned that my district lost 12,400 jobs in the past year including 300 from Global Crossing. I am concerned that this jobless rate is an 18-year high. I am concerned that in the last decade, 41 percent of Rochester, New York citizens between the ages of 20 to 34 have left town.

While my area has survived the wave after wave of layoffs over the last 20 years by the giant employers such as Kodak, the bankruptcy filing of Global Crossing in January was a shock. Global Crossing was seen as the wave of the future. Two outstanding labor leaders in the Rochester community summarized the thoughts of many workers in an essay which appeared in the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle on March 19, 2002. I have attached for the record a copy of this guest essay for my colleagues’ consideration.

**Hold all corporations accountable, or our economy will not improve**

(By James Beilenson, Tony G. Bonadonna—Guest Essayists)

Recently, it’s been reported that Monroe County has experienced a loss of 12,400 jobs during the last year. Unemployment also has risen to a 10-year high of 6.4 percent (story, March 6). We have also learned that over the last decade, 30,000 young people have left this area, looking for better opportunities.

These statistics may come as a surprise to people in Monroe County, especially those who have been following the predictions of a hopeful economic future from the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Management Council and the Center for Governmental Research the past few years.

In a trend that started in the 1980s, Monroe County has endured an astonishing deindustrialization of its workforce. Due to one-sided free trade deals, the rate of this deindustrialization has accelerated rapidly. Eastman Kodak Co., Bausch & Lomb Inc., Xerox Corp., Valeo Electric Systems Inc. and others have announced wave after wave of layoffs. Small manufacturing concerns, many of which sprung up to fill the gap as large corporations shed workers, are suffering also.

The job loss at large manufacturing companies was, despite our instincts to the contrary, reported to us by pro-corporate cheerleaders of the new economy that despite these layoffs, our local economy would still continue to grow jobs. We were merely another wave in the transformation of this modern workplace. The old economy would still continue to grow jobs.

Based on statistics, apparently a whole lot less than we bargained for. In this new world, we are supposed to get rich through investment in an ever-expanding stock market, not by punching a time clock. The old economy wouldn’t be missed, although it served our community and generations before us. But reality is unmistakable—12,400 jobs lost; 30,000 of our friends and brightest seeking greener pastures elsewhere and the so-called experts at a loss to explain how this happened.

Working people can no longer stand idle while the corporate elite strip away our future and while regulations that had been designed to protect us from corporate treachery are being dismantled by highly paid, pro-corporate lobbyists. According to that wild-eyed radical Alan Greenspan, two-thirds of economic activity in the economy is based on consumer spending. If workers don’t have decent paying jobs, they don’t have money, and there goes two-thirds.

It’s time to recognize that our economy cannot improve without corporate accountability. Big business must be held accountable to their workers, to communities in which they operate and their investors. We must regulate and protect the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively because, like it or not, organized labor is the only protection we have against the unchecked power of corporate management.

Organized labor’s standard labor standards, health and safety regulations and general social policy has become the greatest anti-poverty program in the history of the industrialized world.

**BACK-TO-SCHOOL DAY IN AFGHANISTAN**

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**
**OF ILLINOIS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, April 11, 2002**

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the children, families, and teachers of Afghanis-
day to welcome both girls and boys since the fall of the Taliban regime. I would especially like to honor the female teachers and students of Afghanistan who were not allowed to teach or go to school for the past five years, and the many who continued to do so despite the risk to their own lives.

In our mission to eradicate terrorism, the U.S. has recognized the importance of supporting education in Afghanistan. In addition to $2 million pledged to UNICEF for their Back-to-School campaign, $6.5 million of the $236 million we designated for reconstruction has gone to printing textbooks.

I commend the UNICEF-sponsored Back-to-School campaign for working hard on the ground to get over 1.5 million children into a learning environment by March 21, the first day of school across the country. Their logistical efforts included delivering kits of over 50 separate teaching and learning tools to schools, teachers, and students; providing 40,000 stationery kits, 10,000 School-in-a-Box kits, 7.8 million textbooks, and 18,000 chalkboards to schools across the country; having all Afghan children vaccinated for the measles; combating malnutrition among Afghan children; and communicating the positive message of the campaign to all parents in the country.

I praise the Afghan Interim Government for playing a critical role in this campaign and making education a priority. It has been heart-breaking to hear about so many girls having to take tremendous risks to sneek to school while their country was under Taliban rule and the horrific punishments they endured if caught. I was in awe of the courage of so many female teachers who ran underground schools because of their commitment to educating children. It has been so inspiring to hear stories of Afghan girls so eager to learn that they weathered harsh conditions to return to school as soon as the Taliban left town, well before the official first day of school.

As the children and teachers in Afghanistan embrace this renewed opportunity for education, we must realize that this is just the beginning and view our continued support as critical. I urge this body and this government to continue playing a critical role in this campaign and view our continued support as just the beginning of our efforts to ensure that each year all children in Afghanistan can celebrate back-to-school day with joy and anticipation, without fear.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE U.S. IMPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN EPOXY MOLDING COMPOUNDS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer H.R. 4699 which would suspend temporarily, through December 31, 2005, the rate of duty applicable to imports into the United States of certain epoxy molding compounds. These materials are used for encapsulating, or coating, integrated circuits that feed into various electronics applications.

While it is possible that there are U.S. companies that make some kinds of epoxy molding compounds in the United States, my understanding is that there are no domestic sources of the exact compounds intended to be addressed through my legislation. I further understand that the only qualified manufacturers of the required materials are outside the United States.

Because there is no substitute domestically manufactured product currently benefiting from the present 6.1 percent duty rate on these products, no adverse impact on a domestic producer or industry is anticipated should my legislation be enacted. At the same time, I know its enactment would be beneficial to some hard working folks in the 16th District of Illinois. It makes no sense to impose an import duty on a product where there is no domestic manufacturer. I therefore urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this legislation into the Miscellaneous Tariff Correction bill to be moved later this year.

IN RECOGNITION OF HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Yom Ha Shoah, Holocaust Remembrance Day. We recall now not only the six million Jews who lost their lives, but the human potential that was also extinguished during the dark days of World War II. We remember not just the mothers and fathers, the sons and daughters, the brothers and sisters, but also their descendents who never got to make their contributions to mankind. And we remember the heroes who gave their lives in the greatest fight for freedom and democracy the modern world has ever known.

By pausing today, we join in a solemn bond with the victims of the Holocaust to ensure that the world will never suffer such a horrific tragedy again. It is through our reflection that we acknowledge our loss and through our actions that we build a world free of such hatred and despair. Our greatest tribute to the millions who suffered at the hands of the Nazis will be to make sure that the Holocaust will never be extinguished. By recognizing Holocaust Remembrance Day, we do just that by educating today's and future generations.

Yet the fires of hate, which burned so brightly in Europe from 1939 through 1945, never really burned out. They were smoldering in the hearts of the terrorists who flew their planes into the Twin Towers, the Pentagon and into the ground of rural Pennsylvania on September 11th. And those same fires are ablaze even today, in actions of the suicide bombers on the West Bank and in Gaza. We must pray, Mr. Speaker, for a soothing rain to extinguish forever the fires of hatred.

With these examples fresh in our minds, we marvel at the strength and character of the Jewish people. Their steadfast determination to rebuild their lives following the Holocaust has given the world a remarkable model of resolve. Through their example, we can glimpse the extraordinary human spirit that rises above the fruitlessness of anger and resentment.

With this day and with our deeds, we honor the Jewish people, our friends and partners. We honor the U.S. soldiers and civilians who loss their lives protecting the lives of others.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY SCHOOL OF NURSING ON 10 YEARS OF SUCCESS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey—School of Nursing. This anniversary will be celebrated with a gala to be held this Friday, April 12 at The Newark Club in Newark, New Jersey.

The University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) is a national leader in health professions education, research, clinical practice, and community service. One of eight schools within the University, the School of Nursing (SN) has become recognized as a driving force in implementing premier academic programs, advancing clinical practice, conducting urban health research, and offering needed community health services in inner cities. A dynamic institution, the School champions continuous program review and refinement as it prepares students to meet the healthcare delivery challenges of this century.

Established as an academic program in 1990, the School of Nursing was reorganized as UMDNJ’s seventh school in 1992. The School offers a comprehensive program of research, education and educational mobility. Nursing degree programs include Associate’s (A.S.), Baccalaureate (B.S.N.), Master’s (M.S.N.) and Post-Master’s Certificate (P.M.C.) levels as well as Ph.D. program in Urban Systems provide an articulated educational ladder for advanced education.

Student enrollment has risen dramatically since the establishment of nursing programs at UMDNJ, increasing from 55 students in 1990 to 600 currently. The School’s success in offering a statewide system of fully articulatd undergraduate and graduate education programs has been made possible through the establishment of strong partnerships with both institutions of higher education and leading healthcare institutions. In addition to the nursing education programs offered on the University’s Newark and Stratford campuses, UMDNJ-SN has established joint educational programs with its partner institutions (Middlesex County College, Ramapo College of New Jersey, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center, and Planned Parenthood Federation of America) since 1992.

These partnerships have increased statewide access to nursing education programs and have enabled SN students to enjoy a rich exposure to a diverse, interdisciplinary faculty and a wealth of clinical experiences. Educational excellence at the School of Nursing is evident by the high distinction received by the Middlesex County College/UMDNJ Joint Nursing Program for receiving the highest ranking in the United States for its 100 percent pass rate on the national board examination in 2001.

Leading the School’s development has been its founding Dean, Dr. Frances Ward (formerly known as Frances W. Quinless). Dr. Ward’s leadership has inspired the School’s faculty
and students through a decade of growth. In June, Dr. Ward will be returning to teaching and research as a faculty member of the School of Nursing's M.S.N. Program and its Joint Ph.D. Program in Urban Systems. This program is focused on preparing graduates to address critically important issues involving urban health, health delivery, policy and planning.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by congratulating Dean Ward on her successful stewardship of the UMDNJ-School of Nursing and for her achievements in advancing nursing education in the state of New Jersey. I salute the School of Nursing for its decade of growth and excellence and look forward to its continuing good works in preparing the state's nursing profession to meet the demands of this new century.

HONORING JESSE LONG, FOUNDER, GREATER ATLANTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

HON. BOB BARR
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there are many qualities possessed by a true leader: determination, organization, and commitment. Many people possess these characteristics, but a successful leader must also be compassionate, caring, and humble. A true leader must be able to understand the greater cause far beyond that of recognition and praise, and that the goal is set for the betterment of others.

My fellow members of Congress, I would like to inform you of the great accomplishments of Jesse Long, founder of Greater Atlanta Christian School. Just recently, Jesse Long gathered with community leaders, to celebrate the successes and achievements of the school he established. Mr. Long dedicated much of his life to establishing an institution that would not only prepare students academically, but also provide them with a firm foundation of values and morals based on Christian teachings.

Jesse Long, a native of Tennessee, attended Dasher Bible School in Valdosta, Georgia. After graduating, he served as pastor in various churches throughout the state. Now 69 years old, happily married, and with five children and 12 grandchildren of his own, Long now serves as the Chancellor of Greater Atlanta Christian School. Outside the school, Mr. Long continues to serve his community as an elder of The Campus Church and through his involvement in Atlanta inner-city Ministries.

For 30 years, Jesse served as President of the school, constantly pushing it to higher levels of achievement and growth. The school was his dream; kept close to his heart. He often would share a picture of a four-lane highway, with over 1,600 students, and the third largest private school in the state.

Jesse not only provided a Christian environment for his students, but also offered a quality education. The school has been locally and nationally recognized; and the students consistently rank academically above the averages of a majority of state and private schools.

The school has been a labor of love for Jesse. He built the facility from the ground up through hard work and an unshakeable faith in God. The impact that education can make on the community and generations of young people is immeasurable, and will be remembered for generations to the future.

Jesse Long is one man God used to do great things. Through Jesse Long’s resolve and hard work, and with God’s constant guidance, Greater Atlanta Christian School is consistently recognized as one of the best schools in the southeast. I not only want to recognize Jesse for the education he has given thousands, but distinguish him from many other educators, for his selflessness and incredible humility. He demonstrates, on a daily basis, a life of virtue that is an example for all. Please join me in congratulating Jesse Long for the amazing things he and our Lord have accomplished for our young people.

REMEMBERING PEGGY WAYBURN

HON. MARK UDALL
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, during the recent District Work period, we learned of the death of Peggy Wayburn. An accomplished author and photographer, her work taught us about some of the most special parts of our country and the importance of saving them for future generations.

She was a New Yorker by birth but a Westerner at heart, drawn to wild country. And she convinced millions of acres of Alaska and Oregon to be protected as wilderness. Peggy Wayburn was a voice for conservation on a worldwide scale.

In the late 1950s, she joined her husband, Dr. Edgar Wayburn, in working for establishment of a Redwoods National Park. In 1961, 1963, and 1965 she was the organizer of the biennial national wilderness conferences sponsored by the Sierra Club. At the 1961 conference, she sat next to Interior Secretary Stuart Udall and first broached the subject of a new national park to him. While he didn’t come out to the proposed park site, as a follow-up to her suggestion he did send his assistant, who toured the area with the Wayburns and Martin Litton. This was one of the key developments that ultimately led to the establishment of the park.

And, like her husband, she had a special love for the Alaska. Her writings about “Great Land” were influential in the debates that led to the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, signed into law by President Carter in December, 1980. Her role in passing that monumental act was recently recognized by our colleague, Representative DeBenedetti, who said, “Dr. Wayburn and her husband was captivated by the unique beauty of the Alaska landscape on their first visit almost thirty years ago . . .

Today, 104 million acres remain wild largely because of that first visit made to Alaska by the Wayburns.”

She also was involved in working for establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore, Redwoods National Park, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

In addition to serving as Honorary Vice President and Trustee of the Sierra Club Foundation, Peggy Wayburn co-founded People for Open Space, directed the Point Reyes Seashore Foundation, and served on the Board of Audubon Canyon Ranch. Her efforts earned numerous awards including the Sierra Club’s Special Achievement Award, the California Conservation Council Award, and the Sierra Club of California’s Special Service Award. In 2001, both of the Wayburns were honored with the Wilderness Society’s Robert Marshall Award, their highest honor presented to private citizens who have devoted lifetime service to, and have had notable influence upon, conservation and the fostering of an American land ethic.

Mr. Speaker, America and the conservation movement are diminished by Peggy Wayburn’s departure. For the information of our colleagues, I am attaching reports from two newspapers concerning her life and accomplishments.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 30, 2002] When Peggy Wayburn sat down to write her second book about Alaska, she chose to begin with a simple statistic: Anyone wishing to explore the entire state would have to visit about one million acres per day—for a year.

It was a simple, elegant number meant to impress upon readers the enormity of a place that Wayburn argued should be left as it is: an untamed nature writer and environmentalist who was instrumental in preserving millions of acres in Alaska and creating some of Northern California’s most cherished parks, Peggy Wayburn died March 21 in San Francisco after a long illness. She was 84.

Known primarily for five books she wrote on the outdoors, Wayburn also was published in a variety of magazines and was an accomplished photographer whose images graced many calendars. She was a member of a number of conservation organizations, including the San Francisco-based Sierra Club.

A native of New York City who was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Barnard College, she moved to San Francisco in 1945 and quickly fell in love both with the area’s beauty and with doctor and outdoorsman Edgar Wayburn. Their first date was spent hiking on Mt. Tamalpais, just north of the city. They were married in 1947.

Edgar Wayburn was a rising figure in the Sierra Club, and by default—at least initially—Peggy Wayburn was thrust into some of the state’s most contentious environmental battles.

In California, the club was battling to protect small but important places previously overlooked by the state and federal governments. The Wayburns were part of the push that would eventually lead to the creation of Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962 and, later, Redwoods National Park and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

But in 1967, the Wayburns took their first trip to Alaska—a voyage they would take dozens of times over the next 30 years.

“What Peggy and Ed found in Alaska were vast, intact, pristine ecosystems,” said Deborah Williams, executive director of the Alaska Conservation Foundation.

“Peggy felt that human beings have a profound obligation to be good stewards to the...
Working alongside her husband, former Sierra Club President Edgar Wayburn, she helped establish some of Northern California’s most treasured wildlife areas. The pair helped establish the Wildwood School Local School Council as a community representative. She was a past president of the Edgebrook Woman’s Club, also a member of the Portage Park Woman’s Club, and was completing her year as president of District 7 of the Illinois Division of the General Federation of Woman’s Clubs. She was one of the first women members of the Logan Square Lions Club and a member of the Jefferson Park Lions Club. She was a long-time volunteer for the American Cancer Society and went on to head the Edgebrook-Sauganash Unit, and later on the board of the Northwest Unit for several years. She also was active at St. Mary’s Woods Catholic Church, she participated in almost everything, including service as a fill-in musician for morning services and funerals.

Additionally, Mila also participated on the boards of the Northwest Action Council, the 41st Ward Democratic Women’s Organization and the North Edgebrook Civic Association. She also served as an election judge for her precinct through her retirement years, missing only the final election, March 19, when she was too ill to work.

Mrs. Nolan’s life was full of devotion, full of compassion, and full of service to her community. As a public servant, I look to those I serve for inspiration. The life of Mrs. Nolan serves not only as an inspiration for me, but as a model of how best to use the blessings of life as a resource for others. Mrs. Mila Nolan leaves behind a sister, a son, grandchildren, nieces and nephews. To them and her community, she is irreplaceable—they grieve now and will no doubt miss her presence in their lives. Nonetheless, they will always find comfort in knowing that Mila now lives through her works and deeds. The family can find comfort in the fact that she left a legacy of contributing her time, her energy, and her talent to the progress of her community. On behalf of the United States Congress, I thank Mrs. Mila V. Nolan, for a lifetime of service and dedication.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE U.S. IMPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN CUSTOM-MADE AUTOMOTIVE MAGNETS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation that would suspend temporarily, through December 31, 2005, the rate of duty applicable to imports into the United States of certain custom-made automotive magnets. These components are incorporated into various products used in the industry. A company in the district I am proud to represent manufactures these sensors in Freeport, Illinois.

These automotive magnets possess unique formulations to meet the exacting design and production requirements of my constituent company. Because these parts are custom designed, and given the fact that my constituent company paid for the tooling and development costs associated with customizing these products, we know that the only qualified manufacturer of these parts are outside the United States.

Because there is no substitute domestically manufactured product currently benefiting from
the present 2.1 percent duty rate on these components, no adverse impact on a domestic producer or industry is anticipated should my legislation be enacted. At the same time, I know its enactment would be beneficial to some good, hard working people in my district. It makes no sense to impose an import duty on a product where there is no domestic manufacturer. Therefore urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this legislation into the Miscellaneous Tariff Correction bill to be moved later this year.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOHN M. BETTIS
HON. DONALD M. PAYNE
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Most Worshipful John M. Bettis, Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of New Jersey. On Saturday evening, April 13, 2002, Mr. Bettis will be honored at "An Appreciation Evening" to pay tribute to his untiring efforts and contributions.

John M. Bettis was born and raised in Pleasantville, New Jersey, where he received his elementary and secondary education, graduating from Pleasantville High School in 1963. He has earned an Associate Degree in Police Science from Atlantic Community College in 1971, a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Criminal Justice from Stockton State College and graduate credits in Public Administration from Ryder College and the University of Houston. John is a veteran of the United States Air Force, having served as a Security Policeman from 1963 to 1967 and the New Jersey Air National Guard from 1979 to 1983. John is a member of the African American Male Conference, the Atlantic County Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of the Atlantic County Chapter of the NAACP, and the National Conference (formerly the National Conference of Christians and Jews), a member of the American Male Conference, the Atlantic County Veterans Advisory Board, the Board of Directors of the Atlantic County Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Directors for the Jersey Shore Council, Boy Scouts of America, the Board of Directors for the United Way of Atlantic County and the Board of Trustees for Atlantic Cape Community College.

John is a proud Prince Hall Mason of the 33rd Degree and Shriner, holding membership in all of its affiliated bodies; most significantly, Past Master of Hiram Abiff Lodge No. 16, F & AM, and Past Patron of Ivy Leaf Chapter No. 18, OES, Pleasantville, New Jersey. He is a Past Grand Worthy Patron of Oziel Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, NJ 1988–1990 and is currently serving as the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, State of New Jersey. John resides in Pleasantville, New Jersey with his wife Doni. They have three daughters and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, let us offer our congratulations to Mr. Bettis for his many contributions to the community as well as our very best wishes to him for the future.

TAXPAYER PROTECTION AND IRS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on April 10, 2002, the House of Representatives voted to reject H.R. 3991, the Taxpayer Protection and IRS Accountability Act, by a vote of 205–219. Although the underlying bill was noncontroversial, the Republican leadership refused to permit reformers' attempts to strip an amendment from the bill that would have rolled back important campaign finance laws, including the 2000 Section 527 disclosure requirements and the Shaheen-Meehan reforms which became law two weeks ago yesterday. I am a staunch advocate for campaign finance reform and supported the legislation requiring Section 527 groups to disclose their contributors as well as the Shaheen-Meehan law. Had I been able to vote yesterday, I would have joined my colleagues who support campaign finance reform and voted against H.R. 3991.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND EDWARD L. ECKENROD

HON. BILL SHUSTER
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Reverend Edward L. Eckenrod, a resident of Blair County, Pennsylvania. Reverend Eckenrod was recently awarded the John Riley Human Relations Service Award for 2002 by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission on March 20, 2002. The commission recognizes Reverend Eckenrod for helping to further their goals of eliminating discrimination and providing equal opportunities to all individuals.

Reverend Eckenrod has served the communities of Central Pennsylvania for more than 20 years. After earning his Masters in Theology from St. Francis and being ordained as a Roman Catholic Priest, he served as an Associate Pastor at St. John's in Lakemont (1978–1985) and St. Mark's in Altoona (1985–1990), he then served as Pastor in St. Joseph (1990–1995) and as the Chaplain at Altoona Hospital (1983–1990 and 1995–Present). In addition to being a dedicated and caring spiritual leader, he has also been a great friend and has served the community in a wide variety of ways. Reverend Eckenrod serves on many different boards and has always been very generous with his time.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will join me in thanking Reverend Eckenrod for his service and congratulating him on receiving this award. He has enriched the lives of those who know him with all of his efforts and I am proud that he has been recognized for all his achievements. I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE FIREFIGHTERS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of some local heroes. It is a pleasure to recognize the dedicated, hard working men and women of Broward County's Fire Emergency Rescue units. Each day, these men and women place their personal safety on the line in order to protect the 1.2 million residents of Broward County.

Following the tragic terrorist attacks on September 11th, a number of Broward County Firefighters voluntarily decided to offer much needed assistance to their broken New York City brethren. Undaunted and determined, they trekked north to lend a hand in dealing with the horrific aftermath of that infamous September day. Mr. Speaker, having visited Ground Zero myself, I witnessed firsthand the arduous task our firefighters faced, and continue facing almost seven months later.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize those brave individuals from Broward County who served in New York. From USAR South Florida Task Force 2: Division Chief Stephen McInerney II, Battalion Chief Robert Hoecherl, Battalion Chief John Molenda, Lt. Douglas LeValley, Lt. Richard Seabrook, and Driver-Engineer Charles Frank, Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize those who voluntarily traveled to New York: Lt. David Carter, Driver-Engineer Jacob Snowhite, Driver-Engineer Milton Selimos, Firefighter Troy Cool, Firefighter Yuri Grijalva. Firefighter Robert Soto, Firefighter Michael Salzano, Firefighter John McLoughlin, and Firefighter Michael Reimer. These men worked around the clock, despite overwhelming carnage, in helping New York begin the slow process of recovery—an experience they will carry with them for the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, based on their courageous actions these heroic firefighters make Broward County residents proud. As a resident of Broward County, I am proud of their service to our community.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SAINT ADALBERT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WHITING, INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Saint Adalbert Roman Catholic Church in Whiting, Indiana, as it commemorates its 100th anniversary as a congregation on April 14, 2002. This parish has been celebrating its centennial for the past year with monthly festivities, and each event has strengthened the sense of community among the church members, united through their Baptismal bonds. The culmination of this revelry will be the jubilee Mass celebrated by Bishop Dale J. Melczek and I will include Father Michael Biastc, who will deliver the invocation, and Father Steven Gross, who will serve as toastmaster.
During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the United States became home to more than 20 million European immigrants who brought with them the rich cultural heritage of their homelands. Northwestern Indiana pulsed with the influx of Slavic immigrants who settled along the shores of Lake Michigan, eager to make their mark on the region. Throughout the region, the imprint of the Slovak and Polish cultures remains yet today, and are evident in the names these Hoosiers bear and in the traditions passed down from each generation. The most significant contribution to the area, however, has been the establishment of parish churches.

Early Polish Catholics had to travel to neighboring communities throughout Indiana and Illinois in order to worship. In 1892, with the bishop’s approval, Whiting’s Poles purchased land and constructed a wooden church on Indianapolis Boulevard. First known as St. Peter’s, the church was later renamed St. Adalbert to honor the congregation’s Polish heritage. This simple structure born out of the devotion to their culture and to their faith became the foundation for new generations of Polish Catholics to discover the bonds that bind them together as a spiritual family.

Over the past 100 years, St. Adalbert has been served by many able leaders who have ensured the congregation’s spiritual growth, and have carried on its Polish heritage as it evolved structurally with each passing decade. Father Peter Budnik was St. Adalbert’s first pastor, who established the parish school. St. Adalbert experienced significant growth under Father John Skrzypinski, who served as the pastor from 1911 to 1922, he expanded the service of St. Adalbert’s to include a convent for the sisters of Nazareth, which housed the sisters for sixty years, an addition to the school, and the construction of a new rectory. Later, in 1950, Father Walter Pawlicki supervised the construction of the present church, which was completed in 1953.

The church and its members have remained steadfast in its promise to assist those friends less fortunate than they. The St. Hedwig’s Society, a society for women, was founded in 1904. Among their philanthropic causes, they donated their time and energy to the church and the school, as well as for homes for the aged, and assisting relief funds for Polish orphans. In 1942, the Holy Name Society was established and was instrumental in providing assistance to members overseas fighting on the battlegrounds in World War II. During the 1930’s, the St. Adalbert Choir became associated with the Polish Singers Alliance of America. This choir, which was dedicated to the enrichment of Polish musical culture, was recognized as one of the most active singing groups in the state.

Father John Zemelko, the current pastor, has imparted this philosophical muster to his congregation: “We live in a world that is coming together as a human family. There’s no doubt that, if the world exists another 100 years, the human family will become more united than it is today. This of course, will be a reality if, and only if, the Church and other world religions continue to foster a respect and dignity of the culture of life.” It is this respect and dedication to the culture of life that has sustained St. Adalbert for the past 100 years. As we ourselves advance into this brave new world heralded by the dawn of the twenty-first century, perhaps we might all reflect upon the unity of the human family for whom Father Zemelko is so optimistic, and find opportunities to foster respect and dignity for all in our own lives.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me today in commending the parish family of St. Adalbert as they prepare to celebrate the 100th anniversary of their founding. All past and present parishioners and pastors should be proud of the numerous contributions they have made out of their love and their devotion for their church.

TRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S DAY

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday March 6, 2002 I had the pleasure of spending my day with Patricia Buckley in celebration of International Women’s Day on Friday March 8th. International Women’s Day is a time to acknowledge achievements of women around the world and come together to appreciate our similarities and differences.

The Community Advocate Mentor Program (CAMP) is a program within the International Women’s Democracy Center (IWDC) that was developed in partnership with the Ulster People’s College in Belfast, Northern Ireland. It was designed to strengthen the public policy advocacy and lobbying skills of community-based leaders from Northern Ireland. Over a 5-year period, IWDC and UPC will train 100 women leaders from Northern Ireland how to effectively lobby their government and strengthen civil society.

Ms. Buckley is the mother of three daughters and a volunteer. She is the Vice Chair of the South Armagh (Northern Ireland) Rural Women’s Network. The Network was formed to support women’s community-based groups in South Armagh. Patricia traveled to the United States for the first time with a group of women from Northern Ireland. Her interest in helping women in rural areas with community development and adult education led to her involvement in the IWDC and CAMP, which sponsored the trip to the United States.

Patricia spent the entire day with my staff and me; traveling from meetings in the morning, committee hearings in the afternoon and receptions in the evening. She was able to get a sense of what a “typical” day is for a Member of Congress and experience the legislative process. Not only did she learn about my daily life, but I was able to step into hers as well. The amazing thing I learned from her is that women’s issues—as broad as they are—are not unique to any area of the world. Women face the same problems in every community.

It was such an honor and a pleasure to host Patricia Buckley for a day. I was inspired by her efforts and the efforts of the International Women’s Democracy Center. Person to person, woman to woman, I am committed to working towards stronger communities. It is an inspiration to see women from all continents, often divided by national boundaries and by ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and economic differences, are able to come together to celebrate and learn from one another.
year, the Morgan County Press began in 1911 and the Stover Milling Company started in 1911. All of these business are still in operation, and the Stover Milling Company started in 1917. All of these businesses licensed in the city of Stover.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the distinguished gentleman from New York, AMO Houghton, the “Promoting Self-Reliance for the World’s Poorest People Act of 2002.” This important legislation directs our limited foreign aid dollars to a proven and effective form of international development.

Microenterprise, the lending of very small loans to the world’s poorest people that serve to start and expand small businesses, typically in amounts as low as $100, is founded upon the principle of promoting opportunity and free enterprise for individuals who are subjected to abject poverty and harsh economic conditions. Furthermore, microenterprise is a foreign aid issue that garners wide bipartisan support. Over thirty Members already support this legislation. This is truly an issue where Republicans and Democrats can agree.

In Monterrey, Mexico, President Bush called for a renewed commitment to promoting opportunity and free enterprise for individuals who are subject to abject poverty and harsh economic conditions. Furthermore, microenterprise is a foreign aid issue that garners wide bipartisan support. Over thirty Members already support this legislation. This is truly an issue where Republicans and Democrats can agree.

The Roemer/Houghton bipartisan legislation modestly increases funding for Microenterprise programs from $155 million to $200 million annually in the Foreign Operations budget. This four-year funding level would also ensure that our investment to the world’s small business owners is well spent. Specifically, our bill calls for targeting at least half of all microenterprise resources to the world’s poorest people. Our legislation defines the world’s poorest people as those people in the poorest fifty percent of a country in relation to that country’s official national poverty line or those people who are living on the equivalent of less than one United States’ dollar per day.

The Roemer/Houghton bipartisan legislation also calls for greater accountability measures that will ensure effective poverty-targeting assistance. With the implementation of poverty assessment measurements, Congress and microenterprise donors can be sure that poverty-targeted funding is meeting its intended goal of reaching the world’s poorest people.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I strongly encourage my colleagues to review and cosponsor the “Promoting Self-Reliance for the World’s Poorest People Act of 2002.” Congress must develop and support foreign aid programs that equip the world’s poorest people with the tools to empower themselves. With Microenterprise, the same lessons from Hunger provide these vital empowerment tools in the form of microcredit loans. As the story of Violet Mutoto demonstrates, by devoting greater resources to effective humanitarian programs like micro enterprise, U.S. foreign aid can provide hope and empowerment to the world’s poorest people and demonstrate that the United States is committed to spreading the rewards that can grow in a free-enterprise system.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS OF WASHINGTON IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR)—its 4,200 volunteers and Department of Defense (DOD) staff—in celebrating 30 years of support of the Guard and Reserve. The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) was established in 1972, the year the United States ended the Selective Service System and established an all-volunteer military force. DOD realized that support from employers and communities would be instrumental in maintaining Reserve component membership.

Employers have, in turn, signed ESGR Statements of Support, publicly committing to support the National Guard and Reserve. The former Chairman of the Board and CEO of General Motors, Mr. James H. Roche signed the first Statement of Support in the Office of the Secretary of Defense on December 13, 1972. The next day, President Richard Nixon signed the DOD Statement of Support covering all Federal civilian employees. Since the inception of this program, Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton and President George W. Bush have all signed Statements of Support, along with hundreds of thousands of employers, including Dell Computer Corporation, Xerox, the Society for Human Resource Management and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

To date, over 300,000 employers have signed statements of support. Additionally, the strategic alliance formed in 1998 between ESGR and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce resulted in more than 1,200 chambers of commerce nationwide signing a Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve.

ESGR offers Ombudsman services designed to provide information to employers and Reservists regarding their rights and responsibilities under the law, and to resolve conflicts through informal mediation. These services operate in cooperation with the Department of Labor. ESGR volunteers in 54 U.S. states and territories contribute thousands of hours of volunteer service. ESGR participates in millions of dollars of volunteer service in support of ESGR programs, its services, and the men and women of our nation’s Reserve forces.

Mr. Speaker, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve is smart government in action. The small ESGR staff in Arlington, VA, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, provides guidance and support to a network of 4,200 volunteer business, civic, and community leaders. ESGR educates employers on their rights and obligations under the law and recognize employers who actively support employee participation in the Guard and Reserve. ESGR also educates members of the National Guard and Reserve in regards to their rights and responsibilities to the value of their employers support. Committees can be found in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

With the end of the cold war, the Reserve components have been called with increasing frequency. During the Gulf War in 1990–1991, more than 260,000 Reserve component members were called to active duty to support military operations in the Persian Gulf. Since the start of Operation Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom, the Centennial Fair will be held June 19–21, 2003, the city is publishing a commemorative centennial book to highlight the city’s history, and on November 13, 2003, the United States Postal Service will celebrate with a special cancellation at the Stover Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to the citizens of Stover, Missouri, for this outstanding accomplishment. I know all Members of Congress will join me in paying tribute to a great American city.

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With the end of the cold war, the Reserve components have been called with increasing frequency. During the Gulf War in 1990–1991, more than 260,000 Reserve component members were called to active duty to support military operations in the Persian Gulf. Since the start of Operation Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom
Freedom, more than 80,000 National Guard and Reserve troops have been activated and are playing a critical role.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of employers, local and state government officials, Active and Reserve component leaders, and military members from across the nation and around the world request ESGR’s employer support expertise on a daily basis. When Guardsmen and Reservists return home following mobilization, ESGR committee members are there to provide information and support services to those in need.

The U.S. Congress passed the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, (USERRA) of 1994, and updated it in 1996. This law completely revised the Veterans Reemployment Rights Act of 1940. USERRA articulates the rights and responsibilities of Guard and Reserve members with regard to job protection and explains employer rights under federal law. ESGR helps employers and Reservists understand this law and helps them informally resolve any employment conflicts that may arise.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I want to congratulate ESGR and its 54 ESGR committees on their 30 years of service and commend this network of over 4,200 volunteer patriots for their time and talent. They are serving their country and maintaining the much needed support of our employers and communities for the Guard and Reserve. Through the efforts of agencies like ESGR, we can call on our Reserve forces to answer our nation’s call without the fear of job loss.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE FLOWERS GONE

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Paul Ecke, Jr.

For more than 50 years, Paul Ecke, Jr., has sent poinsettias and other exotic and beautiful flowers throughout the world. His company, Paul Ecke Ranch, has been the world leader in the development and distribution of poinsettias of every color and description.

Paul has given generously of his time and talent to his country, the State of California, and the people of San Diego County. On a more personal note, Paul has been a friend and mentor to me before and after I became a member of Congress. Often, when he disagrees with me and offers constructive criticism, I appreciate him most.

This Monday, the people of San Diego County will honor Paul Ecke, Jr., for his lifetime achievements and his contributions to the community. I know that Congress will join on the people of San Diego in celebrating this great man and his ongoing achievements.

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNUAL PRIDE YOUTH WORLD ANTI-DRUG CONFERENCE

HON. ROB PORTMAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the over 4,500 youth and adult participants of the 2002 PRIDE (Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education) World Drug Prevention Conference currently being held in Cincinnati, Ohio. The PRIDE conference is the world’s largest youth conference focusing on drug and violence prevention and one of the few that provides a forum where youth and adults meet to develop solutions.

PRIDE was started in 1977 with the primary goal of educating, empowering, and supporting drug-free youth who care for the safety and health of self, peers, family and community. Today, as PRIDE celebrates its 25th anniversary as an organization dedicated to youth, it enjoys one of its most successful conferences to date. This year’s participants represent 40 countries, many ethnic groups, as well as urban, suburban and rural communities. I am pleased to serve as PRIDE statewide co-chair along with Hope Taft, First Lady of Ohio, and Lucille Fleming, Director of the Ohio Department of Drug and Alcohol Prevention. The Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati, an organization I and other community leaders founded in 1996, has acted as a local partner.

The 2002 conference has drawn an impressive host of nationally recognized speakers including John Walters, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; Hope Taft, First Lady of Ohio; Ruth Sanchez-Way, Director of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention; Charles Currie, Director of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; General Major Arthur Dean, Chairman/CEO Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America.

The conference offers numerous workshops that help youth learn how to be leaders in their schools and communities, and teaches techniques that can be used to encourage peers to maintain a healthy and substance-free lifestyle. Importantly, the conference also demonstrates that, although there is still a great deal of work to do in the struggle to keep our youth off drugs and away from alcohol and tobacco, the majority of our teens are making responsible decisions regarding substance abuse and deserve to be commended for their efforts.

Teen alcohol and drug abuse has a devastating effect on families and communities nationwide. Youth PRIDE participants, as well as the parents, coaches and other mentors who help guide them, deserve accolades for their willingness to act as leaders with regard to this often difficult decision to stand up and be recognized as a model for healthy, substance free living.

The 25th annual PRIDE conference has also provided a unique partnership between the Cincinnati Police Department, the Hamilton County Prosecutor’s Office, and Cincinnati CAN that has raised over $4,000 to provide scholarships for 200 Cincinnati youth to attend the conference. This has been a remarkable opportunity for the youth who, without this generous assistance, would have been unable to attend the conference. We congratulate these organizations for their community partnerships that help to reduce demand for drugs and alcohol.

All of us in Greater Cincinnati are pleased to welcome such an important conference to our area and thank all of the youths and adults who have worked to make the 2002 PRIDE conference a success.
Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the community of Worcester, Massachusetts in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the senior meals program and the establishment of the 1st annual March For Meals Campaign.

The senior meal program serves approximately 1800 Meals on Wheels and lunch site clients per day under the Older American's Act. Worcester's Age Center Meals on Wheels is the second largest in the state. Last year the agency delivered 339,131 meals. Meals are delivered five days a week in Worcester and surrounding towns to elders who are frail, unable to leave their home without assistance, and unable to prepare a meal on their own. The average age of Meals on Wheels recipients in Worcester is 82 and for some, the driver is the only contact with another person they have during the day. Elders themselves make up almost all the volunteers who package and deliver Meals on Wheels. Throughout its 30 year history, Meals on Wheels has adapted to the needs of elders and also the volunteers who serve them. The collaborations developed by the Age Center with 14 Councils on Aging and health care professionals continue to be the basis for future efforts. The Age Center continues to meet important nutritional and social needs of a growing population of elders.

March For Meals is a nationwide public awareness campaign designed to bring attention to local senior meals programs throughout the United States. It will highlight the continuing importance of meal programs and the growing need for resources as the elderly population increases and more Americans need community-based nutrition services. Because March 2002 marks the 30th anniversary of the federal government's support of senior nutrition programs, in Worcester County, Friday, March 22, 2002 has been designated as local March For Meals Day.

Mr. Speaker, on March 22 Worcester County will begin the annual March For Meals event that will continue to support and focus attention on the importance of senior nutrition programs. I will join in a birthday party celebration at the Zion Lutheran Church to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the creation of Meals on Wheels. I know that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing this valuable program.

THE FAILURE OF ARAB LEADERSHIP

HON. SHELLY BERKEY
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. BERKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop pretending that the Palestinian Leadership desires, or is even capable of, achieving peace. Yasser Arafat and the current Palestinian Leadership are terrorists, just as surely as Mullah Omar and the Taliban, or Osama Bin-Laden and Al-Qaeda. The United States cannot adopt a policy of negotiating with terrorists. Since the inception of this country we have embraced the policy which is grounded on the principles of fairness and right. We do not bow to expediency or terror. We stand for something greater. America's principled foreign policy is the foundation of our strength and credibility; it is, in large part, what makes this country great. To negotiate with terrorists would be to undermine this fundamental principle of our American strength. We cannot— we must not—negotiate with terrorists. If we are to remain strong and fair, we must sever our ties with Arafat, with Fatah, and with the PLO.

Some have been overly cautious not to call Yasser Arafat a terrorist. This is driven in large part by a cringing reluctance to recognize his obvious association with terrorist groups, and the current lack of any alternatives. But that very lack of leadership is the result of our reliance on Yasser Arafat. By removing America's diplomatic and financial support from these terrorist groups, the Palestinian people may finally be empowered to choose a leader—not the current leaders of war and martyrdom and self-aggrandizement—but a leader devoted to peace and the Palestinian self-interest.

The United States must not shirk from calling terrorists what they really are, and it is a grave mistake for the United States to call upon Israel to end its mission against terror in the West Bank. America cannot allow Israel to take its place beside us in the war against terror. How can we as a nation justify ridding the world of the Taliban and Al-Qaeda if we continue to criticize Israel for ridding the world of Jihad, Hamas, or the Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade. And what more evidence do we need of Arafat's direct involvement in these tactics of terror than his own handwritten notes authorizing payments to terrorists and their families? Arafat still pays the terrorists, provides the weapons, and offers political cover for their activities.

The current Israeli mission is intended to dismantle the growing terrorist network operating freely throughout Palestinian areas. Israel has already uncovered thousands of illegal weapons including Kassam missiles, car bombs, and explosive belts used for suicide missions. Cities of the West Bank, like Jenin, have become safe havens for terrorists, in the same way that murderers took refuge among the Taliban in Afghanistan. These are not the cities of peace in a nascent homeland. These are the markets of death, warfare against the Palestinians, America, America, Jews and Christians, and all of the ideals of the free and civilized world.

Arab leaders throughout the Middle East must publicly embrace peace as a concept and condemn the tactics of terror. It is unacceptable for the leaders of Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt to refuse to speak out against suicide bombers. These countries must renounce terrorism unconditionally whenever and wherever it occurs. The Secretary of State should not be going to the Middle East to pressure the Israelis to end their anti-terror operation. It is the United States to say loud and clear that if you are an ally of terrorists and terrorism, you are not an ally of the United States of America, and you will never receive one penny of American foreign aid.

It is time for the Arab world to know the United States is serious about rooting out terror— wherever it dwells. The Arab world must stop the hateful rhetoric against the people of Israel. The people of the West: its leaders must make clear to the Palestinians that their terrorist actions only prolong and jeopardize their historic quest for a homeland, and sow the seeds of despair and hate that will take lifetimes to undo. The Arab world must know that America and Israel stand together, partners in the war against terror.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JERRY VOGELSANG

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding individual who has dedicated his life to serve and protect the citizens of this nation. Jerry Vogelsang has faithfully served his fellow countrymen for over fifty years; thirty years as law enforcement in intelligence for the federal government. After a long and successful career as one of our nation's finest law enforcement officers, Jerry now resides in Craig, Colorado and I would like to acknowledge his contributions to this country.

Jerry began his service to this nation in the armed forces by joining the Navy in 1947. Years later he would go on to work for RCA as a field engineer, later joining the federal government in 1966, and began a long career in the field of intelligence. In 1968 Jerry began to work for the San Diego Sheriff's Department as a reserve officer, where he served for years as a gang unit detective. This position is an assessment to Jerry's excellence as a law enforcement officer; no other reserve officer has ever been assigned to a unit much less one as dangerous and important as a gang unit. Jerry retired from both the federal government and the sheriff's department in the late eighties.

Upon retirement, Jerry moved to Colorado but soon found that he was not suited for retirement. Driven by a duty to give back to his community, Jerry has volunteered at the Craig Police Department and the Moffat County Sheriff's department for over ten years. He has offered his experience, expertise and support to these departments and I am confident the force is grateful for his contributions. In addition to his status on the force, Jerry is regarded as a respected pillar of his community, known as a devout husband, and a proud father of three.

Mr. Speaker, as a former law enforcement officer, I am well aware of the dangers and hazards our peace officers face today. These individuals work long hours, weekends, and holidays to guarantee their fellow citizen's rights and protection. They work tirelessly and with great sacrifice to their personal and family lives to ensure our freedoms remain strong in our homes and communities. Their service and dedication deserve the recognition and thanks of this body of Congress, and this is why I bring the name of Jerry Vogelsang to
light today. Thank you for all your hard work, Jerry, I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE UNIFORMED FIRE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Uniformed Fire Officers Association in New York City (UFOA), which represents 2,500 lieutenants, captains, battalion chiefs, deputy chiefs, supervising fire marshals and medical officers of the New York City Fire Department. The fire officers represented by UFOA risk their lives daily to protect our community.

On September 11, 2001 the New York City Fire Department lost a total of 343 members in the attacks on the World Trade Center. Among the lost were 254 firefighters, 89 superior officers, 45 lieutenants, 20 captains, 17 battalion chiefs, 3 deputy chiefs and 2 staff chiefs. New York’s Bravest also lost two of their most senior leaders, the Chief of the Department as well as the First Deputy Commissioner. Further adding to their devastation, the Catholic Champlain, the much-loved Reverend Mychal Judge, also perished.

The men and women who comprise the New York City Fire Department, as well as the Uniformed Fire Officers Association, work so closely together, that they often think of and refer to one another as family. For many, the brave men who perished were more than colleagues: They were 343 members of their extended family.

Since the disaster, the members of the UFOA have worked together to continue a long held tradition among fire personnel, by joining together to ensure that the immediate families of those who perished—spouses and children—are cared for. They are also working to ensure that the brave legacy of the firefighters lost that day endures, and that the heroes of September 11th are never forgotten.

UFOA is also working to ensure that veteran officers receive the support they need to rebuild their devastated agency. While the events of September 11th are unique, fires continue to threaten our community. The NYFD has done an outstanding job of pulling together to carry on with fighting some devastating fires that have broken out since September 11th. Their continued dedication and hard work deserves our strongest commendation.

For the bravery exhibited by the members of the Uniformed Fire Officers Association on September 11, 2001, and for the bravery they exhibit every day they show up to work to protect the rest of us, I ask my colleagues to pay tribute to the members of the Uniformed Fire Officers Association and the invaluable contributions of the UFOA.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GEORGE THURSTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS OF COLORADO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I rise today to recognize the life and contributions of George Thurston of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. George peacefully left us on a Monday, January 11, 2002 at the age of ninety-five. George was a popular member of the community and was often sought by many in the community for his listening ear, advice, and warm smile. He was known as a man of many interests and his foresight into the future needs of his fellow Coloradans is enjoyed throughout the State today. George was a remarkable man and I am honored to bring forth his good deeds and accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Born in Carbondale in 1906, George moved and eventually settled a few miles away Glenwood Springs, Colorado, where he quickly became a great contributor in the Western Slope community. George held many careers throughout his life including work for the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and work on Public Works projects to supply the state with our most valuable commodity, water. In 1940, George was named general manager of Holy Cross Electric Association, a local energy co-op that serves several surrounding communities. Because of his dedication and commitment to his fellow residents, George saw the company grow through the difficult years of World War II, and provide power to areas not served by the larger power companies. Among his greatest visions was the decision to provide several early ski slopes and resorts, including Aspen, with power. His good sense paid off and today the resorts in Vail and Snowmass owe part of their initial gambles to his trust and dedication to advancing his community.

Throughout his life, George was well known throughout his community as a leader and dedicated patriarch of his family. Later in his life, George could be found in his favorite place, the Colorado outdoors, enjoying his time at his mountain cabin with family. He is survived by a loving and dedicated wife of almost forty years, Dollie, daughter Karen, stepson Larry, and four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to George Thurston for the great strides he took in establishing himself as a valuable leader and visionary in the Glenwood Springs community. His dedication to family, friends, work, and the community certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and a grateful nation. Although George has left us, his good-natured spirit lives on through the lives of those he touched. I would like to extend my regrets and deepest sympathies to George’s family and friends during their time of bereavement and remembrance. George Thurston was a remarkable man and he will be greatly missed.
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action
Routine Proceedings, pages S2605–S2635

Measures Introduced: Two bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2120–2121, and S. Res. 239.  Page S2632

U.S. Border Security: Senate began consideration of H.R. 3525, to enhance the border security of the United States.  Pages S2609–23

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at 2 p.m., on Monday, April 15, 2002.  Page S2634

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations: Scott M. Burns, of Utah, to be Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy. (New Position)

J. Robert Flores, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Michael Taylor Shelby, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Matthew D. Orwig, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Jane J. Boyle, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Warren Douglas Anderson, of South Dakota, to be United States Marshal for the District of South Dakota for the term of four years.

James Joseph Parmley, of New York, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York for the term of four years.

John B. Brown III, of Texas, to be Deputy Administrator of Drug Enforcement.

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.  Pages S2734, S2635

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Jeremy H.G. Ibrahim, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 2002.

Jeremy H.G. Ibrahim, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 2004.  (Reappointment)

David B. Rivkin, Jr., of Virginia, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 2004.  Page S2635

Measures Read First Time:
Additional Cosponsors:

Nominations Received:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:
Amendments Submitted:
Notices of Hearings/Meetings:
Authority for Committees to Meet:
Privilege of the Floor:

Adjournment: Senate met at 10:30 a.m., and adjourned at 3:26 p.m., until 1 p.m., on Monday, April 15, 2002. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S2635).

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BORDER SECURITY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration concluded hearings to examine the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, focusing on strengthening border security, improving the screening of foreign nationals, and deterring potential terrorists, after receiving testimony from Senator Byrd; MaryEllen Salamone, Families of September 11, Inc., North Caldwell, New Jersey; and Kathleen Campbell Walker, Kemp Smith, PC, El Paso, Texas, on behalf of the American Immigration Lawyers Association.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. It will meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, April 15 in pro forma session.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of April 15 through April 20, 2002

Senate Chamber


On Tuesday, Senate will resume consideration of S. 517, Energy Policy Act.

During the balance of the week, Senate expects to continue consideration of S. 517, Energy Policy Act, and any other cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: April 16, Subcommittee on Transportation, to hold hearings to examine aviation safety and capacity issues, 10:30 a.m., SD–138.

April 17, Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Corporation for National and Community Service, 9:30 a.m., SD–138.

April 17, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the missile defense budget, 10 a.m., SD–192.

April 17, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the Architect of the Capitol, 10:30 a.m., SD–124.

April 17, Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government, to hold hearings on the proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for certain law enforcement activities, 1:30 p.m., SD–192.

April 17, Subcommittee on Interior, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of the Interior, 2:30 p.m., SD–138.


April 18, Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government, to continue hearings on the proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for certain law enforcement activities, 2:30 p.m., SD–192.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: April 16, to hold hearings to examine the Technology Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including the Advanced Technology Program, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

April 18, Full Committee, business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

April 19, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism, to hold hearings to examine Canadian wheat 301 decisions, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: April 18, Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine S. 1441, to establish the Oil Region National Heritage Area, S. 1526, to establish the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area in the State of Georgia, S. 1638, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the French Colonial Heritage Area in the State of Missouri as a unit of the National Park System; S. 1809/H.R. 1776, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Buffalo Bayou National Heritage Area in west Houston, Texas, S. 1939, to establish the Great Basin National Heritage Area, Nevada and Utah, and S. 2033/H.R. 4004, to authorize appropriations for the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 3 p.m., SD–366.

Committee on Foreign Relations: April 16, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs, to hold hearings to examine U.S. Mexican relations, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: April 16, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine problems relating to the availability and use of fake or fraudulently issued driver’s licenses, focusing on what State and Federal governments can do to improve the system, 10 a.m., SD–342.

April 18, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the state of public health preparedness for terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: April 16, to hold oversight hearings to examine medical privacy issues, 10 a.m., SH–216.

April 18, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine workplace injury issues, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Select Committee on Intelligence: April 17, to hold hearings on the nomination of John Leonard Helgerson, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency; to be followed by closed hearings (in Room SH–219), 2:30 p.m., SH–216.

Committee on the Judiciary: April 16, Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs, to hold hearings to examine the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice, 10:15 a.m., SD–226.
April 17, Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, to hold hearings to examine levels of jurisdiction within the Office of Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD–226.

April 17, Subcommittee on Constitution, to hold hearings to examine the application of the War Powers Resolution to the war on terrorism, 2 p.m., SD–226.

April 18, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine restructuring issues within the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

House Chamber

To be announced.

House Committees

Committee on Appropriations, April 16, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on NIH Panel: Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2 p.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 16, Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, on public witnesses, 10 a.m., H–143 Capitol.

April 17, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary, on SEC, 10 a.m., and on FCC, 2 p.m., H–309 Capitol.

April 17, Subcommittee on Interior, oversight hearing on Energy Research—Measuring Success, 10 a.m., B–308 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on Department of Education Panel: Foundations for Learning, 10:15 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Military Construction, on Budget Overview, 9:30 a.m., B–300 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Transportation, on Transportation Security Administration, 10 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, on Secretary of the Treasury, 10 a.m., 2362B Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, on NASA, 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary, on Bureau of Prisons, 10 a.m., H–309 Capitol.

April 18, Subcommittee on District of Columbia, on Economic Development, 1:30 p.m., 2362 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, on Fiscal Year 2002 Supplemental and Fiscal Year 2003 Regular Appropriations Requests for Security Assistance and Assistance to the Front Line States, 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Interior, on Congressional Witnesses, 10 a.m., B–308 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on Congressional Witnesses, 9:45 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Transportation, executive, to continue hearings on the Transportation Security Administration, 1 p.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, on Customs/Trade Issue, 9:30 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, on American Battle Monuments Commission, 9:30 a.m., on Consumer Product Safety Commission, 10:30 a.m., and on Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, 11:30 a.m., H–143 Capitol.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, April 16, hearing on Equal Educational Choices for Parents, 3 p.m., 2175 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Education Reform, hearing on Special Education Finance at the Federal, State and Local Levels, 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.


April 18, Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection, hearing on H.R. 2037, Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, 9:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, hearing entitled “A Review of the President’s Recommendation to Development a Nuclear Waste Repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada,” 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, April 16, to continue markup of H.R. 3763, Corporate and Auditing Accountability, Responsibility, and Transparency Act of 2002, 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.


Committee on Government Reform, April 15, Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, hearing on “Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service: The Commissioner’s Final Report,” 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

April 16, Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans’ Affairs and International Relations, hearing on Combating Terrorism: Axis of Evil, Multilateral Containment or Unilateral Confrontation? 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

April 18, full Committee, hearing on “The Autism Epidemic—Is the NIH and CDC Response Adequate?” 1 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, April 17, hearing on AIDS Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Africa: Identifying the Best Practices for Care, Treatment, and Prevention, 10:15 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Europe, hearing on The Future of NATO and Enlargement, 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Africa, hearing on The Chad-Cameroon Pipeline: A New Model for Natural Resource Development, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, hearing on Words Have Consequences: The Impact
of Incitement Anti-American and Anti-Semitic Propa-
ganda on American Interests in the Middle East, 2 p.m.,
2200 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, April 16, Subcommittee on Na-
tional Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, hearing on the
following bills: H.R. 1906, to amend the Act that estab-
lished the Pu‘uhonua O Honaunau National Historical
Park to expand the boundaries of that park; H.R. 2818,
to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain
public land within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study
Area in the State of Idaho to resolve an occupancy en-
croachment dating back to 1971; and H.R. 3936, to de-
signate and provide for the management of the Shoshone
National Recreation Trail, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

April 17, full Committee, hearing on the following bills:
H.R. 103, Tribal Sovereignty Protection Act; H.R.
3534, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations Claims
Settlement Act; and H.R. 3476, to protect certain lands
held in fee by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission In-
dians from condemnation until a final decision is made
by the Secretary of the Interior regarding a pending fee
to trust application for that land, 10 a.m., 1334 Long-
worth.

April 17, Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation,
Wildlife and Oceans, to mark up the following bills:
H.R. 3558, Species Protection and Conservation of the
Environment Act; H.R. 3908, North American Wetlands
Conservation Reauthorization Act; and H.R. 4044, au-
thorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance
to the State of Maryland for implementation of a program
to eradicate nutria and restore marshland damaged by nu-
tria, 2 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

April 18, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Re-
sources, oversight hearing on “Oil and Gas Resource As-
essment Methodology,” 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, April 16, to consider H.R. 476,
Child Custody Protection Act, 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, April 17, hearing on New Direc-
tions for Climate Research and Technology Initiatives, 10
a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics,
hearing on Space Shuttle and Space Launch Initiative, 10
a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, April 17, to mark up the
following: the Small Business Advocacy Improvement
Act; H.R. 2867, Small Business Opportunity Enhance-
ment Act of 2001; and S. 174, Microloan Program Im-
provement Act of 2001, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, April 17,
Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing on How
Transit Serves and Benefits U.S. Communities, 10 a.m.,
2167 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Envi-
ronment, to continue hearings on Proposals for a Water
Resources Development Act of 2002, 2 p.m., 2167 Ray-
burn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Aviation, to mark up the
following: the National Transportation Safety Board Re-
authorization; H.R. 1979, to amend title 49, United
States Code, to provide assistance for the construction of
certain air traffic control towards; and Airport Project
Streamlining, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Economic Development,
Public Buildings and Emergency Management, hearing
on H.R. 3947, Federal Property Asset Management Re-
form Act of 2002, 10 a.m., 2253 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, April 18, Subcommittee
on Benefits, hearing on H.R. 4015, Jobs for Veterans
Act, 9 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, April 16, Subcommittee
on Health, hearing on Promoting Disease Management in
Medicare, 3 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

April 17, full Committee, hearing on Integrating Pre-
scription Drugs into Medicare, 10:30 a.m., 1100 Long-
worth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, April 16, Sub-
committee on Human Intelligence, Analysis and Counter-
intelligence, executive, hearing on Human Intelligence, 3
p.m., H–405 Capitol.

April 17, full Committee, executive, briefing regarding
U.S. intelligence relationships with parties in the Israeli-
Palestinian conflict, 1:30 p.m.; and executive hearing on
National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2 p.m., H–405
Capitol.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: April 17, to hold hearings to
examine the monetary policy and the economic outlook
in the context of the current economic situation, focusing
on the economic rebound now underway, 10 a.m., Room
to be announced.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
1 p.m., Monday, April 15

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the recognition of two Senators for speeches and the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 2 p.m.), Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 3525, U.S. Border Security.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 p.m., Monday, April 15

House Chamber

Program for Monday: Pro forma session.

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