

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2002 at 2:30 p.m. to hear testimony on Small Business and Rural Economic Development.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 4, 2002 at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on the protection of Native American sacred places as they are affected by undertakings and activities of the military services of the Department of Defense.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2002 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, RESTRUCTURING AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 4, 2002 at 2:30 p.m. for a hearing entitled "Half a Loaf—The Impact of Excluding Surplus Commodities from America's Response to Global Hunger" to examine the structure, scope and effectiveness of U.S. food aid programs, including the role therein of surplus commodities, and the likely impact of changes now under consideration.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator McCain's legislative fellow, Navy LCDR Paul Gronemeyer, be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act.

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed en bloc to the consideration of the following calendar numbers: No. 389, S. Res. 182; No. 390, S. Res. 253; No. 402, S. Res. 263.

I further ask that the committee amendments, where applicable, be agreed to; the resolutions, as amended, where applicable, be agreed to; the preambles and any amendments, where applicable, be agreed to; the title amendment, where applicable, be agreed to; that the consideration of these items appear separately in the Record; and that any statements relating to the items be printed in the RECORD as if given, without further intervening action or debate.

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

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ALLOCATE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE RESOURCES TO COMBAT GLOBAL POVERTY

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 182) expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should allocate significantly more resources to combat global poverty, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment, an amendment to the preamble, and an amendment to the title.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 182

[Whereas the World Bank estimates that 1,200,000,000 people in the world live on less than \$1 a day, and of these, more than 550,000,000 are in South Asia, which is 40 percent of the South Asian population, and more than 290,000,000 are in sub-Saharan Africa, which is approximately 50 percent of the sub-Saharan population;

[Whereas 3,000,000,000 people, about half the world's population, live on approximately \$2 a day;

[Whereas 1,200,000,000 people lack access to safe drinking water;

[Whereas 2,900,000,000 people have inadequate access to sanitation;

[Whereas at least 1,000,000,000 people in developing nations are unemployed or underemployed;

[Whereas according to a Congressional Budget Office report entitled "The Role of Foreign Aid in Development", United States spending on foreign assistance has fluctuated from year-to-year but has been on a downward path since the 1960's;

[Whereas in 1962, more than 3 percent of the Federal budget was spent on foreign assistance;

[Whereas in 2001, foreign assistance amounts to 0.79 percent of the Federal budget, less than half of what it was 15 years ago, and less than a third of what it was 40 years ago;

[Whereas United States foreign economic and development assistance represents less than 0.60 percent of the Federal budget;

[Whereas United States foreign assistance amounts to only slightly more than 0.10 percent of Gross Domestic Product, or approximately \$30 per American citizen per year;

[Whereas according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United States in recent years has ranked next to last among 21 industrialized donor countries in per capita foreign assistance spending; and

[Whereas reducing poverty, promoting equitable economic growth, and developing democratic institutions advances United

States national security interests, and the failure to address these issues, and the resulting social, economic, and political instability and violence, places United States national security interests and the welfare and safety of United States citizens at risk: Now, therefore, be it]

Whereas the World Bank estimates that 1,200,000,000 people in the world live on less than \$1 a day, and of these, more than 550,000,000 are in South Asia, which is 40 percent of the South Asian population, and more than 290,000,000 are in sub-Saharan Africa, which is approximately 50 percent of the sub-Saharan population;

Whereas 3,000,000,000 people, about half the world's population, live on approximately \$2 a day;

Whereas 1,200,000,000 people lack access to safe drinking water;

Whereas 2,900,000,000 people have inadequate access to sanitation;

Whereas at least 1,000,000,000 people in developing nations are unemployed or underemployed;

Whereas President Bush, by announcing the establishment of a Millennium Challenge Account committed the United States to spending significantly more money on foreign assistance beginning fiscal year 2004;

Whereas United States foreign assistance amounts to approximately \$30 per American citizen per year, not including the President's recently announced increases;

Whereas according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United States in recent years ranks next to last among 21 industrialized donor countries in per capita foreign assistance spending;

Whereas economic assistance can only be effective if it is linked to sound policies in developing nations;

Whereas open markets and free trade are important forces for economic development and poverty reduction;

Whereas the United States is a top importer of goods from developing countries, importing \$450,000,000,000 in 2000 which was 8 times greater than all official development assistance to developing countries from all donors;

Whereas the United States is the top source of private capital to developing countries, averaging \$36,000,000,000 annually between 1997 and 2000; and

Whereas reducing poverty, promoting equitable economic growth, and developing democratic institutions advances United States national security interests, and the failure to address these issues, and the resulting social, economic, and political instability and violence, places United States national security interests and the welfare and safety of United States citizens at risk: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

[That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) widespread poverty in developing nations contributes to social, economic, and political instability and violence which can lead to failed states and the conditions in which terrorist recruitment and terrorist organizations flourish;

(2) United States bilateral assistance programs and contributions to multilateral assistance programs must be robust enough to effectively address development needs;

(3) the United States, the world's wealthiest, most powerful Nation, in order to promote its humanitarian, economic, and security interests around the world, should increase foreign assistance spending by at least 25 percent per year for the next 5 years, and with the goal of reaching an amount equal to or exceeding 3 percent of the Federal budget by 2010; and

(4) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should—