

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 113 Ex.]

YEAS—58

Alexander	DeWine	Miller
Allard	Dole	Murkowski
Allen	Domenici	Nelson (NE)
Bayh	Ensign	Nickles
Bennett	Enzi	Pryor
Bond	Fitzgerald	Roberts
Breaux	Frist	Santorum
Brownback	Graham (SC)	Sessions
Bunning	Grassley	Shelby
Burns	Gregg	Smith
Campbell	Hagel	Snowe
Chafee	Hatch	Specter
Chambliss	Hutchison	Stevens
Cochran	Inhofe	Sununu
Coleman	Kyl	Talent
Collins	Lincoln	Thomas
Conrad	Lott	Thomas
Cornyn	Lugar	Voinovich
Craig	McCain	Warner
Crapo	McConnell	

NAYS—41

Akaka	Durbin	Lautenberg
Baucus	Edwards	Leahy
Biden	Feingold	Levin
Bingaman	Feinstein	Mikulski
Boxer	Graham (FL)	Murray
Byrd	Harkin	Nelson (FL)
Cantwell	Hollings	Reed
Carper	Inouye	Reid
Clinton	Jeffords	Rockefeller
Corzine	Johnson	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kennedy	Schumer
Dayton	Kerry	Stabenow
Dodd	Kohl	Wyden
Dorgan	Landrieu	

NOT VOTING—1

Lieberman

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President will be immediately notified of this action.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. SANTORUM. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for 12 minutes.

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

CONSUMER ROCKET MOTOR  
PROPELLANTS

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, I come to you today on behalf of students and 4-H members and Scouts around the world. Start counting backwards from 10 to zero: 10, 9, 8, 7—and depending on the context, people will instantly be re-

mindful of their youth, sitting in front of a dimly lit television, watching a rocket take flight as we began the study of space flight and space travel. We were much younger then and all around me kids from all over the State and all around the country were excited and fascinated by the new age of rocketry and, later, space travel.

When Russia launched its Sputnik, it created a sensation, and their success, spurred on by the climate of the cold war, challenged us in the United States to reach for the skies.

Wyoming isn't called the Pioneer State for nothing, and so my classmates and I were determined we would do everything we could to learn about this new branch of science and involve ourselves in the race for space. It was not too long after that President John F. Kennedy issued a challenge to the Nation to land a man on the Moon and return him safely to Earth.

What seemed to be against all the odds soon became reality when Neil Armstrong walked on the Moon, taking a small step for man and a giant leap for mankind.

Even today, those of us who saw those events firsthand on the television will never forget what a miracle it was. It fired our imaginations as it taught the Nation a powerful lesson: If we can make this impossible dream come true for the Nation, of what more are we capable if we dare to try? Perhaps that lesson is what made our Nation what it is today and why we have continued to defy the odds of what is possible for us as a nation, and even for each of us as individuals.

Then came September 11 and we, as a nation, faced another challenge. The call for increased security that resulted from those cowardly and cruel attacks has had some unforeseen consequences, however.

One of them was brought to my attention when a constituent called to share his concern regarding the future of his favorite hobby, model rocketry. He said some of the restrictions of the Homeland Security Act could make it more difficult, if not impossible, for him and his fellow enthusiasts to purchase fuel for their model rockets.

As I looked into his problem, I was surprised to see that the use of ammonium perchlorate composite propellant, better known as APCP, had caught the eye of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Although it had been regulated in the past by its placement on the explosives list, the ATF had considered consumer rocket motors as propellant-activated devices and exempt from any ATF permit requirements.

Then, in 1997, the ATF decided to regulate rocket motors that contained more than 62.5 grams of APCP. Those that contained less than that amount were still exempt, but those that contained more would not be available for interstate purchase and transport without a permit.

Since many rocket enthusiasts travel from State to State to participate in

their events, this provision could have made for a lot of needless redtape. To avoid it, many of those participating in this hobby carried their rocket bodies to the events and purchased the rocket motors from vendors at the local launch. With a little ingenuity and cooperation from local vendors, most rocketeers legally avoided the need to purchase and obtain permits.

Now the provisions of the Homeland Security Act have created a new problem. Under the new law, a permit will be required for all rocket motors containing more than 62.5 grams of APCP, whether or not the motor is used in or out of State. And that begins on May 24 of this year—a problem rapidly approaching. The new law creates a problem where there was none before and imposes a solution that will only create unnecessary hardship for those who are studying about rockets or pursuing a hobby as a model rocket enthusiast.

According to the U.S. Product Safety Commission, a rocket motor with less than 62.5 grams of APCP can be used by minors without adult supervision. That is the U.S. Product Safety Commission: 62.5 grams or less can be used by minors without adult supervision. It could not be very bad. Now a rocket with any more than that requires adult supervision and a permit. Such an arbitrary limit makes no sense when it means a 62-gram rocket can be used by your children out playing in a field with their friends, while another gram of fuel puts it in a category that requires adult supervision, Federal intervention, attention, inspection, and expensive, cumbersome permits.

The permit that is required costs \$100, and it requires the submission of fingerprints, a photograph, and a background check. Although the homeland security bill tried to introduce a limited permit that could be obtained for \$25 and a background check, the newly designed permit is restricted to intrastate use and purchase only and would not have any use for rocketeers who travel to events in other States.

My concern about the impact of these regulations, and the process necessary to obtain permits, and the bureaucracy that would be necessary to do that, and to fulfill the requirements for background checks is that it will certainly slow the participation of our young adults in studying rockets and pursuing their dreams of space travel.

As I learned from my own experience—and I was one of those rocket people back at the time of Sputnik—the study of rockets had a ripple effect throughout my own education. It taught me a lot about math, when we had to calculate the amount of fuel we needed and the rate at which the rocket would travel at speed—calculating heights, figuring trajectories, figuring the amount of Gs that would be on a passenger. It taught us about the study of weather, as we would examine reports about our own launch date and temperature and cloud cover that would affect our ability to observe the