

Mr. REID. Mr. President, when the bill is laid down, would the Chair announce how much time there is for Senator MCCONNELL and me to divide?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will do so.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

ADVANCING AMERICA'S PRIORITIES ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 3297, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar 894, S. 3297, the Advancing America's Priorities Act.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 4 p.m. shall be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

Mr. REID. So we each have approximately 15 minutes?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. I designate that Senator DURBIN take 7½ minutes and Senator BOXER take 7½ minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time?

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I wish to just ask a question.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. While my leader, the Republican leader, is here on the floor, I had thought that I was going to speak for 5 minutes following you, but I understand that our side will only have 15 minutes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I would say to my friend from New Mexico, I have spoken, so whatever time remains on this side—

Mr. DOMENICI. You want him to have? That is fine with me. I will speak afterward.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, how much time remains on this side?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is 15½ minutes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the time on our side will be used by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time?

The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I understand the time is divided between myself and Senator DURBIN. How much time do I have?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has 7½ minutes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following Senator BOXER, we go to Senator COBURN and then to Senator DURBIN.

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

Mr. COBURN. Reserving the right to object, if the majority leader would agree, I wish us to have a back and forth debate. I would let Senator DURBIN have the last word, if that is OK with the majority leader.

Mr. REID. I don't understand that. We don't have that much time.

Mr. COBURN. I suggest that the last 2 minutes of debate be controlled by Senator DURBIN, and the rest be divided equally among us, as we have it divided now.

Mr. REID. That is fine with me, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I wish to spend the 7 minutes talking about four bills that are in this package from the Environment and Public Words Committee, all of which have broad bipartisan support, and I want to correct the RECORD on some of the things Senator COBURN stated about one of the bills.

The bills are the Captive Primate Safety Act, the Beach Protection Act, the Chesapeake Bay Gateway Act continuing authorization, and the Appalachian Regional Development Act amendment. These bills are all bipartisan and they represent a diverse background of support in the country and in the Senate.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act amendment reauthorizes and improves the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. The ARDA is a Federal-State partnership that works with the people of Appalachia toward self-sustaining economic development and to improve the quality of life in all, or portions, of 13 States—Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The commission's primary function is to support economic development in the Appalachian area, critical infrastructure to provide a climate for business, growth, and industry that will create jobs in the regions that need that help. The bill strengthens existing law and provides better assistance to counties in the region that are most at risk of becoming economically distressed. The bipartisan support for this bill is very strong. It includes Senators VOINOVICH, ALEXANDER, BROWN, BURR, BYRD, CARDIN, CLINTON, COCHRAN, DOLE, GRAHAM, MCCONNELL, MIKULSKI, ROCKEFELLER, SCHUMER, SESSIONS, SHELBY, SPECTER, and WARNER. We certainly hope this package passes because this area of the Nation requires this commission to continue its work.

Next, the Beach Protection Act. We spent a lot of time talking about offshore oil drilling. Let the RECORD show that everyone in the Senate supports offshore oil drilling. The difference between Democrats and Republicans is that they want to open pristine areas off the coast, where we protect a \$70 billion coastal economy, while the oil companies hold leases to 68 million

acres and they are not drilling. So we all say drill now to these oil companies. But as far as opening our pristine coast and jeopardizing the coastal economy, that doesn't make much sense. What will happen is you will give the oil companies more assets on their balance sheet, and they are still not drilling the acres they have, the 68 million acres, plus they have access to another 28 million acres in the Alaska Naval Reserve. I believe they have developed 3 million of those acres. It has about three times as much oil as ANWR. This is so much bluster and there is nothing to it—except the oil companies' power to be shown on the floor of the Senate by my friends, the Republicans.

Regardless of those differences, we want to protect our beaches. We don't want to have our kids swimming in polluted water. They want to enjoy the clean, safe, healthy, pristine beaches. The Beach Act will do that. Essentially, there are improvements that are greatly needed so that the waters are tested and people know it is safe to swim. The bipartisan support for this bill includes Senators LAUTENBERG, VOINOVICH, WARNER, BROWN, CARDIN, CLINTON, DURBIN, KERRY, KLOBUCHAR, MENENDEZ, SCHUMER, and STABENOW.

The Chesapeake Bay Gateway Act will help to connect the public with the Chesapeake Bay and its rivers to 150 exceptional parks, wildlife refuges, and historic trails. It is one of America's and the world's most important estuaries. The American people put a great amount of resources into protecting and restoring this great water body, and now this bill will help the public understand, visit, and enjoy this spectacular bay. I applaud the bipartisan work that went into this bill. The work was done by Senators SPECTER, BIDEN, CARPER, and CASEY, and the lead on this was taken by the Senators from Maryland and the Senators from Virginia.

The last one I will talk about is Captive Primate Safety Act, and why this bill will help address a serious issue. More than 132 people, including 29 children, have been injured by nonhuman primates, and the fact is they should not be pets. One of the statements I read that Senator COBURN made is that this is going to stop the ability of scientists to use these nonhuman primates in science. That is false. That is exempted from this. He also made reference to the fact that we ought to ban them from coming into the country. The fact is that, since 1975, they have been banned from coming into the country. But they are in the country and the fact is there is interstate trade here. It is a real problem.

The CDC has said they have serious concerns about the transmission of communicable diseases here, and they stated:

These animal species have been linked to transmission of certain diseases to humans, and individuals involved in transporting animals are especially at risk for infection.