

should worry at all about the long-term care of chimpanzees no longer used in medical research. The answer is: it's basically a cost of doing business. If the federal government wants to keep using chimpanzees for medical research, it has to assume the responsibility for their care after the research is done. This isn't just my opinion, as someone who cares about animals. It was the conclusion of the National Research Council, an esteemed body under the National Academy of Sciences, which was asked by NIH to investigate the problem of chimpanzees no longer used for biomedical research.

The NRC conducted a thorough three-year study and issued a report in 1997—Chimpanzees in Research: Strategies for Their Ethical Care, Management, and Use—which recommended sanctuaries as an "integral component of the strategic plan to achieve the best and most cost-effective solutions to the current dilemma." The NRC report clearly rejects the option of euthanizing surplus chimpanzees, based on views strongly conveyed to the NRC by members of the scientific community as well as the public. "Many members of the public and the scientific community have called for continuing support for chimpanzees in an acceptable environment, rather than euthanizing them, even when they are no longer wanted for breeding or research. The committee fully recognizes the financial implication of this position in regard to lifetime funding for all animals and for additional space and facilities for an aging population." The report cites the close similarities between chimpanzees and humans, noting that "[t]here are practical as well as theoretical reasons to reject euthanasia as a general policy. Some of the best and most caring members of the support staff, such as veterinarians and technicians would, for personal and emotional reasons, find it impossible to function effectively in an atmosphere in which euthanasia is a general policy, and might resign. A facility that adopted such a policy could expect to lose some of its best employees." In other words, because chimpanzees and humans are so similar, those who work directly in chimpanzee research would find it untenable to continue using these animals if they were to be killed at the conclusion of the research.

Mr. DURBIN. Therefore, if the Federal government is to keep using chimpanzees to advance human health research goals, long-term care of the animals is a pre-requisite. This legislation will help ensure that the Federal government fulfills that responsibility in a more cost-effective and humane way than is currently done. I thank Senator SMITH for the opportunity to work together to enact this fiscally sound legislation that will better serve the taxpayers as well as the animals.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I thank Senator DURBIN and the rest of our colleagues for helping to get this legislation enacted before Congress ad-

journs. It is time to improve the lot of these animals and do right by taxpayers at the same time.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I would like to ask the prime sponsor of the CHIMP Act if it is his intention that the federal share of funding for establishing and operating the national chimpanzee sanctuary system is to come out of NIH's budget?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Yes, it is my intention and the intent of the legislation that these funds will be drawn from the budget for the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. ENZI. So this legislation will not require additional funding over and above the NIH's annual appropriation?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. That is correct.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3514) was read the third time and passed.

PROSECUTION DRUG TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4493 which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H.R. 4493) to establish grants for drug treatment alternatives to prison programs administered by State or local prosecutors.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 4361

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that Senator HATCH has a substitute amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], for Mr. HATCH, proposes an amendment numbered 4361.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4361) was agreed to.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 4493), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

ENHANCED FEDERAL SECURITY ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4827 which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4827) to amend title 18 United States Code, to prevent the entry by false pretenses to any real property, vessel, or aircraft of the United States or secure area of any airport, to prevent the misuse of genuine and counterfeit police badges by those seeking to commit a crime, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 4827) was read the third time and passed.

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

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

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, for our majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until the hour of 10 a.m. on Thursday, December 7. I further ask consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2 p.m. with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each with the following exceptions: Senator MURRAY, 10 to 11 a.m.; Senator THOMAS or his designee, 11 to 12 noon; Senator GRAHAM of Florida, from 12 to 12:30, and the remaining time be equally divided in the usual form.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will be in a period of morning business from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. tomorrow. By previous consent, at 2 p.m. the Senate will have up to 2 hours remaining for debate on the bankruptcy conference report. A vote is scheduled to occur at 4 p.m. on the conference report.