

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:09 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 12:13 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. LANDRIEU).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### JACKIE M. CLEGG

Mr. BENNETT. Madam President, I take the floor to join some of my other colleagues on the Banking Committee to express my admiration for and thanks to Jackie Clegg, who is serving her last day as Vice Chairman of the Export-Import Bank. Jackie Clegg might otherwise be known somewhere as Mrs. Chris Dodd. She began her career on the Banking Committee, where she met Senator DODD, as a staffer for my predecessor, Jake Garn from Utah. She is a Utah alumna in Washington, of whom we are all very proud.

She has performed expert service as a member of the Banking Committee staff and now in her new assignment on the Export-Import Bank. We wish her well as she ends her career there.

I wish to note that Jackie has her priorities straight. One of the reasons she is leaving the Export-Import Bank is because she is expecting a child. It will be her first. It will also be Senator DODD's first. I wish them both well in their new anticipated careers as parents.

Jackie understands the importance of a family, and her willingness to give public service has been greatly appreciated, and her willingness now to give a different kind of service that perhaps will have a longer lasting impact as she prepares to bear and raise a child will be something for which she should be congratulated also.

I join with the other members of the Banking Committee in saying to Jackie as she ends her service with the Export-Import Bank: Well done. We are grateful for your service. We are grateful for your leadership. We are grateful for the expenditure of your talents on behalf of your country.

I say to her and CHRIS: Good luck and best wishes as you embark on the sea of parenthood. My wife and I have had six children. We now have 16 grandchildren. And we tell you, Jackie and CHRIS, it is very much worth it.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AKAKA). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I wish to rise for a few moments today before we adjourn the Senate for the weekend to speak about one of the appropriations bills that we are going to be dealing with when we return next week and that we will work on through this summer session into the fall. That appropriations bill is the District of Columbia appropriations, which I have the great honor and privilege and opportunity to serve now as Chair, along with my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Senator DEWINE, the ranking member. He and I have worked together very closely for the last several months on that appropriations committee. With the change in leadership, I find myself as Chair of this important committee. I want to spend a minute talking about that role and about some of the responsibilities that I see coming along with that role.

First, let me say that Senator DEWINE and I have been in close communication on many issues that are important to the District. I have great respect for the Mayor and members of the city council, and for Delegate EL-EANOR HOLMES NORTON for the great work she does for the District. I look forward to working with them, along with the business leaders, the community leaders, and the labor leaders in the city to help this city be all that it can be and all that it should be.

I am a supporter of home rule and am a supporter of city leaders making decisions for themselves in great measure about how this city should be run, and I have great confidence in the ability of those leaders that I just mentioned.

Particularly, I share the Mayor's vision for this city in large measure. But one of the things that Senator DEWINE and I, and others, have spoken about—there are many Members of the Senate and the House, not the least of whom is the Senator from West Virginia, Mr. ROBERT BYRD, the Senator from Ohio, Mr. VOINOVICH, and the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DURBIN, all of whom play a vital role in the oversight, if you will, of the District of Columbia. I have shared many of my thoughts with them about proceeding in this particular role.

I want to outline a few issues that I would like to focus on and that I will be conducting hearings on—and the many discussions with Members of Congress on some of these issues.

One is the proper role of the chief financial officer. I think it is the cornerstone of our post-Control-Board reform. The District has made tremendous progress—4 years of surpluses, 4 years of better management, and 4 years of developing policies that are helping the District to regain its financial footing.

I think it is very important for us to focus on the role of the chief financial

officer to make sure that the new responsibilities he has been given—it is my understanding that about 26 weighty responsibilities for the financial operations of this District have been handed to him by the city council and by our own laws here in Congress—are matched with the proper authority and a proper power to carry out those responsibilities.

I have spent a good bit of this week reading a very excellent report by the DC Applesseed Center, entitled "After the Control Board: The Chief Financial Officer and Financial Management of the District of Columbia," which is the sole focus of this report:

The DC Applesseed Center is an independent non-profit advocacy organization dedicated to making the District of Columbia and the Washington Metropolitan area a better place to live and work, focusing primarily on strengthening the financial health of the District and enhancing the performance of governmental institutions that affect the District.

I ask unanimous consent that the list of the board of directors and staff be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Daniel M. Singer, *Chair*, Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson  
 Jacquelyn V. Helm, *Vice-Chair*, Law Office of Jacquelyn V. Helm  
 Roderic L. Woodson, *Secretary*, Holland & Knight  
 Peter D. Ehrenhaft, *Treasurer*, Ablondi, Foster, Sobin & Davidow  
 Nicholas W. Fels, *Past-Chair*, Covington & Burling  
 Robert B. Duncan, Hogan & Hartson  
 Bert Edwards, (retired), Arthur Andersen  
 Gary Epstein, Latham & Watkins  
 Curtis Etherly, Coca-Cola Enterprises, Bottling Companies  
 Rev. Graylan S. Hagler, Plymouth Congregational, United Church of Christ  
 John W. Hechinger, Sr. (retired)  
 Richard B. Herzog, Harkins Cunningham  
 Carolyn B. Lamm, White & Case  
 Edward M. Levin (retired), U.S. Department of Commerce  
 Claudia L. McKoin, Verizon—Washington  
 Alan B. Morrison, Public Citizen Litigation Group  
 John Payton, Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering  
 Andrew Plepler, Fannie Mae Foundation  
 Gary M. Ratner, Washington Meeting Facilitators  
 Michael C. Rogers, Metropolitan Washington, Council of Governments  
 Lawrence R. Walders, Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy  
 Affiliations listed only for purposes of identification

#### STAFF

Joshua S. Wyner, Executive Director  
 Lori E. Parker, Deputy Director  
 Emily Greenspan, Program/Development Associate  
 Adam I. Lowe, Program Associate  
 Sara Pollock, Program Associate

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, it is an outstanding board of directors with a very able staff.

I believe the District of Columbia council and the Mayor have referred

very positively to this report. I myself will use it as a guideline as I take responsibility of this committee because there are many terrific suggestions outlined here about this particular issue—about the proper authority and power of the CFO.

It is important that the financial officer who is assuming much of the responsibility of the Control Board be properly balanced between being responsive to the Mayor, the chief executive officer of this city, if you will, and his responsibility to the public generally to give independent, accurate, and timely financial information so we can continue on this road to reform. This report will serve as great guidance, and it will be the subject of much of our discussion.

Second, as I said in a public meeting last week with the Mayor and with Delegate NORTON, I agree with them on the structural changes that the District needs to come to grips with that are necessary to provide long-term financial health and prosperity for the District. There are, indeed, some real problems, some structural flaws and some structural deficits that are preventing the city from gathering the tax base and the revenue base necessary to support such a strong and vibrant community. That will be subject to some of our focus.

In addition, I assure all who look to the District of our continuing push for modernization, streamlining operations of the District, and reform of regulatory operations so that we minimize regulation and maximize good results for everyone who lives and works here. That is important.

I commend the Mayor for his extraordinary vision about what the schools can be and should be in the District of Columbia. We have this challenge everywhere around the Nation—every city, large and small, every community, particularly a community with the large population of citizens who may be under the poverty line; where citizens who may be at some disadvantage economically and are struggling with how to create vibrant, well-run and well-managed schools; where teachers are highly motivated, well paid, and highly skilled; where students are getting the kind of nurturing and support they need as well as a place where time-honed values are presented to children with the right combination of discipline and nurturing for them so they can grow, develop, and be all that God intended when he created them.

I share the Mayor's vision for strengthening of the schools. I look forward to working with the new initiatives on the development of charter schools—with more flexibility and choice for parents and a stronger academic outcome. I commend him for the work he is doing.

Also, of great interest, not only to me but to many Members of the Senate, is the push for reforming the court system in the District. Unfortunately,

we have had these problems everywhere in our Nation. There have been some real breakdowns in our child welfare system. We have let many children down. We have not always come to their rescue when they have cried. We have sometimes left children languishing in foster care. We have taken their only parent they knew away from them, and then failed to provide them with another one.

The system in the United States has caused a lot of pain and a lot of grief. We have not supported our courts and our social workers and our front line staffers the way we need to around this Nation. It is no different here in the District.

So I am going to work very closely with Senator DEWINE, the father of eight children, who is a great leader for child welfare on the other side of the aisle, and with Delegate NORTON and Congressman DELAY, who are very focused on this issue, to modernize and strengthen the courts, to create a family- and child-centered court system so we stop letting children fall through the cracks.

I read in a book recently that when we say, oh, well, the children just fall through the cracks, actually that is not true because there are no real cracks for children to fall through. What they fall through are our fingers. They fall through our hands, hands that once held them. They have fallen through. So it is our responsibility to make sure the court system at every level and the child welfare system at every level, as much as we can, are strengthened in the District.

Finally, in terms of issues, because of the great support and feedback I have gotten from a wide variety of people—elected leaders, as well as friends and neighbors of mine as a resident here in the District, and actually living on Capitol Hill—I believe in the importance of the recreational opportunities for children of the District, to enhance those recreational opportunities to be commensurate with the surrounding suburbs. In the State of Maryland and in the State of Virginia, there are outstanding facilities where children of those States are able to participate in first-class and world-class sports and recreational activities. I think that is very important for the children and families of this District. We want them to have the same kinds of opportunities that children have in this region and across the Nation.

I am pleased that the National Soccer Association, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—a broad bipartisan group of citizens around this city—are rallying to the cause of creating this kind of atmosphere that is not only important to children and families, but it is important to the business community. It gives children something to say yes to.

I think, as adults, we have a responsibility to not just say no to them but to give them some things to say yes to, such as outdoor activities and recreation and team sports that build char-

acter and keep children occupied at very positive activities.

So with those issues I just outlined, I want to conclude by simply expressing, again, my support for the concept of home rule, but also to recognize my role as the Chair of this subcommittee, to say that every citizen in our Nation—every citizen, from every walk of life—has a special interest in the District of Columbia. This city has to function, obviously, and be responsive to the residents who live here—the approximately 500,000 residents—but this District has a special responsibility.

Unlike any other city—unlike New York or Philadelphia or New Orleans or San Francisco or Chicago, or smaller communities around the Nation—this city has a particular responsibility to every citizen of the Nation because every citizen of this Nation looks to this city as the Capital. It is part of our democratic heritage that we share as a nation of citizens. So I will be trying to represent the interests of those citizens in this debate as much as my ability will allow.

Finally, in my role as chair, I also see responsibility to the Federal Government as an employer. We are the largest employer in this District. In relation to large employers anywhere—whether it is Boeing in Seattle or another large employer in another city somewhere in America—the Federal Government employs more people in the District of Columbia directly and indirectly, by far, than any other employer.

As an employer, we have an inherent interest in the financial management of the city that we are in about its daily operations, and we have standing in those discussions. So there is a balance between home rule and the Federal Government's proper and legitimate expressions, as the largest employer in this city, of how this community should operate and how it should function.

Then, thirdly, there is a place at the table for the citizens in every State and community about the District. I hope to be able to balance those three truths as carefully as I can as chair.

I want to say one more thing about large employers. If Boeing is dissatisfied with the way the city of Seattle was being run, they have tremendous leverage. They can basically pick up and move their operations. We have seen large corporations use that leverage many times. We have seen employers pick up literally 10,000, 15,000 employees, and move out of a city to another place. They vote with their feet. If they do not like the way things are run, they have that opportunity, and employers everywhere exercise that option.

But I will point out, for this discussion, the Federal Government, as an employer, does not truly have that option. We cannot move the Capital. Some Senators have tried, but the Capital is here, and it is going to stay here. We cannot move the central operation of this Nation.

So while I would not want to use the word "hostage" in the wrong way, we are subject to not have the same leverage that other large employers have. So in the role as chair of this committee, I take on extra responsibility to try to communicate, in as constructive a way as possible, the views of the Federal Government as an employer. Particularly in the areas of public safety and transportation, our employees who work in the District, who are employed by the Federal Government, have a legitimate standing in those debates.

So let me say, in closing, that I look forward to working with many of my colleagues. Senator BYRD, himself, the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, served for 7 years in the capacity as chair of this committee. I cannot say at this date that I will serve as chair for 7 years—for as long as Senator BYRD served—but I can promise you, it will be no less than 4 years. If I can make it 7, I may try, because it is a lot of responsibility and it is a lot of work.

But I come to this chair at a time of great promise for this city, and with a great leadership team to work with, the Mayor and the city council, and who are poised for reform, some men and women who have literally given blood, sweat, and tears to lift this District to a place that holds great promise for not only the residents who live here, including every single child who lives here today, but for families everywhere.

So I am looking forward to that with great anticipation and great enthusiasm and will, again, focus on these important issues.

I thank the Presiding Officer. 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. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, today we are considering the conference report on H.R. 2216, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001.

My colleague, Senator STEVENS, is momentarily off the floor. He has some constituents. He understands that we are beginning our discussions and has indicated his willingness for me to proceed. But he will come to the floor shortly and have some things to say also about the conference report.

On June 1, 2001, President Bush asked Congress to consider a supplemental request for \$6.5 billion primarily for the Department of Defense. The conference report the Senate will adopt later today totals \$6.5 billion—not one dime above the President's request.

The conference report contains no emergency designations. The President has said he will not support such emergency designations, so the conferees have not included any emergency designations in this bill. Unrequested items in the bill are offset.

The conference report is the product of the hard work and cooperation of all of the conferees, especially Senator STEVENS, ranking member of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, and Chairman BILL YOUNG, the House Appropriations Committee chairman, and the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives, DAVID OBEY.

I cannot say enough about the cooperation of my friend and colleague, the former chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate and now the ranking member, TED STEVENS. The word really isn't "cooperation." It is better than that. It is "leadership"—leadership on the part of Senator TED STEVENS. TED STEVENS has been exemplary in his cooperation and support as we have crafted this conference report, as we have crafted this agreement in a bipartisan and collegial way.

The distinguished ranking member is on the floor now. As I indicated earlier, "cooperation" is not really the word. There is a better word than that. The word is "leadership." I compliment the distinguished Senator from Alaska, Mr. STEVENS, on his leadership in crafting this agreement.

It was not an easy task to craft an agreement that had no emergency designation, that offset all unrequested items, an agreement which conformed to Senate rule XXVIII and was not one dime over the President's request. I thank all of the conferees for their cooperation.

The conference report includes a number of offsets to pay for unrequested items, and Members should know—and perhaps be reminded—that with passage of the bill, we are at the statutory cap for budget authority in fiscal year 2001.

H.R. 2216 funds the President's defense request for a net increase of \$5.5 billion, including \$1.6 billion for defense health care, \$515 million for military pay and benefits, \$3.25 billion for increased military readiness, including the high costs of natural gas and other utilities, for increased military flying hours, and for other purposes. The conference report also includes \$278 million for defense-related programs of the Department of Energy.

While the conferees have approved the President's request for the Department of Defense, I stress the importance of accountability for these and future funds. Financial accountability remains one of the weakest links in the Defense Department's budget process. This is no criticism of the Secretary of Defense. He is a new man on the job. He has been there before, but he inherited this. It is an accumulation over years and years.

Recently, the General Accounting Office reported that, of \$1.1 billion ear-

marked for military spare parts in the fiscal year 1999 supplemental, only about \$88 million could be tracked to the purchase of spare parts. The remaining \$1 billion—or 92 percent of the appropriation—was transferred to operations and maintenance accounts, where the tracking process broke down. We must do better in making sure these dollars that are requested for spare parts go where they are intended.

The conference report includes report language requiring the Secretary of Defense to follow the money and to provide Congress with a complete accounting of all supplemental funds that are appropriated for spare parts. I am gratified that the administration recognizes this problem and included \$100 million for strengthening the DOD financial management systems in their recent budget amendment for fiscal year 2002.

The conference report provides \$300 million for the Low Income Energy Assistance Program, an increase of \$150 million above the President's request, to help our citizens cope with high energy costs. The conference agreement also includes \$161 million for grants to local education agencies under the Education for the Disadvantaged Program in response to the most recent poverty and expenditure data. Also provided is \$100 million as an initial U.S. contribution to a global trust fund to combat AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

A special request was made to me by our leader on this side of the aisle, Mr. DASCHLE. In conformity with his request, I worked to have \$100 million included for that purpose, and it is here in this conference report. In addition, \$92 million requested by the President for the Coast Guard is included, as is \$115.8 million requested for the Treasury Department for the cost of processing and mailing out the tax rebate checks.

The conference report includes \$3 million for the Department of Agriculture for inspection and enforcement activities to protect and promote humane treatment of animals.

The American people are becoming increasingly sensitive to the treatment of animals. In the past few weeks, in the local papers here in Washington—the Washington Post and the Washington Times—I have read reports of animals being processed while still alive—processed for food products while still alive. They were not adequately stunned; they could still feel pain. So we are trying to do something about that on appropriations. The American people are becoming sensitive to it. Reports of cruelty to animals through improper livestock production and slaughter practices have hit a nerve with the American people. So this provision attempts to address their growing concern. Additional inspectors are being provided by moneys