

DESIGNATING RICHARD J. GUADAGNO HEADQUARTERS AND VISITORS CENTER

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3334 just received from the House and which is now at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3334) to designate the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California.

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

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

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

The bill (H.R. 3334) was read the third time and passed.

DESIGNATING THE TODD BEAMER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3248 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3248) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 65 North Main Street in Cranbury, New Jersey, as the Todd Beamer Post Office Building.

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (H.R. 3248) was read the third time and passed.

COMMENDING DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER RECEIVING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 294, H. Con. Res. 211.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 211) commending Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on the tenth anniversary of her receiving the Nobel Peace Prize and expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the Government of Burma.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which had been reported

from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble.

(The parts of the concurrent resolution intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the concurrent resolution intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

H. CON. RES. 211

**[Whereas since 1962, the people of Burma have lived under a repressive military regime;**

**[Whereas in 1988, the people of Burma rose up in massive prodemocracy demonstrations;**

**[Whereas in response to this call for change, the Burmese military brutally suppressed these demonstrations;**

**[Whereas opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest after these demonstrations;**

**[Whereas in the 1990 Burmese elections, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi led the National League for Democracy and affiliated parties to a landslide victory, winning 80 percent of the parliamentary seats;**

**[Whereas the ruling military regime rejected this election and proceeded to arrest hundreds of members of the National League for Democracy;**

**[Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's freedom of speech was restricted by the military regime;**

**[Whereas in recognition of her efforts to bring democracy to Burma, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 14, 1991;**

**[Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remained under unlawful house arrest until 1995;**

**[Whereas even after her release, the Burmese military regime, known as the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), has continued to ignore the basic human rights of 48,000,000 Burmese citizens and has brutally suppressed any opposition to its authority;**

**[Whereas according to the State Department, the SPDC has made no significant progress toward stopping the practice of human trafficking, whereby thousands of people have been sent to Thailand for the purpose of factory and household work and for sexual exploitation;**

**[Whereas the SPDC has forced civilians to work in industrial, military, and infrastructure construction operations throughout Burma, and on a large-scale basis has targeted ethnic and religious minorities for this work;**

**[Whereas a Department of Labor report in 2000 described the human rights abuses of forced laborers, including beating, torture, starvation, and summary executions;**

**[Whereas the worldwide scourge of heroin and methamphetamines is significantly aggravated by large-scale cultivation and production of these drugs in Burma;**

**[Whereas the Drug Enforcement Agency has reported that Burma is the world's second largest producer of opium and opiate-based drugs;**

**[Whereas officials in Thailand have estimated that as many as 800 million tablets of methamphetamine will be smuggled into their country this year, contributing to the growing methamphetamine problem in Thailand;**

**[Whereas there are as many as a million internally displaced persons in Burma;**

**[Whereas the SPDC has severely restricted Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's political activities;**

**[Whereas in September 2000, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest when she attempted to visit a National League for Democracy party office on the outskirts of Rangoon, and again when she attempted to travel by train to Mandalay;**

**[Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has recently begun talks with the SPDC which are welcomed by the international community, although the slow pace of the talks reflects on the SPDC's sincerity to move toward national reconciliation;**

**[Whereas the SPDC has recently allowed the National League for Democracy to open some political offices, and has released some political prisoners, although over 1,800 such prisoners are believed to remain imprisoned;**

**[Whereas with the exception of these positive developments the SPDC has made little progress in improving human rights conditions and restoring democracy to the country;**

**[Whereas the SPDC has continued to restrict the political power of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy;**

**[Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's struggle to assert the rights of her people has spread beyond politics and into popular culture, as evidenced by others championing her cause, most notably the rock group U2 in their song "Walk On", which is banned in Burma; and**

**[Whereas, in the face of oppression, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has remained an outspoken champion of democracy and freedom: Now, therefore, be it]**

*Whereas, since 1962, the people of Burma have lived under a repressive military regime;*

*Whereas, in 1988, the people of Burma rose up in massive prodemocracy demonstrations;*

*Whereas, in response to this call for change, the Burmese military brutally suppressed these demonstrations;*

*Whereas opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest after these demonstrations;*

*Whereas, in the 1990 Burmese elections, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi led the National League for Democracy and affiliated parties to a landslide victory, winning 80 percent of the parliamentary seats;*

*Whereas the ruling military regime rejected this election and proceeded to arrest hundreds of members of the National League for Democracy;*

*Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's freedom of speech, assembly, association, and movement was restricted by the military regime;*

*Whereas, in recognition of her efforts to bring democracy to Burma, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on December 10, 1991;*

*Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remained under unlawful house arrest until 1995;*

*Whereas, even after the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Burmese military regime, known as the State Peace and Development Council (in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "SPDC"), has continued to ignore the basic human rights of 48,000,000 Burmese citizens and has brutally suppressed any opposition to its authority;*

*Whereas, according to the Department of State, the SPDC has made no significant progress toward stopping the practice of human trafficking, whereby thousands of people have been sent to Thailand and other countries for the purpose of factory and household work and for sexual exploitation;*

*Whereas the SPDC has forced civilians to work in industrial, military, and infrastructure construction operations throughout Burma, and on a large-scale basis has targeted ethnic and religious minorities for this work;*

*Whereas a Department of Labor report in 2000 described the human rights abuses of forced laborers, including beating, torture, starvation, and summary executions;*

*Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration has reported that Burma is the world's second largest producer of opium and opiate-based drugs;*

Whereas officials in Thailand have estimated that as many as 800 million tablets of methamphetamine will be smuggled into their country this year, contributing to the growing methamphetamine problem in Thailand;

Whereas there are as many as a million internally displaced persons in Burma;

Whereas the SPDC continues to severely restrict the political activities of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy;

Whereas, in September 2000, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest when she attempted to visit a National League for Democracy party office on the outskirts of Rangoon, and again when she attempted to travel by train to Mandalay;

Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SPDC have recently begun talks under the auspices of the United Nations Special Envoy to Burma, Razali Ismail, which are welcomed by the international community;

Whereas the SPDC has recently allowed the National League for Democracy to open some political offices, and has released some political prisoners, although over 1,800 such prisoners are believed to remain imprisoned;

Whereas, with the exception of these positive developments, the SPDC has made little progress in improving human rights conditions and restoring democracy to Burma;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly has recently expressed its concern over the slow progress in the talks between Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SPDC;

Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's struggle to assert the rights of her people has spread beyond politics and into popular culture, as evidenced by others championing her cause, most notably the rock group U2 in their song "Walk On", which is banned in Burma;

Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and

Whereas, in the face of oppression and at great personal sacrifice, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has remained an outspoken champion of democracy and freedom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

That—

[(1) the Congress commends and congratulates Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on the 10th anniversary of her receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, and recognizes her remarkable contributions and tireless work toward bringing peace and democracy to Burma;

[(2) it is the sense of the Congress that the President and Secretary of State should continue to encourage the Government of Burma to restore basic human rights to the Burmese people, to eliminate the practice of human trafficking, to address the manufacture of heroin and methamphetamines, to continue the process of releasing political prisoners, to recognize the results of the 1990 democratic elections, and to allow Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy to enjoy unfettered freedom of speech and freedom of movement; and

[(3) it is the sense of the Congress that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi should be invited to address a joint meeting of the Congress at such time and under such circumstances as will, in the judgment of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, advance rather than endanger her continued ability to work within Burma for the rights of the Burmese people.]

**SECTION 1. COMMENDATION OF DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI AND SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.**

(a) COMMENDATION OF DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI.—Congress—

(1) commends and congratulates Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on the 10th anniversary of her receiving the Nobel Peace Prize; and

(2) recognizes her remarkable contributions and tireless work toward bringing national reconciliation and democracy to Burma.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President and the Secretary of State should continue to encourage the SPDC to—

(1) restore basic human rights to the Burmese people;

(2) eliminate the practice of human trafficking;

(3) address the manufacture of heroin and methamphetamines;

(4) release all political prisoners;

(5) remove all restrictions on the freedom of speech, assembly, association, and movement of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National League for Democracy;

(6) recognize the results of the 1990 democratic elections; and

(7) take concrete steps to achieve national reconciliation and the restoration of democracy through genuine and substantive dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to, the concurrent resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the amendment to the preamble be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 211), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

**CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE**

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 194, and that the Senate now proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 194) congratulating the people and government of Kazakhstan on the tenth anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the resolution and the preamble be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 2693) was agreed to, as follows:

On page 3, delete lines 7-9, and insert the following: "United States on matters of national security, including the war against terrorism."

The resolution (S. Res. 194), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

[The resolution will appear in a future edition of the RECORD.]

**AMERICAN WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2001**

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 283, S. 990.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 990) to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to improve the provisions relating to wildlife conservation and restoration programs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "American Wildlife Enhancement Act of 2001".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

**TITLE I—PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT**

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

Sec. 103. Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account.

Sec. 104. Apportionment of amounts in the Account.

Sec. 105. Wildlife conservation and restoration programs.

Sec. 106. Nonapplicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Sec. 107. Technical amendments.

Sec. 108. Effective date.

**TITLE II—ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES RECOVERY**

Sec. 201. Purpose.

Sec. 202. Endangered and threatened species recovery assistance.

**TITLE III—NON-FEDERAL LAND CONSERVATION GRANT PROGRAM**

Sec. 301. Non-Federal land conservation grant program.

**TITLE IV—CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF SHRUBLAND AND GRASSLAND**

Sec. 401. Conservation and restoration of shrubland and grassland.

**TITLE I—PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT**

**SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Programs Improvement Act".

**SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a) is amended to read as follows:

**"SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

"In this Act:

"(1) ACCOUNT.—The term 'Account' means the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account established by section 3(a)(2).