

Nonproliferation and Political Military Affairs in United States diplomatic missions overseas to be filled by individuals who are career Civil Service officers or Foreign Service officers committed to follow-on assignments in the Nonproliferation or Political Military Affairs Bureaus of the Department of State.

(c) TRAINING.—After being selected to serve as Counselor, any person so selected shall spend not less than 10 months in language training courses at the Foreign Service Institute, or in technical courses administered by the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, or other appropriate departments and agencies of the United States, except that such requirement for training may be waived by the Secretary.

SEC. 605. PROTECTION AGAINST AGRICULTURAL BIOTERRORISM.

Of funds made available to carry out programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,500,000 may be made available to North Carolina State University for the purpose of fingerprinting crop and livestock pathogens in order to enhance the ability of the United States Government to detect new strains, determine their origin, and to facilitate research in pathogen epidemiology.

SEC. 606. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On April 24, 1997, the Senate provided its advice and consent to ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention subject to the condition that no sample collected in the United States pursuant to the Convention would be transferred for analysis to any laboratory outside the territory of the United States.

(2) Congress enacted the same condition into law as section 304(f)(1) of the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6724(f)(1)).

(3) Part II, paragraph 57, of the Verification Annex of the Convention requires that all samples taken during a challenge inspection under the Convention shall be analyzed by at least two laboratories that have been designated as capable of conducting such testing by the OPCW.

(4) The only United States laboratory currently designated by the OPCW is the United States Army Edgewood Forensic Science Laboratory.

(5) In order to meet the requirements of condition (18) of the resolution of ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and section 304 of the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6724), the United States must possess, at a minimum, a second OPCW-designated laboratory.

(6) The possession of a second laboratory is necessary in view of the potential for a challenge inspection to be initiated against the United States by a foreign nation.

(7) To qualify as a designated laboratory, a laboratory must be certified under ISO Guide 25 or a higher standard, and complete three proficiency tests. The laboratory must have the full capability to handle substances listed on Schedule 1 of the Annex on Schedules of Chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention. In order to handle such substances in the United States, a laboratory also must operate under a bailment agreement with the United States Army.

(8) Several existing United States commercial laboratories have approved quality control systems, already possess bailment agreements with the United States Army, and have the capabilities necessary to obtain OPCW designation.

(9) In order to bolster the legitimacy of United States analysis of samples taken on

its national territory, it is preferable that the second designated laboratory is not a United States Government facility. Further, it is not cost-effective to build and equip another Government laboratory to meet OPCW designation standards when such capability already exists in the private sector.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF SECOND DESIGNATED LABORATORY.—

(1) DIRECTIVE.—Not later than February 1, 2002, the United States National Authority, as designated under section 101 of the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6711), shall select, through competitive procedures, a commercial laboratory within the United States to pursue designation by the OPCW.

(2) DELEGATION.—The National Authority may delegate the authority and administrative responsibility for carrying out paragraph (1) to one or more of the heads of the agencies described in section 101(b)(2) of the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6711(b)(2)).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2002, the National Authority shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing a plan for securing OPCW designation of a third United States laboratory by December 1, 2003.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION.—The term “Chemical Weapons Convention” means the Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Opened for Signature and Signed by the United States at Paris on January 13, 1993, including the following protocols and memorandum of understanding:

(A) The Annex on Chemicals.

(B) The Annex on Implementation and Verification.

(C) The Annex on the Protection of Confidential Information.

(D) The Resolution Establishing the Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

(E) The Text on the Establishment of a Preparatory Commission.

(2) OPCW.—The term “OPCW” means the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons established under the Convention.

TITLE VII—AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER NAVAL VESSELS

SEC. 701. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER NAVAL VESSELS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER.—

(1) BRAZIL.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of Brazil the “Newport” class tank landing ship Peoria (LST1183). Such transfer shall be on a sale basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(2) POLAND.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of Poland the “Oliver Hazard Perry” class guided missile frigate Wadsworth (FFG 9). Such transfer shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(3) TURKEY.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of Turkey the “Oliver Hazard Perry” class guided missile frigates Estocin (FFG 15) and Samuel Eliot Morrison (FFG 13). Each such transfer shall be on a sale basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761). The President is further authorized to transfer to the Government of Turkey the “Knox” class frigates Capadanno (FF 1093), Thomas C. Hart (FF 1092), Donald B. Beary (FF 1085), McCandless (FF 1084), Reasoner (FF 1063), and Bowen (FF 1079). The transfer of these 6 “Knox” class frigates shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(4) TAIWAN.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (which is the Taiwan instrumentality designated pursuant to section 10(a) of the Taiwan Relations Act) the “Kidd” class guided missile destroyers Kidd (DDG 993), Callaghan (DDG 994), Scott (DDG 995), and Chandler (DDG 996). The transfer of these 4 “Kidd” class guided missile destroyers shall be on a sale basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(b) GRANTS NOT COUNTED IN ANNUAL TOTAL OF TRANSFERRED EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—The value of a vessel transferred to another country on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j) pursuant to authority provided by subsection (a) shall not be counted for the purposes of subsection (g) of that section in the aggregate value of excess defense articles transferred to countries under that section in any fiscal year.

(c) COSTS OF TRANSFERS.—Notwithstanding section 516(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)(1)), any expense incurred by the United States in connection with a transfer authorized to be made on a grant basis under subsection (a) or (b) shall be charged to the recipient.

(d) REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT IN UNITED STATES SHIPYARDS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the President shall require, as a condition of the transfer of a vessel under this section, that the country to which the vessel is transferred have such repair or refurbishment of the vessel as is needed, before the vessel joins the naval forces of that country, performed at a United States Navy shipyard or other shipyard located in the United States.

(e) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided under subsection (a) shall expire at the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

WAIVING CERTAIN LIMITATIONS IN THE USE OF FUNDS TO PAY THE COSTS OF PROJECTS IN RESPONSE TO THE ATTACK ON THE WORLD TRADE CENTER

On December 20, 2001, the Senate amended and passed S. 1637, as follows:

S. 1637

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXPENDITURES FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF IN RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACK.

In the case of use of the emergency fund authorized by section 125 of title 23, United States Code, to pay the costs of projects in response to the attack on the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on September 11, 2001—

(1) notwithstanding section 120(e) of that title, the Federal share of the cost of each such project shall be 100 percent; and

(2) notwithstanding section 125(d)(1) of that title, the Secretary of Transportation may obligate more than \$100,000,000 for those projects.

HONORING THE LIFE OF REX DAVID “DAVE” THOMAS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Res. 199 submitted earlier today by Senators LEVIN, DEWINE, and others.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 199) honoring the life of Rex David "Dave" Thomas and expressing the deepest condolences of the Senate to his family on his death.

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

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, today I join a large number of my colleagues in the Senate in recognizing and mourning the loss of a selfless, dedicated American who was an unyielding advocate and activist for the cause of adoption.

Rex David "Dave" Thomas was born on July 2, 1932, in Atlantic City, NJ, and was adopted soon afterward by Rex and Auleva Thomas, who lived in Kalamazoo, MI. Dave Thomas passed away on January 8 of this year at the age of 69. The bipartisan resolution which the Senate is about to adopt, hopefully today, extends condolences to Dave's wife of 47 years, Lorraine, and their 5 children: Pam, Ken, Molly, Wendy, and Lori, and their 16 grandchildren.

The Thomas family has much to be proud of and to cherish. Dave Thomas led a life of dynamic public and human service. He was a man of vision, action, and compassion, and for generations to come the fruits of his labor will continue to improve the lives of the multitude of children who seek a permanent home and loving family and the multitude of families who wish to enrich their lives through adoption.

Dave Thomas was 12 years old when he got his first restaurant job as a counterman. At 20, he successfully turned around four failing restaurant franchises. He became a millionaire by the age of 35. In 1969, Dave Thomas started the company for which he is most famous, Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers. It was and is a success by any standard. Dave Thomas was able, through sheer determination, unpretentious know-how, and love for the restaurant business, to rise to the top of his chosen field. Dave Thomas was exemplary in the degree to which he gave back. He became famous through his numerous television commercials, which were so successful because they reflected his magnetic and joyful personality. He used that fame to become one of the most outspoken proponents of adoption in America.

In 1992, he established the Dave Thomas Foundation For Adoption, and he donated his speaking fees and profits from the sale of his books to adoption causes. From 1990 through 2000, he headed up numerous White House adoption and foster care initiatives. His fingerprints are on the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, the purpose of which is to decrease the number of children placed in foster care and to legally free those who cannot be safely returned to their homes; the Adoption Awareness postage stamp, and the shaping of health policy for numerous corporations to cover adoption benefits and expenses.

Though Dave Thomas was a successful businessman, as well as a generous

philanthropist, he was first and foremost committed to actively improving the lives of children in foster care and helping to facilitate their adoption. He did more than just use his irreproachable reputation to improve the lives of thousands of children; he personally donated millions of dollars to the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital at Ohio State University, to Children's Hospital in Columbus, OH, and to the Thomas Center at Duke University, which he founded. Through these and many more charitable contributions, Dave Thomas advanced the American dream. He was a man who gave not out of a sense of obligation but because he believed it was simply the right thing to do.

So, Madam President, David Thomas was a remarkable man, and his too-early death will leave many people with one fewer friend. He was greatly respected, much loved, and he will be deeply missed by all who knew him. The resolution, which I hope will be cleared for passage today, is a testament to the respect and the high esteem in which this body holds Dave Thomas and his memory.

I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senators, including our Presiding Officer, who join me in sponsoring this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

COSPONSORS OF THE DAVE THOMAS
RESOLUTION AS OF JANUARY 23, 2002

Senators Levin, DeWine, Landrieu, Stabenow, Craig, Clinton, Helms, Voinovich, Rockefeller, Grassley, Baucus, Chafee, Crapo, Inhofe, Feinstein, Hollings, Lugar, Hagel, Hutchison, Allen, McCain, Johnson, Nickles, Burns, Sessions, and Durbin.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, today I pay tribute to the life of Dave Thomas. The adoption community has suffered a huge loss through his death on January 8th, and I am pleased to be a cosponsor of the Senate resolution honoring his life.

As a founding member of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, I have had the opportunity to recognize people who have been exceptional advocates for the adoption community, and Dave Thomas is at the top of that list.

An adopted child himself, Dave Thomas made it his lifelong goal to find every child a home. In 1990, Dave answered the call of President George Bush, who asked him to be the spokesperson for his national adoption program called "Adoption Works. . . For Everyone." After 2 years, Thomas decided he wanted to do more, and so he created his own nonprofit organization to make it easier and more affordable for people to adopt children. Thomas' efforts, backed by the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, have streamlined the adoption process and reduced the financial barriers many families face when they adopt children, especially those with special needs.

The Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption provides a voice for 134,000

children across our country who are waiting to find a loving family. The efforts of the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption and Wendy's have paid off. Forty percent of all callers into the National Foundation for Adoption's toll free number cite trayliners, public service announcements and posters that they have seen inside Wendy's Restaurants as the reason for their call.

Dave was a tireless advocate for the adoption community, and thankfully his legacy will live on through the thousands of children who have found a loving home because of his efforts. If everyone subscribed to Dave's theory that no child is "unadoptable," this world would be a better place.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and the preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 199) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The text of the resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ELDERLY NUTRITION PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 200 submitted earlier today by Senators KENNEDY and MIKULSKI.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 200) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the national nutrition program for the elderly, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its establishment.

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

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 200) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The text of the resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CAL-
ENDAR—H.R. 3343, H.R. 1432, H.R.
3487, H.R. 400, H.R. 3529, H.R. 2362,
H.R. 3504, H.R. 2742, AND H.R. 3441

Mr. REID. I understand the following bills are at the desk, having been read for the first time: H.R. 3343, H.R. 1432, H.R. 3487, H.R. 400, H.R. 3529, H.R. 2362, H.R. 3504, H.R. 2742 and H.R. 3441.