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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RICHARD J. DURBIN, a Senator from the State of Illinois.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, today we celebrate the Senate's passage of the 19th amendment in 1919 giving women the right to vote. We thank You for the impact of women on American history. We praise You for our founding Pilgrim Foremothers and for the role they had in establishing our Nation, for the strategic impact of women in the battle for independence, for the incredible courage of women who helped push back the frontier, for the suffragettes who fought for the right to vote, and for the role of women in our society, for the dynamic women who have given crucial leadership in each period of our history.

Today, Gracious God, we give You thanks for the women who serve in our Senate: for the outstanding women Senators, for the women who serve as officers of the Senate, for women who serve in strategic positions in the ongoing work of the Senate, and for the many women throughout the Senate family who glorify You in their loyalty and their excellence.

Our prayer today, gracious Lord, is that the presence of women in the Senate exemplify to the American people the importance of the leadership of women in every level of our society.

And, Gracious God, as we acknowledge the presence of the Navajo talkers, who assured victory in World War II, we thank You for their heroism and their gallantry.

In Your Holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable RICHARD J. DURBIN led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2002.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RICHARD J. DURBIN, a Senator from the State of Illinois, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. DURBIN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

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

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we are going to be working today, tomorrow, and the next day on the Supplemental Appropriations Act. We hope to enter into agreements, one of which would require that all first-degree amendments be filed today before 5 p.m. I have talked to Senator BYRD about this. I understand he and Senator STEVENS are in agreement that this should be the case. We will be in recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. today for the weekly party conferences.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 4775, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

THE NAVAJO TALKERS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, We as Senators have so many opportunities to meet people—but I have to say I had such a warm feeling today when I was able to meet four of the code talkers, the wind talkers, the Navajo who were so instrumental in our victorious efforts in World War II.

These old men, I told the lead actor of this movie a number of years ago, were just like him: Young, powerful, physically strong men, who fought in World War II.

In talking to two of these Navajos this morning—two of these heroes—I asked them where they went during World War II. And they both started with Guadalcanal, and went through the various islands, including Guam. One of them said: At Tarawa, my buddies were killed right in front of me. With tears in his eyes he said this.

We have to remember the sacrifices of the people who died in World War II, the people who fought in World War II.

These brave Indians deserve all the accolades they are going to get with this movie. I have spoken to those who have seen the movie, and it is a spellbinding movie. The reason it is so good is it is based on facts, based on truth and reality.

But the reason we should never forget the sacrifices of the soldiers, sailors, and airmen of World War II is that our freedoms today are based upon the

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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sacrifices they made. And students should always be reminded of that in the history books of this country.

Mr. President, 1,000 World War II veterans are dying every day. The average age of a World War II veteran now is 80 years. I, and all Senators, have returned from our respective States. We all attended Memorial Day services. I did that a week ago yesterday. Frankly, I have been attending these services for many years. The crowds are smaller than they used to be because the World War II heroes are passing away, they are leaving the scene.

So I want the RECORD spread with the fact that it was a real honor for me to meet these brave men today and to meet some of the actors who are in this movie.

Again, I want the RECORD to reflect what sacrifices these men made. I am glad that finally their story is going to be made public to the world.

TERRORISM INSURANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Senate, as has been announced, is considering the emergency supplemental bill. Of course, anyone with amendments should come to the floor. We have so much work to be done this legislative year. We need to complete action on many important matters. One issue we must seek to work on quickly, expeditiously, is getting a bill out of this body to address the growing problem of a lack of insurance coverage due to the threat of terrorist attacks.

Moody's Investors Service, which is a world famous organization, recently placed the ratings of 14 commercial mortgage-backed transactions on watch for possible downgrade due to concerns about terrorism insurance coverage.

Moody's states that either the lack of or insufficiency of, or near-term expiration of terrorism insurance coverage is the cause for these reviews for downgrade.

In each case, terrorism insurance coverage has expired or will expire by the end of the third quarter of 2002.

A Moody's spokesman stated:

> We believe that ignoring the risks would be inappropriate given the events of Sept. 11 and continued government warnings of the likelihood of future terrorist attacks. While the probability of a major downgrade or default because of a terrorist attack remains fairly remote, the overall risk in these transactions has clearly increased.

Moody's stated that it will take into account any Federal backstop for terrorism insurance put into effect by Congress.

The majority—Senator DASCHLE—has been trying since December 2001 to reach agreement on bringing up legislation to deal with this growing problem. Unfortunately, every time we try, we have been blocked from bringing this up by the minority. Senators DODD, SARBANES, and SCHUMER have put together a solid proposal that addresses this problem.

The desire to move this quickly necessitates a unanimous consent agreement on the number of amendments that would be in order to this legislation. We have repeatedly modified our proposal to accommodate amendments that individual Senators seek to offer to the Dodd proposal.

Over the recess, I have heard that Senators GRAMM of Texas and MCCONNELL have put together a new proposal on terrorism insurance.

While I believe we should have addressed this issue a long time ago—they have every right to propose something new. I hope that whether it is controversial or not, it will help in moving this matter forward. Under our proposed consent request, they would be able to offer this proposal as an amendment. We have suggested that each side have four amendments, originally two; they said they wanted more, we doubled that.

The issue is too important to be caught up in political agendas at this stage. There are some who seek to impose greater restrictions on insurance companies. There are others who seek to use this legislation as the way to have tort reform as part of the bill's consideration. I encourage everyone to come to the middle and not let perfection become the enemy of the good.

It is important we do something. I encourage the White House to engage on this issue and assist us in moving this important legislation. As the famous football coach, George Allen, said: The future is now.

The future is now. Moody's recent expected down-gradings are disturbing. All over America, whether it is New York, Chicago, Las Vegas, Dallas, or any of the big cities in Florida, there are significant building projects that, if not on hold, will be on hold pending resolution of this issue.

This is not about tort reform. It is about maintaining the stability of our economic infrastructure. I hope we can, with this legislation, perhaps move forward to have something to deal with terrorism insurance. If not, I hope there is a way we can move forward soon, this week, to have this matter brought before the body with reasonable time agreements on the amendments, which would be appropriate; but if not, then let's just move forward on the legislation with no time agreements on any amendments.

The Republican manager is here. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002—Continued

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, yesterday I made a statement on the floor concerning the contents of the supplemental appropriations bill.

The bill is a good bill. It was reported out of the Senate Appropriations Committee by a vote of 29 to 0. That unanimous vote could not have been possible without the cooperation, the support, and the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Alaska, the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. TED STEVENS.

As I indicated yesterday, the Appropriations Committee held extensive hearings on the President's supplemental request and on the needs for homeland defense. The able Senator from Alaska, Mr. STEVENS, and I joined in issuing the request for witnesses for these hearings.

Every witness that came before the committee had been agreed upon jointly by the Senator from Alaska and myself. We heard from terrorism experts about the continuing threat to our Nation. We heard from Governors. We heard from mayors. We heard from the first responders: Our police, fire, and medical personnel. They all testified to a continuing need for resources to expand our capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to terrorist attacks.

We took testimony from seven Cabinet members and the head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Our former colleagues in this body, Sam Nunn and Warren Rudman, testified to the very real threat that this Nation faces. Those hearings were important, productive, and they brought forth exceedingly valuable information to the members of the committee. That information is reflected in the makeup of this appropriations bill.

The principal components of this supplemental bill are $14 billion for the Department of Defense; $1.9 billion for international emergencies; $8.3 billion for homeland defense, including $4.4 billion for the newly established Transportation Security Administration; $5.5 billion for New York in response to the events of September 11; $1 billion for the Pell grant shortfall; and $417 million for VA medical care.

Mr. President, Senator STEVENS and I will join, hopefully, in opposing amendments that require offsets. Senator STEVENS is in the Chamber. He will speak for himself and I look forward to his remarks.

I yield the floor.

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

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I have come to the Senate floor this morning to join our distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee in recommending the committee substitute to H.R. 4775.

This bill reflects the priorities requested by the President which were to fight the war on terrorism, protect our

Nation from future attack, and support the recovery of New York.

The bill provides slightly more money than requested by the House bill, as our committee utilized the time available to conduct a series of hearings that addressed many challenges in our homeland defense efforts, and that is one of the reasons for the differences between the Senate bill and the House bill.

In addition, hearings that begin today by the Intelligence Committees may generate additional requirements for moneys in this bill to ensure the effective cooperation by our intelligence and law enforcement agencies in our homeland defense.

Most importantly, the bill provides funds vital to sustain military operations in the war against terrorism.

Our bill meets the commitment made by the President and the Congress to the victims of the September 11 attacks.

This bill enables the Transportation Safety Agency and the Coast Guard to perform and expand their mission to ensure the safety of American travelers and trade.

I endorse the increases provided in this bill for the Transportation Security Agency, the Coast Guard, FBI, INS, FEMA, and several other categories.

While these amounts exceed the level requested by the President, we believe the funds are needed by those who undertake these difficult and dangerous jobs. These are people who deserve our support.

In addition, the bill responds to the serious needs overseas as we try to support the President's efforts in the war on terrorism and to work for peace in the Middle East.

The $250 million for the Middle East peace effort matches the House-reported level and sends a very important signal to our ally, Israel.

The $100 million included in this bill for the fight against AIDS in Africa is very deserving. We are informed that some Members may advocate an even higher level for this item.

Finally, I personally appreciate that the full $16 million sought by the President for Indonesia is included in this bill. Senator INOUYE and I have recently returned from a trip to Indonesia, and we know firsthand the needs of that country.

For all of these reasons, as I have stated, I recommend the Senate advance this bill to a conference with the House as rapidly as possible. There are several issues I hope the Senate, in the conference with the House, will see fit to modify in the bill.

We have in the bill section 2002 that mandates that all nondefense emergencies must be so designated by the President at the same time. I don't believe that provision is necessary, but I am not going to oppose it.

Section 1102 of the bill makes the Director of the Office of Homeland Security subject to Senate confirmation. I have joined Senator BYRD in seeking Governor Ridge's testimony before our committee. I further believe that position would be strengthened by a structure and a director with authorities defined in the law, as this amendment would provide.

Hopefully, an acceptable agreement can be reached over time between the Congress and the President on the issue of that office.

In the defense chapter, I regret that the authorities sought by the Secretary to respond to unforeseen requirements in working with our allies were not included, but the provision in the House bill, section 312, will be in conference and will be debated there quite heavily, I am sure.

The bill doesn't include the $100 million sought by the Army and included in the House bill for a new initiative to destroy our stockpile of chemical weapons. This is another matter that we will have to address in conference. It is just a matter of how we can find the money to do all of these things at the same time.

I welcome the Senate proceeding to act on this bill today. It is my hope that we will reach an agreement on all first-degree amendments being filed today. There is no reason the Senate should not complete its work on this bill as rapidly as possible and be able to go to conference this week.

As soon as we complete this measure, we can turn to the fiscal year 2003 bills, and I remind colleagues that we have 13 separate bills to enact before the end of September. I hope Senators will assist us as members of this committee and reserve amendments that are more appropriately addressed in the fiscal year 2003 appropriations bills and not raise them on this supplemental.

As of today, we have only 117 days remaining in this fiscal year. There are very few days to take the initiatives that would be required to complete the 13 bills, and there are very few initiatives that can be realistically accomplished in that time, other than proceeding with our 13 bills.

Mr. President, I commend the chairman for bringing this bill to the floor. I thank him for his cooperation and kindness to me and to our staff in the consideration of this measure. It is a bipartisan measure. I am pleased to be in the Chamber with Senator BYRD to urge the Senate to complete action on it as rapidly as possible. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. CARNAHAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Madam President, we have heard for weeks, if not months, how important this legislation is. This is an emergency bill, an emergency supplemental. It deals with terrorism. The title of the bill is the supplemental appropriations act for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States.

In spite of its emergency nature, nothing is happening. There are no amendments being offered. We are doing absolutely nothing on the floor. I have spoken to the majority leader and I will confer with the two managers of the bill. At 3 this afternoon, or thereabouts, when the party conferences end, there should be Senators present, whether from the majority or the minority. We are going to move to third reading. If someone does not want us to move to third reading, they will have to object.

This is an emergency bill, the supplemental appropriations act for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States. If someone doesn't like something in this bill, try to get rid of it. I heard speeches the day we recessed that Members didn't like certain provisions in the House bill. Well, move to get rid of them. Let's not sit around in the Senate doing nothing.

I hope the White House will call those Senators with whom they have a line of communication and tell them what they don't like about the bill. The President has indicated how important this bill is. Let's move it. We are ready to move it. This afternoon we are going to move to third reading. If Members do not want to go to third reading, come and object.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. MILLER. I also ask unanimous consent that I may speak as in morning business.

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

PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFITS FOR MEDICARE

Mr. MILLER. Madam President, let me read a few recent comments from the media, always a jaded and cynical bunch, but in this case let's hope their pessimism is wrong. Our senior citizens certainly pray that it is.

From the National Journal, May 25:

> It is becoming increasingly unlikely that Congress this year will approve compromise legislation providing prescription drug benefits for Medicare recipients.

The Wall Street Journal, June 3:

> President Bush and Congress are unlikely to agree this year on a promised Medicare benefit for prescription drugs.

World Market's Research Centre, May 20:

Neither party wants the other to be seen by the electorate to have found the solution. Blocking the other's proposals will continue to take precedence in the run-up to November.

Cox News Service, June 3:

Slim chances for agreement on prescription drugs.

And the L.A. Times:

Few on Capitol Hill think . . . they'll produce a bill this year.

Columbus [Ohio] Dispatch:

Time is running out. . . .

The legislative year effectively ends when lawmakers leave for the August recess.

Madam President, I could go on and on. There are dozens of articles like this, but I think you get the idea. Hardly anyone thinks we are going to do anything serious about prescription drug costs and prescription drug coverage. Let us pray they are wrong—that they are not right. But if the past is prologue, that is exactly the partisan blame game that smells up this place sometimes.

I am interested in doing something now. I want results, not a campaign issue. Time is running out, and I hate to tell you but some people want it to run out. That is their game. They want to shuffle and slouch and go through the motions while the clock does run out. That is why I think I am going to bring a calendar in here, and just like we count the shopping days left until Christmas, I am going to count the days left until the August recess.

It would look just like this: 39 days left. I don't think we are going to do anything today—another day shot.

Madam President, I know some may call that undignified. I hope they do. I would like to get the meaning of dignity into this debate, into this discussion. I will tell you what is undignified—an old woman with trembling hands, trying to cut a pill in half so her medicine will last a little longer. I will tell you about losing dignity—an old man proud and self-sufficient all his life, admitting in whispered tones to his pharmacist: I didn't know it was going to cost that much and I sure don't want my check to bounce. I'll come back later.

I will tell you what undignified is—a couple who have lived together for 55 years, using coffee grounds from the day before to stretch it further because mama has to have her medicine.

So I don't want anybody talking to me about the loss of dignity, not in this debate.

By the way, there is a difference between what is undignified and what is obscene. What is obscene is making an 18.5-percent profit margin—more than four times that of all other industries—and raking in that kind of profit on the backs of our seniors.

I will tell you what is obscene—the giant pharmaceutical companies spending three times more on advertising than they do on research. Their ads are everywhere. How many times do we have to watch that woman who has—got to go, got to go, got to go?

What is obscene is having 650 lobbyists to make sure we keep shuffling and slouching—650 lobbyists. That is more than one for every Member of Congress.

There are towns in Georgia that do not have that big a population. I live in one.

I will tell you what is obscene—these lobbyists each make an average of over $12,000 a month. That is three times more than what an average schoolteacher or a registered nurse makes. We talk about predatory lending, predatory lenders—what about predatory businesses that protect their bottom lines at the expense of millions of people who cannot afford drugs they have to have?

I know we have been told we are going to take this up sometime—sometime this summer, sometime after hate crimes, sometime after this bill, sometime after another bill, sometime later. There is an old country saying. Probably nobody in this body has ever heard it, except maybe the senior Senator from West Virginia and the two Senators from South Carolina, somebody like us who has been around chickens in the yard and knows about setting hens. There is an old saying that goes like this: I hear you clucking but I can't find your nest.

It means I hear you talking, but I don't see any action.

I will tell you this, I don't want to be associated with any political party that cannot comprehend the urgency of this stark need of our seniors; that is unwilling to take some risks and that is unwilling to compromise to get some results. If we fail to get some results on this issue, we should be so ashamed that all incumbents going into November—Democrats and Republicans alike—should have to go around with a paper sack over their heads like sports fans sometimes do when they are embarrassed by their team's performance.

We have to do something and we have to do something soon, Madam President, and I know you share those desires.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 3557

(Purpose: To strike section 1004 of the bill)

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, Senator STEVENS and I have an amendment to strike section 1004 of the bill. This section serves to cap the amount of loan guarantees that would be available to the Nation's airlines for the duration of the current fiscal year. The section also caps the total amount of loan guarantees available through the life of the program. These loan guarantees were first authorized in Public Law 107–42, the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act, which was enacted to bail out the airlines just 11 days after the tragedies of September 11. The committee included the provision capping the volume of available loan guarantees for the sole reason of reducing the overall cost of the bill as determined by the Congressional Budget Office.

The CBO estimates that section 1004 of the bill serves to lower the total cost of the bill in fiscal year 2002 by $393 million. A similar provision was included in the House version of the supplemental. There has been a lot of concern voiced by various Senators, to me and to Senator STEVENS and especially Senator HOLLINGS, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce.

And the concern has been that the effect of this provision would especially be heavy on US Airways and other airlines. But that particular airline is hopeful it might receive a Federal loan guarantee in the current fiscal year. There may be reason to question whether any sizable new loan guarantees will be executed by the stabilization board within the current fiscal year, but it is not the desire or intent of the committee to work a hardship on US Airways or any other airline. US Airways is the principal air carrier serving my own State.

Madam President, I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] proposes an amendment numbered 3557:

Strike section 1004 of the bill.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, that should read: the amendment as proposed by Mr. BYRD, on behalf of himself and Mr. STEVENS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The RECORD will so reflect.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

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

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

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, I am in support of the amendment offered by Senator BYRD for himself and for me. I ask that it be adopted. I understand the Senator from Arizona would like a rollcall vote. I have no objection to that. We join him in that request.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 3557.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the time for the vote be set by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader.

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

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia. I thank him and Senator STEVENS for moving forward quickly with the amendment to alleviate any question in the minds of the airline industry, but in particular, as Senator BYRD alluded, US Airways and US Airways employees. Over the last week, having been in my State of Pennsylvania, I have heard everywhere I go, traveling through the airports, the grave concern that employees of US Airways have with respect to this loan fund and the availability of the loan fund resources to help this company get through what is a very treacherous time in the company's history, treacherous in terms of trying to negotiate a very difficult environment for the airline industry generally but a much more complicated one for US Airways as a result of probably being more impacted by the events of 9/11 than any other airline in the country.

I can tell you, after the events, they had no intention of ever having to access this fund. They were hoping they would survive on $1 billion in cash, and they have burned through most of that as a result of the losses they have suffered over the past 7 or 8 months. Now under new leadership, they have a new vision for restructuring this company to try to make a go of it as a more efficient carrier.

They will need, I have been told, these resources, these loans, and their application will probably be forthcoming within the next weeks or months. So this original provision in this bill which would have made this money unavailable until October 1 would have been certain death for this company. They have simply run out of money and no bank would have lent them the money. They are in the process now of negotiating with their employees. I can tell you, I have heard from employees—the folks on the lines, pilots, folks at the reservation desks, and the flight attendants—that the negotiations are vigorous, but there is a new spirit in the airline, and I am very excited about it. We have over 25,000 employees of US Airways in Pennsylvania. It is a big deal in Pennsylvania.

This amendment allows the program to continue. It will not remove money from the program. What it does not do is guarantee that US Air will get the loan guarantees. What it does is say that the program is still going to be here, and US Airways would be able to apply. But there is still the question of whether there will be sufficient reorganization of the airline so they can then go to the board and get this kind of loan.

In the Senate, we have included the first step. I hope that provision will not be in the conference report. I know Senators BYRD and STEVENS will work hard to make sure that occurs. I thank them for this amendment. I certainly fully support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Pennsylvania. We in Nevada, in Arizona, and in the Western United States have experience with this loan fund. We had an airline that had been going since the late 1950s. Because of what happened on September 11—they had a large line of credit that was available. When September 11 hit, it was gone. They could not recoup in time to stay in business had it not been for this loan program.

I believe America West is the only airline that has received the actual approval of a loan. It has been lifesaving to the airline. The airline is now thriving and doing well, and they established direct flights from Washington National to Phoenix and Las Vegas. They are doing very well.

I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and I am especially grateful to the managers of this bill for making this the first amendment.

I ask unanimous consent the vote on the pending amendment occur at 2:15 p.m. today and that no amendments to the language proposed to be stricken be in order.

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

Mr. REID. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, I find myself in support of the Byrd amendment. The reason I wanted a recorded vote is because we need to send a strong signal to the other body, when this bill goes to conference, that we cannot destroy the Aviation Loan Guarantee Program, which would have been the effect of this legislation.

The question, of course, is why would the appropriators again take it upon themselves to make a fundamental policy change, which was recently authorized by a 98-to-0 vote in this body? The arrogance of the Appropriations Committee almost overwhelms me. This legislation was about to be emasculated—the Aviation Loan Guarantee Program—without a hearing before the Appropriations Committee that I know of, without any discussion on the floor of this body; it was going to be destroyed.

The reason, obviously, we know—I will state the obvious—the Byrd amendment is now going to pass is because of the incredible outcry all over the country from employees, management, and from those who understand the absolute criticality of the aviation industry in this Nation.

So I hope this amendment is passed by 100 to 0. But how they could take it upon themselves to fundamentally alter and micromanage the Aviation Loan Guarantee Program passed just 8 months ago, of course, without any consultation with the committee of jurisdiction over this program and which was responsible for the bill we passed just a few months ago creating the Aviation Loan Guarantee Program.

Madam President, let me explain this program. The overarching purpose behind the Air Transportation Safety and Stabilization Act was to address the financial condition of the airline industry. The tragic events that occurred on September 11, 2001, had far-reaching effects on the airline industry. Commercial air carriers were used as weapons of mass destruction with devastating results. The resulting Federal-Government-ordered shutdown of the air transportation system resulted in a total loss of revenue for the airline industry for several days. This loss of revenue, through no fault of the airlines, mandated an appropriate shutdown of the airline industry and the resulting slowdown in air travel and issues regarding potential liability all lead to placing the airline industry in an extremely precarious financial situation.

As a result, Congress acted quickly—through the authorizing committee, I might add—to stabilize the airline industry by setting forth assistance on three fronts. It offered a cash infusion to reimburse the airlines for losses ensuing from the Government shutdown of the airways. It offered loan guarantees to allow those carriers that lost the ability to obtain financing due to a more conservative lending market after the terrorist attacks to obtain Government-guaranteed loans. It offered a limitation on liability to address the problem faced by several airlines that were unable to obtain financing due to their perceived potential liability.

The action taken by Congress was to ensure that all airlines—I emphasize ''all airlines''—were given an equal opportunity to return to their financial positions prior to September 11, 2001. In the interest of full disclosure, some of the airlines, prior to September 11, 2001, were not in good shape. We all recognize that. But Congress believed it needed to act in an equitable manner to try to prevent the human catastrophe from becoming a severe economic one that could alter the Nation's transportation system, at a minimum.

It was never our purpose, and still is not, to provide a taxpayer-funded bailout for airlines that were doomed to fail even before the events of September 11. However, it was also not our

intention for the Federal Government to become the architect of a new aviation economy, effectively picking winners and losers and, in doing so, contributing to the further consolidation of the airline industry.

Yet here we were with the appropriators attempting to circumvent the work of the authorizing committee and fundamentally altering the act's loan guarantee program because, after all, they know best.

Under section 1004 of the supplemental measure, the Aviation Loan Guarantee Program would be limited to $429 million for this fiscal year. Interestingly, the only loan guarantee approved this year was for $429 million. In other words, no further loan guarantees can be issued this year, according to the appropriators' directive. There apparently is some report language that is intended to allow the board to continue to review and approve applications, but it would not be able to issue Federal credit instruments. We are told by the financial markets and the airlines this language may not deal with the appropriate issue. If the loan guarantees cannot actually be issued, then the financial markets may not be willing to extend credit.

The bill then reduces the loan program from $10 billion to $4 billion—a whopping 60-percent reduction by a stroke of the appropriators' pen. You might say $4 billion is a lot of money, and it is a lot of money; but my understanding is that there is grave concern in the industry that if the number of carriers that are expected to apply do so, a $4 billion level would not be sufficient and, in turn, there would be significant consequences throughout the airline industry.

Let me be very clear. I do not support any particular airline's application under this program. It is the stabilization board's discretion to determine if a particular airline is eligible. But there are numerous applications currently pending, and if their applications are approved, they will need the loan guarantees this year.

Let me note that the competition in the aviation industry has always been precarious. Since deregulation, national and regional competitive low-cost carriers have sprung up and are considered the driving force behind the benefits of airline deregulation. While some have failed, the entry of low fare competition has been shown to reduce fares and enhance service for the flying public. Any attempt by the Federal Government to predetermine which airline should survive and which should not would upset this precarious balance and could result in detrimental results for the traveling public.

Effectively halting this program for the year and cutting it by 60 percent is fundamentally wrong and would have had devastating consequences. We would be changing the rules midstream and impacting fundamental business decisions that companies made based on the existing rules. Let me say that this was avoidable. Any amount of due diligence or communication with the authorizing committee, or the stabilization board, would have alerted the appropriators that their actions could significantly alter the playing field in the airline industry.

I believe in the free market perhaps even more so than others, but the events of September 11 were not foreseeable. We made a commitment to the airline industry that we would address their needs collectively, not piecemeal. Yet here we are, 8 months later, pulling the rug out from under them, and the financial markets are reacting and pulling back.

This provision, I am sure, will be taken out with a vote that will take place this afternoon. But if airlines had gone under and Members lost service or, more importantly, low-cost competition, I do not think we could complain about the lost jobs in the economy or high airline fares because any Members supporting this provision would only have themselves to blame.

I want to speak about the bill for the fiscal year 2002. Before the Memorial Day recess, I stated my strong opposition to moving to consideration of this supplemental appropriations bill without first providing sufficient time for a thorough review of its provisions to ensure that we are acting in a responsible manner.

The bill before us today contains $31 billion in Federal spending. That is about $1.6 billion more than the House bill and $4.1 billion over the President's budget request. There is at least $3.1 billion in new spending above the President's request that is not paid for and will only add to our mounting deficits.

The Government is already running a deficit of $66.5 billion for the first 7 months of the budget year, a reversal from the $165 billion surplus recorded for the same period a year ago. It does not take an economist to conclude that at the rate we are increasing spending, we will not only post a sizable deficit for the entire fiscal year but in the years to follow. The budget shortfall could total $100 billion or more, perhaps even approaching $150 billion.

The bulk of this bill does contain provisions that have been designated as emergencies in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, and I fully support them, but the story does not end there.

Can anyone say with a straight face that everything in this bill, which is officially titled ''The 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States,'' is directly related to this bill's stated purpose? For example, this bill provides $2 million in emergency funding for the planning and design of an alcohol collection storage facility for the Smithsonian; $10 million in emergency assistance for the State of Texas to provide assistance to agricultural producers with farming or ranching operations along the Rio Grande for economic losses; $6.5 million in emergency assistance for flood control of the Mississippi River and tributaries: Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Regretfully, nonemergency pork-barrel spending continues unabated. For example, this bill contains $2.5 million provided in one of last year's appropriations bills dedicated for a cooperative agreement with the National Defense Center of Excellence for Research in Ocean Services to conduct coral mapping—coral mapping—in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands and the surrounding exclusive economic zone; $10 million for flood recovery efforts due to flooding in southern West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, and southwestern Virginia; of the $100 million for watershed and flood prevention operations, $73 million is for recovery activities related to disasters occurring during fiscal year 2002, up to and including flooding in Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Virginia, and West Virginia; and $50 million for building and facilities construction of the National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, IA. Let me repeat that one: $50 million for building and facilities construction of the National Animal Disease Laboratory naturally designated at Ames, IA.

The surpluses we relied on last year have largely disappeared due to the recession, the war on terrorism, and the tax cuts enacted last year.

It is unfortunate that in a time of war, my colleagues cannot curb their appetite for nonemergency, wasteful spending. At this moment, the national interest must prevail over State or local parochial concerns, but as the farm bill attests, this message has not gotten through to Congress.

Let there be no doubt that this will be a long war. Therefore, we should not frivolously spend today as if there is no tomorrow. When tomorrow comes, we must have the fiscal resources to fight this war to victory.

As a member of an authorizing committee, I have several concerns about this bill. One is the Aviation Loan Guarantee Program, which I have previously discussed.

The bill takes $100 million out of the airport and airway trust fund to reimburse airports for costs associated with new security requirements imposed on or after September 11. There was no statutory authorization to use the trust fund for such purposes, and this funding was not requested by the President.

Again, without authorization, we will shift $100 million out of the airport and airway trust fund to reimburse airports for costs associated with new security requirements imposed on or after September 11.

The reason there is no statutory authorization for this is that the airports are planning to use this money and have already probably designated a lot of it for airport improvements.

The bill also provides $15 million to rehabilitate and extend the service life of the FAA's inventory of certain long-range radars. Although the Appropriations Committee asserts this appropriation is in response to a Department of Defense request, this funding has not been requested by the President and should not be included in this bill.

Continued funding for these radars, which were scheduled to be decommissioned this year, is a significant policy change. It should be examined by the agency of jurisdiction and the FAA before funding is allocated.

In the aftermath of September 11, Congress made a commitment to the airline industry that we would address their needs collectively, not piecemeal, as I described.

This bill includes several other items that are more appropriately within the Senate Commerce Committee's jurisdiction. However, the relationship between funding these items and fighting the war on terrorism is also questionable.

Under the Fisheries Finance Program account, this bill provides $5 million for individual quota fishing loans and $19 million for traditional loans under the Direct Loan Program authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1926. These authorizations were not even considered by the Commerce Committee. With some limited exceptions, individual quota programs are not allowed under current law. Therefore, this funding will only help fisheries where a quota program already exists, such as a halibut fishery in Alaska.

If someone can explain to me how fishing loans have anything to do with responding to the terrorist attacks on our Nation, as this bill suggests, please do so. I eagerly await the explanation.

In fact, there is a moratorium on any new quota program being put in place before October 1. So there is not even a need for this authorizing provision. While this was included in the President's request, further investigation has shown that this provision is not needed.

This bill also amends the Oceans Act of 2000 to extend the deadline of the ocean commission's report by an additional 11 months. The Oceans Act was drafted by the Commerce Committee, and any amendments to it should have originated there. But, again, the committee was not even consulted.

Furthermore, this bill gives $55 million to Amtrak for ''emergency expenses.'' Of that amount, $23 million is earmarked for fleet overhauls and repairs, $20 million is earmarked for repairs of railcars damaged in a series of recent accidents, and $12 million is earmarked to cover security costs incurred by Amtrak since September 11. None of this funding was requested by the administration.

Moreover, while the Senate Commerce Committee approved S. 1550, the Rail Security Act of 2001, that measure has yet to be considered by the full Senate. That bill is intended to address Amtrak security and emergency tunnel life safety needs.

While funding for legitimate safety and security expenditures is appropriate, funding for fleet overhauls and repairs is not emergency funding. In fact, most of this funding, $43 million of the $55 million, is included in Amtrak's grant request for the next fiscal year, so the funding is obviously not an emergency that should be addressed as part of this bill.

Overhauls of passenger equipment are a standard part of Amtrak's maintenance program. In fact, in Amtrak's grant request to Congress for fiscal year 2003, Amtrak describes overhauls as ''a basic level of maintenance to its fleet to ensure that repairs are made for normal wear and tear on nonsafety critical fleet components.'' Amtrak requested these funds for next year. Funds needed in a future year are not an emergency and should not be in this bill.

Of the amount for damaged passenger equipment repairs which would cover 51 cars and 5 locomotives, most of the equipment damage was incurred years ago. In one case, it occurred over 10 years ago. How can a train or wreck more than 10 years ago constitute an emergency repair need? In fact, over half the money requested for emergency repairs is for equipment wrecked before 2001.

The most egregious fact about this Amtrak funding is that to pay for a portion of it, the appropriators are rescinding $25 million from the State Department's budget for international peacekeeping activities. Get this: We are now taking $25 million from international peacekeeping, at a time when there are enormous problems and challenges throughout the world, to devote that money to routine repairs for Amtrak cars. Remarkable.

These funds would otherwise be released with congressional passage of the State Department reauthorization bill to support worldwide peacekeeping activities. I find it impossible to understand how the appropriators can consider nonemergency funding for Amtrak to be a higher priority than funds for international peacekeeping already appropriated in fiscal year 2001.

The bill provides $200 million to the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to improve security at our Nation's seaports. This funding would be in addition to the $93.3 million that was already provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act 2002 that was enacted last fall.

While the Senate has passed S. 1214, the Port and Maritime Security Act, to authorize $80 million annually for port security grants, that legislation has not yet been enacted.

This bill provides $27.9 million for the deployment of Operation Safety Commerce, an unauthorized program that is intended to address security vulnerabilities associated with intermodal containers. I strongly support increased security at our Nation's seaports. This program is duplicative of other efforts currently underway at the Department of Transportation and U.S. Customs.

The bill also directs pilot projects to be carried out involving, quote, the three largest container load centers in the United States, which are assumed by the appropriators to be the port centers of Seattle-Tacoma, New York-New Jersey, and Los Angeles-Long Beach. This directive fails to give any consideration to which ports are most vulnerable or pose a risk to national security.

The bill provides $20 million for intercity bus security. While legislation has been approved by the Commerce Committee to authorize funding for intercity bus security, it has not been considered by the full Senate. This bill ensures that funding distributed under the highway trust fund for the upcoming fiscal year will be increased by at least $4.4 billion over the President's request for fiscal year 2003. I think we knew this funding would be provided even though the President's budget request actually fulfilled the requirements that so many Members voted for when the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century was passed in 1998. But why does this provision need to be included in this supplemental?

A sample of other items under the Commerce Committee's jurisdiction that significantly exceed the President's request include the following: $85 million for emergency expenses resulting from the new homeland security activities and increased security standards at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST. Of that funding, the bill directs $40 million for a cyber-security initiative. The President requested $4 million for NIST; $281.7 million over the President's request for the Coast Guard's acquisition, construction and improvements account, but the appropriators have only provided a meager explanation of this allocation which after review could not total $281.7 million; $300 million over the President's request for transportation security administration; $745 million for emergency expenses for FEMA in response to the September 11 attack. The President requested $327 million, less than half the amount provided.

A snapshot of items not requested by the President for the fiscal year 2002 supplemental includes the following: $450 million for election reform grants; $23.4 million to address critical mapping and charting backlog requirements with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA; and $3 million to enhance the National Water Level Observation Network. Even though it falls within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Committee, the Commerce Committee was not consulted and the provision's relation to emergency homeland security needs is suspect; $16 million for economic assistance to New England fishermen and fishing communities in response to unforeseen circumstances resulting from

a Federal court order which restricts the number of days fishermen can fish; $10 million for NOAA for such things as backup capability of satellite services and a supercomputer backup.

The bill changes the Advanced Technology Program which currently imposes a ceiling of $60.7 million on the amount of new grants that can be awarded by the end of the fiscal year to establishing a floor of $60.7 million that can be awarded in any new grants by the end of the fiscal year; $1.725 million for the International Trade Administration. ITA has already received a substantial increase in funding during the last few appropriations cycles.

The appropriators' practice of legislating on items within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Committee knows no bounds. This bill would prohibit the use of funds to implement, enforce, or otherwise abide by the memorandum of understanding between the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice that was signed March 5, 2002.

Again, the test whether we are acting responsibly is simple. Just read the title of the bill. This bill is the ''Further Recovery From and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.'' Any item that is not for this purpose should not be in this bill.

Using the guise of responding to the terrorist acts of September 11 to spend Federal funds on items that obviously have nothing to do with fighting terrorism is war profiteering, pure and simple. Such actions do not help the war effort but only do a disservice to the honorable men and women who are on the front line fighting this war.

Again, I am very pleased that one of our first actions is to remove one of the most egregious aspects of this bill, and that is the basic emasculation of the Aviation Loan and Stabilization Program. Why it was ever in the bill, of course, escapes my understanding. Perhaps it was going to be one of those deals that would be done, as is so often on these appropriations bills, in such a way that no one would notice, which is the general way that porkbarrel spending ends up enacted into law. So I am pleased we are going to act on it and, of course, we need to have a recorded vote on it to ensure that the will of the Senate is clearly expressed as this bill would go to conference with the other body.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, at the outset, let me say I agree with my distinguished colleague from Arizona about striking section 1004. The purpose for my seeking recognition has been to address that subject.

The Congress acted promptly, after September 11, to provide for $10 billion in loan guarantees because the airlines were hit in a very drastic manner. Obviously, after the attack on the World Trade Towers, the striking of the Pentagon, and the plane which went down in Somerset County, PA, my home State, air traffic stopped instantly. In fact, for several days you could not fly at all. The FAA grounded all the planes.

With the closing of Reagan National Airport, a major airport in the United States, US Airways, which is hubbed in my State, Pennsylvania, was very heavily impacted. It was very difficult. So Congress acted to provide for $10 billion in loan guarantees.

When this provision was put in section 1004, which limited the guarantees to $4 billion and not more than $429 million from being spent in fiscal year 2002, it sent shudders through the airline industry, including US Airways in Pennsylvania.

US Airways is a great national and international carrier, very important for the United States generally, but of particular importance to Pennsylvania where there are some 17,000 US Airways employees, with hubs in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia. When US Airways was having problems immediately after September 11, Mr. Stephen Wolf, Chairman of US Airways, called me and others in the Pennsylvania delegation to secure our help, which we provided. US Airways had not planned to make an immediate request for a loan but decided to defer until this summer when they are moving to reorganize the company.

Yesterday, while I was traveling in Pennsylvania, I received a call that US Airways had asked me to introduce the amendment to strike section 1004. I immediately agreed to take the lead. Later in the day, I heard that the amendment would be authored by Senator HOLLINGS, the chairman of the Commerce Committee, and Senator MCCAIN, ranking member, with the Aviation Subcommittee chairs joining to give it the impact of the full Commerce Committee which has authorization and jurisdiction. I am pleased to note this morning that Senator BYRD, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Senator STEVENS, the ranking member, have undertaken the amendment, which shows how the issue has escalated in a very brief period of time.

For a while it was very onerous and very worrisome. Last week, during the recess, I traveled the State. I was in Pittsburgh, where 11,000 of the 17,000 Pennsylvania employees work. There was great consternation as to what would happen to US Airways. When I was in Erie, there was a similar concern. There was a similar concern in Altoona, a concern in Allentown, a concern in Wilkes-Barre, and a concern in Scranton.

That is good news indeed, and not just to US Airways, but also other carriers, with the expectation that United may be applying for a substantial loan guarantee of $2 billion, and US Airways at $1 billion. Had this loan guarantee not been available, it would have been at a particularly bad time to US Airways, which is trying to restructure the entire airline. There has been a very difficult situation regarding cashflow this year.

I am very pleased to see this amendment has been offered by the chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee. That has been done with their awareness of the tremendous impact it would have on the Nation when we had legislation to provide $10 billion in loan guarantees, that it should stand, and there had been reliance by the airline industry on those loan guarantees being available. So this amendment will obviously solve that problem.

We still have to go to conference with the House, which, as I understand it, prohibits loan guarantees until fiscal year 2003, but would not reduce the overall amount of the loan guarantees available.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. CLINTON). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, in the absence of any other Senator in the Chamber, if no one is seeking recognition to talk about the bill, I ask unanimous consent I may proceed for up to 10 minutes as in morning business.

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

UNITED STATES-SYRIA RELATIONS

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I have sought recognition to talk briefly about a United States-Syria dialogue, which was held two weeks ago at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University in Houston, Texas. I attended the conference, characterized as a dialogue. It was directed at trying to find some way of improving United States-Syria relations. Quite naturally, the conversation focused on terrorism.

I have had the opportunity to visit Syria on many occasions since the mid-1980s and have always believed that Syria was a key to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. During the course of those visits, I came to know President Hafez al-Assad. I saw, with almost yearly visits from the late 1980s until I attended President Assad's funeral in June 2000, a subtle but decisive shift in Syrian thinking so that Syria did attend the Madrid Conference in 1991. Syria was engaged in very extensive discussions with Israel at a time when Prime Minister Rabin was in office. Those negotiations were conducted in a somewhat curious way, through President Bill Clinton. Syrians would not talk directly to the Israelis. The Israelis made efforts to talk directly to the Syrians. However, whatever format those negotiations took, they came very close to an agreement, with Israel committing to a return of

the Golan Heights. Security arrangements had not been quite worked out and the precise boundary form had not been laid, but they were very close.

Regrettably, with the assassination of Prime Minister Rabin and with other leadership in Israel, there was a time when the relationship was very difficult. In 1996, the Syrians had some maneuvers on their border near Israel at a time when Prime Minister Netanyahu said that Israel would hold Syria accountable for what was happening with Hezbollah in southern Lebanon. At any rate, the peace talks disintegrated.

When I had a chance to visit the new President, Bashar al-Assad, in March 2002, I suggested to him while the time might be not exactly right now, with the problems with Israel and the Palestinian Authority, those negotiations ought to be resumed at an early date. I reported that conversation to President George W. Bush and made the suggestion that President Bush might be determinative and influential, as President Clinton had been. While no commitment was made, that is something that would be considered by the Bush Administration when the time was right.

Edward Djerejian had been Ambassador to Syria, and when he visited President Bashar al-Assad early this year, he had a discussion with President al-Assad about having this United States-Syrian dialogue, and the James A. Baker III Institute hosted it. Former Ambassador Djerejian is the executive director there. Their plan is to have another Syrian-United States dialogue in the fall. I made the suggestion to the Syrians in attendance, former Secretary of State James Baker, who attended, and also former Ambassador Djerejian, that a good time to schedule another dialogue would be right after the elections this November, perhaps the Thursday following the Tuesday election. That is about the only time Members of Congress are somewhat uncommitted. I received a comment that they might be willing to consider that. So, in addition to the Presiding Officer, any of my colleagues who may be listening on C–SPAN, may reserve the Thursday after the elections to join a congressional delegation to travel to Syria and participate in these important discussions.

Regrettably, Damascus has not been a hot spot on congressional travel. However, I think that visits there could be very useful.

At the conference two weeks ago, the focus was in trying to define terrorism. It seems to me pretty clear that when civilians are targeted, that constitutes terrorism and that is unacceptable. There is a disagreement on that subject, a disagreement which I had with the Iranian Ambassador to the United Nations, who visited Washington. I hosted a small dinner for him several months ago as part of an effort to have a visit by Parliamentarians from the House and Senate with the Iranian Parliamentarians, a suggestion which goes on again, off again. It is a little difficult right now with President Khatami responding in somewhat of an unfriendly tone to some of what the administration has had to say about Iran being part of the ''axis of evil.''

At any rate, the Iranian Ambassador to the UN emphasized the point that he thought Hezbollah had a right to undertake military activities against the Israelis because of what he terms ''the occupation.'' It is a discussion which needs a lot of work. I think ultimately there can be a definition of terrorism to include attacks on civilians.

However, the issue of having a dialogue is one which is very important. The three-day session in Houston was closed to the press, but I think it is within the bounds to comment that terrorism was the focus of attention. It is always salutary when people get together and talk. It is my hope that we can have some influence on Syrian activities, having Hamas and Hezbollah and other organizations, which we consider terrorist organizations and on the terrorist list, to have them ultimately ousted.

There has been a recognition by the State Department about Syria's help on al-Qaida. There has been a recognition that Syrian assistance has, in fact, saved American lives. Much, much more needs to be done, but the dialogue at the James Baker Institute is a good start. If we could get a significant congressional delegation to go to Damascus in the fall, I think it would help that very important effort.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 3557

Mr. BOND. Madam President, when the shocking events of September 11 hit us, we all realized that major changes had occurred. The devastation and the death that was visited by the terrorists were truly shocking. But there was collateral damage as well in many areas. We are seeing small businesses that have been put out of business. We have worked hard to try to help them.

But, obviously, one of the most severely affected areas of our economy—really, the lifeline of our Nation's transportation system—the airline industry, was severely hurt by this action. Not only did we shut down flights for a period of days, which cost the airlines literally billions of dollars, their insurance rates skyrocketed and put them at risk. And when you put the airline industry at risk, you put all of us at risk because ours is a very mobile country that depends upon a healthy, competitive airline industry.

I came to the floor on September 13 to urge my colleagues to take immediate action. Well, people in both Houses shared that view, and we did act. We adopted critical legislation to ensure that our airlines could continue to operate even as their insurance rates skyrocketed. This was a successful approach.

Then we embarked on another approach. We said we would set up a $10 billion loan guarantee program to provide assistance to airlines that were doing well, that were ''taking off,'' so to speak, but whose cash shortfall was exacerbated by the shutdown and the slow return of airline passengers. That $10 billion loan guarantee program sounded like a good idea.

We should support this amendment that tries to preserve the full commitment we made to our airlines and to the traveling American public.

Now, we have a problem, specifically with the ATSB—that fine group of Federal servants—that decide what airlines get the money. So far, I think there have been seven applications; and they have only granted one. Even if all the applications were granted, I understand that $10 billion would be more than enough to cover them.

I have had a real problem because we have a fine, growing airline, a new airline in Kansas City, called Vanguard Airlines. So far, the ATSB has formally denied three loan applications submitted by Vanguard. Actually, they have only approved one. That was for America West. We are very glad that our colleagues who fly on America West and the people served by America West will be helped.

The intent of this program was to help airlines such as America West and, I believe, such as Vanguard. When you look at the facts, Vanguard actually stacks up better than America West when you consider the necessary criteria. The airline was growing rapidly and consistently prior to September 11. The airline is trying to get back on its feet, has recently made new hires, is getting back on a growth track. It is increasing routes and hiring people. They wanted a private loan package that would allow them to purchase more aircraft, more Boeing MD–90s.

When I talked with one of the officials at ATSB, they said: Well, we don't have any collateral. If you don't have collateral, and you are going to use the loan to buy an airplane, guess from where the collateral is going to come? They are even bringing in equity funding that would come in with the loan if it were granted. If we fail to do that, the potential ripple effect will not only be on the airline industry but

on the entire Kansas City metropolitan area where Vanguard has become a major employer in the area.

I am reminded of a very old and very troubling definition. A friend of mine once said: A banker is a guy who loans you an umbrella and takes it back when it rains. If this loan fund were to be made available solely on the criteria by which a bank would issue a loan, we would not need it. If these airlines are healthy enough to go out and get loans—and many of them are—then they do not need the loan guarantee package.

We set up criteria which should be observed, but somehow those criteria have resulted in denying everybody except America West a loan.

I hope we adopt this amendment by the distinguished chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee to knock out the rescission because we want to make sure airlines that are healthy, that have a good record, that have the potential to grow, are not killed in their infancy because of the cashflow problems, the insurance problems, and the short-term lack of confidence in airline travel that came about as a result of September 11.

I say to our friends who serve on the ATSB, we appropriated this money, we made available these loan guarantees for one simple purpose; and that is, to loan the money to airlines that could otherwise not stay in business and that would not meet bankable loan standards.

This is extremely important to the airline industry. It is important to my constituents in Kansas City. I hope we will support the amendment, and I strongly hope that one of these days they will figure out how to provide money to airlines that may not have bankable loan capabilities but which have the growth and which have the potential to get back on their feet after the tragedy of September 11.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, I rise to speak in favor of the amendment. I had the same amendment already drafted. I am the ranking member of the Aviation Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee. I was alarmed when I heard what had happened with regard to the fund that we set aside to stabilize the aviation industry. So I thank Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS for making this accommodation, for offering this amendment. And I certainly want to be made a cosponsor of the amendment.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, our aviation industry lost thousands of jobs right after September 11, but it could have been hundreds of thousands if we had not come in and stabilized that industry. Because of repercussions in other parts of the tourism industry—in the hotel industry, the rental car industry—so many other parts of our economy that are dependent on tourism would also have fallen. So we did the right thing.

It is essential that Congress keep its commitment. The deadline is June 28. And there can be applications. US Airways is said to be looking at perhaps making an application. America West already has a loan. There may be other airlines. They need to know that when Congress passes a law, they have the right to believe that law is going to be carried out and deadlines will be met.

If we revoked that deadline and said, if you have not come in now, we are going to take the money away, I think it would be a tragedy. So I think this is definitely the right approach.

It is also essential that the traveling public and the banking community know that the airline industry is going to be secured. Today, most airports are reporting about 90 percent of the traffic they had at this time last year. That is phenomenal after what happened on September 11: the cataclysmic event and the impact on our economy. That we are back to 90 percent I believe is the result of the airlines, the airports, the people of our country supporting our economy, and also Congress stabilizing the airlines, and then, secondly, coming in with the aviation security that assured the traveling public that everything was going to be done to secure these airlines. We are well on the way to securing airports and airlines. We have a way to go; there is no doubt about that. Those two factors have stabilized the industry.

We are not out of the woods. June 28 is 3 weeks away. We need to allow that time for companies already in the process of making their applications. It is a pretty arduous process. We are not just guaranteeing loans that don't have any substantiation or any reason to believe that they would be able to be repaid, but we are guaranteeing loans, as we said we would, for a company that meets the very stringent criteria.

I hope this amendment passes overwhelmingly. I believe it will. I certainly appreciate that we have gone forward to put this amendment in place. I thank Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS for immediately acting when it became known that this was actually going to cut off companies that were in the process that could then go into bankruptcy and cause a rippling effect throughout the economy.

We want to support US Air and any other airlines that might want to come in that meet the criteria. We want to try to keep our aviation industry stable as we go into vacation time, the summer months, so that hopefully by September 11, 2002, we will have a good report for the people of America that our economy has been stabilized and that the aviation and tourism industry are a part of that. This amendment will be one more step in that direction.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ALLEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 5 minutes on the pending amendment.

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

Mr. ALLEN. Madam President, I rise in support of the amendment. The amendment, introduced by Senators BYRD and STEVENS, is a logical one relating to the aviation loan guarantee language in the emergency supplemental appropriations bill. As my colleagues might recollect, last year we voted unanimously to extend an immediate cash infusion and loan guarantees to airlines struggling as a result of the September 11, 2001 attacks and the resulting closure of the nationwide aviation network. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of Senator HUTCHISON of Texas and Senator BOND of Missouri in their views and statements on the history.

Access to these funds is necessary for many airlines to continue operation and vital to the future of our nationwide aviation network.

My colleagues might recollect that all of our airports were shut down for several days, but one in particular, Reagan National Airport, stayed closed for an extended period of time. Even today, commercial aviation is still getting up to full capacity and general aviation is still shut down. I hope that soon will change with some reasonable regulations for private or general aviation.

With the phased reopening over many months of Reagan National Airport, there was one airline, US Airways, which was particularly adversely affected. US Airways intends to work through all of the requirements they have with labor and management and put forward an application for the loan guarantee program in an effort to avoid bankruptcy.

The proposed language, in limiting the total funds available and eliminating any more loans for 2002, would be truly detrimental to the survival of this airline and very possibly other major carriers. The language in the bill, in this present form, represents a broken promise.

There was a time frame for which airlines, if they wanted to avail themselves of this assistance, would be able to make that effort. It is not easy to go through the whole loan guarantee process. To change the deadline at this point would clearly be a breach of trust and very unwise. When we passed the stabilization bill, the airlines were given until June 28, 2002 to apply for these loans. The funds were to be available through the end of the year.

I applaud the work of my colleagues in addressing this proposed injustice and appreciate the amendment offered by the chairman, Senator BYRD, and Senator STEVENS. I urge all Senators to vote for the amendment.

The amendment will not only correct an error, but will also provide the opportunity for our nation's air carriers,

as they try to address the aviation security quandary in a much better way than is currently being done, to protect the jobs of tens of thousands of hard-working Americans. We are also trying to keep competition in aviation and trying to get Americans and America's airways flying again.

I thank my colleagues and urge their support for this very important amendment for jobs, for the commercial aviation industry, and for the traveling public. This amendment also puts the Senate on record as keeping our word to this very important part of our economy.

Thank you and I yield the floor.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Byrd-Stevens amendment that would protect the funding for the airline financial support program established by the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act of 2001.

Congress and the President moved swiftly after September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks to provide the airline industry with critical financial support to avoid a crisis in our national transportation network and in our economy.

The Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act signed into law on September 22, 2001 was designed to give airlines access to up to $15 billion in assistance. It included $5 billion for direct aid to pay for industry losses associated with the results of the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks. It also included $10 billion for loan guarantees.

The Fiscal Year 2002 supplemental appropriations bill which we are debating this week would have reduced the size of the loan guarantee provision to $4 billion. The Byrd-Stevens amendment before the Senate for consideration this afternoon would strike the provision in the supplemental and restore the program to the full $10 billion level.

I voted for the legislation that established this important financial assistance program in order to ensure the financial viability of the airline industry—which generates 3 percent of the gross domestic a product, almost $273 billion. There is no question as to the significance of airline service not only to our quality of life, but also our national economy. In my home state of Maine, over 56,000 jobs, $1.29 billion in payroll, and $3.73 billion in sales are tied to the availability of scheduled commercial air service.

In the wake of the attacks of September 11, thousands of airline employees lost their jobs and remain laid-off. Most major airlines continue to operate more limited schedules than before September 11. United Airlines and American Airlines both announced layoffs of 20,000 personnel and schedule reductions of about 20 percent.

The airlines have begun to re-hire some employees and restore service, but we are still not where we were prior to September 11. Approximately 750 to 1,000 aircraft that were in operation before the terrorist attacks are out of service to this day.

According to the Air Transport Association, the airlines suffered losses of about $1.4 billion during the aviation system lockdown that followed the tragic events of September 11. And they have continued to lose money. Before September 11, the airline industry was expected to lose $1 to $2 billion in 2001. In the aftermath of September 11, the losses exceeded $7 billion, and could have been even worse if not for the financial assistance package passed by Congress and signed by the President.

US Airways, the only commercial carrier to serve all six of Maine's commercial airports, warns that without the loan guarantees, it may be forced into bankruptcy. US Airways is a major carrier providing service along the Northeast corridor, and with some hub operations based at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, suffered significantly as a result of increased security requirements and reduced service levels to Washington.

I think the numbers speak for themselves. I believe it is critical that we restore this funding, and I urge my colleagues to join in a strong show of support of this amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I wish to thank our distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator BYRD, and Senator STEVENS for this amendment, which is so very important to tens of thousands of airline industry employees across the country.

This amendment will restore the integrity of the loan guarantee fund we established in the Air Transportation and System Stabilization Act of 2001, and ensure that airlines suffering from the continued effects of September 11 will be able to remain strong and competitive.

I greatly appreciate the efforts of Senator BYRD and STEVENS to put the U.S. Senate on record with this issue as the fiscal year 2002 emergency supplemental appropriations bill moves to conference with the House of Representatives. Their leadership is so very important, because the House bill has a provision that would cripple the loan guarantee fund, a provision that may well bankrupt more than one major U.S. air carrier.

I also want to recognize the thousands of airline industry workers who made their voices heard on this issue over the Memorial Day recess. These workers united in a most impressive way to lobby on behalf of their companies. I found their commitment inspiring, and I want to congratulate them on this great victory they have won on the Senate floor today.

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, I support the Byrd-Stevens amendment, which will preserve the loan guarantee program that we established last year.

We acted swiftly and in a bipartisan fashion to respond to the September 11 attacks.

We authorized the use of force, we appropriated funds to start rebuilding, we bolstered security efforts, and we took important action to assist the aviation industry.

As part of our initiative to promote the ongoing stability of the aviation industry, we created the Air Transportation Stabilization Board, ATSB, to ensure that airlines would continue to have access to capital.

Now, after the ATSB has approved just one airline's application, the bill before us is seeking to impose new limits on this extremely important program.

I think this is unwise, and I am supporting this amendment to strike these new limits from the bill.

When we enacted the airline stabilization bill last year we essentially made a promise of assistance to struggling airlines.

Limiting this program now would be unfair to airlines that are counting on it to help them in their efforts to regain sound financial footing.

One airline that is particularly in need of assistance is Kansas City-based Vanguard Airlines.

As a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, I understand how important low-fare competitors are in our aviation system.

As a low-fare airline operating out of Kansas City, Vanguard contributes substantially to keeping airfares competitive in Kansas City and throughout the Midwest.

Not only did September 11 have a devastating financial impact on Vanguard, but it severely limited the company's ability to obtain private financing as well.

Vanguard's approximately 1,000 employees have been fighting diligently to improve the company's financial standing.

But securing additional capital is absolutely essential to the company's long-term health.

I have been extremely frustrated and disappointed by the ATSB's reluctance to approve Vanguard's application.

I am committed to ensuring that the loan guarantee program is maintained in its current form.

Moreover, I plan to continue working with Vanguard as it re-submits its application in an effort to achieve a positive outcome.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 12:35 having arrived, the Senate stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:35 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. EDWARDS).

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3557

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Byrd-Stevens amendment.

The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that if present and voting the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) would vote ''yea.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 4, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 131 Leg.]

YEAS—91

Akaka	Dodd	McCain
Allard	Dorgan	McConnell
Allen	Durbin	Mikulski
Baucus	Edwards	Miller
Bayh	Ensign	Murray
Bennett	Feingold	Nelson (FL)
Biden	Feinstein	Nelson (NE)
Bingaman	Frist	Nickles
Bond	Graham	Reed
Boxer	Grassley	Reid
Breaux	Gregg	Roberts
Brownback	Hagel	Santorum
Bunning	Harkin	Sarbanes
Burns	Hatch	Schumer
Byrd	Hollings	Sessions
Campbell	Hutchinson	Shelby
Cantwell	Hutchison	Smith (NH)
Carnahan	Inhofe	Smith (OR)
Carper	Jeffords	Snowe
Chafee	Johnson	Specter
Cleland	Kennedy	Stabenow
Clinton	Kerry	Stevens
Cochran	Kohl	Thompson
Collins	Kyl	Thurmond
Conrad	Landrieu	Torricelli
Corzine	Leahy	Voinovich
Craig	Levin	Warner
Crapo	Lieberman	Wellstone
Daschle	Lincoln	Wyden
Dayton	Lott	
DeWine	Lugar	

NAYS—4

Enzi	Gramm
Fitzgerald	Thomas

NOT VOTING—5

Domenici	Inouye	Rockefeller
Helms	Murkowski	

Mr. REID. I move to reconsider the vote and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent all first-degree amendments on H.R. 4775 be filed by today at 5 p.m. except a managers' amendment, an amendment by Senator BYRD, and an amendment by Senator STEVENS, or their designee; and any second-degree amendments be relevant to the first degree to which offered, or deal with offsets for the first degree; that upon disposition of all amendments the bill be read the third time, the Senate vote on passage of the bill, and upon passage, the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate, without intervening action or debate.

Mr. MCCAIN. Reserving the right to object, I will be objecting for several reasons. One is that just today we received from the administration a statement of administration policy. I will read from it: If the supplemental appropriations bill were presented to the President in its current form, the senior advisers would recommend that he veto the bill.

In this message, there are a number of specific items that the President mentions in his message. We will—at least I and the Senator from Texas and others will—try to come forward with a package of amendments that comports with the President's statements. There are a number of specifics in there, many of which we already discovered, some we haven't.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCCAIN. I am happy to yield.

Mr. REID. Would the Senator be able to have that letter from the administration made a part of the RECORD?

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask unanimous consent that the President's statement of administration policy dated 4 June 2002 be printed in the RECORD.

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC, June 4, 2002.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

S. 2551—MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES, FY 2002

This Statement of Administration Policy provides the Administration's views on the FY 2002 Emergency Supplemental Bill as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

While the Senate Committee bill funds the Defense request at the President's level, it exceeds the President's request for other programs by more than $4 billion and funds numerous lower priority non-emergency programs as ''emergency'' needs. The Administration strongly opposes this bill and also would strongly oppose any amendment to further increase spending above the President's request. For instance, the recently enacted Farm Bill provides an historically high level of agriculture spending that can accommodate funding for emergencies, economic assistance, rural development, and other purposes. The Administration supported the Farm Bill to ensure farmers have the resources they need. The Farm Bill breaks the bad fiscal habit of needing to pass emergency agricultural spending bills including drought assistance and other supplemental payments that make it difficult for Congress to live within its budget leading to uncertainty for farmers, ranchers and their creditors. The Administration strongly opposes any new agriculture spending.

In addition, the bill severely constrains the President's ability to fund emergency homeland requirements by compelling him to release non-emergency money provided in the bill. If the supplemental appropriations bill were presented to the President in its current form, his senior advisers would recommend that he veto the bill.

Overall Funding Level

The proposals for emergency funding included in the President's request were crafted to provide critical resources to support the war on terrorism, secure the homeland, and help dislocated workers as the Nation continues to recover and rebuild following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. It is important to note that Congress has already provided $40 billion since September 11th and only half of those funds have been spent. The President's FY 2002 emergency supplemental request was targeted at this year's immediate emergency needs and funding in addition to this request is not warranted at this time.

The Senate bill includes scores of unneeded items that total billions of dollars—all classified as an ''emergency.'' The bill adds unrequested funds for numerous programs and projects throughout nearly all of the Federal agencies. While some of these items relate to homeland security, many do not, including: $11 million to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for economic assistance to New England fishermen and fishing communities; $26.8 million for the U.S. Geological Survey for urban mapping activities; $2 million for the Smithsonian to begin design of an alcohol storage facility for specimens away from the Mall (President's FY 2003 Budget already includes funding for this project in FY 2003); and, a directive for the Department of Energy to construct duplicate waste treatment plants in Ohio and Kentucky that will cost at least $100 million more than necessary. In addition, without regard to the quality of the awards, the bill requires $26 million more new Advanced Technology Program awards than the Administration recommends for 2002. These awards are not related to homeland security needs, may not meet the Federal Government's standard of peer review, and over their duration are likely to cost the government over $75 million.

While the Administration is pleased that the Senate Committee provided $1 billion of the $1.3 billion needed to finance the Pell grant shortfall, the Administration objects to the provision that designates these funds as an ''emergency.'' The Administration urges the Senate to follow the House's lead and offset this funding. The Administration will continue to work with Congress to identify offsets necessary to finance this and any other non-emergency activities that have not been fully paid for in the bill.

The Administration believes the funding requested for assistance to Colombia is crucial to support the struggle against drugs and terrorism in that country. The reductions in funding and the restrictions on the requested expansion of counternarcotics authorities in Colombia will impede the Administration's prospects of defeating these twin threats.

Homeland Security Needs

While the Senate Committee bill fully funds the President's request for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the Senate version of the bill provides $2.6 billion more than the Administration requested for homeland security-related funding. This funding could not possibly be obligated in the remaining months of this fiscal year, and therefore is not an emergency.

The Senate bill provides $175 million in new, unrequested funding for the Agriculture Department for research, inspection, and monitoring activities related to bioterrorism. Significant resources have already been provided through the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) as well as in the FY 2003 President's Budget request. For example, funding provided for the construction and renovation of an Ames, Iowa facility is redundant because a total of $90 million has been provided for FY 2002 as part of the ERF and regular appropriations, so that additional funding is not needed in FY 2002 and FY 2003.

The Senate Committee also added $100 million for nuclear non-proliferation activities for the National Nuclear Security Agency (NNSA). It is not possible for NNSA to use these funds in the remaining four months of the current fiscal year. The Senate bill also provides $315 million in unrequested funds for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) buildings and facilities, including $278 million for accelerated planning, design, and construction of new facilities, of which $28 million is designated as bioterrorism-related. CDC will not be able to obligate this additional funding in FY 2002 since they may not even be able to obligate all of the $250 million they already received in FY 2002 for buildings and facilities. To date, CDC has obligated approximately $18 million (7 percent) of its FY 2002 funding. In addition, the appropriate analyses have not yet been completed for many of these activities making it unlikely that these funds would be spent until well into FY 2003.

The bill also includes $85 million for the Justice Department's COPS program to create a new grant program to finance communications equipment for local first responder agencies. Communications equipment is a major focus of the $3.5 billion first responder initiative the President has proposed for FEMA in his FY 2003 budget. The creation of a new grant program for these purposes in the Department of Justice runs counter to the Administration's proposal to consolidate First Responder programs in FEMA, and in any event is duplicative of efforts currently underway in the Office of Justice Programs and FEMA.

The Administration also objects to the proposed creation of a Principal Associate Deputy Attorney General for Counter-terrorism. While well-intentioned, the creation of this position would hinder, rather than enhance, the Administration's counter-terrorism efforts by creating another unnecessary layer of bureacracy. In addition, this program would complicate recently announced restructuring plans by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enhance counter-terrorism efforts.

Restrictions on Presidential Authorities

The Senate version of the bill also unduly restricts the President's prerogatives in numerous areas. First, it requires the President to designate ''all or none'' of the non-defense funding contained in the bill as an emergency. The Budget Enforcement Act provides that the President retain control over the release of emergency funds added by the Congress to ensure that the funds respond to critical emergency needs. By contravening this long-established budget enforcement mechanism, the Senate would require the President to waste taxpayers' dollars on low-priority, non-emergency items in order to access vital high-priority homeland security and recovery funding.

The Senate version of the bill also requires payment of $34 million to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) by July 10, 2002. On May 26, 2002, a three-member team returned from a two-week investigation of UNFPA activities in China, designed to provide information relevant to the determination whether UNFPA is in compliance with the Kemp-Kasten law barring support for any program involving coercion. The team is in the process of completing a report outlining their findings. Thus the Senate version would remove the flexibility provided to the President under P.L. 107–115, the FY 2002 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, to weigh the report's findings in his consideration of funding levels. As has been U.S. policy and law since 1985, no support should be provided to UNFPA if that organization's programs in China support coercion.

In addition, the bill requires that the Director of Homeland Security be confirmed by the Senate, and makes the provision of $5 million in homeland security funding for the White House contingent upon that confirmation. The Administration recognizes Congress' need to receive information on homeland security, and the Administration to take all steps possible to ensure that this is the case while protecting the confidentiality of Presidential counsel. The President has said that the initial structure for organizing and overseeing homeland security may evolve over time and the National Strategy Review now underway may recommend an arrangement different from the current one. The Administration does not want to prejudge the outcome of the review process and strongly urges the Senate to drop this objectionable provision.

The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for the $420 million in military assistance to Pakistan and Jordan. However, we urge the Senate to provide these funds to the Defense Department, as requested, to allow the Defense Department to compensate coalition partners for costs incurred directly related to support of U.S. military operations in the way on terror. The Administration does not believe the State Department should be held accountable for managing or disbursing funds directly related to military operations.

Assistance to Dislocated Workers

The Administration appreciates that the Committee provided $400 million of the President's $750 million request to help dislocated workers return to work. However, the Administration is concerned that the Committee provided insufficient funds for National Emergency Grants (NEGs); provided an unrequested $80 million for State Dislocated Worker formula grants; and did not provide adequate funds for community economic adjustment and a targeted, high-growth job training demonstration. The Administration looks forward to working with the Senate to ensure that adequate assistance is available to displaced workers, through National Emergency Grants, and distressed communities to address higher unemployment levels resulting from the recession.

New York

The Administration appreciates the Senate support for the request for additional disaster relief efforts for New York in response to the September 11th terrorist attacks. However, we are concerned about language that expands FEMA's Mortgage and Rental Assistance program and proposes to redirect $90 million from FEMA to the Centers for Disease Control. The Administration believes that the program expansion is unnecessary because FEMA has sufficient authority to address the needs of homeowners and renters and that the President's full $2.75 billion request for FEMA is needed.

Funding for Global HIV/AIDS

The Administration appreciates the intent of the Senate in recognizing this very important issue. The United States is committed to providing a total of $500 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) and we look forward to continuing to work with the Congress on this issue.

The Administration is committed to working with the Congress to enact an emergency supplemental appropriations bill as expeditiously as possible. The Administration looks forward to working with the Senate to address its concerns.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am always intrigued by a managers' amendment. Some of the greatest damage done around here is a ''managers' amendment.''

The rest of the Members around here are supposed to file our amendments but not managers' amendments. I will not agree to any unanimous consent agreement at any time unless a managers' amendment is filed at the same time as everyone else's amendment. The worst damage, the worst pork-barreling, the egregious stuff done around here is in managers' amendments.

The Senator from Texas and I spent several hours late at night last year going through stacks of ''managers' amendments'' that amounted to billions of dollars in porkbarrel spending.

I obviously disagree with that, as well.

Managers' amendments should be filed at the same time that all other amendments should be filed.

Finally, I don't know how the amendment process is going to go, but we are going to go after this porkbarrel spending and we are going to go after it and after it and after it because there is going to be plenty of votes and we may want additional amendments presented in different packages before we agree to any unanimous consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator object?

Mr. GRAMM. Reserving the right to object, I will be brief. We have several problems. We just got back into town and we have a complicated piece of legislation before the Senate. We want an opportunity to go through it.

Second, we have the problem that not only is the bill over the President's bill by some $3.8 billion, but there is $10 billion the President asked for that is not given in the bill. There is $14 billion he did not ask for that is provided, and with something this complicated I think to ask Members to limit our ability to offer amendments in 2 hours and 15 minutes on the first day we get back is unreasonable.

On that basis, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate and understand the objections of my two friends, but this is the time they should make some suggestions. The President and the administration have been pushing this legislation now for many weeks. We understand the importance of it. The two managers of the bill understand the importance of it. We want to move this bill along.

I was happy to hear the Senator from Arizona citing the problems he has with the bill and amendments will be offered. That is appropriate. That is what we want. If someone has a problem with this legislation, that is what they should do—offer amendments, a motion to strike, whatever is appropriate, rather than as we did this morning, when this body was basically in a quorum call, doing not much of anything. This is important legislation.

I repeat, the title of this legislation is ''Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From the Response to Terrorist Attacks in the

United States.'' That is the name of the bill. That is why the two managers, two of the most senior Members, the most senior Members and one of the most senior Members, Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS, have worked so hard to move it forward.

Mr. MCCAIN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. REID. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MCCAIN. I wonder why there should be an exception made for a managers' amendment and an amendment by Senator BYRD and an amendment by Senator STEVENS. Shouldn't all Members be treated the same in this scenario? Why couldn't it be amended to say that all first-degree amendments be filed by whatever date we agreed to, rather than adding a managers' amendment at any time, when we know the havoc that can wreak, in an amendment by Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS; why not add Senator GRAMM, Senator MCCAIN and the other 96 Senators, as well?

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. REID. Please.

Mr. STEVENS. I would like to answer that.

Mr. President, the request for Senator BYRD and myself is because of absent Members who have an interest in this legislation. We had asked for an amendment to protect those absent Members, particularly with regard to the budget.

From my point of view, I would be happy to have an agreement that all amendments must be filed by 5 p.m. without regard to anything else, and we would proceed. We would be happy with that.

As far as the managers' amendment is concerned, those primarily are technical amendments that are brought to us as the day goes along. Sometimes people disagree with them and laugh about them, but it is very important that people bring them forward, and I remind the Senate they are adopted by unanimous consent.

Any one Senator could have objected in the past or now to such a process. I am happy to leave that out. We can get the votes on the managers' amendment any time we want. We don't need unanimous consent to get a managers' package adopted.

I would be happy to have an agreement that everything has to be filed by 5 o'clock. I ask the majority whip to change the request so that all amendments must be filed by 5 o'clock.

Mr. MCCAIN. Including the managers' amendment?

Mr. STEVENS. Including the managers' amendment

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this shows the wisdom of the two managers of this legislation. I don't have nearly the experience the two managers have, but I have had some experience. There are always things that go wrong with legislation, most of which are technical in nature, and that is why you need a managers' amendment.

These two experts on Senate procedure have asked that I propound a unanimous consent request, just as I have done, except eliminate the fact that there would be any other amendments in order.

The two managers have more knowledge than I do, but I know the former chairman of the Budget Committee, the ranking member in the subcommittee of appropriations with whom I work, Senator DOMENICI, is not here today. They have a very important primary election in New Mexico. He is not here. I was happy to offer this request, keeping in mind that we would be protecting Senator DOMENICI, who is a person who has some knowledge of things that happen around here. But if the two managers are willing to go forward, I would be happy to do that.

So I propound this unanimous consent request again, indicating—in fact, I will just read it.

I ask unanimous consent all first-degree amendments to H.R. 4775 be filed by 5 p.m., Tuesday, June 4; that any second-degree amendments be relevant to the first degree to which offered or deal with offsets on the first degree; and that upon disposition of all amendments, the bill be read the third time and the Senate vote upon passage of the bill; that upon passage, the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate, without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRAMM. I object.

Mr. REID. I wonder, while the Senator from Texas is on the floor, would the Senator agree, on behalf of the minority, to having a time tonight, say, 5 o'clock, 5:30, for a finite list of amendments? The two managers would be given, by their respective cloakrooms, a finite list of amendments. This has worked well in the past as we proceed to getting a finite list of amendments.

Mr. GRAMM addressed the Chair.

Mr. REID. I am sorry to interrupt. If we could get a finite list of amendments, then we could proceed to getting a cutoff of amendments at some subsequent time.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I have high regard for the Senator. I understand he is trying to do his job.

We just had a luncheon with the OMB Director, representing the President. We were given, at the luncheon, and Senator MCCAIN put it in the RECORD so it will be immediately available to everybody—I am sure everybody will get a copy of it—an outline of why the President opposes the bill, why he will veto it if it is adopted.

This bill is 115 pages long. Just looking through it, there are provisions of which I was unaware. We need time to sit down and read it.

On that basis, we are not going to agree to limit amendments on this bill this day. What we will do tomorrow, I think, depends on where we are when people have had the time to look at it.

For the people who are on the committee who studied these issues, obviously they are up on them; they know them. Most Members are not members of the Appropriations Committee. So in reading through here, I see we have $2.5 million to train journalists in Egypt. That may be a very good idea. I don't know.

Or that, of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, not less than $3.5 million shall be made available to programs and activities which support the development of the independent media in Pakistan.

I would have to say, I may be exhibiting my ignorance, but I don't know whether or not that is a good expenditure of the taxpayers' money. I don't know if the President requested it in his bill. We have just gotten on this bill today.

We are going to have to look at this to know where we are going and what we are doing. There are some very controversial amendments that are going be offered. I think we are going to have to see what they are before we are going to be ready to limit our amendments.

I think there is a hope that this bill might be finished this week. I know our leader has that objective. But it is going to take us time to get through the bill and look at it and see to what extent we are going to want to offer amendments.

Again, having just gotten the administration's position, given their strong opposition to the bill, I think it is going to take a day or 2 days or so for us to get through the bill and decide how we want to go about it.

I know the Senator wants the trains to run on time, but there may be people who decide to blow the train up. They would have a very different objective.

It is going to take us time to absorb the bill and decide what we want to do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I will sit down very shortly. My friend from Texas is one of the smartest people in the Senate. He is an academic, he has a Ph.D., taught in college, and I certainly have every respect for not only his academic brilliance but also his common sense.

Common sense dictates that this bill, which has been available since May 23—it has been available. Staffs had it; my staff had it. Other staffs have had an opportunity to look at it. There may be a lot of reasons why the Senator from Texas doesn't want to go forward with this legislation, but it is not that this bill just got here, because the bill has been here since May 23. It was reported out May 22.

By Senate standards, it is a pretty thin bill. It is 117 pages. But in this there are a number of issues about which people have complained.

The Egyptian journalists section was not requested by Senator BYRD; it was requested by Senator MCCONNELL. That

is why it is in the bill. The $3.5 million for the independent media in Pakistan about which my friend complained, that was not requested by Senator BYRD; it was requested by Senator MCCONNELL.

So I appreciate the concern of the Senator from Texas and others. But he is right. We want to move this train. We have so many important things to do and this is the most important thing we have to do now.

I repeat, this is a bill for further recovery and response to terrorist attacks in the United States. Every time we slow the train down, there are resources not going to agencies and entities and people throughout America that they desperately need.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I don't want to get into lengthy debate here. I raised the question about the journalists because I didn't know. I could have spent our recess reading this bill. I did not. Maybe many of my colleagues did. I doubt it.

We are not going to get this bill passed by passing it in a form that the President has already said he is going to veto. It seems to me if we are really in a hurry to pass this bill, that we need to figure out what we need to do to put it in a form so the President can and will sign it.

I think we have three clearly identifiable problems. One, it spends $3.8 billion more than the President requested. No. 2, it does not fund $10 billion of emergency programs the President did request. And No. 3—what the administration says——

Mr. STEVENS. If the Senator will yield, that statement is really just not correct. We just didn't fund it in the way he requested it, but we funded what he requested.

Mr. GRAMM. All I know is if you take the programs he requested and you take the programs that are funded here, that there is $10 billion of programs, as he defined them, that are not funded in this bill. That is the second problem.

The third problem is there are $14 billion of programs that he did not request, that he did not designate as emergencies, that are funded in the bill.

So you have three major problems: It spends too much money, it leaves out $10 billion that the President asked for to fight the war on terrorism, and then it spends $14 billion for which the President did not ask.

It may very well be that the way he asked and the way you provided are subtly different. I think that is one of the reasons we need to look at it.

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. GRAMM. All I am saying is that is what the administration is saying in these letters they are giving us. I appreciate the job of the Senator from Nevada. He does it well. But if our objective is to get the money passed for the war on terrorism so it becomes law and the money can be spent, we are not going to do that by passing a bill the President today, in writing, is saying he will veto.

If we are in a hurry to get the money, what we ought to do is find a way to fix those three problems: No. 1, we are spending way too much money as compared to what the President requested. No. 2, $10 billion he asked for in some form that we didn't provide. And then $14 billion he didn't ask for, didn't say that they were emergencies, but we are calling them emergencies.

Then we have a provision in the bill that says he cannot spend any of the money as an emergency unless this $14 billion is deemed as an emergency, even though he doesn't think it is an emergency.

So I just think we are a long way from home. And if our objective is to get something the President will sign and will become law, there are going to have to be dramatic changes in the bill. If I knew how to fix the bill today, I would do it; but I do not know how. It is just going to take time for us to figure it out. And that is what this is about.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARPER). The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the President asked for this money as an emergency. The committee has made it a contingent emergency. And in terms of the accounting process, that turns up in one column or the other, but it is $10 billion in each column.

Now, it is true we do allocate some of that money in ways the President did not seek to allocate it. And there is a difference in whether we want money to go to one Department or the other for homeland defense, but it is all still there as in terms of the budget.

I understand the comments of the Senator from Texas about vetoes. If every time we had a veto threat, since I have been in the Senate, we just stood still for 2 days, we would never pass any bills. The appropriations process always faces veto threats—until we come out of conference. And guess what. With very few exceptions, in the 30 years I have been on the committee, we have not had vetoes of the appropriations bills. It is just a tactic of the administration that tells us: If you don't do this and that, we are going to veto the bill. We will work this out, and eventually we will get the President's agreement to a bill.

We have to deal with the House, too. The House bill itself was finally deemed acceptable after it passed, but it faced a veto threat before it passed. As far as I am concerned, the difficulty is we have to sit around for 2 days to wait for people to read a bill that has been here since May 22. I would like to find some way to get people to come here and offer amendments to a bill that was here before we left for the recess.

Now, it is high time that people start thinking about what they are saying. They want 2 days to study this bill?

I think maybe tomorrow we will make a motion to proceed to third reading and see where the votes are. Let's see where the votes are. If the Senate wants to get this bill to the President, what they need to do is let us go to conference. And I will guarantee you, the bill that comes out of conference will be a bill the President will accept because we do not want a supplemental emergency bill to be vetoed. But we have to get to conference to work the matter out with the House and not sit around here to wait for people, in 2 days, to tell us what they object to in this bill that is going to the House for conference in any event.

So I want to serve notice, tomorrow afternoon, unless the chairman disagrees, I think we ought to have a test vote and see who wants to delay the supplemental appropriations bill. We ought to go to third reading tomorrow and take this bill to conference on Thursday. And if we did, we would have it back here next Tuesday so the matter would be settled as far as the President is concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I support the statements that have been made by the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, the former chairman.

We had lengthy hearings on the bill. Those hearings were well attended by Members on both sides of the aisle. The witnesses who came before the committee were witnesses who were agreed upon by both the ranking member, Mr. STEVENS, and myself.

Everything was done that could have been done to try to ascertain what the true needs of the country are. We had seven Department heads. We had the Director of FEMA. We had mayors, Governors, local responders, the people who are first on the scene: the firemen, health personnel, law enforcement people. And we assiduously studied the hearings results as we prepared the bill.

Now, it is easy to sit around and carp and complain and criticize, but there are some around here who believe they have to do some things to help this country. We have to move a bill. It is easy to find fault, but it is not so easy to try to develop the kind of support that this bill justifies. I think we have gone a long way to try to meet the true needs of this country.

I have respect for the President, but he is not the fountain of all wisdom. I would hope that the President would take time to look at the bill, to study it. I think he will find there are provisions in it that he did not request but which are justified. So I have faith that he would be reasonable in that respect.

We appropriated the $14 billion the President requested for the Department of Defense. We appropriated the $5.5 billion for New York the President requested. We appropriated the $1.6 billion for foreign aid. And we appropriated the money for homeland defense in the amount of—we approved

his $5.3 billion request. He saw a need for that.

We conducted the hearings. We are the representatives of the people. We are the elected representatives of the people. We come here to represent the people. I do not come here by virtue of any President, Democrat or Republican. No President sends me here, and no President is going to send me home. That is up to the people of West Virginia.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BYRD. Yes, I yield.

Mr. REID. I was here in the Chamber when we went out a week ago last Friday, and there were people complaining about this bill. Remember, they had the bill then. And people are complaining about it today, nitpicking it, for lack of a better description.

I say to my friend, the manager of the bill, people within the sound of our voices should understand that there is $6.7 billion in this bill to conduct military operations to continue the fight against terrorism. That is there. There is $4.1 billion for National Guard and Reserve personnel. People, including my friends in Nevada, have been called up. A Capitol policeman here, one person I know very well, left today for 6 months of active duty. He is leaving the Capitol Police, leaving his family, going off to fight for us, to protect us. We have to provide money to take care of that—$4.1 billion.

There is $2.7 billion for personnel, command, control, and communications, intelligence, and to replace munitions they are blowing up every day over in Afghanistan and other places.

I also say to my friend, it is true, is it not, there is money in this bill for embassy security and other State Department activities related to the effort to respond to, deter, prevent international terrorism? That is in the bill.

We have $4.4 billion for the Transportation Security Administration—and I am certain we need that—to improve airport perimeter security, fund research for air cargo inspections.

There is $1 billion for first responders.

Mr. President, firemen, policemen, paramedics died going into those Twin Towers. People died. We need to have better training facilities around this country to help first responders. That is what this money is for, to make my family, as well as all families, all over this country, safer. So I am kind of tired of people coming over and nitpicking this bill.

We have $990 million for port security, $387 million for bioterrorism and to improve lab capacity at the Centers for Disease Control.

I went to the Centers for Disease Control with MAX CLELAND. That place is an embarrassment. They do wonderful work, but they are in hundreds of buildings—little buildings, shacks. Some of them go back to before World War II. This money is to help them become more efficient. This is emergency money.

I say to my friend, I appreciate the work that has been done. I say this not for me but for the people of Nevada, I appreciate the work that you and the Senator from Alaska have done—providing $200 million for security at nuclear weapons facilities.

Senators LIEBERMAN and CLINTON and I are holding hearings tomorrow in the full Committee on Environment and Public Works because we believe—and there is a large segment of our society that believes—that our nuclear reactors are not secure. The Senator from West Virginia provides money to help this, to make them safer; money for food safety; cyber-security; border security. There is money in the bill so that the EPA can complete vulnerability assessments of water systems. That is what they are telling us might happen; these evil people are going to come in and poison our water so we can't drink it or, if we drink it, everybody will get sick. There is money in here to take care of that. There is money to make sure the Postal Service can respond to bioterrorism attacks.

It is time we understand that this bill is important. It is emergency funding for the programs I have mentioned. I am, for lack of a better word, kind of tired of people coming in, criticizing Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS for the brilliant work that was done getting the bill here in the first place.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, this is a defense bill. This is for the defense of our homeland. This is for the defense of our people, our schoolchildren, our people who go to church, our people who work in the mines and in the fields and the shipyards. We are talking about homeland defense. We can't get any closer to home.

Why some people would come to the floor and attempt to be critical over moneys that are for the defense of our homeland, for the defense of our own people, and in the many areas that have been explained by the distinguished Democratic whip, Mr. REID, is beyond me.

Last year, the President requested $6 billion for homeland defense. The Congress appropriated $10 billion for homeland defense, $4 billion more than the President requested. The President signed that legislation.

The President made a request last year. The Congress, in its wisdom, in its collective wisdom, saw a need to appropriate more money. Those additional moneys that Congress appropriated last year over the President's request have made a difference.

With all due respect to the President, I would say the distinguished ranking member, Mr. STEVENS, and I have worked together, and the other Republicans on that committee, to report the bill; 14 Republicans, 15 Democrats. That is a pretty good indication that this bill is a worthwhile piece of legislation.

I hope Members will stop complaining. If they have any amendments they want to offer, offer them. Let's get on with the legislation and get it to conference and be prepared. We don't know what will happen 5 days from now, a week from now. I hope Members will restrain their appetites to criticize, find fault and complain, and help us to put across this legislation that is for the benefit of the Nation.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there are complaints about specific items in this bill, offer an amendment to get rid of them. Don't come here and carp and complain about it. If they don't like the suggestion of Senator MCCONNELL to have moneys for training journalists in other countries, then move to strike it, have a vote. We could have a debate on that in 15 or 20 minutes and move on to something else. If there is something else they don't like, move to strike it. These bills are not perfect by any sense of the word.

I hope, rather than trying to slow down the train, as my friend from Texas said, we will try to move the train along. This is important legislation dealing with the peace and safety and security of the American people.

We are back where we were this morning with a lot of talk and no amendments. This morning there wasn't even much talk. I hope people will come forward and offer amendments to this legislation. We are open for business. It is too bad we don't have people here. I have had a number of people come to me and tell me they have amendments they want to offer. We hope they will come forward and do that.

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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

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

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

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I request permission to speak on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I thank you for recognizing me. I wanted to come and add my voice to the many that have supported the supplemental appropriations bill, and I want to give a unique perspective, that of Florida law enforcement, as to why we need this bill and not the House bill or the President's request.

It is most timely that we examine the question of what we are asking local and State law enforcement personnel to assume in the way of responsibilities for investigation of crime and

now terrorist activity. As we face the realistic fact of the threats to our society, not only do we look at the threats from organized crime, drug crime, white-collar crime, all of those kinds of activities on which the FBI has traditionally done its investigation and worked with State and local law enforcement and worked with the U.S. attorneys and State attorneys, now with the additional requirement to protect the homeland, we have to also marshal considerable law enforcement investigative resources to go after the element that would try to tear down our society by terrorist acts. It also adds a much greater burden as we go about the process of investigating the activity of these people we otherwise would call bad guys who are trying to destroy our way of life in this country.

So then we get to the point of last week's announcement by the FBI Director that he is going to take 400 of his approximately 11,000 agents and shift them from going after normal criminal investigative procedures and shift them specifically to terrorists. I don't think there is any Member who disagrees.

We have to have pause and ask: How are we going to go about the normal job of investigating all the other bad guys besides the terrorists? If we shift this resource of 400 agents, who typically have gone after drug crime and white-collar crime, to going only after terrorists, does that mean we will shift all of that burden of investigation to State and local law enforcement organizations?

Unfortunately, I come from a State that has one of the most active criminal investigations, particularly in the Southern District of Florida. The U.S. attorney in the Southern District of Florida is one of the most active in the country, in large part because we have to prosecute so much drug crime in Florida.

I spoke with one of my advisers this past week during the recess, the sheriff of Broward County, the second largest county in our State; he is an elected official. All the sheriffs in our 67 counties are elected. I asked his opinion. He clearly said, who does not support the shifting of these assets in going after the terrorists. In particular the sheriff of Broward County had a tremendous working relationship with the FBI, the DEA, and all the other Federal agencies that work with State and local law enforcement.

He wanted to encourage that. However, he pondered how he could have the needed resources for that burden of criminal investigation that the FBI was shifting to State and local law enforcement, particularly a very big police force, a sheriff's department.

That is what brings me to the floor today, to speak in favor of this bill, not the House bill and not the President's position. This is a big amount of money in a supplemental appropriations bill, $31 billion; the President requested $27 billion; the House passed $29 billion. There is a $2 billion difference.

What are some of the major differences? One of the major differences in the two bills and why we ought to accept the Senate bill is $1 billion for first responder efforts, including firefighting, State and local law enforcement agencies, emergency medical personnel, and particularly in emergency responding to biological, chemical, and nuclear threats. That is important. And there is more funding here than from the House.

If this will give law enforcement organizations such as my 67 sheriffs in Florida, our hundreds of police chiefs in Florida, our excellent Florida Department of Law Enforcement, headed by Tim Moore—and I have had the privilege of working with him for years—if it will give them the resources if the FBI is going to temporarily be pulled over to the bad guy terrorists, that is why we need to pass this Senate bill.

Furthermore, it is instructive, when you see the Web site of the FBI, to see what the FBI lists as its priorities. The first three priorities have to do with going after and investigating the activities of terrorists. Priority No. 4 is public corruption and priority No. 5 is civil rights. It is priority No. 6 that involves drug crimes and going after the national and international criminal enterprise, including lots of activities of the mob.

Therefore, I want to make sure there is not one Member who does not support these priorities of the FBI. I want to make sure that in the process of supporting the Director as he reorients these 400 agents we have not put an unbearable burden of investigation on State and local law enforcement to the point they cannot handle it and they get overworked and overextended, or that they have to retrench and that those kinds of criminal activities in America go uninvestigated. That would be unacceptable.

That is why I come to the floor today, to say to my colleagues that we need to pass this Senate version of the supplemental appropriations bill which passed by a unanimous bipartisan vote out in the Appropriations Committee, led in great bipartisan fashion, as they so often do, by Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS, the two leaders of their respective parties on this Appropriations Committee. We need to pass this bill and get it to a conference committee to iron out the differences with the House and insist on the priorities.

There is one other priority that needs to be attended to. I come from Florida. We have 14 deepwater ports in Florida. Fortunately, we are finally waking up to the fact that terrorist activity may well happen in, at, or through one of those ports. Of the myriad containers that come into this country through our ports, only about 3 percent are inspected. Those who want to do bad things clearly have an avenue. Thus, we have to beef up our port security.

Within this appropriations bill, there is $970 million that will help increase our security at these ports. That includes, clearly, Coast Guard surveillance. Can we get the Coast Guard to do everything? No. Do we need the Coast Guard to have increased surveillance in our ports? Yes. Do we need the Coast Guard continuing to do drug interdiction on the high seas? Yes. How are we going to do it? We have to provide more resources.

I submit to the Senate that this supplemental appropriations bill is a way to do that. I urge my colleagues to get on with it; stop standing around. Don't make us go to a cloture motion to have to cut off debate. Let's get this supplemental appropriations bill passed and into a conference so we can go about the business of the country.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT NO. 3570

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 3570.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a certain transfer of funds)

On page 7, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 102. Not later than 14 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the transfer of funds under section 2507(a) of the Food Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–171).

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my amendment simply requires the U.S. Department of Agriculture to take action on a recently enacted farm bill conservation provision. The conservation provision is important. It is already in the farm bill. I am simply asking that they do what they are already required to do.

As many of my colleagues know, the farm bill is 1,000 pages long. The Department of Agriculture just met with the Senate staff to talk about their plans to implement this mammoth bill. It is taking the Department a long time to work out the details of all the programs and provisions of this bill. The provision to which this amendment pertains requires USDA to transfer conservation funds to the Bureau of Reclamation. This amendment does not in any way change the underlying farm bill.

This is in there. They are required to do it. It requires the USDA to carry out a mandatory congressional directive by a date certain so that a small provision does not get lost in a sea of larger programs and priorities.

I want the two managers to have time to look at this amendment. I

want others to, if they have any question about it. It is a fairly simple thing, requiring the Department of Agriculture to do something that the farm bill directs them to do.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in support of the $417 million in additional fiscal year 2002 funding for veterans health care contained in this supplemental appropriation bill. First, let me give a little background.

In November of last year, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony Principi identified a roughly $400 million shortfall in the VA medical care appropriation for FY2002. This shortfall, driven by increased demand for VA services as well as rising medical costs, threatened to force the Secretary to stop enrolling new veterans into the VA system.

This was not something the Secretary wanted to do, but he is someone who tries to face challenges honestly and he determined that he couldn't maintain services for veterans already enrolled in the VA and serve new veterans at the same time. But rather than have that happen, the White House told the Secretary that they would find him additional money.

But Mr. President, when the administration sent their supplemental request to Congress in March they only asked for $142 million for the VA—$258 million below the level the Secretary said he needed. To add insult to injury, the VA was then told that it had to make up the difference through ''management efficiencies.''

Well, Mr. President, I think we all know that ''management efficiencies'' is just inside the beltway talk for balancing the budget on the backs of veterans. I was at any number of joint veterans committee hearings over on the House side where the veterans were talking about the importance of leaving no veteran behind. And remember, this occurs in the context of half a decade in the mid-nineties of cost cutting and belt tightening at the VA. There really isn't much more fat to trim.

I knew that the administration's request was a non-starter. I knew based on what I was hearing from veterans in Minnesota and the VA both here and in Minnesota. I know that you, the Presiding officer, was hearing that in South Dakota as well. Already this year's shortfall has had a tremendous impact in Minnesota and throughout VISN 23:

Higher waiting times generally for care at both hospitals and community based outpatient clinics—28 days for current patients seeking primary care, 30–150 days for new patients seeking primary care, 4 to 170 days for specialty care at the medical centers.

A freeze on new CBOCs.

A freeze on new patients at some of our medical centers.

The closing of clinics at our hospitals—specifically, for example, the night clinics at the Minneapolis facility—the flagship hospital in our network. And at St. Cloud, the caregivers there tell me they have never seen it so bad, in terms of the cuts they are having to make in personnel and the way it is affecting quality of services.

But these problems are not unique to Minnesota, they are happening all over the country. That's why these additional funds are so critical. Something had to be done.

I, Senator JOHNSON, now the Presiding Officer, and Senator COLLINS drafted a bipartisan letter to the Appropriations Committee asking that the committee include at least $400 million for VA health care in the supplemental. Altogether, 27 Senators signed our letter—Republicans and Democrats. The veterans organizations that put together the Independent Budget endorsed our effort. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of each of those letters be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

[See Exhibit 1.]

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I am pleased to say that the committee agreed to our request. In particular I want to thank Chairman BYRD and Senator STEVENS as well as Senator MIKULSKI and Senator BOND, the chair and ranking member of the VA/HUD subcommittee. They all care deeply about our veterans and they know better than anyone the challenges that the VA faces.

The $417 million for veterans health care in this bill will mean that Minnesota's Network, VISN 23, will get an additional $21.4 million to reduce waiting times, keep clinics open, open new clinics, and improve the quality of healthcare. This is very badly needed.

Mr. President, this bill has drawn criticism for going beyond the President's request. Well, at least on veterans health care the President didn't ask for enough. The VA is straining to serve more veterans while spending much less per patient. The VA is our back-up health care provider for the U.S. military. It is the back up provider for our public health care system should there be—heaven forbid—another terrorist attack on U.S. soil. This is money that will be well spent. I am proud to support it.

I say to the Chair, Senator JOHNSON from South Dakota, it has been an honor to be involved with you in this joint effort. The Senate Appropriations Committee got it right. We need to get this bill to the President as quickly as possible.

I have seen the same pattern again and again. I will just tell you that there are incredibly powerful and important claims by veterans who believe they are being left behind because they are not able to access the kind of health care we promised we would deliver to them, because of the budget constraints. This supplemental will help, though it is not a whole answer to the problem.

I have heard it and seen it with the education community. My State of Minnesota is still waiting for the $2 billion our State deserves—if the Federal Government had lived up to its commitment on special education over 10 years. I think it would have been an additional $40 million this past year. It would have made all the difference in the world. Half of it would have been for special education, but the other half could have been applied to other programs that we had to take money from in order to fund special education.

I have had people come into my office to talk about the need for more research money for cancer, all kinds of cancer. This morning we were talking about pancreatic cancer. Of course, we have talked about breast cancer and all kinds of cancer.

I have had people, more recently, come in and talk to me about the need for more money for MS, muscular dystrophy, muscular dystrophy that affects children, Parkinson's disease, diabetes. Frankly, the list goes on and on. The last thing we want is for one group of people struggling with an illness to be pitted against another group. The concern is, will there be enough money to dramatically continue with the research effort within NIH?

By the way, I would argue that ultimately a healthy Medicare recipient makes for a better Medicare system. And to the extent we can find a cure for some of these disabling diseases—including Alzheimer's—we will all be much better. There is the old adage: But for the grace of God go I or my parent or my grandparent.

I have heard from people in Minnesota—elderly people, but not just senior citizens, others as well—about what we talk about all the time—and the majority leader said, indeed, we will bring this to the floor of the Senate—affordable prescription drug legislation. But just as important as that is, our health care delivery system in Minnesota is in crisis. The Medicare reimbursement, which was dramatically cut in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, has just been devastating to our rural hospital system and, frankly, to metro as well—whether it be our hospitals, our nursing homes, our home health care providers, whether it be the whole issue of physician reimbursement vis-a-vis Medicare recipients, whether it be the County Medical Center, which is one of the best public hospitals in the United States. In Medicare and Medicaid, we are faced with some severe problems of underfunding.

To go back to the issue of veterans' health care, when I visit veterans in our medical centers, and then maybe spend some time talking to their

spouses, their spouses do not have a clue about what they are going to do when their husbands get home. Maybe one of the veterans has had hip surgery, and he is 75 or 80 years old. We don't know what to do about home health care, how we can support people so they can stay at home.

But that does not affect just veterans; it affects all of us as we get older or, God forbid, it affects others who struggle with disabilities at a much younger age.

I have been hearing from small businesses more in recent years. Although I have always believed our failure to finance, organize, and deliver health care in our country in a way that makes sense most seriously affects, obviously, people with no insurance and people who are underinsured, my gosh, the self-employed and small businesspeople are getting killed by these spiraling health care costs. This is a system that is imploding.

Frankly, I think we ultimately have to get back to health security for all. I think we have to get back to comprehensive health care coverage.

I remind my colleagues about some of the reports in the New York Times about nursing home conditions. These are elderly people who have built a country, who are infirm, who wind up in nursing homes with inadequate staffing and some pretty horrendous conditions. And it is not because the people in the nursing homes are cruel; it is that they do not have adequate funding.

I could not believe the New York Times front page story, a three-part series. I think the journalist should receive a Pulitzer for his work on adult care for people struggling with mental illness, people who jump out of windows and take their lives because they never received pharmacological treatment, people who have died in heat, people who wear the same urine-soaked and urine-smelling clothing day after day because they have received no care.

This is in the United States of America in the year 2002. Surely we can do better.

By the way, this Thursday there will be maybe as many as 2,000 men and women, who will have come to Washington, DC, from all across the country, who are basically going to say: When are you going to pass a mental health parity bill? When are you going to end the discrimination? We are here to meet with you, Representatives.

They are going to focus most of their effort on the House side. We passed this as an amendment last year in the appropriations bill. We have 66 cosponsors. Senator DOMENICI has done a great job taking the lead. It has been an honor to be his partner in this effort.

But these are people who are just getting tired of waiting, tired of the delay. It is their loved ones or themselves who are affected.

My only point is, I really do think we are on a collision course between tax cuts, tax cuts, tax cuts—too much of this, of course, focused on the wealthiest citizens or multinational corporations—and not having, therefore, any of the revenue or the funding to make any investment in these other areas.

I do not think, when it comes to education and health care, when it comes to the question of conditions in nursing homes, and when it comes to the question of whether we are going to do everything we can to do the research and find the cure for horrible diseases, that we should basically be put in a position of not making the investment. How can we do that? We will not be a better nation if that is the case.

So I really believe these tax cuts have put us in a straitjacket. When I look at what is being asked for the Pentagon, and then look at what is being asked—and probably there should be more—for homeland defense, and then I look at these other compelling needs, and then I look at all the tax cuts, I ask myself the question: How can you do all of it at the same time? And you can't.

So I hope we will sort that out and make some of these decisions. That is part of what this battle has been about—veterans' health care. Everybody is for veterans. No Senator would ever make a speech saying they were not for veterans. But veterans are saying: Look, when push comes to shove, there is the Fourth of July, there is Memorial Day, and there is Veterans Day. We appreciate the parades and we appreciate the ceremonies, but the truth is, the best way you can honor us is by, please, living up to your commitment to give us the very best health care, by honoring us when we are in the later years of our lives, if we are World War II veterans, by making sure we are not tucked away in some nursing home; if we are Vietnam veterans and we are homeless, and we are struggling with PTSD, try to give us care; if we are Persian Gulf veterans trying to figure out what happened to us, make sure we get the health care.

I think this supplemental bill is, at least in part, a recognition of that. I appreciate the work of all involved, and I especially appreciate the work of the Presiding Officer, Senator JOHNSON. The Presiding Officer has been a real leader in this area. I know veterans in South Dakota thank Senator JOHNSON as well. And I thank Senator COLLINS for her good work also.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, May 8, 2002.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations, The Capital, Washington, DC.

Hon. TED STEVENS,
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Appropriations, The Capital, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN AND SENATOR STEVENS: We write to urge you to include $400 million for veterans medical care in the FY2002 Supplemental Appropriations bill. This is the minimum amount necessary to allow the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to maintain current services in the current fiscal year without impairing veterans' access to quality, timely health care.

The VA in recent years has stretched their appropriation as far as possible, even as the number of veterans seeking VA care has risen dramatically. In November of last year, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony Principi identified a $400 million shortfall in the VA medical care appropriation for FY2002. This shortfall, driven by increased demand for VA services as well as rising medical costs, threatened to force the Secretary to restrict enrollment of new veterans into the VA system.

The Administration has requested a $142 million supplemental appropriation for the VA—$258 million below the level the Secretary said he needed. While we appreciate that the President included veterans medical care in his supplemental request, we are concerned that it will not cover the entire shortfall. VA has said the Veterans Health Administration will make up the difference through ''management efficiencies.'' However, such steps will severely undermine the VA's ability to delivery quality, timely health care to America's veterans. The impact of this budget gap has already affected many veterans in the form of longer waiting times for medical appointments, stressed and overworked VA staff, closing of clinics, moratoriums on new Community Based Outpatient Clinics and frozen enrollment at existing CBOCs.

We know that the fiscal strains on the federal budget are significant. However, the crisis in the veterans health care system requires that it be made a top priority. To avert further hardship on veterans, the supplemental should reflect VA's actual need and include $400 million for medical care.

Thank you for your attention this request, We know of your commitment to our veterans and look forward to working with you as the appropriation process moves forward.

Sincerely,

Paul D. Wellstone; Susan Collins; James M. Jeffords; Byran L. Dorgan; Harry Reid; Max Baucus; Barbara Boxer; Dick Durbin; Robert G. Torricelli; John F. Kerry; Mark Dayton; Patty Murray; Patrick Leahy; Tim Johnson; Jay Rockefeller; Debbie Stabenow; Kent Conrad; Bill Nelson; Tom Daschle; Max Cleland; Zell Miller; Gordon Smith; Ted Kennedy; Olympia Snowe; Tom Harkin; Jean Carnahan.

THE INDEPENDENT BUDGET,
A BUDGET FOR VETERANS BY VETERANS,
Washington, DC, April 29, 2002.

DEAR SENATOR: Last Autumn, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony Principi stated that the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) was facing a shortfall of $400 million in this fiscal year. In fact, the VA came perilously close to curtailing the enrollment of veterans seeking health care in order to meet this deficit. The co-authors of The Independent Budget, AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, urge you to sign-on to the Dear Colleague letter being circulated by Senators Paul Wellstone, Susan Collins and Tim Johnson seeking $400 million in FY 2002 supplemental funding for veterans' health care.

The Administration has requested only $142 million in supplemental funding for veterans' health care, $258 million below the demonstrated need. Because of inadequate funding, the VA health care system is in crisis and veterans are facing de facto health care rationing. In fact, almost 175,000 veterans are waiting months and months for basic appointments. This is why The Independent Budget has recommended a $3.1 billion increase in FY 2003, and why we urge

you to help us achieve the $400 million in supplemental funding veterans' health care needs this year.

Again, we urge you to support the funding levels needed by veterans' health care.

Sincerely,

RICK JONES,
National Legislative Director, AMVETS.
RICHARD B. FULLER,
National Legislative director, Paralyzed Veterans of America.
JOSEPH A. VIOLANTE,
National Legislative Director, Disabled American Veterans.
DENNIS CULLINAN,
National Legislative Director, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MILLER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Can the Presiding Officer tell me when is the last time an amendment was offered; what time was that?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At 3:47 p.m.

Mr. REID. At 3:47 p.m., Mr. President. It is now 4:47 p.m. That is an hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. The debate on that amendment took approximately 2 minutes. So following the vote this afternoon, there was some dialog as to what we should do on this bill. We asked unanimous consent to move forward, having expedited time for filing amendments. At that time, there were a number of people who said they did not like certain provisions in the bill. There was an example of some money that had been suggested by Senator MCCONNELL for training journalists in the Middle East and in Pakistan. Some colleagues said they did not like that part of the bill.

I would hope we would do what we are supposed to do. If Senators do not like what is in the bill, let's do something about it. We are waiting around here doing nothing on a bill that is called by title the ''Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States,'' and nothing is happening.

People complain about the bill. There are major programs in this bill that are not being funded. The President has told us on numerous occasions this is an important bill to move along. We are trying to do that. But for his own party, we cannot do that.

I talked with Senator BYRD today publicly about some of the items in this legislation: $6.7 billion to conduct military operations to continue the fight against terrorism. I do not think anyone would dispute that is necessary; $4.1 billion for National Guard and Reserve personnel who have been called up to active duty, and I used the example of one of the police officers who is part of the plain clothes detail. He has very important duties on Capitol Hill. He has been called away for 6 months. There are thousands and thousands of people, just as James Proctor, who have been called to active duty.

We have to pay for this activity, and that is part of what Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS are trying to do with this bill they are managing.

There is $.3 billion for combat air patrol missions within the United States for obvious reasons. Because of September 11, we need these air patrol missions; $200 million for Guantanamo Bay support, fuel, and miscellaneous costs. We have ongoing activities that certainly have become more difficult with the war on terrorism and because of what Castro has done in the past and also what he has threatened to do and the fact we have moved al-Qaida and Taliban from Afghanistan to a protective facility at Guantanamo Bay. There is $200 million in this bill to take care of those activities.

In this legislation, there are moneys requested by the President to better protect our embassy personnel, to prevent international terrorism, as well as for military and economic assistance programs to strengthen the ability of other countries to fight terrorism.

In this bill there is $4.4 billion for the Transportation and Security Administration which funds their request. The bill includes $265 million in additional airport security funds. These monies would help airports meet the new Federal security standards. Local governments are eating these costs now.

We need to move forward. If there is something in the bill that people do not like, let them move to take it out, have a debate, and an up-or-down vote. If it is not necessary to have something in the bill, they can make their case. I am sure Senator STEVENS and Senator BYRD would be happy if that were done.

There are things in this bill for port security. These funds would improve security at our ports, allow for increased surveillance by the Coast Guard, improve container inspections by the Customs Service, as well as improve inspection technology generally. In this bill, there is $387 million for bioterrorism, including funds to improve lab capacity at the Centers for Disease Control and security at the National Institutes of Health; $200 million for security at nuclear weapons facilities and nuclear laboratories.

I traveled with Senator DOMENICI and Senator BINGAMAN in recent months to the Los Alamos and Sandia Laboratories, something of which this country should be very proud, but the problem is they have inadequate security. Maybe we should not announce that on the Senate floor, but that is a fact. Some of the most sensitive work done in this Government is done in New Mexico at those two laboratories. We are trying to get more money so that these laboratories are not subject to terrorist attack as easily as they might be.

I spoke to a Member of the House of Representatives today and I spoke yesterday to Senator LUGAR. They traveled to Russia during the break, spent almost a week there. I am so happy we have improved our relationship with Russia. It is so important we have done that. I am so happy we have this treaty where each country is going to cut back by two-thirds the number of nuclear warheads, but we are a country that has the means to help the former Soviet Union, Russia, get rid of some of those materials. They need help. There are biological weapons and nuclear weapons stored in facilities that one cannot believe how inadequate they are.

There is money in this bill—not very much, in my opinion, compared to what is needed, but in this bill there is $100 million for nuclear nonproliferation programs. That is important money. That is money well spent. One hundred fifty-four million dollars is for cyber-security.

This funding would help the private sector and Federal agencies defend themselves from cyber-attack; $125 million for border security; $100 million so the EPA can complete vulnerability assessments of water security systems; $286 million for miscellaneous home and defense needs, Secret Service efforts to combat electronic crime, FBI counterterrorist efforts, courthouse security, Department of Justice information systems. We even have to look at security for visitors to Federal monuments and museums.

So there is more in this legislation than I have outlined, but I am dumbfounded why people who oppose this legislation are, as my friend from Texas said, slowing down the train. This is not hurting the Democrats. It is hurting our country. We need not slow down the train. If there is something on the train that people do not like, have them try to remove it.

This bill would provide the money that has been promised, that is, $5.5 billion to assist New York City for the response to the September 11 terrorist attacks. These funds would be channeled through FEMA for disaster relief. The Transportation Department will help replace, rebuild, or enhance mass transit systems and restore or reconstruct roads; the Department of Housing and Urban Development for grants to rebuild utility infrastructure.

We heard last week, the day before the event that was to commemorate the removal of the last load of rubbish from the terrorist attack, that in New York City manhole covers were being blown into the sky. They were being blown into the sky because the utility infrastructure that is now in existence

is overworked. They need to repair that and replace what was damaged and demolished by virtue of that terrorist attack. We need to do that. That is what this money is all about.

I hope, and I guess this is a cry upon deaf ears, that somebody would come, if they have amendments, and offer them. It is 5 p.m. All day long we have done nothing. There was an amendment that was called up that passed 95 to 4 or something like that. I do not know the vote, but it was basically an unnecessary vote. That is all we have done today, something the House put in the bill that everyone wanted out dealing with making sure the airlines remain sound, secure, and strong financially. That is all we have done.

I think it is too bad that people who oppose something as much as people say they oppose this emergency legislation for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks in the United States are not willing to come forward. We know it is only a few people, but a few people can stop this body from moving sometimes.

Senator STEVENS said he was going to move to third reading tomorrow, and if people did not want to go to third reading, they would have to respond. That really is a debatable motion. People need to come over and tell us why they do not want to move forward.

I can understand that in this bill there may be parts of it people do not like. If they do not like part of it, I repeat, try to get rid of it. It is not as if we are working on insignificant legislation. The President has devoted his weekly Saturday address to how important this legislation is. He has given press conferences about how important this legislation is, and for people to say the President is going to veto it, the President is not going to veto this legislation. We have a statement of administration policy, unsigned, of course, and we all know it came from some staff. The President certainly has not had anything to do with this, or if he has, it is general in nature.

If we pass something out of here, there is nothing for the President to veto. It goes to conference with the House, and then we would do as we always do on something this important: We would work with the House, as we have to; work with the administration, as we have to; and work out differences if indeed there is something at that time that he does not like.

Remember, this bill is going to pass by a wide margin anyway, so the President also has to be very careful as to what happens.

I heard a statement today from the Senator from Georgia, Mr. MILLER, who has just come into the Chamber. Having been Governor and being, as some say, a legend in his own time as to popularity in the State of Georgia for all the good things he has done in education and other things, he was lamenting the fact how can this body, the Senate, on something that is this important do nothing? He was talking about prescription drugs. How can we keep going day by day and do nothing?

I say to my friend from Georgia, we have a bill for further recovery from the response to terrorist attacks in the United States and nobody is here. I have been here all day. Nothing has happened. We had some meaningless vote that everybody supported basically, passing 94 to 4, or whatever it was. I am not too sure of the—anyway, I do not need to give an editorial comment.

I think the Senator is so right. The only thing I would say to the Senator from Georgia is the Senator from Georgia said that it seems that people who are a little older—and he mentioned specifically the Senator from West Virginia and the Senators from South Carolina and the Senator from Georgia—may understand how important it is to move forward. More than those Members with white hair understand the importance of this, but a small minority are stopping the Senate from moving forward on legislation, not only on this but other areas.

I did not have the chance at our luncheon to discuss the remarks of Senator MILLER because time was short as Senators spoke on this subject, but I wanted to propound before all the Democratic Senators how good I thought the statement was this morning. I say now to the Presiding Officer, the Senator from Georgia, how good that statement was. I underscore, underline, and put exclamation marks on everything the Senator said.

How can we take up the time of this country and do nothing? We are doing nothing. If Members do not like this bill or something in it, give a speech, offer an amendment, do something. Staff sits around here staring into space like I have all day.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. REID. I yield to my friend from South Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON. I ask the Senator from Nevada, is there any parliamentary obstacle to anyone bringing an amendment to the floor at any time? Is there anything the leader, or you, would do to interfere with our right to offer an amendment, have a debate, and vote up or down on any amendments?

Mr. REID. The answer is no.

I speak from pretty good information: I bet the minority leader, the Republican leader, wants the bill passed. His President wants the bill passed. A few people are stopping us. We were told they want to slow down the train.

I repeat to my friend from South Dakota, if they don't like something on the train, take it off.

Mr. JOHNSON. If I may continue, I am struck that it is one thing to slow down the train on noncontroversial legislation, but is this not the very legislation that our troops in uniform are relying on so they can continue to be equipped, continue to have ammunition, continue to have resources they need to fight in Afghanistan and around the world?

Mr. REID. I say to my friend from South Dakota, I remember a very emotional time when the son of the Senator from South Dakota was called into harm's way in Bosnia, the Balkans, wearing a uniform, carrying a gun, representing the United States. I remember that. I remember the emotion the Senator from South Dakota felt in expressing to me how concerned the Senator was but at the same time proud of his son.

There are hundreds of thousands of American troops like your son, all over the world, waiting for the items included in this bill.

Part of this is to replace munitions. There is no endless supply. They have to be manufactured in the United States and taken over there. This legislation calls for part of this money to replenish our munitions supply.

I say to my friend from South Dakota, the Senator is absolutely right. This bill is a supplemental appropriation for further recovery from and response to terrorist activities. There are major provisions, including $14 billion for the Department of Defense.

Mr. JOHNSON. My oldest son returned from Afghanistan with the 101st Airborne just this week. We are proud to have him back.

I wish Members obstructing this legislation could go to Afghanistan and look at our forces in the north, at Baghram, our forces in the south in Kandahar, look them in the eye and tell them: We have other things to do; we don't want to pass this legislation that allows you to have the resources to conduct our war against terror, to defend American families all over this Nation.

I cannot imagine what the Members obstructing this legislation must be thinking or how they could look in the eye our law enforcement officers, our firefighters, our first responders, our military, all of whom it appears to me are going to be suffering from the lack of passage of this legislation, not to mention the fact, as Senator WELLSTONE said so ably on the floor earlier today, this also contains the funding necessary to keep our Veterans' Administration health care program going through the remainder of this year, for the people who in the past have fought so hard to preserve our liberty, to preserve our democracy.

We have a handful who apparently are going to renege on those obligations, as well. This strikes me as truly an outrage. I certainly hope Senator LOTT will do all he can and that the President of the United States will do all he can to prevail on those Members of their political party to allow this legislation to move forward, to allow free up-or-down votes. Perhaps the Senator from Nevada and I will have provisions in this bill which will be defeated. So be it. We will have a fair up-or-down vote and debate.

To have no debate and no opportunity to move the legislation forward, win or lose, is truly an outrage.

I commend the Senator from Nevada for being on the floor today to clarify why this needed legislation, which frankly should have passed weeks ago, is still floundering.

Mr. REID. I apologize to my friend. I did not know that your son also not only has served in a combat role in the Balkans but also in Afghanistan. Is that the same son?

Mr. JOHNSON. Same son, just returned from the 101st this past week.

Mr. REID. I saw the pictures of this very young man who I knew as a boy, as an athlete. I am glad he is home.

The Presiding Officer proudly wears his marine pin. He has written a book about the Marines.

I mentioned briefly, I attended a reception across the floor this morning and met four of the wind talkers, the Navajo Indians who did so much. Here these old men were, finally after all these years, 4 of 29 wind talkers, getting recognition, value for what they did.

I also mentioned on the floor this morning, I talked to them and asked them where they went. They talked about Guadalcanal and Guam. One of the Navajo Indians spoke in the native Tarawa: That is where I lost a lot of my buddies. He had tears in his eyes.

Mr. President, I don't want to be overly dramatic, but we had 3,000 people killed at the Pentagon and New York City. That is what this legislation is all about. It is about the war we have going on with terrorists. The next bill we will bring up is the hate crimes bill. We should get this done and move to that. Why not legislate?

I have said it 10 times today, and I will say it for the 11th time. If there is something in this bill that somebody does not like, move to strike it. Get rid of it. Instead, nothing is happening. I don't understand how anyone can do that to our troops; the Senator is absolutely right.

Part of this legislation provides $1.1 billion for payment of veterans' disability compensation. Veterans are not freeloaders. Talk about something they need—disability compensation.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am sure the Senator from Nevada finds the same circumstances when he returns home to his State. We talk to our veterans, we talk to our military, we talk to our firefighters, we talk to our law enforcement officers, our ambulance people, our first responders. These are all people willing to put their lives in harm's way, willing to work at very modest wages. They are willing to disrupt their families. They are willing to do a great deal. All they ask is that the American people and the Senate stand behind them, reinforce them, and show support.

What kind of signal does this inaction, this obstruction—what kind of signal does this send to those men and women in uniform who do so very much for our Nation during this difficult time? This must be dispiriting to each and every one of them the longer this goes on. I wonder if the Senator has any observations from the people he has talked to in his State about their expectation, that they will do these hard tasks and put their lives on the line but they do expect their Nation to stand behind them.

Mr. REID. I confirm what the Senator said, of course, from my trip to Nevada. I also traveled during the break and went to other places doing some work as relates to the Senate—Utah, various parts of California, and Colorado. All over the country, not only Nevada and South Dakota, all over the country people want our soldiers, sailors, airmen, coastguardsmen, to have enough resources to do their job. But also, as the Senator from South Dakota has said, it is important that those people who are first responders know they have the necessary equipment and the resources.

The problem we have is, every minute this bill does not pass, people in Georgia, South Dakota, and Nevada are having moneys paid out of their own budgets for issues that are the responsibility of the Federal Government. So the people of Nevada are being hurt as we speak because programs that must be provided for first responders—fire, police, paramedics, and medical personnel—are being paid for out of their own budgets. This will relieve them of some of that responsibility.

So the Senator is absolutely right. It is a shame. I do not understand why we are here doing nothing—I mean nothing. If somebody doesn't like the bill, let them have the intestinal fortitude to come and tell us what they are going to do about it.

I say to my friend from South Dakota, we even tried: OK, if you don't like the bill, let's have a time for a finite number of amendments. They responded: No, we can't agree to that. We haven't had a chance to look at the bill.

This bill, by Senate standards, is pretty small. I could sit down and read this bill from cover to cover in 10 to 12 minutes. It is 167 pages, but it is great big print—let's say a half-hour. I think somebody could find, from May 22 to today, a half-hour to read the bill. If not, if you are really slow, maybe assign several staff members and they could divide it up, 25 pages each, and give a report.

We could not get amendments. They said they needed more time to study the bill. Then when I said why don't we try having a time when the two cloakrooms' staff would exchange amendments, we would have a finite list of amendments—you may not want to offer all those, but we would have a finite list, we could cut the amendments off, maybe 25, maybe 250—whatever, they said: No, can't do that. We have to have time to study the bill.

But they did say the President had already studied it and sent us a statement of administration policy. So some of the moles down in the administration—I do not say that negatively, I mean people who work in the bowels of the White House—have had a chance to look at this bill. From May 22 until today, they found a half-hour to look over it.

I would also say the threat of a veto doesn't work. If we passed the bill 10 minutes from now, the President would not have anything to veto. It has to go to conference with the House. That, I repeat, is where the House will work with us, work with the administration, and come up with something the President will not veto.

Senator BYRD, Senator STEVENS, some of the most senior Members of the Senate, have said they cannot remember an appropriations bill they could not work out with a President. Senator BYRD I think has been here since President Truman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Would the Senator concur as a member of the Appropriations Committee, as this Senator is—I recall the hearings, which were substantial, that went into the formulation of this legislation. Then I seem to recall a markup in the Appropriations Committee where I believe this bill was passed something like 19 to 0.

Mr. REID. Every Member of the Senate who is on the committee voted for the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. This is not some legislation which the Democratic Party is somehow trying to shove past our colleagues on the other side of the aisle. In fact, Senator STEVENS voted for this bill. We had unanimous bipartisan support in the Appropriations Committee by the people who focused very closely on this and attended the many hearings that went into the legislation.

If I understood the Senator correctly, Senator LOTT as well would just as soon see this legislation move forward now.

I think it does need to be clear that this is not some sort of partisan, one-party-against-the-other gridlock. This is an instance where a small handful of people are using and manipulating the rules of the Senate to thwart the will, not just of one political party but the large overall majority of the Senate who would wish to go forward.

So we have heard references to obstructionism around this Chamber over the course of this past year. I ask the Senator, what is the source of the obstruction on this legislation and why are we not proceeding with it and the whole array of additional legislation which the majority leader has outlined for us just today, which is daunting in terms of the scope and breadth of legislation this body is obligated to deal with in the coming couple of months. But we cannot begin to even move on that unless we take care of this urgent matter. That obstructionism appears to me to be not only a political tactic but one that is a disservice to the men

and women in the uniform of this Nation, a disservice to those of us who believe this Nation needs to move aggressively to prepare itself against terror.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have said and I believe Senator LOTT supports this legislation. I have not spoken to him in that regard. I have spoken to those who have spoken to him, and that is my understanding. I do not want to put words in Senator LOTT's mouth, but I do believe he wants this legislation passed.

I say to my friend from South Dakota, I very much appreciate his statements. I think the perspective he has added dealing with his son speaks volumes.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, this is our first full day back. We were in session yesterday. We are not off to a very strong start. I was hoping we could have a vigorous debate today on the supplemental; we could offer amendments; we could move the process forward.

For those who may not be aware, we are now debating the supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States. Let me repeat that because people ought to be cognizant of the gravity of the bill we are considering. It is the supplemental appropriations act for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States.

It includes $14 billion requested by the President of the United States for the Department of Defense; $8 billion for homeland security efforts. It includes $5 billion for recovery in New York City. It includes money for the global AIDs trust fund, and a number of very high priorities.

This legislation passed on a unanimous basis in the Appropriations Committee.

We are told by some of our colleagues on the other side that—I think the phrase was—they wanted to ''slow walk'' this. For the life of me, I don't understand why our colleagues would want to slow walk a request by the President of the United States to address the supplemental needs on an emergency basis for homeland defense and for the defense of our country under these circumstances. I don't understand that. But it is clear that is what is underway.

We must get this legislation passed. It must go to conference. We have to get this done. We have virtually wasted an entire day. Senators have not come to the floor to offer their amendments, and the calendar pages are turning. I have shared a list of additional legislation with our caucus and with Senator LOTT, and I must say that list is ambitious. The Presiding Officer talked about the importance of getting prescription drug benefits passed. I said I would like to get that done before we complete our work this summer.

But it is hard to see how we can take on any priorities unless we can complete our work on an emergency supplemental appropriations bill. We have been negotiating with a number of other colleagues with regard to the budget and the deeming resolution that has been the subject of some discussion over the last several weeks.

We also must pass, at some point in the not-too-distant future, a debt limit increase. That is not something anybody relishes. I indicated to Senator LOTT this morning that if we cannot put a deeming mechanism in the supplemental—and I am told there is opposition on the other side to doing that—we will have no choice but to file a freestanding debt limit resolution with the deeming language associated with it. I intend to rule XIV—that is, put the legislation on the calendar this week—as early as tomorrow. So we will do it one way or the other. We will do it in concert with the supplemental appropriations bill or we will do it in a freestanding resolution. But it will be done. I hope our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will work to achieve what we know must be done. So I hope we can find a way to resolve whatever other outstanding questions there are with regard to the deeming and the supplemental budget so we can move forward.

Mr. President, I must say that this has been a very unproductive day, and it is not a good beginning to what I hoped would be a very productive week.

In order to expedite our consideration of the supplemental, I intend to send a cloture motion to the desk today so we might accelerate and bring to a close the debate on this bill so we can move to the other pieces of legislation that must be considered, attended to, and addressed in a meaningful way in the short period of time we have during the work period this month.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send that cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 4775:

Harry Reid, Patty Murray, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein, Jack Reed, Dick Durbin, Tim Johnson, Jeff Bingaman, Robert Torricelli, Tom Harkin, Daniel Akaka, Byron Dorgan, Joe Lieberman, Tom Carper, Bill Nelson, Maria Cantwell, Barbara Mikulski.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I had not intended to offer a cloture motion this soon, but when I hear colleagues on the other side of the aisle saying they intend to ''slow the train down''—those were the words used on the Senate floor—on a bill to provide funding for defense, for homeland security, and for New York City, we have no choice but to accelerate the debate and bring this bill to a successful close.

I am hopeful that, on a bipartisan basis, my colleagues will support cloture and that we can get this bill done this week.

I, very regrettably, announce that there are no more votes tonight. But those Senators who are concerned about amendments are invited to come to the floor early tomorrow and proceed with offering, considering, and voting on their amendments prior to the cloture vote on Thursday. I know that on both sides there are amendments to be offered. Let's get on with that debate, get these amendments on the floor, and let's have these votes.

Let's complete our work so we can move to the other pieces of legislation that I know so many colleagues anticipated we would consider this month and next.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DAYTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD).

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, the airline stabilization program is vitally important to my State, and I am pleased that we have reached agreement to strike a potentially threatening provision in the supplemental appropriations bill.

Last September, we created the Airline Stabilization Loan Guarantee program to prevent a collapse of our airline industry in the wake of the September 11th terrorist attacks. Such a collapse would have had a disastrous effect on the national economy, and on communities throughout America.

The loan program is a last alternative to bankruptcy for airlines struggling to recover after September 11. The Air Transportation Stabilization Board has been a strict guardian of public funds with respect to the terms it has required of applicants. The program was intended to be a last resort for airlines and passengers when they have no place else to go.

We established the airline loan guarantee program less than 2 weeks after September 11 because a number of airlines faced crushing losses and the threat of losing their insurance altogether. The law gives the airlines until

June 28 to apply for loans because we knew the full effects of September 11 would take at least that long to be realized. The airlines' continuing poor financial health has proven the case.

It is essential that we not undermine the industry's slow recovery by freezing funding for the remainder of this fiscal year. Absent this amendment, the supplemental would have prevented applicants from obtaining loan guarantees until October 1. Some major carriers, including West Virginia's most prominent airline, just can't wait that long for relief. Here is why.

First, a freeze would have sent negative signals to the financial markets. Airline stocks are low already, and the only reason they aren't even lower is because Wall Street is reasonably expecting support of the airlines from the loan guarantee program. Eliminating funding—even if only temporarily—could signal Wall Street that the program is unstable and subject to changes in each Congress. Given the financial predicament of many airlines, these signals alone could be devastating.

Second, airlines would not have been able to obtain commercial bridge loans between now and October. I know from hard experience in my efforts to help the steel industry that lenders do not offer bridge loans without a reliable Federal guarantee. Anything short of actual issuance of the credit instrument would be insufficient for the private market. A freeze on the loan board would have prevented this from happening.

Without this important amendment, we were almost certain to see more airline bankruptcies. This would have been a terrible result, not just for the airlines, but for the hundreds of communities that depend on them.

My State of West Virginia would have been particularly hard hit, as would rural regions throughout America—regions which frequently have little or no choice of airlines. The predominant airline serving West Virginia is US Airways, and it is expected to apply for a critically-needed loan guarantee within the next couple of weeks.

As of March 31, US Airways had cash reserves of $561 million and was losing $3.5 million per day. Airline officials said in a recent SEC filing that, without the loan program, they will be forced to declare bankruptcy as early as this summer.

In Beckley, Bluefield, Parkersburg, and Morgantown, WV, US Airways is the only provider of passenger air service. US Airways is the only way to fly from Clarksburg to Pittsburgh. It is the only way to fly from Huntington to Charlotte or Pittsburgh. It is also the only way to fly from Lewisburg to Charlotte or Pittsburgh. And it is the only way to fly from Charleston to Baltimore, Charlotte, Philadelphia, or Pittsburgh.

For people all across West Virginia, US Airways is a critical connection to the rest of the world, and a major force in our local economy. If US Airways were to go under, the result would be a serious blow to my state.

Today's amendment is not about any one airline or state. It is about communities across the country that will suffer if airlines go bankrupt.

Last September, we decided that we could not permit the attacks of September 11 to bring down our entire airline industry. That was the right decision then. And I am glad that my colleagues recognize that it is also the right decision today. I urge my colleagues to vote for the amendment.

I should also note that today is a very proud day for my family as we gather for my youngest son's college graduation. I am confident the amendment will pass by a large margin, and had I been present, I would have cast my vote in support of the amendment. I am grateful for everyone's hard work in recent weeks to achieve this good result.●

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise to offer for the record the Budget Committee's official scoring of S. 2551, the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.

The Senate bill provides $31 billion in net, new discretionary budget authority, of which $13.9 billion is for defense activities and $17.1 billion is for nondefense activities. That additional budget authority will increase outlays by a total of $8.43 billion in 2002. Of the total spending authority provided, the Appropriations Committee has designated $31.007 billion as emergency spending, which will increase outlays by $8.243 billion in 2002. In accordance with standard budget practice, the Budget Committee will adjust the Appropriations Committee's allocation for emergency spending at the end of conference. The Senate bill is within the committee's revised section 302(a) and 302(b) allocations for budget authority and outlays. In addition, it provides more than $1 billion less in net, nonemergency spending authority than either provided by the House Appropriations Committee or requested by the President.

The Senate bill violates section 205 of H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001, by including a number of emergency designations for spending on nondefense activities.

I ask unanimous consent that two tables displaying the Budget Committee scoring of this bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

TABLE 1.—S. 2551, 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

[Spending comparison—302(a) Allocations to Appropriations Committee (in millions of dollars)]

	Current level plus supplemental	Senate allocations	Difference
General Purpose:			
BA	704,234	704,240	−6
OT	686,966	692,717	−5,751
Highways:			
BA	.....	.....	.....
OT	28,489	28,489	.....
Mass Transit:			
BA	.....	.....	.....
OT	5,275	5,275	.....
Conservation:			
BA	1,758	1,760	−2
OT	1,392	1,473	−81
Mandatory:			
BA	358,567	358,567	.....
OT	350,837	350,837	.....
Total:			
BA	1,064,559	1,064,567	−8
OT	1,072,959	1,078,791	−5,832

Notes: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. The Senate-reported bill includes $31,007 million in emergency BA and $8,243 million in emergency outlays. The Senate Budget Committee increases the committee's 302(a) allocation for emergencies when a bill is reported out of conference.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has allocated its remaining room under its 302(a) allocation as follows: (1) $1 million in BA and $6 million in outlays to the Commerce, State, Justice subcommittee for the conservation category, (2) $1 million in BA and $75 million in outlays to the Interior subcommittee for the conservation category, and (3) $6 million in BA and $5,751 million in outlays to the full committee. All other subcommittees are exactly at their allocations for each category.

Prepared by SBC Majority Staff, June 3, 2002.

TABLE 2.—S. 2551, 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

[Spending comparisons—Senate-Reported Bill (in millions of dollars)]

	Defense	Nondefense	Mandatory	Total
Senate-reported bill:				
Emergency:				
Budget Authority	13,932	17,075	.....	31,007
Outlays	5,286	2,957	.....	8,243
Nonemergency:				
Budget Authority	.....	−7	.....	−7
Outlays	.....	187	.....	187
Total:				
Budget Authority	13,932	17,068	.....	31,000
Outlays	5,286	3,144	.....	8,430
House-passed bill:[1]				
Emergency:				
Budget Authority	16,079	12,955	.....	29,034
Outlays	5,632	2,441	.....	8,073
Nonemergency:				
Budget Authority	−59	1,112	.....	1,053
Outlays	−7	261	.....	254
Total:				
Budget Authority	16,020	14,067	.....	30,087
Outlays	5,625	2,702	.....	8,327
President's request:[2]				
Emergency:				
Budget Authority	14,048	13,095	.....	27,143
Outlays	5,310	2,491	.....	7,801
Nonemergency:				
Budget Authority	.....	1,262	.....	1,262
Outlays	35	232	.....	267
Total:				
Budget Authority	14,048	14,357	.....	28,405
Outlays	5,345	2,723	.....	8,068
SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO:				
House-passed bill:				
Emergency:				
Budget Authority	−2,147	4,120	.....	1,973
Outlays	−346	516	.....	170
Nonemergency:				
Budget Authority	59	−1,119	.....	−1,060
Outlays	7	−74	.....	67
Total:				
Budget Authority	−2,088	3,001	.....	913
Outlays	−339	442	.....	103
President's request:				
Emergency:				
Budget Authority	−116	3,980	.....	3,864
Outlays	−24	466	.....	442
Nonemergency:				
Budget Authority	.....	−1,269	.....	−1,269
Outlays	−35	−45	.....	−80
Total:				
Budget Authority	−116	2,711	.....	2,595

TABLE 2.—S. 2551, 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES—Continued

[Spending comparisons—Senate-Reported Bill (in millions of dollars)]

	Defense	Non-defense	Mandatory	Total
Outlays	−59	421	.....	362

[1] The table removes directives of the House Budget Committee to the Congressional Budget Office on how to score certain provisions in the House-passed supplemental bill. The adjustments provide comparability between the House and Senate numbers. In addition to its increase in spending, the House-passed bill also would decrease revenues by $60 million in 2003 and approximately $800 million over 10 years.

[2] Includes the President's request, transmitted with his 2003 budget, to provide supplemental funding in 2002 for Pell grants.

Notes: Details may not add total due to rounding. The committee is within both its 302(a) and 302(b) allocations and the statutory caps on discretionary spending on 2002. The Senate Budget Committee increases the committee's 302(a) allocation for emergencies when a bill is reported out of conference.

Prepared by SBC Majority Staff, June 3, 2002.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period of up to 5 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO KEITH E. BAILEY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a true friend of Oklahoma and the energy industry and a true friend of mine. Keith Bailey, chairman of the Williams Companies, retired last month after leading that company for the last 29 years. Keith is a man of energy, of generosity and compassion, whose values have shaped Williams and set a tone of integrity, creativity and vision for the industry throughout his career. From his office in Tulsa, OK, Keith has run a global energy company with a full spectrum of energy products, services and operations. He has also championed innovation in the telecommunications industry, overseeing the building of a nationwide communications network, which sprang from the use of the company's former oil pipeline assets.

Keith is a respected leader in the energy industry and in the Tulsa community. His view of corporate and personal success has always included support for people, education and charitable causes. He has energetically gone about the business of supporting his community and his neighbors in a quiet way, but in a measurable one. His contributions of time, money and expertise have benefited hundreds in Tulsa, in Oklahoma and thousands nationally. Keith has also provided leadership serving the United Way, both as campaign and board chair of the Tulsa area, and on the United Way of America's Board of Governors. He has also served as the chair of the Board of Trustees at the University of Tulsa, board chair for the Philbrook Museum of Art and the Board of the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum. Recently, he sponsored the buffalo mural project, which now adorns the capitol building in Oklahoma City.

Keith places a high value on education. He served as a member of President George W. Bush's transition team on education. He has served on the Education Task Force of the Business Roundtable and is currently the chair of the National Alliance of Business and on the Board of AEGIS. He was actively engaged in promoting the President's education reform package. Three of his four children are educators, one of them teaching in Oklahoma.

Keith has been instrumental in the growth of Williams. He joined Williams in 1973 and was named Chairman of the Board in 1994, when the company's assets totaled $5 billion. Today assets stand at $38 billion. Shareholders have enjoyed a 790 percent return from 1990 to 2001. The company is listed at number 174 on the ''Fortune 500'' list this year. On Bailey's watch, the company has grown to be the Nation's third largest marketer of natural gas; a top 10 power marketer; North America's second largest natural gas gatherer and producer; possessor of the largest petroleum storage facilities in North America; a top 10 independent energy producer; and second largest gas pipeline transporter in the Nation.

I know that for all his business achievements, shareholder return and asset growth, Keith Bailey clearly would like to be remembered in more humanistic terms. Bailey has said, ''when I think of my time at Williams, I don't think of the deals. I think of people.'' Keith Bailey lives the core values and beliefs of the company every day. I know he will be missed.

SYRIA ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this act recognizes the role that Syria continues to play in promoting instability and terrorism in the Middle East. Syria's support for terrorism, its occupation of Lebanon and efforts toward the development of weapons of mass destruction threaten to hinder efforts to encourage democracy, the rule of law and a lasting peace in the region. As such, this bill represents an effort by Congress to express its outrage with these actions and urge President Bush to take the needed steps that will prod Syria to halt these actions.

Syria has long been on the State Department's list of terrorist nations, and is known to support numerous terrorist organizations including Hizballah, Hamas and the General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Just as importantly, the presence of Syrian troops thwarts the democratic aspirations of the Lebanese people. The Taif accords which mapped out a security program for Lebanon included Syria's commitment to the ''security independence and unity of Lebanon'' and its opposition to any action that ''threatens security independence or [the] sovereignty'' of Lebanon. The current Syrian military presence in Lebanon and its influence in domestic Lebanese politics runs counter to these commitments.

This legislation seeks to address the more pernicious elements of Syria's foreign policy, and I support that goal. That being said, this legislation is not perfect. I am concerned that this legislation does not grant the President a waiver that he might need ''in the interest of national security.'' In addition, some of the certification requirements contained in the bill may need to be revised. When this legislation comes to the floor, I will offer an amendment that addresses these concerns.

While Syria is a nation whose actions are of grave concern to me, Syria supported the Saudi Peace Initiative which recognized the right of the State of Israel to exist, and recently Syria's representative to the United Nation's Security Council voted in favor of smart sanctions which will alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi people while hindering Saddam Hussein's ability to obtain the materiel needed to support this efforts to obtain, develop and use weapons of mass destruction.

These are useful steps but pale in significance to the negative actions of Syria that have earned it the dubious distinction of being one of the world's rogue states.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the 2002 budget through May 21, 2002. The estimates, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2002, show that current level spending in 2002 is below the budget resolution by $11.6 billion in budget authority and by $18.8 billion in outlays. Current level revenues are equal to the revenue floor in 2002.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 22, 2002.

Hon. KENT CONRAD,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed tables show the effects of Congressional action on the 2002 budget and are current through May 21, 2002. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2002.

Since my last report dated February 13, 2002, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, and revenues for 2002: the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–147) and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–171). In addition, the Congress has cleared for the President's signature the Clergy Housing Clarification Act of 2002 (H.R. 4156), which changed revenues for 2002. The effects of these actions are identified in Table 2.

Sincerely,

DAN L. CRIPPEN,
Director.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002, AS OF MAY 21, 2002

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution	Current level [1]	Current level over/under (−) resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority	1,680.6	1,668.9	−11.6
Outlays	1,646.0	1,627.2	−18.8
Revenues	1,629.2	1,629.2	.....
Off-Budget:			
Social Security Outlays	356.6	356.6	.....
Social Security Revenues	532.3	532.3	.....

[1] Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002, AS OF MAY 21, 2002

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,671,726
Permanents and other spending legislation [1]	991,545	943,568	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,008,487	996,258	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	−322,403	−322,403	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	1,677,629	1,617,423	1,671,726
Enacted this session:			
An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates (P.L. 107–139)	−195	−180	.....
Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–147)	6,049	5,820	−42,526
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–171)	2,464	1,610	.....
Total, enacted this session	8,318	7,250	−42,526
Passed pending signature: Clergy Housing Clarification Act of 2002 (H.R. 4156)	.....	.....	(2)
Entitlements and mandatories: Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	−17,019	2,489	n.a.
Total Current Level	1,668,928	1,627,162	1,629,200
Total Budget Resolution	1,680,564	1,645,999	1,629,200
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	.....
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	11,636	18,837	.....
Memorandum: Emergency designations for bills in this report	30,184	30,939	39,465

[1] Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.
[2] Less than $500,000.
Sources: Congressional Budget Office.
Note: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

H.R. 3009, ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE ACT

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I wish to take a moment to discuss a security problem that exists in the Andean Trade Preference Act extension contained in H.R. 3009, as amended and passed by the Senate, and which must be addressed. The problem is that, in an understandable effort to support Andean economies by providing tuna export preferences, this bill unfairly harms the economies of Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Providing trade preferences to one ally, or regional bloc, at the expense of others is patently unfair.

The problem this bill creates for the Philippines, and for American interests in the Philippines, is particularly troublesome. The entire tuna industry in the Philippines is located in the southern region of Mindanao. It is in Mindanao that Muslim terrorist cells, with reported ties to al-Quaeda, are operating. In order to combat the terrorist threat in the southern Philippines, American troops have recently been deployed to Mindanao and are training Philippine forces to track down terrorists. Damaging the Philippines' tuna export market by tipping the scale in favor of other countries will damage the single largest employer and increase instability in the exact area where U.S. troops are deployed to help create stability.

If that were not enough, Mindanao's tuna industry was largely created by U.S. and other donor nations' assistance as a means to increase opportunities and provide jobs for former guerrillas. This effort succeeded and the majority of Muslim separatists in Mindanao have laid down their arms. Disrupting Mindanao's tuna industry will not only create economic instability in a strategically sensitive region, it will waste past investments of U.S. taxpayer money and could return some former Muslim fighters to their violent ways.

I see my colleague from Alaska, the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee on the floor. He may wish to say a word about this matter since he was responsible for bringing this issue to the attention of many Senators.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank my colleague and I agree with him about he seriousness of this matter. Senator INOUYE and I became aware of this problem on a recent trip to Asia during which we met with officials in Beijing, Singapore, Jakarta, and Manila. All of our meetings had one common element—terrorism. Since that trip, Senator INOUYE and I have been working to find a solution to this national security problem.

As many of my colleagues may know, radical elements in Indonesia are currently trying to dominate the political and business communities in that country. In Singapore, we were made aware of terrorist attempts to attack the American Embassy with a plot involving 100 tons of explosives. The federal building in Oklahoma City was destroyed with only 3 tons of explosives.

The major area of concern, however, is the Philippines, and in particular the province of Mindanao where the notorious Abu Sayyaf Group is kidnapping innocent people and wreaking havoc through bombings and murders. The general populace does not support this element, and have therefore been victimized. Currently at the invitation of the Philippine Government, American troops are in Mindanao advising and training Philippine troops to more effectively combat this terrorist threat. The Philippines is clearly on the frontline in the war against terror.

Now, the major employee in Mindanao is the canned tuna industry. The bill before us will do significant harm to this industry. If the major employer in Mindanao is not able to maintain economic stability, the chaos in Mindanao will be exacerbated. Damaging the economy of Mindanao, as this bill will do, undermines the ongoing U.S.-Philippine counter-terrorism operation. To harm an ally in the war on terror in this manner clearly is not in the national security interest of the United States.

I strongly urge that a solution to this problem be found before the conference report is presented to this body.

Mr. LUGAR. I thank my colleague for that explanation and for bringing this matter to the Senate's attention. I certainly will join him in seeking a solution to this important national security matter. The only fair solution is to maintain tariff parity for our anti-terrorism allies who compete in this market. I believe my colleague from Missouri would like to make a comment.

Mr. BOND. I thank my friend for yielding. I, too, would like to express my concern over the dire consequences extending preferential tariff treatment of packed tuna to the Andean region will have on our ASEAN allies. I believe maintaining stability in Mindanao is of utmost importance and I do not want to see our war on drugs succeed at the expense of our war on international terrorism. I urge our colleagues to address this issue during conference deliberations.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues in expressing concerns about the effects, however unintended, that the proposed duty-free status for Andean nations would have on the canned tuna industry in the Philippines. I refer specifically to the status that would be accorded to canned tuna imports from Ecuador. I spoke during the debate on the harm the current provisions will do to the Philippine economy and how seriously it will undermine the anti-terrorist efforts in the Philippines and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. But I want to point out again that the tuna industry in the Philippines is located in precisely the area where anti-terrorist efforts are most urgently needed.

Clearly a multitude of issues are involved in any trade legislation. This issue is too important to be ignored and it is my hope that this serious problem will be resolved in the conference report when it comes before us for final passage.

Mr. LUGAR. For the benefit of our colleagues, I will ask that two recent articles from the New York Times and one from the Asian Wall Street Journal be printed in the RECORD at the end of this colloquy. These articles detail the importance of the tuna industry to Mindanao and its strong connection to counter-terrorism efforts.

Mr. TORRICELLI. I appreciate my colleagues raising this national security issue today. The unintended consequences of biasing our tuna tariffs against the Philippines were brought to my attention by both the Philippine Ambassador, as well as through the work of my distinguished colleagues. I am deeply concerned about how this bill will undermine America's counterterrorism work in Mindanao and fully support the view that this issue must be resolved before the conference report is presented to the Senate.

Enough has already been said about how undermining Mindanao's largest employer will spread instability, harm America's image, and waste past taxpayer investment in a critically important region. I do not need to elaborate further on those points. I would like to take just a moment, however, to highlight for my colleagues how this ill-advised provision came to be. The House Ways and Means Committee initially added it to their Andean trade bill. It was not part of the administration's request for Andean counter-narcotics legislation. It was added without a hearing and without examination of the national security implications of making this change in trade law.

When the bill came before the Senate Finance Committee, the committee voted to limit the extent of the preference granted to the Andean countries. I supported that change as an improvement in the bill, but it did not go far enough to resolve the matter. I was hopeful that suggestions made by Senators INOUYE and STEVENS might be included into this bill to actually solve the problem created by this tuna provision. Fixing this provision on the floor, however, will not now be possible. Therefore, I join my colleagues in urging that parity be maintained for all America's friends seeking to participate in our tuna market. Tipping the balance of this market toward one group and away from another is unfair, wasteful, shortsighted, and counter to America's broader international interests.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, assisting Andean countries combat illicit narcotics is an important national security goal for the United States. The Foreign Relations Committee has heard considerable testimony from the administration and other witnesses as to the importance of this issue, both for the United States and for the maintenance of democracy in South America. Much effort and resources are already being devoted to this important goal, and the Administration plans to do still more. The Andean Trade Preferences Act extension passed by the Senate adds important additional support to this effort.

At the same time, however, the United States and our allies are also engaged in a war against terrorism. Defeating global terrorism is a goal no less important than eradicating narcotics trafficking. One of the frontline States in the war against terrorism is the Philippines where, at the invitation of the Philippine Government, U.S. troops have been deployed to train the Armed Forces of the Philippines in counterterrorism. The reason our joint counterterrorism mission with the Philippines is relevant to discussion of the Andean trade bill is because one provision contained in this bill, in a laudable effort to support the legitimate economies of Andean countries, will seriously damage our counter-terrorism effort in the Philippines.

The problematic provision is one that would give preference to Andean countries that export tuna to the United States. The primary loser in the tuna market would be countries in the Asia-Pacific region, especially our close treaty allies Thailand and the Philippines. Moreover, the Philippines' tuna industry is based in the southern province of Mindanao, precisely the region in which we are engaged in our counterterrorism mission. Indeed, Mindanao's tuna industry is in part the result of a successful U.S. foreign assistance program which helped develop economic alternatives for Muslim insurgents that have been active in the region for many years. I say this economic development program has been successful in Mindanao because most of the former insurgents have laid down their weapons and joined mainstream life in the Philippines. Only the most radical remain terrorists.

So, in the Philippines today we have a successful counterterrorism effort underway that incorporates both economic incentives to give people a reason to participate in civil society, and military action against the few extremists who remain committed to violence. We cannot afford to remove one of the pillars of this effort by giving a competing trade advantage to Andean countries. This must be corrected as this bill moves to conference.

Mr. LUGAR. As stated at the beginning of this colloquy, in addition to the Philippines, the economies of Thailand and Indonesia may also be impacted by this bill. We are hoping the points expressed in this colloquy will be addressed in conference.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the newspaper articles to which I referred earlier be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, May 21, 2002]

REDUCED TARIFFS FOR SOME NATIONS STRAINS RELATIONS WITH OTHERS

(By Keith Bradsher)

GENERAL SANTOS CITY, the PHILIPPINES, May 16.—How should the United States set its tariffs and trade rules, globally or country-by-country?

It is no arid academic debate to the tuna fishermen of this knockabout port city on the south coast of Mindanao, nor to sugar cutters in the Caribbean or garment workers in Pakistan. Faraway changes in American fine print can have very real, sometimes unintended consequences.

A move in Congress to extend trade preferences to Andean nations, in part to help wean their economies off coca production, could lead to the layoff of thousands of Muslim workers in the tuna industry here, even as American troops help the Philippine army fight Abu Sayyaf Muslim insurgents in this region.

In Pakistan, officials have struggled to win a larger quota for textile shipments to the United States as a reward for Islamabad's help during the conflict in Afghanistan. And in the Caribbean, the emergence of any especially pro-American government brings a request for a larger quota to ship sugar to the high-priced, highly protected American market.

By returning to the pre-1922 practice of awarding preferential trade treatment to certain countries and regions, often for political rather than economic reasons, Washington now finds itself constantly badgered for trade concessions by whatever friendly nation is in the news at any given moment.

This is the problem that ''most favored nation'' status was supposed to solve. When countries won that status—as nearly all of America's trading partners did in recent decades—they were assured that their exports would get the same tariff treatment as any other, and that generally, concessions awarded to one would be awarded to all.

After the ruinous bilateral trade competition in Europe in the 1930's, the United States backed a global adoption of the same

approach, leading in the decades after World War II to the international trade rules enshrined in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and later to the creation of the World Trade Organization.

''The history of trade negotiations basically was that, because of the bilateral special deals that inevitably made other nations unhappy, we came around to most-favored-nation treatment and GATT negotiations,'' said William Cline, a senior economist at the Institute for International Economics in Washington.

Up through the 1980's, most economists criticized regional trade agreements as just as bad as bilateral deals. Beyond making winners of some countries and losers of others, regional blocs can be bad for global efficiency, by promoting importers to favor a higher-cost producer within the bloc over a lower-cost producer outside whose goods are still subject to high tariffs and quotas.

Global trade agreements minimize such drawbacks, because these days very few countries remain outside them. But global treaties are becoming increasingly difficult to conclude. The last was wrapped up in Geneva in 1993; talks meant to produce the next one did not get under way until last November in Doha, Qatar, and are expected to take years.

But the regional free trade concept has become fashionable again, in great part because of the success of the European Union, which hugely increased trade among its 15 members by eliminating tariffs and trade barriers. It helped inspire the 1992 North American Free Trade Agreement—joining the United States, Canada and Mexico—as well as several other regional groupings.

One provision of the Nafta treaty helped set off the dispute now roiling American efforts to retain the support of the Philippines in the war on terrorism.

Among the tariffs to be eliminated within North America by the treaty is the American duty on canned tuna imported from Mexico. It will not disappear until 2008, and for the moment it means little because Mexico, well north of the equatorial waters where the best fishing grounds are found, has a tiny tuna industry. But tuna from other countries is subject to duty of up to 35 percent, creating a big incentive for Mexico to build up its tuna fleet, despite the high labor and fuel costs for the long journeys to where the tuna swim.

Several smaller Central American and Caribbean nations also have small tuna fleets; three years ago, Congress agreed to phase out tuna duties for them on the same timetable.

To the Andean nations of South America, these concessions posed a serious threat—that preferential access to the United States would soon make big new competitors out of Mexico and Central America. The United States had lower tariffs on many products from Andean nations like Ecuador and Colombia in 1991, but canned tuna was not among them. When the 1991 concessions came up for renewal last year, the Andean nations, supported by Starkist, demanded that they be expanded to include canned tuna.

Ecuador has a huge tuna fishing fleet, and Colombia a smaller one; both countries are eager to create jobs that do not depend on narcotics trafficking. That persuaded the House of Representatives to approve a bill earlier this year that would immediately eliminate duty on Andean tuna.

A more limited bill that would phase out duty on about a third of current shipment is before the Senate as part of a broader trade bill. If it passes, differences between the provisions would be worked out in a conference of senators and representatives.

Now it is the Philippines' turn to feel threatened. Letting Ecuador and Colombia, but not the Philippines, ship tuna to the United States duty free would be both unfair and unwise, officials in Manila are warning, because of the hardship it would create in this poor, Muslim and sometimes rebellious part of the country, where terrorists are believed to be active. ''We understand you want to do this because of narcotics,'' said Manuel A. Roxas II, the country's secretary of trade and industry, ''but terrorism is just as important.''

Washington has been on notice for some time that this kind of chain reaction of anger and demands for relief was likely to develop. An influential report by the United States Tariff Commission foresaw that special deals for some countries would ''lead to claims from states outside the agreement which, if granted, defeat the purpose of the treaties, and which, if not granted, occasion the preferring of a charge of disloyalty to treaty obligations.''

The report was published in 1919.

[From the New York Times, May 16, 2002]

DRUGS, TERROR AND TUNA: HOW GOALS CLASH

(By Keith Bradsher)

GENERAL SANTOS CITY, THE PHILIPPINES, MAY 15.—This industrial city on the southern coast of Mindanao Island illustrates how America's various strategic aims in the wars on drugs and terrorism can clash, alienating important allies engaged in battling terrorism.

Among leaders of the Philippines' important tuna industry here, resentment is running high over trade legislation now on the Senate floor in Washington. The bill includes a provision to eliminate steep import taxes on canned tuna from Andean nations while keeping taxes in place for other countries like the Philippines.

The provision has attracted Congressional support because it is seen as bolstering America's war on drugs. The idea is that the bill help create well-paid jobs in Ecuador and Colombia as an alternative to the drug trade.

But in another war—the one against terrorism—the legislation is causing anger in a country that has become an important part of the administration's plans.

It comes at a time when 600 American soldiers are helping the Philippine Army track Abu Sayyaf Muslim insurgents in the southernmost Philippines, and President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo has staked much political capital on helping the United States fight terrorism.

Virtually all of the tuna industry of the Philippines is located here and it employs thousands of migrant workers from small Muslim fishing communities that used to be bastions of various Muslim insurgencies. Local officials warn that the legislation could wipe out the tuna industry.

President Arroyo said that passage of the trade provision would deal a severe blow to the economy here while handing a propaganda victory to the Abu Sayyaf movement.

The combination would create heavy domestic pressure for the Philippines to retreat from its active support for the American war on terrorism, she warned in a telephone interview tonight.

''I will try very hard not to, but I will be under tremendous pressure,'' she said.

In much of the developing world, including Latin America and Africa, trade restrictions on tariffs on products ranging from steel to textiles are causing growing resentment toward the United States. The perception that the Bush administration is a projectionist one is growing.

President Arroyo argued that General Santos, the main city on the southern coast of Mindanao and home to most of the Philippines' tune fishing fleet and canneries, was central both to the economic future of this region and to the fight against terrorism.

A powerful pipe bomb with nails exploded on a crowded sidewalk outside a supermarket here on April 21, killing 15 people and wounding dozens. A second pipe bomb was safely defused before it exploded at another supermarket the same day, and two shopping complexes have recently burned down here in the middle of the night in separate, unexplained incidents.

Police detectives here say that they are still unsure whether the attacks were terrorist incidents, criminal attempts at extortion or some combination of the two. But President Arroyo expresses no such doubts, saying tonight, 'The Abu Sayyaf has been trying to get into General Santos and it has been very difficult for us to justify our support for the United States.''

In a city where tunas festoon everything from billboards to restaurant signs, and where even the golf tournament is the Tuna Cup, the fishing industry's influence is impossible to miss.

Workers heave baskets of fish onto crude steel carts, which they then pull by hand over to a long open-sided shed. Women wash and sort the fish on long tables, the concrete floor beneath them dark and slippery with fish blood. A few larger tuna, some the size of a man, are carried individually to large, white boxes packed with half-melted ice, to be shipped directly to Japan to be turned into sashimi.

Renato Alonzo, 47, a fisherman in a ragged T-shirt and flip-flops whose boat had just docked after two weeks at sea, said that he had sold his tiny farm and joined a boat crew 10 years ago after learning he could nearly double his income, to roughly $4,000 a year. Now he can afford to send his two sons, aged 12 and 8, to school.

The bustling fishing port here and the nearby row of tuna canneries contrast sharply with most of Mindanao, where peasants still toil on subsistence farms and on large pineapple and coconut plantations. Years of drought, coupled with inadequate irrigation, have crippled agriculture while the global glut of low-priced steel has forced the closing of a big steel mill in northern Mindanao.

The tuna industry here barely existed until the late 1980's when the United States led Japan, Italy and other donor nations in an ambitious foreign aid program aimed at rebuilding the Philippines after the fall of Ferdinand Marcos.

A full-scale guerrilla war being waged in Mindanao then, a far broader conflict than the handful of kidnappings and possibly bombings linked to Abu Sayyaf now. General Santos City was nearly surrounded by several very large insurgences that attracted poor youths from the island's Muslim minority. The city had a small fishing fleet, but it mostly caught fish for local consumption.

But the world's richest fishing grounds lay between here and Indonesia, although boats from Thailand mainly fished them then. Foreign donors built the fishing port here as well as a large cargo airport, a container port, extensive roads and a modern phone system, hiring security guards from rebel forces and buying sand, gravel and other construction materials from rebel leaders' businesses.

With ready transportation to foreign markets, six big canneries were built, each employing more than 1,000 workers. The only two other tuna canneries in the Philippines are in Zamboanga City in southwestern Mindanao, the staging area for American troops pursuing Abu Sayyaf. Some 30,000 fishermen now supply the canneries.

The tuna boom has helped persuade all of the rebel movements except the Abu Sayyaf

splinter group to lay down their arms under armistices with the government. Many former rebel commanders and foot soldiers have taken jobs at the canneries, which have had no problem with the bombings that have afflicted shopping centers.

Abuhasan Jama is a former major in the Moro National Liberation Front who studied guerrilla warfare in Malaysia in 1979 and 1980 and then spent 13 years fighting the Philippine government in the jungles of Mindanao.

Now he is the security chief at Ocean Canning here, his eldest daughter is in college and he has found jobs at the same cannery for three cousins who are also former guerrillas. ''I like to work,'' said Mr. Jama, 41, recalling that in the jungle ''sometimes you'd just eat leaves, the roots.''

Mariano M. Fernandex, the general manager of Ocean Canning, said that he used to carry two Smith & Wesson handguns, one strapped on each hip. ''It was like the Wild West here,'' he said, adding that he carries only a cellphone now.

Most of the tuna canned her is sold in the United States under less famous brands like Keisha and Dagim. Bumble Bee and Starkist used to buy large quantities of tuna here but have recently begun relying on Ecuador instead, allowing that country to edge past the Philippines last year to become the second-largest foreign supplier of tuna to the United States, after Thailand.

Starkist in particular is now pushing for the elimination of import tariffs on canned tuna from Ecuador.

[From the Asian Wall Street Journal, May 17, 2002]

POOR COUNTRIES FIND FREE TRADE BRINGS FEW GAINS; TARIFFS ON TUNA TRADE SNAG; PHILIPPINE FISHING CITY: 'WE WERE VERY NAIVE'

(By James Hookway)

The gospel of free trade is wearing thin in this remote fishing city.

Freshly caught deep-sea tuna are so inexpensive here that visitors buy them whole and check them in as luggage at the bustling little airport. Back in Manila, passengers crowd round the baggage claim, hoping for an early glipmse of their catch emerging on the conveyors belt trussed up in yards of plastic wrap.

Being so close to the rich tuna belt in the tropical waters separating the Philippines and Indonesia gives General Santos City a head start that is hard to beat in the fish business. Sashimi and sushi aficionados in Japan prize Philippine tuna for its high quality and low price. Free trade and the advent of the World Trade Organization were supposed to help the town build on that advantage by opening more markets for its fish. Instead, Europe and the U.S. are putting up tariff barriers that threaten the jobs of cannery workers here, stunting economic growth in one of the most volatile corners of Southeast Asia—a place where U.S. soldiers have recently brought the war on terrorism.

And, along with a slew of recent restrictions from rich nations, several of which are headed for the WTO's dispute-resolution process, the tariffs are starting to sour many Filipinos on the free-trade agenda their government enthusiastically signed on to in the 1990s. ''We thought the WTO was an idealistic thing, but nobody is abiding by its true spirit,'' says Domingo Teng, who leads the local tuna federation in between fishing trips. ''We were very naive.''

That's a perception many poorer countries are beginning to share. A ground-swell of skepticism about the WTO has been building steadily since the pied piper of free trade, the U.S., imposed duties of as much as 30% on steel imports in February. Thailand and Indonesia quickly followed suit, and a month later, Malaysia imposed its own 50% steel tariff. Developing countries, especially India, Pakistan and Egypt, bitterly complained that the WTO hadn't done enough to improve access for their products to rich markets at the body's ministerial meeting in Doha, Qatar, in November. The tension eased somewhat when richer countries agreed to further open key agricultural, fishery and textile markets in the next round of trade talks, due to conclude by the end of 2003.

Still, disappointment is rife in Asia, even among committed free traders. ''There is a lot of disenchantment,'' says Alex Magno, president of the Manila-based Foundation for Economic Freedom. ''Free trade hasn't produced a lot of winners. What we have here in the Philippines are losers, particularly in garments and other labor-intensive industries. They can't compete with more inexpensive producers such as China.'' This resentment could worsen soon. President George W. Bush signed a new U.S. farm bill this week that will boost crop and dairy subsidies for American farmers. An 18-nation group of agricultural exporters warns that the scale of the $180 billion six-year farm-aid program will hurt farmers around the world and threatens negotiations for freer world trade. ''The impact will be particularly damaging on developing countries,'' the group said in a statement released in Geneva on Wednesday.

Of all the developing economies in Asia it was perhaps the Philippines that most enthusiastically embraced free trade in the latter half of the 1990s. While Malaysia carefully protected its car industry and Thailand and Indonesia nurtured their cement markets, the Philippines accelerated a series of tariff reductions. Despite foot-dragging on opening up its retail industry to foreign hypermarkets, among other stalled pledges, the Philippines has generally been keen to shake off the shackles of a protectionist economy that left the country dawdling during Asia's boom years.

Yet while the Philippines has benefited from investments geared toward call centers and microprocessors, more traditional industries that employ the bulk of the country's work force have struggled. In Manilia's Divisoria market, the piles of T-shirts and jeans stacked in the stalls arrive from China; just a few years ago, most were made locally. Facing rising unemployment at home, more and more Filipinos are joining the line for visas at the U.S. Embassy in the hope of joining relatives in America. ''The orthodoxy that more free trade will lead to better lives has been severely challenged,'' says Philippine Trade Secretary Manuel Roxas II.

The Philippines is particularly upset with new tariff barriers to the European Union. While tuna from former European colonies in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific is levy-free, canned tuna from the Philippines is slapped with a bruising 24% tariff. Mr. Roxas can hardly believe it. ''We were a Spanish colony for 300 years,'' he says. ''What more do they want?'' EU officials deny that the tariff waiver hurts the Philippine tuna industry.

U.S. legislators, meanwhile, are moving toward reviving 10-year-old reductions in import tariffs on packaged tuna, textiles and cut flowers as a way to wean Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Colombia off the drug trade. Senators are being lobbied hard by H.J. Heinz Co.'s StarKist Foods to cut the tariffs. StarKist fishes and cans tuna in Ecuador, and cutting the Latin American tariffs will be a shot in the arm for its business. It would also make Philippine tuna look much more expensive.

Ignoring trade agreements is nothing new, of course, and the WTO hasn't proven to be particularly speedy at resolving trade disputes. Trade Secretary Roxas, however, is still keen on giving it a go, at least for the time being. ''Let's see where it gets us,'' he says. He will soon have his chance. The Philippines' tuna row with Europe is headed for the WTO, as is a dispute with Australia over bananas. Manila is anxious to increase fruit exports to Australia, but farmers there have successfully lobbied the government to keep restrictions in place. Politicians in Canberra explain that scientists haven't finished checking whether Philippine bananas are disease-free and safe to import. The country harbors five diseases, collectively known as the Black Plague. Australian farmers worry that such imports could decimate their crops, and government quarantine officials now are conducting a risk analysis on importing the bananas, which isn't likely to be completed soon. Meanwhile, Philippine President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo finds it difficult to contain her frustration. ''Sad to say, sanitary requirements and technical standards now seem to be the weapon of choice for protectionists,'' she told business leaders in Malaysia.

But it is the tuna industry that stirs the strongest passions. General Santos City, carefully mapped out just before World War II, features broad, quite avenues instead of the packed and pot-holed roads found in most Philippine cities. But this sleepy backwater is also a place where fortunes are made.

The source of those riches lies in the natural deep-water bay the town straddles. Scores of tuna boats steam in every morning to unload their cargo at the town's gleaming port, sometimes after three months at sea. A kilometer or two down the road, the General Tuna Corp. cannery churns out more than 300,000 cans of tuna a day for brands such as Chicken of the Sea, Century Tuna and Fresca. Other factories line the coast nearby. Outrigger boats meanwhile, head out to deeper waters in the hope of landing a bluefin tuna. In Tokyo, bluefin retail for around the price of a Toyota Corolla.

''When I first came here in 1991, there wasn't much of anything,'' recalls Neil del Rosario, plant manager at the General Tuna cannery. ''Now there are hardware stores, beauty parlors, restaurants. McDonald's is coming here soon. The tuna industry has made such a big impact on the community.''

More than half of General Santos's 400,000 citizens are dependent on tuna in one form or another. Mr. Teng, the head of the fishing federation, says many more jobs would be created if the tariffs are dropped quickly. ''This place could really take off,'' he says.

The tuna industry can also help stabilize one of the more volatile corners of Southeast Asia. Not far from General Santos, about 1,000 U.S. special forces are training Philippine troops to track down a Muslim guerrilla group linked to Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda network. The Abu Sayyaf has kidnapped scores of foreigners over the past few years, and is currently holding hostage an American missionary couple and a Filipino nurse. To the north, a larger but less violent rebel army is in peace talks with the Philippine government.

The 30-year-old uprising has killed more than 120,000 people and severely retarded Mindanao's economy. The tuna industry, however, helps provide jobs for Muslims who might otherwise be tempted to join the decades-old rebellion against Christian domination.

Government officials argue that if the U.S. is willing to waive tariffs in Latin America to aid its war on drugs, then it should also lift barriers on the Philippine tuna trade to help the war on terrorism. For the time being, though, General Santos will have to

tighten its belt. General Tuna has cut back to running at 75% capacity; other canneries are running at just half-time. And if there isn't any work, there isn't any pay. Mr. Teng is beginning to worry about the consequences of the trade war.

''We need development before there is peace,'' he says. ''Let's give these rebels the chance to come down out of the hills. Maybe they can become millionaires too.''

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President today marks the 60th anniversary of the first day of a battle that is regarded as the turning point of the war in the Pacific and that many historians list as one of the two or three most significant naval battles in recorded history. I am speaking, of course, about June 4, 1942, the beginning of the 3-day naval engagement known as the Battle of Midway.

At 10:25 a.m. a Japanese armada including four carriers was steaming east toward Midway Island, 1,150 miles west of Pearl Harbor in the Central Pacific. Its objectives: Invade the strategically situated atoll, seize the U.S. base and airstrip, and (if possible) destroy what remained of our Pacific fleet after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor the preceding December.

At 10:30 a.m. three of the four Japanese carriers and their aircraft were a flaming shambles. Moments before, Japanese fighter cover had swatted down torpedo bomber squadrons from the U.S. carriers *Enterprise, Hornet,* and *Yorktown*, the final, fatal mission for 35 of 41 American planes and 68 of 82 pilots and gunners. But their courageous attack had drawn the fighters down to deck level, leaving the skies nearly empty for the 37 U.S. dive bombers who then appeared and, in five fateful minutes, changed the course of history. By nightfall, the fourth Japanese carrier, too, was a blazing wreck, a fitting coda to a day that reversed forever the military fortunes of Imperial Japan.

''So ended,'' wrote Churchill, ''the battle of June 4, rightly regarded as the turning point of the war in the Pacific.'' ''The annals of war at sea,'' he intoned, ''present no more intense, heart-shaking shock'' than Midway and its precursor in the Coral Sea, battles where ''the bravery and self-devotion of the American airmen and sailors and the nerve and skill of their leaders was the foundation of all.''

Few today pause to remember Midway, now six decades past. And I call the Senate's attention to this for it was indeed a turning point in a war that to that point had few bright spots, and which launched us on the road to eventual victory.

I'd also like to call attention to one American who's nerve and skill were paramount in leading American forces to this pivotal victory which saw the demise of the four carriers that had attacked Pearl Harbor six months earlier. Raymond Ames Spruance was an unlikely figure, a little-known, soft-spoken, publicity-averse 56-year-old Rear Admiral from Indiana. Yet it is doubtful that any other American in uniform contributed more than this quiet Hoosier to our World War II triumph—a foundation for every blessing of peace and prosperity we now enjoy.

When I was 13, I heard Admiral Spruance speak. He was visiting Shortridge High School in Indianapolis, his alma mater and soon to be mine. Only years later did I really understand how important he had been to achieving victory in the Pacific and subsequent victories, including 1945's hard-fought invasion of Iwo Jima. It was Spruance who made the crucial decision at Midway to launch all available aircraft, which led to devastation of the enemy carriers. He then preserved the victory, instinctively resisting Japanese attempts during the next two days to lure the American fleet into a trap.

Throughout Spruance's 45-year Navy career, he maintained the unassuming attitude that downplayed his own role at Midway. And, unlike some of his contemporaries, Spruance avoided self-promotion. One consequence was that he forwent levels of recognition accorded others.

As you may be aware, near the end of the war, Congress authorized four five-star positions each in the Army and Navy. The new Generals of the Army were George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower and Henry ''Hap'' Arnold. The first three five-star Admirals were Chester Nimitz, Ernest King, and William Daniel Leahy. But an internal battle raged for months over whether the fourth Fleet Admiral would be the colorful William ''Bull'' Halsey (who was ultimately selected) or his less flamboyant colleague, the victor at Midway. Later, when Congress authorized another five-star post for the ''GI General,'' Omar Bradley, it overlooked creating a fifth Navy five-star opening, which unquestionably would have gone to Bradley's ocean-going counterpart, Raymond Spruance.

Among all the War's combat admirals ''there was no one to equal Spruance,'' wrote famed Navy historian Samuel Morison. ''He envied no man, regarded no one as rival, won the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and went ahead in his quiet way winning victories for his country.''

As some of you know, I introduced legislation to correct this oversight. Some of you have joined me in sponsoring S. 508, and I encourage my other colleagues to do the same because what we choose to honor says a great deal about who we are. Like many of the veterans of the Battle of Midway, Raymond Spruance's humility and character stand in contrast to much of what our political and popular culture ''honors'' today. Much of what our political and popular culture ''honors'' today, with celebrity and fortune and swarms of media attention, is the foolish and flighty, the sensational and self-indulgent. Too often, the pursuits made possible by freedom are unworthy of the sacrifices that preserved freedom itself.

No one lived the values of freedom and service more fully or nobly, and with less thought of personal fame, than Raymond Spruance. On any list of the great Allied military leaders of World War II, his character and his contributions stand in the very first rank. It is fitting and proper for us now to award him rank commensurate with his character and contributions.

When complimented on Midway years after the War, Spruance said, ''There were a hundred Spruances in the Navy. They just happened to pick me for the job.'' Herman Wouk's masterful ''War And Remembrance'' has the best rejoinder, which the author puts in the mouth of a fictional wartime adversary: ''In fact, there was only one Spruance and luck gave him, at a fateful hour, to America.''

In June 1942, all of America drew strength from the victory at Midway. Today, the nation and the Naval service celebrate that victory and we continue to draw strength from the brave contributions of the men who nobly fought 60 years ago and those who there made the ultimate sacrifice as they turned the tide of a very perilous war.

SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS OF THE SPOKANE RESERVATION GRAND COULEE DAM EQUITABLE COMPENSATION SETTLEMENT ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, on Thursday, May 23, 2002, I, along with my distinguished colleagues Senator MURRAY from Washington State and Senator INOUYE from Hawaii, introduced the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Equitable Compensation Act. In 1994, Congress passed legislation providing the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation with a settlement for the losses the tribe incurred from the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam. The legislation we are introducing today will provide a proportional settlement for similar losses experienced by the Spokane Tribe.

The Grand Coulee Dam is an integral part of the Northwest's power scheme. As the largest concrete dam in the world and the world's third largest producer of electricity, the Grand Coulee Dam enables the Bonneville Power Administration, BPA, to fulfill its legal obligation of providing the Northwest with an ''adequate, efficient, economical and reliable power supply.'' My state and all of BPA's customers greatly benefit from the Grand Coulee Dam.

Since the beginning of the project in the early 1930s, Federal officials acknowledged that the tribes affected by the construction of the dam were entitled to compensation for their losses. The Spokane Tribe is now asking Congress to follow through on that promise.

The Colville Tribe already receives an annual payment in perpetuity of approximately $15 million, plus the one-time payment of $53 million. The Spokane Tribe lost an area that is 39.4 percent the size of the Colville loss, and although the Spokane Tribe did not settle at the time of the Colvilles in 1994, the Administration and Congress have continued to echo the belief held since the 1930s: that the Spokane Tribe, which was affected by the construction of Grand Coulee along with the Colvilles, is deserving of equitable compensation.

During the Colville Settlement hearing in 1994, Senators MURRAY, INOUYE, MCCAIN, and BRADLEY stated repeatedly that, while the United States was not settling with the Spokane Tribe at that time, the United States had the obligation to provide equitable compensation to Spokane Tribe. Just like the Colville Tribe, the Spokane Tribe's lands, fishing economy and culture were significantly impacted.

We are here today because the Spokane Tribe and the Bonneville Power Administration have been unable to reach a settlement that is mutually agreeable to both parties during its negotiations thus far.

I believe that that the United States has a moral obligation to settle with the Spokane Tribe just as it settled with the Colville Tribe. I am eager to see a fair settlement go forward. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, on May 23, 2002, I was pleased to introduce with Senators CANTWELL and INOUYE, ''The Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Equitable Compensation Act.'' This bill will provide compensation to the Spokane Tribe for its contribution to the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam. This legislation, S. 2567, is very similar to S. 1525, which Senator INOUYE and I introduced in the first session of the 106th Congress.

The Grand Coulee Dam is the largest concrete dam in the world, the largest electricity producer in the United States, and the third largest electricity producer in the world. It provides electricity and water to one of the world's largest irrigation projects, the one million acre Columbia Basin Project. The Grand Coulee is the backbone of the Northwest's Federal power grid and agricultural economy. The Dam has provided and continues to provide tremendous economic benefits to the region.

But for the native peoples of this region, the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam came at a very high price. To the Spokane Tribe, the Dam meant an end to a way of life. The dam flooded the Tribe's reservation on two sides. The Spokane River changed from a free flowing waterway that supported plentiful salmon runs to barren slack water that now erodes the southern lands of the reservation. The benefits that accrued to the nation and the Northwest were made possible by uncompensated injury to the Native Americans of the Columbia and Spokane Rivers.

In 1994, Congress enacted settlement legislation to compensate the neighboring Confederated Colville Tribes. That legislation provided a onetime payment of $53 million for past damages and approximately $15 million annually from the proceeds from the sale of hydropower by the Bonneville Power Administration, (BPA).

The Spokane Tribe settlement legislation would provide a settlement proportional to that provided to the Colville Tribes, which was based on the percentage of lands appropriated from the respective tribes for the dam. This translates into 39.4 percent of the past and future compensation awarded the Colville Tribes. S. 2567 would provide a one-time payment of approximately $21 million from the General Treasury as compensation for past damages. The bill would provide from BPA about $10 million to the Tribe to account for payments the Colvilles have received since 1995. In addition, the legislation would direct BPA to allocate approximately $6 million annually to the Spokanes.

Since the 1970s, Congress and Federal agencies have indicated that both the Colville and Spokane Tribes should be compensated. Since 1994, when an agreement was reached to compensate the Colville Tribes, Congress and Federal agencies have expressed interest in providing fair compensation to the Spokane Tribe, too. This legislation will provide for a long overdue settlement for the Spokane Tribe. I hope my colleagues will support this bill. I also hope the Senate Indian Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on S. 2567 at the Chairman's earliest convenience.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO TIBURON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT FIRE CHIEF ROSEMARY BLISS

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I recognize and pay tribute to Rosemary Bliss, fire chief for Tiburon Fire Protection District in my home county of Marin, CA, as she prepares to retire after 30 years in firefighting.

Chief Bliss is truly a credit to firefighting. When highlighting the career of Chief Rosemary Bliss, the word ''first'' features prominently. Chief Bliss joined the Tiburon Fire Protection District as fire marshal in 1981. She was the first female fire marshal for Marin County. When she was promoted from fire marshal to fire chief in 1993, she became California's first woman career fire chief. And, notably, in 1973 when she began her career in firefighting, she was the first woman firefighter with the Chatauqua Volunteer Fire Department in New York. Chief Bliss set an example from the very beginning of her career that paved the way for many other women in firefighting.

During her time with the Tiburon Fire Protection District, she worked to ensure the completion of the new fire headquarters on Tiburon Boulevard. Before the new headquarters, the firefighters worked out of an old gas station and an old railroad building. Chief Bliss' dedication and achievements are truly exceptional and worthy of recognition.

I am honored to congratulate and pay tribute to her, and I invite my colleagues to join me in conveying best wishes to Fire Chief Rosemary Bliss as she closes one remarkable chapter of her life and embarks on a new path.•

NORTH KOREA

• Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask that the following article by Robert Cohen, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, regarding the humanitarian crisis in North Korea be printed in the RECORD. This article should have been referenced in my floor statement of May 20, 2002, also on North Korea.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, May 16, 2002]

AID MEANT FOR THE HUNGRY

(By Roberta Cohen)

WASHINGTON.—Hunger still threatens millions in North Korea, and one symptom of the harsh conditions is the desperation of North Korean refugees trying in the past few days to elude Chinese police and seek asylum at American and Japanese consulates in China. As the Bush administration prepares to restart talks with North Korea, food, as well as weapons and troops, should be on the agenda. Despite the tense relationship between the two countries, the United States is the leading donor of food to North Korea, which cannot feed its 22 million people. American negotiators should insist on assurances that this aid is reaching those most in need.

Since 1995, the United States has provided more than $500 million in food and other commodities to North Korea—up to 350,000 metric tons of food each year. This year this aid is down to 155,000 metric tons because of demands for aid in Afghanistan; other countries are also sending less to North Korea. But American deliveries of food and fuel remain critical to Pyongyang. Sending food aid has helped the United States persuade the North Koreans to engage in talks on military-strategic issues. The aid also shores up the Pyongyang regime, which Washington would rather see improve than collapse, since sudden disintegration could overwhelm South Korea with refugees and create political and economic turmoil. But there is also an overriding humanitarian imperative. More than 2 million North Koreans are reported to have died from starvation and related diseases between 1994 and 1998, and large pockets of hunger and starvation remain. At least 40 percent of children under 5 are malnourished, according to the World Food Program, a United Nations agency.

No one really knows, however, how much donated food is diverted to the North Korean military, police, Communist Party officials, essential workers and those loyal to the regime. The World Food Program argues that food aid is not going to the military because the military has the first cut from national harvests. But the agency has no evidence because there is no independent monitoring of donated food. As the main conduit of American aid, the World Food Program has managed to increase the number of North Korean counties it can visit to 163, but its staff is

barred from more than 40, and its visits everywhere are supervised. It cannot make random spot checks or bring its own Korean-language interpreters or visit farmers' markets where it could find out whether its food aid is being sold on the black market. At a Congressional hearing this month, the World Food Program claimed to have a ''reasonable degree of assurance'' that the food was getting to those who need it. But others at the hearing strongly disagreed. ''Anyone who has sat and talked to the North Korean refugees would find it really difficult to believe the assurances of the W.F.P.,'' Sophie Delaunay, North Korean project representative for Doctors Without Borders, told Congress. In interviews by humanitarian groups and journalists in the past few years, refugees among the 100,000 to 200,000 who fled to China in search of food have said that they never got any donated food in North Korea and that the regime has denied food aid to those whose loyalty it questions.

It is time for the United States to set some standards. America must not be complicit in food distribution that favors some and discriminates against others. In the coming negotiations, the United States should insist upon unrestricted access to all areas of the country where food is delivered. It should require lists of the actual institutions to which food and medicines are going and uncontrolled access for the World Food Program. It should press the North Korean government to allow international aid groups to set up feeding stations of their own that are accessible to all hungry North Koreans. The precarious situation of the North Koreans who have crossed into China should also be on the table. These desperate people foraging for food are treated as illegal immigrants and hunted down. When forcibly returned to North Korea, they may face imprisonment.

North Korea wants economic aid and investment, and it desperately needs machinery, fertilizer and technical assistance to improve its agriculture and reform its inefficient collective farms. Equitable distribution of food aid should be a prime condition for such assistance.●

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMES JOHNSON'S RETIREMENT

● Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, today I recognize James Johnson upon his retirement from DaimlerChrysler and as president of UAW Local 1183 in Newark, Delaware after more than thirty-eight years of dedicated service. Known to friends and colleagues alike as ''JJ,'' he is a man with a kind heart, diverse interests and great abilities. JJ embodies the best of Delaware, the UAW and the America worker.

JJ joined Chrysler as an assembler in 1964 and affiliated with UAW Local 1183. Over time, he began to work his way up through the leadership ranks of his local. By the 1980's, he had been elected a committeeman, and he served as a facilitator for the negotiation of the assembly plant's historic Modern Operating Agreement. His leadership ability apparent, he continued to climb the leadership ladder. Beginning in the early 1990's, his brothers and sisters of Local 1183 elected him as their vice-president three times, a post that he held for eight years. Then, in June of 2001, JJ assumed the post of president of his local, a leadership position that he has held until his retirement.

I have had the privilege of knowing JJ for more than two decades. We first worked together when I was Delaware's state treasurer in 1980 and negotiated the state's loan to Chrysler during the company's darkest hours. Right from the start, JJ impressed me as one who possessed the qualities of a leader. He was interested in doing what was right. He believed in doing things well. He followed the Golden Rule, treating others the way he wanted to be treated. He was adept at hammering out compromises, but when he knew he was right, he was loath to give up. Never boisterous or overbearing, JJ's quiet confidence helped to make him an effective advocate for his members and won the respect of Chrysler's management team at their Newark, Delaware assembly plant. I especially respected his willingness to share the credit when things went right, while assuming the blame when things went wrong.

JJ deserves a good deal of the credit for helping to foster the positive relationship between labor and management that is the hallmark of DaimlerChrysler's Newark assembly plant. The rapport he helped to establish has served to preserve the plant during an era when many other automotive plants were closed due to overcapacity. Under his leadership, an atmosphere of cooperation emerged to replace the atmosphere of confrontation that had earlier existed. Under his watchful eye, quality products were built and productivity was enhanced as labor and management learned to work together towards common goals.

JJ has been a respected colleague for over half of his life, and he remains a trusted friend to many. He takes pride in his work and has made thousands of autoworkers proud to work alongside of him. I thank him for his friendship, congratulate him on a successful first career and wish him and his family only the very best in all that lies ahead for him and for them.●

TRIBUTE TO FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF LEBANON

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise among my colleagues today to duly honor Farmers National Bank of Lebanon, KY. For well over a century, Farmers National Bank has provided the people of Lebanon with quality financial and social services.

Founded in 1890 by T.S. Edelen and a group of local citizens, Farmers National Bank officially opened its doors to the public on April 1, 1890 with a capitalization of $50,000. In 1914, the bank joined the Federal Reserve System, and in 1917 it purchased the property it had rented on Main Street since its opening morning. During the depression of the 1930s, banks across the Nation and Kentucky were forced to close their doors to their respective communities due to a lack of financial assets. Farmers National Bank of Lebanon stayed financially strong during even the darkest days of the great depression and remained open throughout. Today, led by president Gene Spragens who took over control in 1950 after serving 28 years as bookkeeper for the bank, Farmers National Bank has 26 employees and assets of $88 million; pretty impressive for a bank which started off with a mere $50,000.

Besides the financial services it has provided since 1890, Farmers National Bank of Lebanon has also worked extremely hard to promote the performing arts in the local community. Over the years, programs have included pianists, string quarters and even a chorus with an orchestra. Gene Spragens firmly believes that a bank has a responsibility to the people to make a community as prosperous financially and socially as possible. Whether it be a much needed home loan or a aesthetically moving piano recital, Farmers National Bank is working for the people of Lebanon.

In this day and age, locally owned, community oriented businesses are few and far between. For over 100 years now, Farmers National Bank of Lebanon has remained just this. They have been through good times and bad times. They have gone blow-for-blow with the hands of time and survived even the most difficult of circumstances. I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking everyone involved with Farmers National Bank of Lebanon over the last 112 years for their dedicated service to the betterment of the Lebanon community.●

IN HONOR OF DR. NORMAN SAMUELS

● Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, today I recognize Dr. Norman Samuels, who has served as the Provost of the Newark Campus of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey for the past 20 years. Dr. Samuels is retiring from his position as Provost after 20 years of outstanding service.

Dr. Samuels has been a member of the Rutgers-Newark family since 1967, when he first joined the university as an assistant professor of Political Science. He then proceeded to serve as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the Rutgers Newark College of Arts and Sciences, NCAS, from 1971–76; as Dean of NCAS from 1976–82; and as Provost since 1982.

During his tenure as Provost, Dr. Samuels has directed the development of the Newark campus into a major national research university center with extensive undergraduate, graduate, professional and outreach programs. It has been Dr. Samuels' vision and dedication to create an inspiring new atmosphere in Newark, along with his commitment to establish an imaginative urban educational enterprise that has led to Rutgers-Newark becoming what it is today. As a result of his many fine efforts, Rutgers-Newark is ranked first among national universities in diversity by U.S. News and World Report and has held that title

ever since the magazine created that category.

Dr. Samuels, a native of Montreal, Quebec, received his B.A. from McGill University, and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Duke University. He currently resides in West Orange with his wife Sandra, a physician in the Rutgers-Newark's student health center. In his post-retirement life, Dr. Samuels plans a return to teaching as a political science professor at Rutgers-Newark.

So I join with Newark Campus of Rutgers University in recognizing Dr. Norman Samuels, a visionary who helped steer the University from its difficult days of civil unrest to its current burgeoning resurgence. On the campus of Rutgers-Newark, no one person has had a greater hand in Rutgers' commitment to its students and the City than Dr. Samuels. He is to be saluted.●

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred September 7, 1991 in New York, NY. A gay man was attacked and beaten with a bottle. The assailant shouted anti-gay epithets toward the victim and his companion. Lahosha Duggins, 19, was arrested in connection with the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

IN MEMORY OF SHARON MONSKY

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I would like to take this moment to reflect on the life of Sharon Monsky. I feel proud and fortunate to have known Sharon, who was a wonderfully effective advocate for those who suffer from scleroderma. Scleroderma is an autoimmune disease that affects primarily women.

As a strong supporter of her important mission, I was profoundly saddened to learn that, at the age of 48, Sharon Monsky died of complications from scleroderma on May 11 in Santa Barbara, CA. Her strong passion for finding a cure for scleroderma has helped raise awareness and has made a tremendous impact on the lives of many of those living with this devastating disease.

Born in Omaha, NE, Sharon Monsky was a nationally ranked figure skater during her teenage years, and later graduated at the top of her class from Pitzer College in Claremont. After earning a BA in economics, she began a career at McKinsey & Co., an international management-consulting firm in San Francisco, and received an MBA from Stanford University. However, her career took a different path when Monsky developed scleroderma in 1981.

Determined to win her battle with scleroderma and help others suffering from the disease, Sharon Monsky decided to devote her life to finding a cure. In 1986, she found the Scleroderma Research Foundation, which has raised more than $14 million and funds two research centers: the San Francisco Bay Area Scleroderma Center at the University of California at San Francisco and the East Coast Scleroderma Research Center at John Hopkins University. Monsky received many awards for her work, including Research America's National Volunteer Advocacy Award, the America's Award and the American Medical Association's International Health and Medical Film Award.

Sharon Monsky's tragic death represents a great loss for California and the Nation. She served as a powerful voice for those stricken with scleroderma, and will be deeply missed by me and by all those who were privileged to have known her. Although Sharon Monsky ultimately lost her battle with this disease, she has helped make it possible to prevail against this disease. I will never forget her moving words, compassionate heart and enduring strength. Her spirit will continue to inspire us all for generations to come.

I owe her a great debt for involving me in the fight against scleroderma. My heart goes out to her beautiful family.●

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. ANNEMARIE ROEPER AND THE ROEPER SCHOOL

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate Dr. Annemarie Roeper on her seven decades of making a difference in the field of education including the success of The Roeper School for 60 years of academic excellence. Dr. Roeper and her school have given selflessly to the Michigan community.

As the horrors of World War II ravaged Europe, Annemarie Roeper and George (deceased) fled their native Germany for America in 1941; a year later they founded The Roeper School. Prescient in its design, the mission of The Roeper School was groundbreaking in 1942 and is especially relevant in the aftermath of September 11 as an institution dedicated to teaching the values of basic human rights, membership in a global community, and awareness of self. The curriculum fosters a compassionate environment in grades K–12, that seeks to form students into curious and socially responsible citizens and respectful adults.

Today, America faces challenges unforseen by its founding fathers. One of the keys to meeting and conquering these challenges lies in the institutions that have the great task of formulating dynamic and relevant methods to educate our youth. In that regard, The Roeper School has been a resounding success. This year, six seniors have been selected as finalists in either the National Merit Scholarship Awards, National Achievement Scholarship Awards, or the National Hispanic Scholarship Award. These achievements would have been impossible without the hard work and conviction of Dr. Annemarie Roeper.

As Dr. Roeper enters her seventh decade of education, she has created a legacy of positive achievement. The Roeper School stands as a testament to her contributions in forming an environment of mutual respect and understanding. That testament grows even to this day as the school's Capital Campaign seeks to expand Dr. Roeper's dream to enlarge the school. Her selfless dedication has built The Roeper School into an institution that not only educates our children but challenges them to take hold of their future and design a truly multi-cultural and peaceful society.

I am sure that the staff, teachers, students, and family of Dr. Annemarie Roeper are extremely proud of her accomplishments. In addition I would like to give my own heartfelt congratulations and thanks. I know that my Senate colleagues join me in celebrating the hard work of Dr. Roeper.●

''WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION'' NATIONAL FINALS

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and congratulate students Jaime Bentley, Alexis Bertsch, Wes Bouska, Taylor Dykes, Grant Feterl, Kirsten Graslie, Jamie Hahn, Deming Haugland, Jessica Henry, Jayni Lueders, Teresa Martinez, Derek Meyers, Erin Nelson, Sydni Richey, Sydney Schempf, Jeremy Smith, John Steele, Kaija Swisher, Kyle Triplett, Cami Tripp, Jackie Vosler, Caleb Wells, John Williams, Adam Ziegler of Spearfish High School, in Spearfish, South Dakota. Under the direction of teacher Patrick Gainey, these students had an outstanding performance in the ''We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution'' national finals held in Washington, D.C. May 4–6, 2002.

This program, which is administered by the Center for Civic Education, is the most extensive of its kind, reaching more than 26.5 million students at elementary, middle, and high schools throughout the Nation. These outstanding young people competed against 50 other classes from all across the Nation. Their extraordinary interest and dedication to learning and

studying are demonstrated in their remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideals and values of American constitutional government.

The national finals competition simulates a congressional hearing in which high school students testify as constitutional experts before a panel of judges. Not only does this program encourage learning, but it also gives the students a chance to articulate what it is they have learned. In order to speak intelligently about any subject, it is important to be well-prepared, and these students have done just that. They have dedicated time and hard work, and have committed themselves to performing to their best abilities.

The preparation and dedication the students of Spearfish High School committed to the national final competition is to be commended. All of South Dakota is proud of their performance. They represented our state with tremendous poise and motivation. Their success is an example for other talented young people to emulate.

Again, congratulations to Spearfish High School for their outstanding performance in the ''We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution.''●

IN RECOGNITION OF BELINDA GUADARRAMA

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to share with the Senate the accomplishments of one of my constituents, Belinda Guadarrama, of Petaluma.

It is my great pleasure to honor the tremendous contributions Ms. Gudarrama has made to our economy. She has been recognized by the Small Business Administration as the California Small Business Person of the Year for 2002.

In 1986, Ms. Guadarrama started GC Micro with two employees, $20,000 and some money from a retirement account. Through her hard work, diligence and business acumen, the firm is now one of the Nation's leading suppliers of computer hardware and software products to the defense and aerospace industries. Today the company employs 28 people and sales last year topped $34 million.

Building GC Micro from the ground up was not easy. When Ms. Guadarrama applied for a $5,000 loan for her company, a bank laughed at her lack of collateral. However, Ms. Guadarrama persevered.

Through hard work and a passion for customer service, Belinda overcame the perception that a minority woman couldn't make it in the competitive field of technology and marketing to defense-related contractors. She never gave up and her success is a testament to her determination.

Ms. Guadarrama has been a strong advocate for minority business development in America. In working with the National Association of Small Disadvantaged Businesses, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and the Hispanic Business CEO Roundtable, she effectively brings the concerns of the minority business community to the attention of the media and policy makers.

Belinda's story has been an inspiration to many Latinas. Her enthusiasm and drive are evident to anyone who has had the pleasure of meeting her.

I send my warmest congratulations to Belinda on her recognition by the Small Business Administration as the Small Business Person of the Year for 2002, representing California.●

TRIBUTE TO THE ARKANSAS GUNSLINGERS NATIONAL GUARD UNIT

● Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the Arkansas Army National Guard Task Force 2–153—or as they're more commonly known, the Arkansas Gunslingers.

The Gunslingers were mobilized on October 8, 2001. After a brief period of training in Fort Carson, Colorado, the 529-member unit was deployed to Sinai, Egypt, as the first pure National Guard unit in history to serve as part of a ''Multinational Force and Observer'' mission in this region. In this peacekeeping capacity, the Gunslingers task force is responsible for observing and reporting activity along the eastern side of the Sinai peninsula. This zone includes the desert mountains and coastal areas from Eilat, Israel, to the southern tip of the peninsula along the Gulf of Aqaba.

Time does not permit me to recognize by name each of the dedicated men and women of the Gunslingers Task Force, though they all deserve such recognition for the sacrifices they make in service to their country. However, I do want to take a moment to pay special tribute to Task Force Commander Lieutenant Colonel Steve Womack. When not serving with the Task Force, Steve also serves as mayor of the city of Rogers, Arkansas. His commitment to public service, both in uniform and as a civilian, sets an example for all of us, and he stands as a wonderful representative of the values that animate the entire Gunslingers unit. I am proud to recognize him and his fellow Guardsmen on the floor of this body today.

Today we face tremendous challenges in the world arena, as the threat of international terrorism has brought heightened tensions both at home and abroad. In such an uncertain time, it is reassuring to know that we have dedicated soldiers such as the Gunslingers to ensure a stable and peaceful international order. I ask that all my colleagues in the U.S. Senate join me in expressing our gratitude to the Gunslingers Task Force.●

RECOGNITION OF JAMES JOHNSON'S RETIREMENT

● Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of James Johnson upon his retirement from DaimlerChrysler and as president of UAW Local 1183 in Newark. DE, after more than thirty-eight years of dedicated service. Known to friends and colleagues alike as ''JJ,'' he is a man with a kind heart, diverse interests and great abilities. JJ embodies the best of Delaware, the UAW and the American worker.

JJ joined Chrysler as an assembler in 1964 and affiliated with UAW Local 1183. Over time, he began to work his way up through the leadership ranks of his local. By the 1980's, he had been elected a committeeman, and he served as a facilitator for the negotiation of the assembly plant's historic Modern Operating Agreement. His leadership ability apparent, he continued to climb the leadership ladder. Beginning in the early 1990's, his brothers and sisters of Local 1183 elected him as their vice-president three times, a post that he held for eight years. Then, in June of 2001, JJ assumed the post of president of his local, a leadership position that he has held until his retirement.

I have had the privilege of knowing JJ for more than two decades. We first worked together when I was Delaware's State treasurer in 1980 and negotiated the State's loan to Chrysler during the company's darkest hours. Right from the start, JJ impressed me as one who possessed the qualities of a leader. He was interested in doing what was right. He believed in doing things well. He followed the Golden Rule, treating others the way he wanted to be treated. He was adept at hammering out compromises, but when he knew he was right, he was loath to give up. Never boisterous or overbearing, JJ's quiet confidence helped to make him an effective advocate for his members and won the respect of Chrysler's management team at their Newark, DE assembly plant. I especially respected his willingness to share the credit when things went right, while assuming the blame when things went wrong.

JJ deserves a good deal of the credit for helping to foster the positive relationship between labor and management that is the hallmark of DaimlerChrysler's Newark assembly plant. The rapport he helped to establish has served to preserve the plant during an era when many other automotive plants were closed due to overcapacity. Under his leadership, an atmosphere of cooperation emerged to replace the atmosphere of confrontation that had earlier existed. Under his watchful eye, quality products were built and productivity was enhanced as labor and management learned to work together towards common goals.

JJ has been a respected colleague for over half of his life, and he remains a trusted friend to many. He takes pride in his work and has made thousands of autoworkers proud to work alongside him. I thank him for his friendship, congratulate him on a successful first career and wish him and his family only the very best in all that lies ahead for him and for them.●

IN MEMORY OF RICHARD SYLBERT

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to reflect on the rich life and memory of Richard Sylbert, an admired and talented production designer, whose work made a tremendous impact on the entertainment industry and on the lives of so many.

At the age of 73, Richard Sylbert died on March 23, 2002 of cancer in Woodland Hills, CA. Richard, through his remarkable creativity and imagination, helped bring more than 40 stories to the screen, including ''Chinatown,'' ''Dick Tracy,'' ''The Graduate'' and ''Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf.'' He was a true visionary.

Born in Brooklyn in 1928, Sylbert served our country in Korea and attended the Tyler School of Art at Temple University before returning to his home state of New York. In 1954, he got a job painting scenery at NBC. He started working on films 2 years later, and collaborated with his twin brother Paul as an art director for ''Baby Doll.'' In 1975, he became the vice president in charge of production at Paramount, marking the first and only time a production designer headed production at a major motion picture studio. After he left Paramount, the two-time Academy Award winner continued to work in film and television, making each piece of work compelling and moving.

I extend my deepest condolences to Richard's family, friends, and all those touched by his work. His career spanned four decades, and was extremely versatile and varied in scope. Although Richard is no longer with us, his lasting contributions to entertainment are forever documented in works we will enjoy for generations to come.•

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—PM 88

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 13, Public Law 806, 80th Congress (15 U.S.C. 714k), I transmit herewith the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 4, 2002.*

MEASURE REFERRED

The Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of the following measure which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. 2546. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish a program for Federal flight deck officers, and for other purposes.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 2578. A bill to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–7276. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Brokerage Loans and Lines of Credit'' received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC–7277. A communication from the Deputy Commissioner for Education Statistics, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual statistical report of the National Center for Education Statistics for 2002; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–7278. A communication from the Assistant Director, Office of General Counsel, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Security; Prevention of Acts of Violence and Terrorism'' (RIN1120–AB08) received on June 3, 2002; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–7279. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Vinclozonlin; Tolerance Revocations and Notice of Channels of Trade Provision Guidance'' (FRL6835–6) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7280. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Methyl Parathion and Ethyl Parathion; Tolerance Revocations'' (FRL7179–9) received on May 30 , 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7281. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cyhalofop-butyl; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance'' (FRL7178–5) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7282. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Change in Disease Status of Estonia with Regard to Rinderpest and Foot-and-Mouth Disease'' (Doc. No. 01–041–2) received on May 31, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–7283. A communication from the Acting General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation relative to interest payments on student loans for service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–7284. A communication from the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Report on Chemical and Biological Defense Program dated April 2002 and a report on the Chemical and Biological Defense Program for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2003; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–7285. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Independent Study of Secondary Inventory and Parts Shortages Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–7286. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Fiscal Year 2001 Department of Defense Chief Information Officer Annual Information Assurance Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–7287. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Joint Medial Executive Skills Program Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–7288. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Air Force pursuing a multiyear contract for the C–17 aircraft to the Boeing Company and a multiyear contract to the United Technologies Corporation, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Group for the engines; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–7289. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Navy pursuing a multiyear contract for F/A–18E/F aircraft engines for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2006; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–7290. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Locating , Recording, and Maintaining Mining Claims or Sites'' (RIN1004–AD52) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–7291. A communication from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Kentucky Regulatory Program'' (KY–235–FOR) received on May 31, 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–7292. A communication from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standards for Business Practices of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline'' (Doc. No. RM96–1–019) received on June 3, 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–7293. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting,

pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products; Central Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps Energy Conservation Standards'' (RIN1904–AA77) received on June 3, 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–7294. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production'' (FRL7222–4) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7295. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision to Regulations Implementing the Federal Permits Program in Areas for Which the Indian Country Status is Question'' (FRL7221–6) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7296. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Modifications to Reformulated Gasoline Covered Area Provisions'' (FRL7222–5) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7297. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards'' (FRL7222–3) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7298. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles; Second Amendment to the Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Regulations'' (FRL7221–9) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7299. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles; Amendment to the Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Regulations'' (FRL7221–5) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7300. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clean Air Act Approval of Revisions to Operating Permits Program in Oregon'' (FRL7223–5) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7301. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval of the Clean Air Act, Section 112(1), Delegation of Authority to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority'' (FRL7223–3) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7302. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana'' (FRL7213–5) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7303. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Ventura County, Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL7219–2) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–7304. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Notice of Modification of Beneficiary Assessment Requirements for Skilled Nursing Facilities'' (CMS–1209–N) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7305. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Health Insurance Reform: Standard Unique Health Identifier for Health Care Providers'' (RIN0938–AH99) received on May 30, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7306. A communication from the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program for 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7307. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Loss Limitation Rules'' (RIN7545–BA74) received on May 31, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7308. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Loss Limitation Rules'' (RIN1545–BA52) received on May 31, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7309. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rev. Proc. 2002–30'' (RP–124153–02) received on May 31, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7310. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Plan Amendment as a Result of Final and Temporary Minimum Distribution Regulations'' (Rev. Proc. 2002–29) received on May 31, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7311. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Carryback of Consolidated Net Operating Losses to Separate Return Years'' (RIN1545–BA76; TD8997) received on May 31, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7312. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Importation of Distilled Spirits, Wines, and Beer; Recodification of Regulations'' (RIN1512–AC47) received on June 3, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7313. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, Presidential Determination Number 2002–21, relative to the Republic of Belarus; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–7314. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Clinical Preventive Services for Older Americans''; to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–246. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico relative to the Island Municipality of Vieques; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S.R. 1508

STATEMENT OF MOTIVES

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, in its Section 4 of Article II, establishes that ''no law shall be made abridging the freedom of speech . . . or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.'' It further provides that ''persons may join with each other and organize freely for any lawful purpose''. Article II, Section 6 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

It has been recently reported that Navy personnel used tear gas and fired rubber bullets against persons assembled in front at the gates of Camp García on the Island Municipality of Vieques. According to the information reported, the Navy of the United States of America used unreasonable and disproportionate force and violence against the protestors who—in the full exercise of the above stated rights—were expressing their opposition to the occupation of the land and to the military practices conducted by the Navy in Vieques.

All the members of this Body, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, took an oath to defend the constitutional postulates cited above and the laws of Puerto Rico when sworn into office. This entails the use of the available mechanisms to watch over and protect the rights recognized for all our citizens in our code of laws. Therefore, this Senate emphatically censures the use of unreasonable and disproportionate force and violence in order to limit or restrict the right of all U.S. citizens to freely express themselves and to assemble peacefully.

This Senate rejects the use of force and violence without reasonable justification for the purpose or effect of limiting or restricting the rights recognized by the constitution or by our laws. The violence displayed by navy officers should have the effect of reaffirming in the people of Puerto Rico their desire to achieve the ceasing of military practices and the prompt return of the occupied lands on the Island Municipality of Vieques. The cause of Vieques is for peace; not for violence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Puerto Rico:

SECTION 1.—The Senate of the commonwealth of Puerto Rico emphatically rejects the use of force and violence by the United States Navy without reasonable justification for the purpose or effect of limiting or restricting the right of all U.S. citizens to freely express themselves and to assemble peacefully against the occupation and the military practices of said branch of the Armed Forces of the United States of America. The cause of Vieques is for peace; not for violence.

SECTION 2.—This Resolution shall be translated into the English language and remitted to the President of the United States of

America, the Secretary of Defense of the United States of America, the Secretary of the United States Navy, the President and Floor Leaders of the Senate of the United States of America, the Speaker and the Floor Leaders of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Amnesty International, the International Civil Rights Commission, and the Civil Rights Commission of Puerto Rico, and to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, as well as to the media.

SECTION 3.—This Resolution shall take effect immediately after its approval.

POM–247. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 409

Whereas, In 1934, Federal Prison Industries (FPI) was created as a wholly owned government corporation. Today, FPI operates 103 factories, with over 21,000 inmate workers and annual sales of more than $500 million per year. The operation offers over 150 products. FPI enjoys significant advantages over private manufacturers making similar products because of government procurement policies, including a ''mandatory source'' requirement for government agencies; and

Whereas, With obvious personnel and benefits advantages over private sector firms, there is a clear penalty to employers and workers under the current situation. Some of the most respected companies in many fields suffer significantly from the unfair competition from FPI; and

Whereas, In Michigan, the impact of current FPI policies has been strongly felt by many working families. Last year, Michigan lost thousands of manufacturing jobs; and

Whereas, Congress is presently considering a measure that would bring comprehensive reforms to the operations of FPI. The Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act would address directly the present unfair government purchasing policies. This legislation, H.R. 1577, includes specific requirements that FPI would have to follow to achieve fairness and promote the training of inmates. Under the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act, FPI would compete for contracts in a manner that minimizes unfair advantages and ensures that government agencies get the best value for taxpayer dollars. The legislation also includes numerous accountability measures, increased emphasis on preparing inmates for a return to society, and enhanced restitution for victims of crime; and

Whereas, A more appropriate approach to prisoner-based manufacturing will not only bring fairness to the marketplace and thousands of America's working families, but it also will enhance the federal corrections system; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the numbers of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–248. A substitute joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington relative to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 4026

Whereas, during World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than one hundred ten thousand Japanese-Americans from Washington, Oregon, and California; and

Whereas, in Washington state, twelve thousand eight hundred ninety-two men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional internment, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty, and property through due process of law; and

Whereas, on March 30, 1942, two hundred twenty-seven Bainbridge Island men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—where escorted by United States Army soldiers to the former Eagledale ferry landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry Kehloken and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and

Whereas, with only six days' notice they would be taken away and only allowed to bring whatever they could carry or wear, they were forced to hastily sell, store, or make arrangements for all of their possessions, businesses, and property; and

Whereas, the two hundred twenty-seven people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese-Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the United States Army and sent to the Manzanar internment camp located in a remote California desert; and

Whereas, not every Japanese-American from Bainbridge Island boarded that fateful ferry; some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, and some moved away, but all were forced to leave; and

Whereas, their only crime was being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and

Whereas, to commemorate this momentous and tragic event in United States history, the Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Community, is working with members of Washington state's federal delegation and appropriate federal authorities to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing as a national memorial; and

Whereas, it is the vision and hope that the proposed national memorial will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them, and inspire all Americans to not repeat the mistakes of the past by safeguarding constitutional rights for all; and

Whereas, the proposed national memorial could become an international treasure, attracting, informing, and inspiring people from around the world by telling an important and timeless story for future generations; and

Whereas, it is vital that all Washington citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation's history;

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that Congress continue its worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II;

Be it resolved, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable Goerge W. Bush, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress from the State of Washington.

POM–249. A resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, New York relative to the Clean Air Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. BREAUX, from the Committee on Aging:

Special Report entitled ''Developments in Aging: 1999 and 2000'' (Rept. No. 107–158).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

S. 2575. A bill to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over property owned by the United States, to preserve State sovereignty over and private property rights in non-Federal property surrounding Federal Property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2576. A bill to establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 2577. A bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 2578. A bill to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DODD, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 280. A resolution designating June 5, 2002, as ''National Hunger Awareness Day'' and authorizing that the Senate office of Senator Richard J. Durbin be used to collect donations of food from June 5, 2002, until June 14, 2002, from concerned Members of Congress and staff to assist families suffering from hunger and food insecurity in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 121

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 121, a bill to establish an

Office of Children's Services within the Department of Justice to coordinate and implement Government actions involving unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.

S. 538

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 538, a bill to provide for infant crib safety, and for other purposes.

S. 550

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 550, a bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide equitable access for foster care and adoption services for Indian children in tribal areas.

S. 661

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 661, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 4.3-cent motor fuel exercise taxes on railroads and inland waterway transportation which remain in the general fund of the Treasury.

S. 677

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 677, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the required use of certain principal repayments on mortgage subsidy bond financing to redeem bonds, to modify the purchase price limitation under mortgage subsidy bond rules based on median family income, and for other purposes.

S. 812

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 812, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals.

S. 830

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 830, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

S. 1022

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1022, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Federal civilian and military retirees to pay health insurance premiums on a pretax basis and to allow a deduction for TRICARE supplemental premiums.

S. 1152

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1152, a bill to ensure that the business of the Federal Government is conducted in the public interest and in a manner that provides for public accountability, efficient delivery of services, reasonable cost savings, and prevention of unwarranted Government expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 1242

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1242, a bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to provide for disclosure of credit-scoring information by creditors and consumer reporting agencies.

S. 1339

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1339, a bill to amend the Bring Them Home Alive Act of 2000 to provide an asylum program with regard to American Persian Gulf War POW/MIAs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1339, supra.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1379, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Rare Diseases at the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes.

S. 1383

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1383, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the treatment of incentive stock options and employee stock purchases.

S. 1394

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1394, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 1446

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1446, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain terorist attack zone compensation of civilian uniformed personnel.

S. 1712

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1712, a bill to amend the procedures that apply to consideration of interstate class actions to assure fairer outcomes for class members and defendants, and for other purposes.

S. 1806

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1806, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to health professions programs regarding the practice of pharmacy.

S. 1839

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1839, a bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and the Revised Statures of the United States to prohibit financial holding companies and national banks from engaging, directly or indirectly, in real estate brokerage or real estate management activities, and for other purposes.

S. 1973

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1973, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to exclude certain basic allowances for housing of a member of a uniformed service from the determination of eligibility for free and reduced price meals of a child of the member.

S. 1978

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1978, a bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the provision of retirement investment advice to workers managing their retirement income assets.

S. 1984

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1984, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to nonprofit tax-exempt organizations for the purchase of ultrasound equipment to provide free examinations to pregnant women needing such services, and for other purposes.

S. 2010

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2010, a bill to provide for criminal prosecution of persons who alter or destroy evidence in certain Federal investigations or defraud investors of publicly traded securities, to disallow debts incurred in violation of securities fraud laws from being discharged in bankruptcy, to protect whistleblowers against retaliation by their employers, and for other purposes.

S. 2028

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2028, a bill to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor posthumously to Henry Johnson, of Albany, New York, for acts of

valor during World War I and to direct the Secretary of the Army to conduct a review of military service records to determine whether certain other African American World War I veterans should be awarded the Medal of Honor for actions during that war.

S. 2035

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2035, a bill to provide for the establishment of health plan purchasing alliances.

S. 2135

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2135, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a 5-year extension of the authorization for appropriations for certain medicare rural grants.

S. 2184

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2184, a bill to provide for the reissuance of a rule relating to ergonomics.

S. 2194

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2194, a bill to hold accountable the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2194, supra.

S. 2215

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2215, a bill to halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, cease its illegal importation of Iraqi oil, and by so doing hold Syria accountable for its role in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2215, supra.

S. 2239

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2239, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to simplify the downpayment requirements for FHA mortgage insurance for single family homebuyers.

S. 2268

At the request of Mr. MILLER, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2268, a bill to amend the Act establishing the Department of Commerce to protect manufacturers and sellers in the firearms and ammunition industry from restrictions on interstate or foreign commerce.

S. 2271

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2271, a bill to provide for research on, and services for, individuals with post-abortion depression and psychosis.

S. 2392

At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2392, a bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Community Corps, and for other purposes.

S. 2426

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2426, a bill to increase security for United States ports, and for other purposes.

S. 2447

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2447, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to freeze the reduction in payments to hospitals for indirect costs of medical education.

S. 2480

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2480, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualified current and former law enforcement officers from state laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns.

S. 2492

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2492, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require that agencies, in promulgating rules, take into consideration the impact of such rules on the privacy of individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 2534

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2534, a bill to reduce crime and prevent terrorism at America's seaports.

S. 2558

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2558, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the collection of data on benign brain-related tumors through the national program of cancer registries.

S. 2570

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2570, a bill to temporarily increase the Federal medical assistance percentage for the medicaid program, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 37

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 37, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services within the Department of Health and Human Services relating to modification of the medicaid upper payment limit for non-State government owned or operated hospitals published in the Federal Register on January 18, 2002, and submitted to the Senate on March 15, 2002.

S. RES. 253

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 253, a resolution reiterating the sense of the Senate regarding Anti-Semitism and religious tolerance in Europe.

S. RES. 270

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 270, a resolution designating the week of October 13, 2002, through October 19, 2002, as ''National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week.''

S. RES. 272

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 272, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the success of the Varela Project's collection of 10,000 certified signatures in support of a national referendum and the delivery of these signatures to the Cuban National Assembly.

S. CON. RES. 28

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 28, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

S. 2575. A bill to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over property owned by the United States, to preserve State sovereignty over and private property rights in non-Federal property surrounding Federal Property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the Senate version of the American Land Sovereignty Act of 2002. Quite simply, this

legislation would help to ensure American sovereignty over property and private property rights will be part of the World Heritage Program and the United Nations Man and Biosphere Program. The two programs referenced in this legislation are international land conservation programs in which the U.S. is a signatory and active participant. As written, these international agreements could impose international land use policy on the United States and have a terrible consequence on private property owners by prohibiting or limiting the use of private land located near any designated sites. Put simply, the intent of my legislation is to protect private property rights.

The purpose of the World Heritage Convention is to identify and list worldwide natural and cultural sites and monuments considered to be of such exceptional interest and such universal value that their protection is the responsibility of all mankind. Each country adopting the Convention, which the United States did in 1973, pledges to protect listed sites and monuments within its borders. Twenty U.S. sites are listed, including many of our own natural wonders like Yellowstone and Grant Canyon National Parks.

The purpose of the Biosphere Reserve Program is to promote cooperation and communication among a worldwide network of areas that would include all major ecosystems. Under the Program, countries can nominate an area for inclusion into the Program based on the area's significance for ecological research and study of representative biological regions of the world. There are currently 47 biosphere reserves in the U.S., including Everglades and Dry Tortugas National Parks, Glacier National Park, and the New Jersey Pinelands.

While the intentions of both of these programs are admirable, the United States should not participate without assurances that American sovereignty and private property rights are protected above all else. I have been deeply concerned with the erosion of U.S. sovereignty by various international agreements for some time and have grave concerns with any action by the United Nations, or any other body, that would infringe upon private property rights.

The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act aims to protect the sovereignty of the U.S. and the rights of private property owners by requiring congressional approval before any area within the borders of the United States is made a part of an international land reserve. In so doing, this bill asserts the constitutional power of Congress to exercise its right and responsibility to preserve and protect the rights of individual property owners, and create laws that govern lands belonging to the United States.

Given that inclusion of an area into one of these programs could cause an adverse impact on the value or use of private property in the area and on the local and regional economy, the legislation also requires that any nominations made to these two programs undergo public comment. Additionally, I will be giving full consideration to adding a provision that will allow States, local governments, or private property owners a veto right over any nomination. I look forward to exploring this possibility as the legislation moves through the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2575

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''American Land Sovereignty Protection Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the power to dispose of and make all necessary rules governing property belonging to the United States is vested in Congress under section 3 of article IV of the Constitution;

(2) some Federal property designations under international agreements concern land use policies and regulations for property belonging to the United States that, under section 3 of article IV of the Constitution, can be implemented only by an Act of Congress;

(3) some international property designations, such as those under the United States Biosphere Reserve Program and the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Organization, operate under independent national committees, such as the United States National Man and Biosphere Committee, that have no legislative directive or authorization from Congress;

(4) actions by the United States in making such designations may affect the use and value of nearby non-Federal property;

(5) the sovereignty of the States is a critical component of our Federal system of government and a bulwark against the unwise concentration of power;

(6) private property rights are essential for the protection of freedom;

(7) actions by the United States to designate property belonging to the United States under international agreements in some cases conflict with congressional constitutional responsibilities and the sovereign powers of the States; and

(8) actions by the President in applying certain international agreements to property owned by the United States diminish the authority of Congress to make rules respecting the property.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to reaffirm the power of Congress under section 3 of article IV of the Constitution over international agreements that concern disposal, management, and use of property belonging to the United States;

(2) to protect State powers not reserved to the Federal Government under the Constitution from Federal actions designating property under international agreements;

(3) to ensure that no United States citizen suffers any diminishment or loss of individual rights as a result of Federal action designating property under an international agreement for the purpose of imposing restrictions on use of the property;

(4) to protect private interests in property from diminishment as a result of Federal action designating property under international agreements; and

(5) to provide a process under which the United States may, when it is desirable to do so, designate property under an international agreement.

SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL ROLE IN WORLD HERITAGE SITE LISTING.

Section 401 of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 470a–1) is amended—

(1) by striking ''SEC. 401. (a)'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 401. PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—'';

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary of the Interior'' and inserting ''Subject to subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary')''; and

(B) by inserting ''(referred to in this section as the 'Convention')'' after ''1973'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''(b) The Secretary of the Interior'' and inserting ''(b) NOMINATION OF PROPERTY TO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.—The Secretary''; and

(B) in the fourth sentence—

(i) by striking ''Representatives and'' and inserting ''Representatives,''; and

(ii) by inserting before the final period '', and the appropriate State and local governments'';

(4) in subsection (c), by striking ''(c) No non-Federal property may be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior'' and inserting ''(c) NOMINATION OF NON-FEDERAL PROPERTY TO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.—No non-Federal property may be nominated by the Secretary''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) REQUIREMENTS FOR NOMINATION OF PROPERTIES.—The Secretary shall not nominate a property under subsection (b) unless—

''(1) the Secretary publishes a proposed nomination in the Federal Register and conducts a proceeding under sections 555, 556, and 557, of title 5, United States Code;

''(2) the Secretary, in carrying out the proceeding described in paragraph (1)—

''(A) considers—

''(i) natural resources associated with the property proposed to be nominated and other property located within 10 miles of the property to be nominated; and

''(ii) the impact that inclusion of the property proposed to be nominated on the World Heritage List would have on existing and future uses of the property proposed to be nominated or other property located within 10 miles of the property to be nominated; and

''(B) determines that commercially viable uses (in existence on the date of the nomination) of the property proposed to be nominated and of other property located within 10 miles of the property proposed to be nominated will not be adversely affected by inclusion of the property on the World Heritage List; and

''(3) the Secretary submits to Congress a report that—

''(A) contains the information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B);

''(B) describes the necessity for including the property on the list; and

''(C) proposes legislation authorizing nomination of the property; and

''(4) the nomination is specifically authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the report.

''(e) OBJECTION TO INCLUSION OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary shall object to the inclusion of property in the United States on the list of World Heritage in Danger established under Article 11.4 of the Convention, unless—

''(1) the Secretary submits to Congress the report required under subsection (d)(1)(C); and

''(2) the Secretary is specifically authorized to assent to the inclusion of the property on the list by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (1).

''(f) DECISIONMAKING.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Convention, all land management decisions with respect to any Federal or State land shall remain the responsibility of the land management agency that administers the land.''.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION AND TERMINATION OF UNAUTHORIZED UNITED NATIONS BIOSPHERE RESERVES.

Title IV of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 470a–1 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 403. PROHIBITION AND TERMINATION OF UNAUTHORIZED UNITED NATIONS BIOSPHERE RESERVES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—No Federal official may nominate property in the United States for designation as a Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization unless—

''(1) the Secretary of State publishes a proposed nomination in the Federal Register and conducts a proceeding under sections 555, 556, and 557, of title 5, United States Code;

''(2) the Secretary of State, in carrying out the proceeding described in paragraph (1)—

''(A) considers—

''(i) natural resources associated with the property proposed to be nominated and other property located within 10 miles of the property to be nominated; and

''(ii) the impact that inclusion of the property proposed to be designated as a Biosphere would have on existing and future uses of the property proposed to be nominated or other property located within 10 miles of the property to be nominated;

''(B) determines that commercially viable uses (in existence on the date of the nomination) of the property proposed to be nominated and of other property located within 10 miles of the property proposed to be nominated will not be adversely affected by designation of the property as a Biosphere; and

''(3) the Secretary of State submits to Congress a report that—

''(A) contains the information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B);

''(B) describes the necessity for including the property in the program; and

''(C) proposes legislation authorizing nomination of the property; and

''(4) the nomination is specifically authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the report.

''(b) OBJECTION TO INCLUSION OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary of State shall object to the designation of property in the United States as a Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, unless—

''(1) the Secretary of State submits Congress the report required under subsection (a)(1)(C); and

''(2) the Secretary of State is specifically authorized to assent to the inclusion of the property on the list by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (1).

''(c) PROPERTIES DESIGNATED BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—Any designation of property in the United States as a Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization made before the date of enactment of this section shall terminate on December 31, 2003, unless the Biosphere Reserve—

''(1) is specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this section and before December 31, 2003;

''(2) consists solely of property that on the date of enactment of this section is owned by the United States; and

''(3) is subject to a management plan that specifically ensures that the use of nearby non-Federal property is not limited or restricted as a result of the designation.''.

''(c) DECISIONMAKING.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Convention, all land management decisions with respect to any Federal or State land shall remain the responsibility of the land management agency that administers the land.''.

SEC. 5. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

Title IV of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 470a–1 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the last sentence of section 401(b), by striking ''Committee on Natural Resources'' and inserting ''Committee on Resources''; and

(2) in section 402, by striking ''SEC. 402. Prior to the approval'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 402. MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS OF FEDERAL UNDERTAKINGS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

''Prior to the approval''.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2576. A bill to establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in northern New Mexico. The national heritage area will be established as part of a collaborative effort between local residents, Indian tribes, businesses, and local governments, who are coming together to preserve the area.

By establishing the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, I hope to commemorate the significant but complex heritage of northern New Mexico communities and Indian tribes, from the pre-Spanish colonization period to present day. Establishing a national heritage area will benefit the northern New Mexico communities, local residents, students, and visitors, as well as help the local protection and interpretation of the unique cultural, historical, and natural resources of northern New Mexico. By introducing this legislation, it is my hope that we will not only honor the past, but also inspire the future.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2576

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area Act''.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) northern New Mexico encompasses a mosaic of cultures and history, including several Indian tribes and the descendants of Spanish ancestors who settled in the area in 1598;

(2) the combination of cultures, languages, folk arts, customs, and architecture make northern New Mexico unique;

(3) the area includes spectacular natural, scenic, and recreational resources;

(4) there is broad support from local governments and interested individuals to establish a National Heritage Area to coordinate and assist in the preservation and interpretation of these resources;

(5) in 1991, the National Park Service study Alternative Concepts for Commemorating Spanish Colonization identified several alternatives consistent with the establishment of a National Heritage Area, including conducting a comprehensive archaeological and historical research program, coordinating a comprehensive interpretation program, and interpreting a cultural heritage scene; and

(6) establishment of a National Heritage Area in northern New Mexico would assist local communities and residents in preserving these unique cultural, historical and natural resources.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term ''heritage area'' means the Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area; and

(2) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. NORTHERN RIO GRANDE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in the State of New Mexico.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The heritage area shall include the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Taos in the State of New Mexico.

(c) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, Inc., a non-profit corporation chartered in the State of New Mexico, shall serve as the management entity for the heritage area.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.

(a) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the management entity shall develop and forward to the Secretary a management plan for the heritage area.

(2) The management entity shall develop the management plan in cooperation with affected communities, tribal and local governments and shall provide for public involvement in the development and implementation of the management plan.

(3) The management plan shall, at a minimum—

(A) provide recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the resources of the heritage area;

(B) identify sources of funding;

(C) include an inventory of the cultural, historical, archaeological, natural, and recreational resources of the heritage area;

(D) provide recommendations for educational and interpretive programs to inform the public about the resources of the heritage area; and

(E) an analysis of ways in which local, State, Federal, and tribal programs may best be coordinated to promote the purposes of this Act.

(4) If the management entity fails to submit a management plan to the Secretary as provided in paragraph (1), the heritage area shall no longer be eligible to receive Federal

funding under this Act until such time as a plan is submitted to the Secretary.

(5)(A) The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the management plan within 90 days after the date of submission.

(B) If the Secretary disapproves the management plan, the Secretary shall advise the management entity in writing of the reasons therefor and shall make recommendations for revisions to the plan.

(6) The management entity shall periodically review the management plan and submit to the Secretary any recommendations for proposed revisions to the management plan. Any major revisions to the management plan must be approved by the Secretary.

(b) AUTHORITY.—The management entity may make grants and provide technical assistance to tribal and local governments, and other public and private entities to carry out the management plan.

(c) DUTIES.—The management entity shall—

(1) give priority in implementing actions set forth in the management plan;

(2) coordinate with tribal and local governments to better enable them to adopt land use policies consistent with the goals of the management plan;

(3) encourage by appropriate means economic viability in the heritage area consistent with the goals of the management plan; and

(4) assist local and tribal governments and non-profit organizations in—

(A) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits in the heritage area;

(B) developing recreational resources in the heritage area;

(C) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, the cultural, historical, archaeological and natural resources and sites in the heritage area;

(D) the restoration of historic structures related to the heritage area; and

(E) carrying out other actions that the management entity determines appropriate to fulfill the purposes of this Act.

(d) PROHIBITION ON ACQUIRING REAL PROPERTY.—The management entity may not use Federal funds received under this Act to acquire real property or an interest in real property.

(e) PUBLIC MEETINGS.—The management entity shall hold public meetings at least annually regarding the implementation of the management plan.

(f) ANNUAL REPORTS AND AUDITS.—(1) For any year in which the management entity receives Federal funds under this Act, the management entity shall submit an annual report to the Secretary setting forth accomplishments, expenses and income, and each entity to which any grant was made by the management entity.

(2) The management entity shall make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of Federal funds and any matching funds. The management entity shall also require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the receiving organization make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of those funds.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(a) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may, upon request of the management entity, provide technical and financial assistance to develop and implement the management plan.

(b) PRIORITY.—In providing assistance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to actions that facilitate—

(1) the conservation of the significant natural, cultural, historical, archaeological, scenic, and recreational resources of the heritage area; and

(2) the provision of educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities that are consistent with the resources and associated values of the heritage area.

SEC. 7. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) NO EFFECT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of Federal, State, tribal, or local governments to regulate any use of privately owned lands; or

(2) to grant the management entity any authority to regulate the use of privately owned lands.

(b) AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENTS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of Federal, State, tribal, or local governments to manage or regulate any use of land as provided for by law or regulation; or

(2) to authorize the management entity to assume any management authorities over such lands.

SEC. 8. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any financial assistance under this Act after September 30, 2017.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out this Act. Not more than $1,000,000 may be appropriated for any fiscal year. The Federal share of the costs for any activity funded under this Act shall not exceed 50 percent.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 2577. A bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2577

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Holocaust Restitution Tax Fairness Act of 2002''.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF APPLICABILITY OF SUNSET OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2001 WITH RESPECT TO EXCLUSION FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX FOR RESTITUTION RECEIVED BY VICTIMS OF NAZI REGIME.

Section 901 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to section 803 (relating to no federal income tax on restitution received by victims of the Nazi regime or their heirs or estates).''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 280—DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 2002, AS ''NATIONAL HUNGER AWARENESS DAY'' AND AUTHORIZING THAT THE SENATE OFFICE OF SENATOR RICHARD J. DURBIN BE USED TO COLLECT DONATIONS OF FOOD FROM JUNE 5, 2002, UNTIL JUNE 14, 2002, FROM CONCERNED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STAFF TO ASSIST FAMILIES SUFFERING FROM HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DODD, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 280

Whereas food insecurity and hunger are a fact of life for millions of low-income Americans and can produce physical, mental, and social impairments;

Whereas recent census data show that almost 13,000,000 children in the United States live in families experiencing hunger or food insecurity;

Whereas the problem of hunger and food insecurity can be found in rural, suburban, and urban America, touching nearly every American community;

Whereas although substantial progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and food insecurity in the United States, certain groups, including the working poor, the elderly, homeless people, children, migrant workers, and Native Americans remain vulnerable to hunger and the negative effects of food deprivation;

Whereas the people of the United States have a long tradition of providing food assistance to hungry people through acts of private generosity and public support programs;

Whereas the United States Government, through Federal food assistance programs like the Federal Food Stamp Program, child nutrition programs, and food donation programs, provides essential nutrition support to millions of low-income people;

Whereas there is a growing awareness of the important public and private partnership role that community-based organizations, institutions of faith, and charities provide in assisting hungry and food insecure people;

Whereas more than 50,000 local community-based organizations rely on the support and efforts of more than 1,000,000 volunteers to provide food assistance and services to millions of vulnerable people;

Whereas a diverse group of organizations, including America's Second Harvest, the United States Conference of Mayors, and other organizations have documented substantial increases in requests for emergency food assistance over the past year; and

Whereas all Americans can help participate in hunger relief efforts in their communities by donating food and money, by volunteering, and by supporting public policies aimed at reducing hunger: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 5, 2002, as ''National Hunger Awareness Day'';

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe ''National Hunger Awareness Day''—

(A) with appropriate ceremonies, volunteer activities, and other support for local antihunger advocacy efforts and hunger relief charities, including food banks, food rescue organizations, food pantries, soup kitchens, and emergency shelters; and

(B) with the year-round support of programs and public policies that reduce hunger and food insecurity in the United States; and

(3) office of Senator Richard J. Durbin is authorized to collect donations of food from June 5, 2002, until June 14, 2002, from concerned Members of Congress and staff to assist families suffering from hunger and food insecurity in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3552. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3553. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3554. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3555. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3556. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3557. Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. EDWARDS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4775, supra.

SA 3558. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3559. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3560. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3561. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3562. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3563. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3564. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3565. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3566. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3567. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3568. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3569. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. DEWINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3570. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4775, supra.

SA 3571. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DEWINE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3572. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DEWINE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3573. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DEWINE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3574. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DEWINE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3575. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3576. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3577. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3578. Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3579. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3552. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____—EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE

SEC. ____01. CROP LOSS ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this title as the ''Secretary'') shall use $1,800,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make emergency financial assistance available to producers on a farm that have incurred qualifying income losses in calendar year 2001, including losses due to army worms.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall make assistance available under this section in the same manner as provided under section 815 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–387; 114 Stat. 1549A–55), including using the same loss thresholds for the quantity and economic losses as were used in administering that section.

(c) USE OF FUNDS FOR CASH PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may use funds made available under this section to make, in a manner consistent with this section, cash payments for crop disasters.

SEC. ____02. LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use $500,000,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make and administer payments for livestock losses to producers for 2001 losses in a county that has received an emergency designation by the President or the Secretary after January 1, 2001, of which $12,000,000 shall be made available for the American Indian livestock program under section 806 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–387; 114 Stat. 1549A–51).

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall make assistance available under this section in the same manner as provided under section 806 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 105–277; 114 Stat. 1549A–51).

SEC. ____03. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.

The Secretary shall use the funds, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out this title.

SEC. ____04. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to funds otherwise available, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture to pay the salaries and expenses of the Department of Agriculture in carrying out this title $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(b) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this section the funds transferred under subsection (a), without further appropriation.

SEC. ____05. REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may promulgate such regulations as are necessary to implement this title.

(b) PROCEDURE.—The promulgation of the regulations and administration of this title shall be made without regard to—

(1) the notice and comment provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the Statement of Policy of the Secretary of Agriculture effective July 24, 1971 (36 Fed. Reg. 13804), relating to notices of proposed rulemaking and public participation in rulemaking; and

(3) chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act'').

(c) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall use the authority provided under section 808 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. ____06. EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.

The entire amount necessary to carry out this title is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(e)).

SA 3553. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 18, strike ''*Provided,*'' and insert ''*Provided,* That $5,000,000 is for the Louisiana State University System, to establish, in coordination with other universities, the National Center for Biological and Chemical Warfare Medicine, for the purpose of conducting research and education to prevent, detect, warn, and treat the newly emerging threats to humans, animals, and crops caused by biological and chemical warfare agents: ''*Provided further,*''.

SA 3554. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 101, strike lines 4 through 8.

SA 3555. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, beginning on line 4, strike ''flooding in'' and all that follows through the end of line 6 and insert ''flooding in eastern Kentucky, the western Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan, southwestern Virginia, and southern West Virginia.''.

SA 3556. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 89, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. 807. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective for discharges occurring and services furnished during fiscal year 2003 and subsequent fiscal years, for purposes of making payments under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) to—

(1) hospitals in the Jackson, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area, such Metropolitan Statistical Area is deemed to be located in the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area;

(2) hospitals in the Hillsdale, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area, such Metropolitan Statistical Area is deemed to be located in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area; and

(3) hospitals in the Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area, such Metropolitan Statistical Area is deemed to be located in the Flint, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area.

The reclassifications made in this section shall be treated as decisions of the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board under section 1886(d)(10) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(10)).

SA 3557. Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. EDWARDS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 1004 of the bill.

SA 3558. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 26, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

SEC. 210. Section 286(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(e)(3)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Attorney General is authorized to charge and collect $3 per individual for the immigration inspection or preinspection of each commercial vessel passenger whose journey originated in the United States or in any place set forth in paragraph (1).

''(B) The authorization described in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to immigration inspection at designated ports of entry of passengers arriving by the following vessels, when operating on a regular schedule:

''(i) Great Lakes international ferries.

''(ii) Great Lakes Vessels on the Great Lakes and connecting waterways.

''(iii) International ferries operating between Canada and—

''(I) the State of Alaska; or

''(II) the State of Washington.''.

SA 3559. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On pages 6 and 7, strike section 101 and insert the following:

SEC. 101. ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS THAT HAVE USED WATER FOR IRRIGATION FROM RIO GRANDE RIVER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall use $10,000,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make a grant to the State of Texas, acting through the Texas Department of Agriculture, to provide assistance to agricultural producers in the State of Texas with farming operations along the Rio Grande River that have suffered economic losses during the 2001 crop year due to the failure of Mexico to deliver water to the United States in accordance with the Treaty Relating to the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, and Supplementary Protocol signed November 14, 1944, signed at Washington on February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219; TS 944).

(b) AMOUNT.—The amount of assistance provided to individual agricultural producers under this section shall be proportional to the amount of actual losses described in subsection (a) that were incurred by the producers.

(c) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The entire amount necessary to carry out this section shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), is transmitted by the President to Congress.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The entire amount necessary to carry out this section is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of that Act (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)).

SA 3560. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of chapter 3 of title I, add the following:

SEC. 307. (a) INCREASE IN APPROPRIATION FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE.—The amount appropriated by this chapter under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE'' is hereby increased by $19,300,000.

(b) AVAILABILITY FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AT BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA, IN RESPONSE TO NATURAL DISASTER.—Of the amount appropriated by this chapter under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE'', as increased by subsection (a), $19,300,000 shall be available for a military construction project to reconstruct the Headquarters for the 8th Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, which was damaged by natural disaster.

SA 3561. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of chapter 2 of title I, add the following:

SEC. 210. (a) APPROPRIATION FOR GULF STATES INITIATIVE.—(1) There is hereby appropriated $12,000,000 for the Gulf States Initiative.

(2) The amount appropriated by paragraph (1) is in addition to any other amounts appropriated by this Act for the Gulf States Initiative.

(b) AVAILABILITY FOR COUNTER-DRUG AND COUNTER-TERRORISM OPERATIONS.—Of the amount appropriated by this Act for the Gulf States Initiative, as increased (if at all) by subsection (a), $12,000,000 shall be available under that Initiative for counter-drug and counter-terrorism operations.

(c) OFFSET.—(1) The amount appropriated by Public Law 107–115 under the heading ''ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE'' (115 Stat. 2130), and by this Act for assistance for the Colombian Armed Forces and the Colombian National Police, is hereby reduced in aggregate by $12,000,000.

(2) The President shall allocate among the amounts referred to in paragraph (1) the amount of the reduction required by that paragraph.

SA 3562. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 101, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 10 . ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES TO RECEIVE FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, projects and activities designated on pages 82 through 92 of House Report No. 107–308 shall be eligible for fiscal year 2002 funds made available for the program for which each project or activity is so designated.

SA 3563. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. Breaux) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to

the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 5, before the colon, insert the following: '', of which not less than $1,300,000 shall be used for emergency watershed protection in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana.''

SA 3564. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 25, strike ''$181,650,000'' and insert ''$171,650,000''.

On page 51, line 10, strike ''$7,000,000'' and insert ''$17,000,000, of which $10,000,000 shall be used by the Secretary of Energy to pay 100 percent of the total cost of making upgrades to critical oil and gas energy infrastructure, providing to critical oil and gas energy infrastructure security against hostile threats and natural threats, and carrying out any public service or transportation activities that are necessary, as determined by the Secretary, to the safety and operation of critical oil and gas energy infrastructure (of which not less than $7,000,000 shall be used for upgrades, security, and related public service and transportation activities for the Louisiana Highway 1 Corridor, a high priority corridor on the National Highway System in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana)''.

SA 3565. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 111, line 5, insert '', of which $2,000,000 shall be made available to the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies for establishment of the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center'' before the colon.

SA 3566. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, after line 26, insert the following:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

AMERICAN INDIAN LIVESTOCK FEED PROGRAM

For an additional amount to make and administer payments for livestock losses to producers under the American Indian livestock feed program under section 806 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–387; 114 Stat. 1549A–51) for 2001 losses in a county under the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe that has received an emergency designation by the President or the Secretary after January 1, 2001, $12,000,000: *Provided:* That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 902(e)).

SA 3567. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 89, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. 807. (a) CONDITIONAL RECLASSIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN MICHIGAN HOSPITALS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if this Act includes reclassifications of certain hospitals located in Pennsylvania for purposes of making payments under subsections (d) and (j) of section 1886 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww), and deems the large urban area of New York, New York to include Orange County, New York, and Dutchess County, New York, for purposes of making payments under section 1886(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)) then, with respect to discharges occurring and services furnished during fiscal year 2003 and subsequent fiscal years, for purposes of making payments under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) to—

(1) hospitals in the Jackson, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area, such Metropolitan Statistical Area is deemed to be located in the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area;

(2) hospitals in the Hillsdale, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area, such Metropolitan Statistical Area is deemed to be located in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area; and

(3) hospitals in the Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area, such Metropolitan Statistical Area is deemed to be located in the Flint, Michigan, Metropolitan Statistical Area.

(b) RULES.—The reclassifications made in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) shall be treated as decisions of the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board under section 1886(d)(10) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(10)).

SA 3568. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775. making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) The Senate finds that—

(1) the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the principle investigative arm of the Department of Justice;

(2) the Federal Bureau of Investigation has the authority and responsibility to investigate specific crimes assigned to it, including violations concerning organized crime and drugs, civil rights, violent crimes, financial crimes, counterterrorism, and foreign counterintelligence; and

(3) the mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is—

(A) to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of Federal criminal law;

(B) to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities;

(C) provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to Federal, State, local, and international agencies; and

(D) to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the reorganization of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a positive and important response to challenges posed by the increased threat of terrorism and that continued constructive dialog between FBI Director Robert Mueller and Congress will help make the reorganization a success;

(2) the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall continue to allocate adequate resources for the purpose of investigating all crimes under its jurisdiction;

(3) the reallocation of agents and resources to counterterrorism investigations should not hamper the ability of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate crimes involving drugs; and

(4) sufficient homeland security resources should be made available to State and local law enforcement and public safety officials to enable them to meet their responsibilities as the Nation's first responders.

SA 3569. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. DEWINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of chapter 3 of title I, add the following:

SEC. 307. (a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ASSISTANCE FOR COLOMBIA.—In fiscal year 2002, funds described in subsection (b) shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) To support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking and against activities by organizations designated as terrorist organizations, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC).

(2) To take actions to protect human health and welfare in emergency circumstances, including rescue operations.

(b) FUNDS.—The funds described in this subsection are as follows:

(1) Funds available to the Department of Defense in this Act for assistance to the Government of Colombia.

(2) Funds available to the Department of Defense in appropriations Acts enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act for assistance to the Government of Colombia that remain available for obligation.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—The authority in subsection (a) is in addition to any other authority under law regarding the availability of assistance to the Government of Colombia.

SA 3570. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 7, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 102. Not later than 14 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the transfer of funds under section 2507(a) of the Food Security and Rural investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–71).

SA 3571. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DEWINE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 113, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR MISSOURI

For an additional amount for assistance to the State of Missouri for use in responding to damage caused by ice storms and tornadoes, $13,201,075, of which—

(1)(A) $4,900,000 shall be made available to Kansas City, Missouri, for use in replacing trees along streets and in parks and other public property that were felled as a result of ice storms that occurred in the city in January 2002;

(B) $4,280,000 shall be made available to Kansas City, Missouri, and surrounding municipalities and counties for use in carrying out projects and activities (other than projects and activities described in subparagraph (A)) under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) with respect to damage caused by ice storms described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) $2,850,000 shall be made available to the State of Missouri for use in carrying out projects and activities under that Act with respect to damage caused by ice storms described in subparagraph (A); and

(2)(A) $667,000 shall be made available to Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Howell, and Madison Counties in the State of Missouri for use in carrying out projects and activities under that Act with respect to damage caused by tornadoes that occurred in those counties in April 2002; and

(B) $504,075 shall be used by the State of Missouri to carry out projects and activities with respect to damage in the State of Missouri caused by tornadoes that occurred in April 2002:

Provided, That the entire amount made available under this heading is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)).

SA 3572. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DEWINE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 20, strike ''$15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003'' and insert ''$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2003, of which not less than $5,000,000 shall be used to establish, and carry out projects and activities relating to food security through, an interdisciplinary center for food security at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri''.

SA 3573. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DEWINE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 4, after ''flooding in'', insert ''Missouri,''.

SA 3574. Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DEWINE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 55, strike lines 10 through 19, and insert the following:

For an additional amount for the ''Child Survival and Health Programs Fund'', $500,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds shall be made available only for programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS: *Provided further*, That special emphasis shall be given to assistance directed at the prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child, including medications to prevent such transmission: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, the President, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may make such contribution as the President considers appropriate to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria to be used for any of the purposes of the Global Fund: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this paragraph, other than those made available as a contribution to the Global Fund, may be made available for a project or activity only if such funds are matched at least equally, including on an in-kind basis, from sources other than the United States Government: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this paragraph may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 10 of Public Law 91–672: *Provided further*, That not more than seven percent of the amount of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purpose, may be made available for the administrative costs of United States Government agencies in carrying out programs funded under this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

SA 3575. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 79, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount to carry out the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000, in addition to amounts already appropriated for fiscal year 2002, $2,590,533, for the purpose of eliminating the need to recover funds from States (or repaying recovered funds to States) that received overpayments under subtitle B of title I of that Act for fiscal years 2001 and 2002, in the following amounts:

(1) For Alabama, $91,709.
(2) For Alaska, $3,626.
(3) For Arkansas, $25,849.
(4) For Colorado, $36,547.
(5) For Connecticut, $126,810.
(6) For Delaware, $3,626.
(7) For the District of Columbia, $3,626.
(8) For Hawaii, $3,626.
(9) For Idaho, $3,626.
(10) For Illinois, $119,542.
(11) For Indiana, $15,537.
(12) For Iowa, $120,529.
(13) For Kansas, $12,297.
(14) For Kentucky, $90,248.
(15) For Louisiana, $219,989.
(16) For Maine, $3,626.
(17) For Massachusetts, $107,858.
(18) For Mississippi, $68,539.
(19) For Missouri, $1,166.
(20) For Montana, $3,626.
(21) For Nebraska, $9,104.
(22) For Nevada, $3,626.
(23) For New Hampshire, $3,626.
(24) For New Jersey, $2,530.
(25) For New York, $631,640.
(26) For North Dakota, $3,626.
(27) For Ohio, $130,898.
(28) For Oklahoma, $39,826.
(29) For Pennsylvania, $400,847.
(30) For Rhode Island, $3,626.
(31) For South Dakota, $3,626.
(32) For Tennessee, $27,398.
(33) For Texas, $25,633.
(34) For Vermont, $3,626.
(35) For West Virginia, $221,412.
(36) For Wisconsin, $13,861.
(37) For Wyoming, $3,626.

On page 89, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following

SEC. 807. (a) Section 122(a) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15022(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

''(i) to each of American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands may not be less than the greater of—

''(I) $210,000; or

''(II) (except in a fiscal year for which the amount appropriated under section 129 is less than the amount so appropriated for the preceding fiscal year) the allotment received by such State under this section for the preceding fiscal year; and

''(ii) to any State not described in clause (i) may not be less than the greater of—

''(I) $400,000; or

''(II) (except in a fiscal year for which the amount appropriated under section 129 is less than the amount so appropriated for the preceding fiscal year) the allotment received by such State under this section for the preceding fiscal year.''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

''(i) to each of American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands may not be less than the greater of—

''(I) $220,000; or

''(II) (except in a fiscal year for which the amount appropriated under section 129 is less than the amount so appropriated for the preceding fiscal year) the allotment received by such State under this section for the preceding fiscal year; and

''(ii) to any State not described in clause (i) may not be less than the greater of—

''(I) $450,000; or

''(II) (except in a fiscal year for which the amount appropriated under section 129 is less than the amount so appropriated for the preceding fiscal year) the allotment received by such State under this section for the preceding fiscal year.''.

(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) take effect on October 1, 2002.

SA 3576. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002,

and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 89, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. 807. PARTICIPATION IN STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

Notwithstanding section 101(a)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)(5)), a public 2-year institution established by the State of Louisiana between July 1, 1998, and December 31, 2001, in furtherance of a settlement agreement entered into between the State of Louisiana and the United States, shall be eligible to participate in student assistance programs under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) during the period that such institution continues to make progress towards preaccreditation status with an accrediting agency recognized by the Secretary of Education.

SA 3577. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 102. ASSISTANCE FOR LOSSES RESULTING FROM CITRUS CANKER INFECTION.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall use $40,000,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, to remain available until expended, to provide assistance to commercial citrus and lime producers in the State of Florida for losses resulting from, as determined by the Secretary—

(1) the removal, on or after September 30, 2001, of citrus and lime trees in order to control citrus canker; and

(2) the quarantine of nursery stocks of such trees located within citrus canker quarantine areas.

SA 3578. Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Add at the end the following:

( ) CONTINGENT PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 FUNDS FOR SUPPORT OF PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to any department, agency, or other element of the Federal Government for fiscal year 2003 may be obligated or expended for the purpose, or in a manner which would have the effect, of supporting—

(A) the Palestinian Authority;

(B) any entity supported by the Palestinian Authority;

(C) any successor entity to the Palestinian Authority or an entity referred to in subparagraph (B); or

(D) any private, voluntary organization for—

(i) projects related to the Palestinian Authority; or

(ii) projects located in Palestine that would otherwise be undertaken by the Palestinian Authority or an entity referred to in paragraph (2) or (3).

(2) The prohibition in paragraph (1) shall cease to be effective upon the submittal by the President to Congress of a certification that neither the Palestinian Authority, nor any entity supported by the Palestinian Authority, has engaged in planning or carrying out any terrorist act during the six-month period ending on the date of the certification.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, support shall include direct and indirect support, whether such support is financial or otherwise, including support for the Holst Fund of the World Bank and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

SA 3579. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. LANCASTER AIRPORT.

Notwithstanding section 332 of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, (Public Law 106-69; 49 U.S.C. 41731 note), section 205 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 106-181; 49 U.S.C. 41731 note), or any other provision of law, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall grant assistance for essential air service under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, to Lancaster, Pennsylvania for an initial period of not less than 2 years, and thereafter Lancaster, Pennsylvania shall be treated as an eligible place under such chapter 417.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, June 12, 2002, at 2:30 p.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills:

S. 1257 and H.R. 107, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a theme study to identify sites and resources to commemorate and interpret the cold war;

S. 1312 and H.R. 2109, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of Virginia Key Beach, Florida, for possible inclusion in the National Park System;

S. 1944, to revise the boundary of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes;

H.R. 38, to provide for additional lands to be included within the boundaries of the Homestead National Monument of America in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes;

H.R. 980, to establish the Moccasin Bend National Historic Site in the State of Tennessee as a unit of the National Park System; and

H.R. 1712, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make adjustments to the boundary of the National Park of American Samoa to include certain portions of the islands of Ofu and Olosega within the park, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 312 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.

For further information, please contact David Brooks of the committee staff at (202–224–9863).

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Tuesday, June 4, 2002, at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on the protection of Native American sacred places as they are affected by undertakings and activities of the military services of the Department of Defense.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 224–2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to hold a hearing during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2002, at 9:45 a.m. in SD–366.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the nomination of Kyle McSlarrow to be Deputy Secretary of Energy, Department of Energy.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet on Tuesday June 4, 2002, at 9 a.m. to conduct a hearing, entitled ''Kennedy Center,'' to focus on the proposed Kennedy Center plaza project.

The hearing will be held in SD–406.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet on Tuesday June 4, 2002, at 12:30 p.m. to conduct a business meeting to consider S. 1917, the Highway Funding Restoration Act, a bill to address highway infrastructure investment.

The meeting will be held in S–216 of the capitol (The President's Room).

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2002 at 2:30 p.m. to hear testimony on Small Business and Rural Economic Development.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 4, 2002 at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on the protection of Native American sacred places as they are affected by undertakings and activities of the military services of the Department of Defense.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 2002 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, RESTRUCTURING AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 4, 2002 at 2:30 p.m. for a hearing entitled ''Half a Loaf—The Impact of Excluding Surplus Commodities from America's Response to Global Hunger'' to examine the structure, scope and effectiveness of U.S. food aid programs, including the role therein of surplus commodities, and the likely impact of changes now under consideration.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator MCCAIN's legislative fellow, Navy LCDR Paul Gronemeyer, be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act.

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed en bloc to the consideration of the following calendar numbers: No. 389, S. Res. 182; No. 390, S. Res. 253; No. 402, S. Res. 263.

I further ask that the committee amendments, where applicable, be agreed to; the resolutions, as amended, where applicable, be agreed to; the preambles and any amendments, where applicable, be agreed to; the title amendment, where applicable, be agreed to; that the consideration of these items appear separately in the Record; and that any statements relating to the items be printed in the RECORD as if given, without further intervening action or debate.

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

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ALLOCATE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE RESOURCES TO COMBAT GLOBAL POVERTY

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 182) expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should allocate significantly more resources to combat global poverty, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment, an amendment to the preamble, and an amendment to the title.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 182

[Whereas the World Bank estimates that 1,200,000,000 people in the world live on less than $1 a day, and of these, more than 550,000,000 are in South Asia, which is 40 percent of the South Asian population, and more than 290,000,000 are in sub-Saharan Africa, which is approximately 50 percent of the sub-Saharan population;

[Whereas 3,000,000,000 people, about half the world's population, live on approximately $2 a day;

[Whereas 1,200,000,000 people lack access to safe drinking water;

[Whereas 2,900,000,000 people have inadequate access to sanitation;

[Whereas at least 1,000,000,000 people in developing nations are unemployed or underemployed;

[Whereas according to a Congressional Budget Office report entitled ''The Role of Foreign Aid in Development'', United States spending on foreign assistance has fluctuated from year-to-year but has been on a downward path since the 1960's;

[Whereas in 1962, more than 3 percent of the Federal budget was spent on foreign assistance;

[Whereas in 2001, foreign assistance amounts to 0.79 percent of the Federal budget, less than half of what it was 15 years ago, and less than a third of what it was 40 years ago;

[Whereas United States foreign economic and development assistance represents less than 0.60 percent of the Federal budget;

[Whereas United States foreign assistance amounts to only slightly more than 0.10 percent of Gross Domestic Product, or approximately $30 per American citizen per year;

[Whereas according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United States in recent years has ranked next to last among 21 industrialized donor countries in per capita foreign assistance spending; and

[Whereas reducing poverty, promoting equitable economic growth, and developing democratic institutions advances United States national security interests, and the failure to address these issues, and the resulting social, economic, and political instability and violence, places United States national security interests and the welfare and safety of United States citizens at risk: Now, therefore, be it]

Whereas the World Bank estimates that 1,200,000,000 people in the world live on less than $1 a day, and of these, more than 550,000,000 are in South Asia, which is 40 percent of the South Asian population, and more than 290,000,000 are in sub-Saharan Africa, which is approximately 50 percent of the sub-Saharan population;

Whereas 3,000,000,000 people, about half the world's population, live on approximately $2 a day;

Whereas 1,200,000,000 people lack access to safe drinking water;

Whereas 2,900,000,000 people have inadequate access to sanitation;

Whereas at least 1,000,000,000 people in developing nations are unemployed or underemployed;

Whereas President Bush, by announcing the establishment of a Millennium Challenge Account committed the United States to spending significantly more money on foreign assistance beginning fiscal year 2004;

Whereas United States foreign assistance amounts to approximately $30 per American citizen per year, not including the President's recently announced increases;

Whereas according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United States in recent years ranks next to last among 21 industrialized donor countries in per capita foreign assistance spending;

Whereas economic assistance can only be effective if it is linked to sound policies in developing nations;

Whereas open markets and free trade are important forces for economic development and poverty reduction;

Whereas the United States is a top importer of goods from developing countries, importing $450,000,000,000 in 2000 which was 8 times greater than all official development assistance to developing countries from all donors;

Whereas the United States is the top source of private capital to developing countries, averaging $36,000,000,000 annually between 1997 and 2000; and

Whereas reducing poverty, promoting equitable economic growth, and developing democratic institutions advances United States national security interests, and the failure to address these issues, and the resulting social, economic, and political instability and violence, places United States national security interests and the welfare and safety of United States citizens at risk: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

[That it is the sense of the Senate that—

[(1) widespread poverty in developing nations contributes to social, economic, and political instability and violence which can lead to failed states and the conditions in which terrorist recruitment and terrorist organizations flourish;

[(2) United States bilateral assistance programs and contributions to multilateral assistance programs must be robust enough to effectively address development needs;

[(3) the United States, the world's wealthiest, most powerful Nation, in order to promote its humanitarian, economic, and security interests around the world, should increase foreign assistance spending by at least 25 percent per year for the next 5 years, and with the goal of reaching an amount equal to or exceeding 3 percent of the Federal budget by 2010; and

[(4) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should—

[(A) conduct a top-to-bottom evaluation of current foreign assistance efforts to evaluate effectiveness;

[(B) work with private voluntary organizations, foundations, and corporations to identify areas where increased, targeted foreign assistance could help reduce poverty, and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions; and

[(C) not later than 6 months after the date of adoption of this resolution, submit a report to the appropriate committees in Congress describing the Administrator's findings and recommendations for foreign assistance funding and policies to reduce poverty, and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions.]

That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) widespread poverty in developing nations contributes to social, economic, and political instability and violence which can lead to failed states and the conditions in which terrorist recruitment and terrorist organizations flourish;

(2) United States bilateral assistance programs and contributions to multilateral assistance programs must be robust enough to effectively address development needs;

(3) the United States, as the world's wealthiest, most powerful nation, should build on the idea behind President Bush's proposal for the Millennium Challenge Account and increase foreign assistance spending by at least 25 percent for the next 5 years with the goal of reaching an amount equal to or exceeding 3 percent of the Federal budget by 2010 in order to promote its humanitarian, economic, and security interests around the world; and

(4) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should—

(A) conduct a top-to-bottom evaluation of current foreign assistance efforts to evaluate effectiveness;

(B) work with private voluntary organizations, foundations, and corporations to identify areas where increased, targeted foreign assistance could help reduce poverty and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions; and

(C) not later than 6 months after the date of adoption of this resolution, submit a report to the appropriate committees in Congress describing the Administrator's findings and recommendations for foreign assistance funding and policies to reduce poverty and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions.

Amend the title so as to read: ''A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States must allocate significantly more resources to combat global poverty and that the President's decision to establish the Millennium Challenge Account is a step in the right direction.''.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 182), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The title amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 182

Whereas the World Bank estimates that 1,200,000,000 people in the world live on less than $1 a day, and of these, more than 550,000,000 are in South Asia, which is 40 percent of the South Asian population, and more than 290,000,000 are in sub-Saharan Africa, which is approximately 50 percent of the sub-Saharan population;

Whereas 3,000,000,000 people, about half the world's population, live on approximately $2 a day;

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Whereas at least 1,000,000,000 people in developing nations are unemployed or underemployed;

Whereas President Bush, by announcing the establishment of a Millennium Challenge Account committed the United States to spending significantly more money on foreign assistance beginning fiscal year 2004;

Whereas United States foreign assistance amounts to approximately $30 per American citizen per year, not including the President's recently announced increases;

Whereas according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United States in recent years ranks next to last among 21 industrialized donor countries in per capita foreign assistance spending;

Whereas economic assistance can only be effective if it is linked to sound policies in developing nations;

Whereas open markets and free trade are important forces for economic development and poverty reduction;

Whereas the United States is a top importer of goods from developing countries, importing $450,000,000,000 in 2000 which was 8 times greater than all official development assistance to developing countries from all donors;

Whereas the United States is the top source of private capital to developing countries, averaging $36,000,000,000 annually between 1997 and 2000; and

Whereas reducing poverty, promoting equitable economic growth, and developing democratic institutions advances United States national security interests, and the failure to address these issues, and the resulting social, economic, and political instability and violence, places United States national security interests and the welfare and safety of United States citizens at risk: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) widespread poverty in developing nations contributes to social, economic, and political instability and violence which can lead to failed states and the conditions in which terrorist recruitment and terrorist organizations flourish;

(2) United States bilateral assistance programs and contributions to multilateral assistance programs must be robust enough to effectively address development needs;

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(4) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should—

(A) conduct a top-to-bottom evaluation of current foreign assistance efforts to evaluate effectiveness;

(B) work with private voluntary organizations, foundations, and corporations to identify areas where increased, targeted foreign assistance could help reduce poverty and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions; and

(C) not later than 6 months after the date of adoption of this resolution, submit a report to the appropriate committees in Congress describing the Administrator's findings and recommendations for foreign assistance funding and policies to reduce poverty and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions.

Amend the title so as to read: ''A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States must allocate significantly more resources to combat global poverty and that the President's decision to establish the Millennium Challenge Account is a step in the right direction.''.

REITERATING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ANTI-SEMITISM AND RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN EUROPE

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 253) reiterating the sense of the Senate regarding Anti-Semitism and religious tolerance in Europe, which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 253

Whereas many countries in Europe are protectors of human rights and have stood as shining examples of freedom and liberty to the world;

Whereas freedom of religion is guaranteed by all Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating states;

Whereas the 1990 Copenhagen Concluding Document declares all participating OSCE States will ''unequivocally condemn'' anti-Semitism and take effective measures to protect individuals from anti-Semitic violence;

Whereas anti-Semitism was one of the most destructive forces unleashed during the last century;

Whereas there has been a startling rise in attacks on Jewish community institutions in cities across Europe in the last 18 months;

Whereas these violent incidents have targeted youth such as an assault on a Jewish teen soccer team in Bondy, France on April 11, 2002, and the brutal beating of two Jewish students in Berlin, Germany, the burning of Jewish schools in Creteil and Marseille, France and even the stoning of a bus carrying Jewish schoolchildren;

Whereas attacks on Jewish houses of worship have been reported in many cities including Antwerp, Brussels, and Marseille and as recently as April 22 an automatic weapon attack on a synagogue in Charleroi, Belgium;

Whereas the statue in Paris of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who was the victim of anti-Semitic accusations and became a symbol of this prejudice in the last century, was defaced with anti-Jewish emblems;

Whereas the French Ministry of Interior documented hundreds of crimes against Jews and Jewish institutions in France in just the first two weeks of April, 2002;

Whereas the revitalization of European right wing movements, such as the strong showing of the National Front party in France's presidential election, reaffirm the urgency for governments to assert a strong public stance against anti-Semitism, as well as other forms of xenophobia and intolerance;

Whereas some government leaders have repeatedly dismissed the significance of these attacks and attributed them to hooliganism and Muslim immigrant youth expressing solidarity with Palestinians;

Whereas the legitimization of armed struggle against Israeli civilians by some governments voting in the U.N. Commission on

Human Rights has emboldened some individuals and organizations to lash out against Jews and Jewish institutions;

Whereas hostility, frustration and disaffection over violence in the Middle East must never be permitted to justify personal attacks on Jewish citizens;

Whereas when governments have raised a strong moral voice against anti-Semitism and worked to promote and implement educational initiatives which foster tolerance, we have seen success; and

Whereas Congress recognizes the vital historical alliance between nations of Europe and the United States and has high regard for the commitment of our allies to fighting discrimination, hatred, and violence on racial, ethnic, or religious grounds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

[(a) That it is the sense of the Senate that Congress calls upon European governments to—

[(1) acknowledge publicly and without reservation the anti-Semitic character of the attacks as violations of human rights; and to utilize the full power of its law enforcement tools to investigate the crimes and punish the perpetrators;

[(2) decry the rationalizing of anti-Jewish attitudes and even violent attacks against Jews as merely a result of justified popular frustration with the conflict in the Middle East; and

[(3) take measures to protect and ensure the security of Jewish citizens and their institutions, many of whom suffered so grievously in Europe in the past century.

[(b) Further, it is the sense of the Senate that—

[(1) both Congress and the Administration must raise this issue in its bilateral contacts;

[(2) the State Department's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights should thoroughly document this phenomenon, not just in Europe but worldwide; and

[(3) the Commission on International Religious Freedom should continue to document and report on this phenomenon in Europe and worldwide.]

That (a) the Senate calls upon European governments to—

(1) acknowledge publicly and without reservation the anti-Semitic character of the attacks as violations of human rights;

(2) utilize the full power of their law enforcement tools to investigate the crimes and punish the perpetrators;

(3) decry the rationalizing of anti-Jewish attitudes and even violent attacks against Jews as merely a result of justified popular frustration with the conflict in the Middle East;

(4) take measures to protect and ensure the security of Jewish citizens and their institutions, many of whom suffered so grievously in Europe in the past century; and

(5) make a concerted effort to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the Jewish and non-Jewish residents of Europe.

(b) Further, it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) both Congress and the Administration should raise this issue in their bilateral contacts;

(2) the State Department's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights should thoroughly document this phenomenon, not just in Europe but worldwide; and

(3) the Commission on International Religious Freedom should continue to document and report on this phenomenon in Europe and worldwide.

Mr. BIDEN. I rise today to support S. Res. 253, which condemns the growing intolerance and acts of persecution against Jews in many European countries.

The Resolution urges European governments to own up to this growing evil, to reject any excuse for it, to use every tool at hand to combat these crimes, and to punish the criminals.

Finally, the Resolution calls upon European governments to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the continent's Jewish and non-Jewish residents.

Making Jews scapegoats for societal ills has an ominous history. The Nazis' Holocaust was preceded by centuries of gradually increasing anti-Semitism—first by religious dogma, then by racial pseudo-theories—spread through preaching, villainous written propaganda, exclusionary laws, and finally pogroms and massacres.

The so-called civilized governments of the twentieth century largely remained silent and failed to confront the rising tide of anti-Jewish persecution. As a result, they set the stage for the murder of the vast majority of European Jewry.

Some of the individuals committing anti-Semitic acts today are the affluent beneficiaries of unprecedented Western European prosperity. Some may be bigots. Others may simply be ignorant of the hideous causality of the Holocaust, now more than fifty years in the past. Still others are mindless thugs.

In France, where a large number of violent attacks have occurred, many of the perpetrators are young anti-Israel Arab immigrants from North Africa who feel alienated from their host country.

Nearly all European leaders have condemned physical violence against Jews, although occasionally politicians have tempered their criticism with ill-considered advice. An unfortunate example of this was the well-intentioned Mayor of Berlin who, after a vicious attack on an Orthodox Jewish American tourist, warned Jewish Berliners that if they didn't want to be similarly beaten up on the street, they shouldn't wear clothing identifying them as Jews.

Rhetorical anti-Semitism has been met with even less principle. Instead, verbal expressions of anti-Semitism in Europe are increasingly being trivialized.

For example, we might consider the recent London dinner party at which the French Ambassador to the U.K. made a demeaning, scatological reference to the State of Israel. What happened when the story was leaked to the press? The major scandal was the so-called ''indiscretion'' of other guests for having revealed the French Ambassador's crude, bigoted, and amateurish behavior!

Or we might note the wife of Wim Duisenberg, the President of the European Central Bank, who after flying the PLO flag from her house in Amsterdam complained that ''Israel is being kept going by those rich Jews in America.'' Her highly respected husband removed the PLO flag but remained silent on her incendiary political commentary.

A similar example of objectivity came from Oslo where a member of the Norwegian Nobel Committee declared that she would like to rescind Shimon Peres's Nobel Peace Prize. Needless to say, she didn't choose to mention, let alone criticize, Yasser Arafat or the suicide bombers whom he aids and abets.

Even venerable European political institutions no longer seem immune to the anti-Semitic virus. Consider the blatant attempt to woo right-wing voters by Juergen Moellemann, one of the top officials of Germany's Free Democrats, a party with a proud history of liberalism and tolerance. Moellemann explained that the Deputy Director of the Central Council of Jews in Germany had brought on anti-Semitism himself by his supposedly aggressive behavior as a television talk-show host! If this weird argumentation weren't so dangerous, it might almost be funny. But it's not.

To Germany's credit, Moellemann's warped demagoguery has come in for massive public criticism, including from both Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and his conservative challenger Bavarian Minister-President Edmund Stoiber.

I want to believe that most Europeans reject the nauseating anti-Semitism of the last several months. I want to believe that a trans-Atlantic community of shared values still links us with the continent.

But without continuous efforts by European statesmen to combat anti-Semitism, my optimism may prove to be naive.

Instant communication means that how Europe responds to these acts of hatred matters around the world. Europe must make bigots, not Jews, its outcasts. No temporizing, no rationalizing, and no excuses.

Toward that end, I urge my colleagues to vote for S. Res. 253.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 253), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 253

Whereas many countries in Europe are protectors of human rights and have stood as shining examples of freedom and liberty to the world;

Whereas freedom of religion is guaranteed by all Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating states;

Whereas the 1990 Copenhagen Concluding Document declares all participating OSCE States will ''unequivocally condemn'' anti-Semitism and take effective measures to protect individuals from anti-Semitic violence;

Whereas anti-Semitism was one of the most destructive forces unleashed during the last century;

Whereas there has been a startling rise in attacks on Jewish community institutions in cities across Europe in the last 18 months;

Whereas these violent incidents have targeted youth such as an assault on a Jewish teen soccer team in Bondy, France on April 11, 2002, and the brutal beating of two Jewish students in Berlin, Germany, the burning of Jewish schools in Creteil and Marseille, France and even the stoning of a bus carrying Jewish schoolchildren;

Whereas attacks on Jewish houses of worship have been reported in many cities including Antwerp, Brussels, and Marseille and as recently as April 22 an automatic weapon attack on a synagogue in Charleroi, Belgium;

Whereas the statue in Paris of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who was the victim of anti-Semitic accusations and became a symbol of this prejudice in the last century, was defaced with anti-Jewish emblems;

Whereas the French Ministry of Interior documented hundreds of crimes against Jews and Jewish institutions in France in just the first two weeks of April, 2002;

Whereas the revitalization of European right wing movements, such as the strong showing of the National Front party in France's presidential election, reaffirm the urgency for governments to assert a strong public stance against anti-Semitism, as well as other forms of xenophobia and intolerance;

Whereas some government leaders have repeatedly dismissed the significance of these attacks and attributed them to hooliganism and Muslim immigrant youth expressing solidarity with Palestinians;

Whereas the legitimization of armed struggle against Israeli civilians by some governments voting in the U.N. Commission on Human Rights has emboldened some individuals and organizations to lash out against Jews and Jewish institutions;

Whereas hostility, frustration and disaffection over violence in the Middle East must never be permitted to justify personal attacks on Jewish citizens;

Whereas when governments have raised a strong moral voice against anti-Semitism and worked to promote and implement educational initiatives which foster tolerance, we have seen success; and

Whereas Congress recognizes the vital historical alliance between nations of Europe and the United States and has high regard for the commitment of our allies to fighting discrimination, hatred, and violence on racial, ethnic, or religious grounds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That (a) the Senate calls upon European governments to—

(1) acknowledge publicly and without reservation the anti-Semitic character of the attacks as violations of human rights;

(2) utilize the full power of their law enforcement tools to investigate the crimes and punish the perpetrators;

(3) decry the rationalizing of anti-Jewish attitudes and even violent attacks against Jews as merely a result of justified popular frustration with the conflict in the Middle East;

(4) take measures to protect and ensure the security of Jewish citizens and their institutions, many of whom suffered so grievously in Europe in the past century; and

(5) make a concerted effort to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the Jewish and non-Jewish residents of Europe.

(b) Further, it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) both Congress and the Administration should raise this issue in their bilateral contacts;

(2) the State Department's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights should thoroughly document this phenomenon, not just in Europe but worldwide; and

(3) the Commission on International Religious Freedom should continue to document and report on this phenomenon in Europe and worldwide.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 263) congratulating the Republic of Croatia on the 10th anniversary of its recognition by the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 263

Whereas the United States recognized the Republic of Croatia on April 7, 1992, acknowledging the decision of the Croatian people to live in an independent, democratic, and sovereign country;

Whereas, during the 10 years since the recognition, the people of Croatia have overcome the legacy of the autocratic Tudjman government and persevered in building a democratic society, based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free market economy, as shown by the democratic parliamentary and presidential elections held in January and February 2000;

Whereas the people and Government of the Republic of Croatia share the democratic values of the international community and the responsibility to uphold them, actively promoting democratic values in international organizations;

Whereas Croatia, cooperating on the basis of partnership and solidarity, participates in the Vilnius Group, which is committed to the common values of security and democratic stability through future North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership;

Whereas Croatia is a reliable friend and ally of the United States, actively contributing to the stabilization of South Central Europe; and

Whereas Croatia immediately positioned itself within the antiterrorism coalition of nations, sharing the common interests and values of the free and democratic world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

[(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

[(2) supports the Republic of Croatia's aspirations to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and recommends its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland in May 2002;

[(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

[(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.]

(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

(2) supports the aspirations of the Republic of Croatia to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and congratulates it on its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland;

(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 263), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 263

Whereas the United States recognized the Republic of Croatia on April 7, 1992, acknowledging the decision of the Croatian people to live in an independent, democratic, and sovereign country;

Whereas, during the 10 years since the recognition, the people of Croatia have overcome the legacy of the autocratic Tudjman government and persevered in building a democratic society, based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free market economy, as shown by the democratic parliamentary and presidential elections held in January and February 2000;

Whereas the people and Government of the Republic of Croatia share the democratic values of the international community and the responsibility to uphold them, actively promoting democratic values in international organizations;

Whereas Croatia, cooperating on the basis of partnership and solidarity, participates in the Vilnius Group, which is committed to the common values of security and democratic stability through future North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership;

Whereas Croatia is a reliable friend and ally of the United States, actively contributing to the stabilization of South Central Europe; and

Whereas Croatia immediately positioned itself within the antiterrorism coalition of nations, sharing the common interests and values of the free and democratic world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

(2) supports the aspirations of the Republic of Croatia to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and congratulates it on its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland;

(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and

prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TIBET

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 406, S. Res. 252.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 252) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding human rights violations in Tibet, the Panchen Lama, and the need for dialogue between the Chinese leadership and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 252

[Whereas Hu Jintao, Vice President of the People's Republic of China and former Party Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region, will visit the United States in April and May of 2002;

[Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

[Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

[Whereas the use of religious belief as the primary criteria for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949–50;

[Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied; and

[Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it]

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Whereas the use of religious belief as a criterion for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949–50;

Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied;

Whereas the releases of political prisoners Ngawang Choephel, a 36-year-old ethnomusicologist on January 20, 2002, after 6 years in prison, and Tanak Jigme Sangpo, a 76-year-old schoolteacher on March 31, 2002, after 32 years in prison, were facilitated in part by diplomatic efforts of the United States Government and are welcome, modest developments in the campaign to encourage the Chinese Government to respect human rights, including religious freedom, and to release remaining prisoners of conscience;

Whereas the appointment of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula J. Dobriansky, as the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is a sign of the high priority the United States Government places on the political and religious liberties of the people of Tibet; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

[That it is the sense of the Senate that—

[(1) Vice President Hu Jintao should be made aware of congressional concern for the Panchen Lama and the need to resolve the situation in Tibet through dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives; and

[(2) the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

[(A) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

[(B) enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.]

That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(1) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at the Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

(2) enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to; the 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, without any intervening action or debate.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 252), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 252

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Whereas the use of religious belief as a criterion for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949–50;

Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied;

Whereas the releases of political prisoners Ngawang Choephel, a 36-year-old ethnomusicologist on January 20, 2002, after 6 years in prison, and Tanak Jigme Sangpo, a 76-year-old schoolteacher on March 31, 2002, after 32 years in prison, were facilitated in part by diplomatic efforts of the United States Government and are welcome, modest developments in the campaign to encourage the Chinese Government to respect human rights, including religious freedom, and to release remaining prisoners of conscience;

Whereas the appointment of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula J. Dobriansky, as the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is a sign of the high priority the United States Government places on the political and religious liberties of the people of Tibet; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(1) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at the Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

(2) enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.

DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 2002, AS ''NATIONAL HUNGER AWARENESS DAY''

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 280, submitted earlier by Senators DURBIN, LUGAR, and SMITH of Oregon.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 280) designating June 5, 2002, as ''National Hunger Awareness Day.''

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 280) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 280

Whereas food insecurity and hunger are a fact of life for millions of low-income Americans and can produce physical, mental, and social impairments;

Whereas recent census data show that almost 13,000,000 children in the United States live in families experiencing hunger or food insecurity;

Whereas the problem of hunger and food insecurity can be found in rural, suburban, and urban America, touching nearly every American community;

Whereas although substantial progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and food insecurity in the United States, certain groups, including the working poor, the elderly, homeless people, children, migrant workers, and Native Americans remain vulnerable to hunger and the negative effects of food deprivation;

Whereas the people of the United States have a long tradition of providing food assistance to hungry people through acts of private generosity and public support programs;

Whereas the United States Government, through Federal food assistance programs like the Federal Food Stamp Program, child nutrition programs, and food donation programs, provides essential nutrition support to millions of low-income people;

Whereas there is a growing awareness of the important public and private partnership role that community-based organizations, institutions of faith, and charities provide in assisting hungry and food insecure people;

Whereas more than 50,000 local community-based organizations rely on the support and efforts of more than 1,000,000 volunteers to provide food assistance and services to millions of vulnerable people;

Whereas a diverse group of organizations, including America's Second Harvest, the United States Conference of Mayors, and other organizations have documented substantial increases in requests for emergency food assistance over the past year; and

Whereas all Americans can help participate in hunger relief efforts in their communities by donating food and money, by volunteering, and by supporting public policies aimed at reducing hunger: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 5, 2002, as ''National Hunger Awareness Day'';

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe ''National Hunger Awareness Day''—

(A) with appropriate ceremonies, volunteer activities, and other support for local antihunger advocacy efforts and hunger relief charities, including food banks, food rescue organizations, food pantries, soup kitchens, and emergency shelters; and

(B) with the year-round support of programs and public policies that reduce hunger and food insecurity in the United States; and

(3) office of Senator Richard J. Durbin is authorized to collect donations of food from June 5, 2002, until June 14, 2002, from concerned Members of Congress and staff to assist families suffering from hunger and food insecurity in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

DISCHARGE AND REFERRAL—S. 2546

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 2546, Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act, be discharged from the Armed Services Committee and then referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2578

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand that S. 2578, introduced earlier today by Senator DASCHLE, is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2578) to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit.

Mr. REID. I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request on behalf of the Republicans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:15 a.m., Wednesday, June 5; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period for morning business until 10:15 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the first half of the time under the control of the Republican leader or his designee, and the second half of the time under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee; that at 10:15 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of the supplemental appropriations bill; further, that with respect to the cloture motion filed, the live quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. As a reminder, Mr. President, cloture was filed on the supplemental appropriations bill today. Therefore, all first-degree amendments must be filed before 1 p.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, June 5.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:15 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate—and I believe there is not—I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:56 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 5, 2002, at 9:15 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 4, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICHARD L. BALTIMORE III, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE SULTANATE OF OMAN.

MARTIN GEORGE BRENNAN, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA.

VICKI HUDDLESTON, OF ARIZONA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF MALI.

DONALD C. JOHNSON, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE.

JIMMY KOLKER, OF MISSOURI, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA.

GAIL DENNISE THOMAS MATHIEU, OF NEW JERSEY, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE W.S. READ, 0000

To be brigadier general

COL. LARRY KNIGHTNER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. EDWIN E. SPAIN III, 0000

To be brigadier general

COL. DENNIS E. LUTZ, 0000

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. REX E. THOMPSON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL DORIAN T. ANDERSON, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL GUY M. BOURN, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN M. BROWN III, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RONALD L. BURGESS JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM B. CALDWELL IV, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL KEVIN T. CAMPBELL, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ANN E. DUNWOODY, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JEANETTE K. EDMUNDS, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DENNIS E. HARDY, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL GALEN B. JACKMAN, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RONALD L. JOHNSON, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN F. KIMMONS, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES A. MARKS, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL STANLEY A. MCCHRYSTAL, 0000

BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID F. MELCHER, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS G. MILLER, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT W. MIXON JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES W. PARKER, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ELBERT N. PERKINS, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL KENNETH J. QUINLAN JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED D. ROBINSON JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL STEPHEN M. SPEAKES, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL CARL A. STROCK, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ANTONIO M. TAGUBA, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ALAN W. THRASHER, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RANDAL M. TIESZEN, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL BENNIE E. WILLIAMS, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL WALTER WOJDAKOWSKI, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

TIMOTHY C * BEAULIEU, 0000
DAVID R * BRAND, 0000
PASTINA D DE, 0000
GUY A DESMOND, 0000
KAREN L GEISLER, 0000
SANDRA HARRISONWEAVER, 0000
VIVIAN T HUTSON, 0000
PEGGY P JONES, 0000
TERESA M KEMMER, 0000
ROBERT L MATEKEL, 0000
REBECCA L MCCOLLAM, 0000
JOSEPH M MOLLOY, 0000
LAURIE E SWEET, 0000
WILLIAM E WHEELER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY VETERINARY CORPS AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

DUANE A BELOTE, 0000
MARK E BOHANNON, 0000
KELVIN C * BUCHANAN, 0000
DON A * CULVER, 0000
TERRY L * GOSCH, 0000
THOMAS * LARSEN, 0000
JO L * RAYMOND, 0000
DANA P * SCOTT, 0000
TIMOTHY H STEVENSON, 0000
ERIK H * TORRING III, 0000
RONALD S * WALTON, 0000
PAUL E WHIPPO, 0000
NORMAN D WILTSHIRE, 0000
NEAL E * WOOLLEN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY CHAPLAIN CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN C AUPKE, 0000
STEVEN L BERRY, 0000
KENNETH W BUSH, 0000
ROBERT M COFFEY, 0000
ROGER D CRINER, 0000
ANIBAL CRUZBAEZ, 0000
KAREN J DIEFENDORF, 0000
RANDALL C DOLINGER, 0000
MICHAEL W DUGAL, 0000
JOHN M FOXWORTH, 0000
GUY E GLAD, 0000
ERIC R KELLER, 0000
RODNEY A LINDSAY, 0000
ALLEN K LOWE, 0000
DENNIS W MADTES, 0000
ROBERT T MEEK, 0000
DANIEL J MINJARES, 0000
RICHARD G MOORE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER C NG, 0000
GARY L NORRIS, 0000
DAVID R NORVELL, 0000
MICHAEL C PAYNE, 0000
WILLIAM H PHILLIPS JR., 0000
JOHN D POTTER, 0000
JERRY D POWELL, 0000
DIETER E SCHWARTZ, 0000
KENNETH W STICE, 0000
LYNDELL E STIKE JR., 0000
VICTOR C TADEO, 0000
RONALD H THOMAS, 0000
JON P TIDBALL, 0000
CAROL A VANSCHENKHOF, 0000
PHILLIP F WRIGHT, 0000
ROBERT K WRIGHT JR., 0000
STEVEN R YOUNG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

ANN M ALTMAN, 0000
RACHEL A ARMSTRONG, 0000
ALPHA A ASHBY, 0000
JAMES R AYLOR, 0000
SHERRI L BAKER, 0000
JANE M BEHREND, 0000
JOHN P * BEILMAN, 0000
MONA O BINGHAM, 0000
JOY D * BLACK, 0000
ANN M BLUNT, 0000
LORIE A BROWN, 0000
MARIA M BURGOS, 0000
RICHARD M CALDWELL, 0000
IRVIN H CARTY III, 0000
TAMMIE W CHANG, 0000
GERALYN K CHERRY, 0000
ANNA I CORULLI, 0000
DENISE K COSTA, 0000
LAWRENCE E CROZIER, 0000
KAREN J CULBERTSON, 0000
THOMAS A DARISSE, 0000
CHERYL R * DAVIS, 0000
SYLVIA R DENNIS, 0000
STEVEN R DRENNAN, 0000
KATHLEEN M FORD, 0000
CYNTHIA S FRENCH, 0000
MORSE E FUDGE, 0000
MARILUZ GONZALEZ, 0000
PETRA GOODMAN, 0000
VINETTE E GORDON, 0000
PENNY P GOULART, 0000
KAREN T GRACE, 0000
TONY B HALSTEAD, 0000
COLLEEN M HART, 0000
ANGELENE HEMINGWAY, 0000
STEVEN R HENDRIX, 0000
WALT HINTON, 0000
VICTORIA L HOLBROOKEMMONS, 0000
THERESA A HORNE, 0000
SHERI A * HOWELL, 0000
CHRISTINE D JOHNSON, 0000
ROMONA JOHNSON, 0000
LINDA N JOLLEY, 0000
RENE C KATIAL, 0000
ELIZABETH O KELLY, 0000
PAUL A KENNEDY, 0000
GRETA L KRAPOHL, 0000
CAPONERA P * KREKLAU, 0000
SHAUN L KUETER, 0000
DIANE L LAGESSE, 0000
CATERINA E LASOME, 0000
JUDITH A * LEE, 0000
MARLA R LORING, 0000
PATRICIA A MALLEY, 0000
KATHIE D MCCROARY, 0000
PATRICIA L MCKINNEY, 0000
CHRISTINE M MERNA, 0000
MARY R MILES, 0000
KAREN S MORRIS, 0000
REYNOLD L MOSIER, 0000
PENNY M MOUREAU, 0000
MICHAEL W NEFT, 0000
SHELLEY V PALUCH, 0000
DIANA M PARHAM, 0000
KRISTIN B PHILLIPS, 0000
LEGRAND E POUND, 0000
REBECCA J PREZA, 0000
OWENS K PRUE, 0000
JANE B * PYTLEWSKI, 0000
PRISCILLA ROBINSONSMALLS, 0000
CATHERNINE F RYAN, 0000
DIANE D SCHERR, 0000
JACQUELINE A STARK, 0000
MAUREEN A STORCH, 0000
JANE A SUBLETTE, 0000
MARY E TENHET, 0000
VERONICA A THURMOND, 0000
ANGELIA L * WHERRY, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS, CHAPLAIN CORPS, DENTAL CORPS, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, MEDICAL CORPS, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS AND VETERINARY CORPS, AS INDICATED, UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be colonel

RYO S CHUN, 0000 MC
JAMES F SHUMAKE, 0000 CH

To be lieutenant colonel

LINDA R ATTEBERRY, 0000 MC
HOWARD DETWILER, 0000 MC
CLIFFORD D FRIESEN, 0000 MC
WALTER S LORING, 0000 MS
WALTER J MEIVES JR., 0000 DE
JEROME B MYERS, 0000 MC
MARK H SMITH, 0000 MC
SAMUEL J SMITH JR., 0000 JA
RICHARD W THOMAS, 0000 MC

To be major

JAMES R BEAN, 0000 SP
THOMAS S CLARK, 0000 AN
TAMI Z FLETCHER, 0000 VC
JOHN J GUARDIA, 0000 MS
FERNANDO B GUERENA, 0000 MC
BRYAN P KALISH, 0000 DE
LINDA R LEBEDOVYCH, 0000 AN
EDWARD P PFEFFER, 0000
CHERYL M RILEY, 0000 DE
GARY A SEAL, 0000 MS
DEAN VLAHOPOULOS, 0000 JA
ANDREW R WIESEN, 0000 MC
DIANE M ZIERHOFFER, 0000 MS
DONALD G ZUGNER, 0000 SP

To be captain

CHRISTINE B AJJAN 9, 0000 MS
MIKE ANDERSON, 0000 MS
JARED M ANDREWS, 0000 MS
JEREMY A BALL, 0000 JA
SHANE E BARTEE, 0000 JA
STEVEN R BELK, 0000 MS
ROBERT A BORCHERDING, 0000 JA
BRANDON D BROWN, 0000 MS
CHRISTIAN L CARLSON, 0000 MS
ERIK L CHRISTIANSEN, 0000 JA
JACOB F COLLEN, 0000 MS
JOHN M CSOKMAY, 0000 MS
GAIL A CURLEY, 0000 JA
DEREK L CURTIS, 0000 AN
PATRICK D DEAN, 0000 MS
CLEO M DELLASANDRO, 0000 SP
RICHARD P DIMEGLIO, 0000 JA
JUSTIN P DODGE, 0000 MS
KATHRYN A DONNELLY, 0000 JA
JEREMY M EAGER, 0000 MS
TRACY L EICHEL, 0000 MS
DAVID N ESCOBEDO, 0000 MS
PAUL M FAESTEL, 0000 MS
DAVID S FARLEY, 0000 AN
DEAN R FELLABAUM, 0000 MS
ELIZABETH Y FLANIGAN, 0000 MS
MATTHEW R GRAFENBERG, 0000 MS
HARKIRTIN K GYDEE, 0000 MS
VALENCIA G HALL, 0000 MS
JASMINE J HAN, 0000 MS
WENDY T HARSHA, 0000 MS
JOSHUA D HARTZELL, 0000 MS
NIDAL M HASAN, 0000 MS
MARK A HASSLER, 0000 AN
MICHAEL A HAWKINS, 0000 AN
SUSAN L HAWLEY, 0000 MS
CHAD S HENDRICKSON, 0000 MS
CLYDE L HILL JR., 0000 AN
MICHAEL C HJELKREM, 0000 MS
MICHAEL R HOLLEY, 0000 JA
JOHN R HUGHES, 0000 MS
ADAM L HUILLET, 0000 MS
ROBERT L HUTTON, 0000 MS
CHRISTOPHER S JOHNSON, 0000 MS
EDWARD A KALPAS, 0000 MS
DAVID S KAUVAR, 0000 MS
SAMEER D KHATRI, 0000 MS
STEVEN W KHOO, 0000 MS
JEFFREY S KUNZ, 0000 MS
ROBERT E KUTSCHMAN, 0000 AN
BENJAMIN W LACY, 0000 MS
MATTHEW A LAUDIE, 0000 MS
JEFF L LOGAN, 0000 AN
ERIK K LUNDMARK, 0000 MS
DION LYONS, 0000 JA
DAVID P MARANA, 0000 AN
RODD E MARCUM, 0000 MS
GARY E MEANS, 0000 MS
RANDALL L MOORE, 0000 AN
ANDREW R MORGAN, 0000 MS
TINA J MURRY, 0000 AN
KEITH P MYERS, 0000 MS
ANICETO J NAVARRO, 0000 MS
REMINGTON L NEVIN, 0000 MS
VUQ O NGUYEN, 0000 MS
NICHOLAS J NOCE, 0000 MS
DANA R ORVIS, 0000 MS
JAMES J PARK, 0000 MS
MARY PENA, 0000 AN
CHRISTOPHER T PERRY, 0000 MS
PETER A PETRUKITAS, 0000 AN
WESLEY H PIERCE, 0000 AN
CHARLES C POCHE, 0000 JA
ERIC W RAWIE, 0000 MS
JASON A REGULES, 0000 MS
NICOLE M RICHARD, 0000 MS
VINA D RIVERA, 0000 AN
FELECIA M RIVERS, 0000 AN
JEFFREY L ROBERTSON, 0000 MS
JOHN D RODGERS, 0000 AN
DAVID J SCHWARTZ, 0000 MS
DEREK K SEAQUIST, 0000 MS
ROSELYNN W SIM, 0000 MS
CARL G SKINNER, 0000 MS
ANJALI N SRIDHAR, 0000 MS
BRENDA L STRYJEWSKI, 0000 MS
TIMOTHY L SWITAJ, 0000 MS
ARTIN TERHAKOPIAN, 0000 MS
ROY F THOMAS, 0000 MS
SARA B THOMSON, 0000 MS
JUAN A TORRESRODRIGUEZ, 0000 MS
VAHAG VARTANIAN, 0000 MS
JOEL H VINCENT, 0000 AN
KATRINA A WALTERS, 0000 MS
SEAN M WATTS, 0000 JA
MICHAEL D WELKER, 0000 AN
RAMEY L WILSON, 0000 MS
JOHN K ZAUGG, 0000 MS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be first lieutenant

DEREK M ABBEY, 0000
BERCH H ABBOTT, 0000
VICTOR M ABELSON, 0000
DAVID G ADAMS, 0000
ERNEST E ADAMS, 0000
STEPHEN A ADEGBITE, 0000
OLUGBENRO M ADEYEMI, 0000
PETER L AGDAMAG JR., 0000
MICHAEL AGUILAR, 0000
SALVADOR AGUILAR, 0000
CLAYTON T AIENA, 0000
OSCAR ALANIS JR., 0000
RORY L ALDRIDGE, 0000
NORRIS J ALEXANDER, 0000
CURTIS H ALLEN III, 0000
JON P ALLEN, 0000
ENRIQUE A ALMANZA, 0000

MARK R AMSPACHER, 0000
AARON D ANDERBERG, 0000
MARY E ANTONELLI, 0000
JEREMY D ANZEVINO, 0000
ANDREW B APPLETON, 0000
MARIO A ARELLANO, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J ARMES, 0000
MICHAEL W ARMISTEAD, 0000
VERNICE G ARMOUR, 0000
BRYCE T ARMSTRONG, 0000
LAWRENCE R ARNOLD, 0000
WILLIAM B ARTHUR, 0000
ERNEST L ASHLEY, 0000
DANIEL J ATKINSON, 0000
NICOLE V AUNAPU, 0000
BENJAMIN P AUSBROOKS, 0000
CHARLES N AUSTIN, 0000
MELISSA Y AYRES, 0000
MICHAEL J BABB, 0000
HARRY A BAILEY JR., 0000
MATTHEW D BAIN, 0000
CLARANCE H BAINES JR., 0000
MEGAN A BALL, 0000
JOHN C BANTON, 0000
DAVID L BARIL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R BARNARD, 0000
ROBERT D BARRETT, 0000
TINEKA M BARRS, 0000
ERIC W BARTON, 0000
BRETT M BATICK, 0000
GREGORY S BATTAGLIA, 0000
JAMES W BAUCH, 0000
GEOFFREY H BAUM, 0000
ESTEBAN F BEAMON, 0000
JABARR D BEAN, 0000
BENJAMIN A BEARD, 0000
KRISTIN Y BECHDEL, 0000
ROBERT D BECHTOLD, 0000
RUSSELL W BECKER, 0000
MICHAEL A BECKHART, 0000
JEFFREY S BEELAERT, 0000
PAUL G BEEMAN, 0000
JOSEPH E BEIDLE, 0000
PETER C BELEJ, 0000
KERRY W BELL, 0000
MATTHEW J BELLAVER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER S BENFIELD, 0000
CRAIG M BENNETT, 0000
DAVID J BENNETT, 0000
LARA A BENNETT, 0000
MICHELLE A BENNETT, 0000
ANDREW A BENNINGTON, 0000
JEFFREY P BENTZ, 0000
DONALD S BERG, 0000
JASON B BERG, 0000
ERWIN BERRIOS, 0000
GUY J BERRY, 0000
TIMOTHY P BERRYHILL, 0000
DANIEL L BERZACK, 0000
OTTO J BETZ IV, 0000
MORGAN J BEVAN II, 0000
DEREK C BIBBY, 0000
JONATHAN E BIDSTRUP, 0000
EDWARD M BIEL, 0000
SEAN D BIELAT, 0000
NICOLAS A BIELE, 0000
BRENT R BINIEK, 0000
RYAN A BISHOF, 0000
DUSTIN S BLACK, 0000
MICHAEL G BLACKFORD, 0000
LIONEL B BLACKMAN, 0000
STEPHEN W BLACKMARR, 0000
MICHAEL D BLAKEMORE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER G BLALOCK, 0000
RUSSELL A BLAZER, 0000
ROBERT H BLEDSOE JR., 0000
GRANT R BLEVINS, 0000
DONALD B BLUME III, 0000
MARK D BLYDENBURGH, 0000
HUNTLEY J BODDEN, 0000
ANTHONY A BODNAR, 0000
JASON J BOGDEN, 0000
SHAWN K BOHANNON, 0000
RYAN B BOLLING, 0000
TED A BONANNO, 0000
JONATHAN J BONAR, 0000
PHILLIP R BONINCONTRI, 0000
KEITH K BORDEN, 0000
JACKLYNN BORREGO, 0000
BRADFORD L BOTANES, 0000
CRAIG R BOTTIGLIERI, 0000
MAXWELL D BOUCHER, 0000
STEVEN B BOWDEN, 0000
RICHARD J BOWER, 0000
JASON R BOYCE, 0000
MICHAEL G BRADFORD, 0000
JOSHUA F BRADSTREET, 0000
DANIEL D BRECHWALD, 0000
MATTHEW S BREEN, 0000
MICHAEL P BRENNAN, 0000
JARROD H BRETT, 0000
MICHAEL K BRIDGES, 0000
ROBERT J BRIGANTI, 0000
BRIAN P BRIGGS, 0000
JEFFREY J BROADDUS, 0000
SEAN L BROCK, 0000
JOSHUA J BROCKETT, 0000
JEFFREY S BROCKMEIER, 0000
JEREMY D BROCKMEIER, 0000
BRIAN J BRODERICK, 0000
KRISTIAN A BROST, 0000
ALAN S BROWN, 0000
BRICE A BROWN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P BROWN, 0000
JASON S BROWN, 0000
JOHN H BROWN III, 0000
KEVIN P BROWN, 0000
LAFAYETTE J BROWN, 0000
LAMONT A BROWN, 0000
MARANDA D BROWN, 0000
MARVEN W BROWN, 0000
ROBERT B BROWN, 0000
WILLIAM P BROWN JR., 0000
DANIEL M BUCKLAND, 0000
TATE A BUNTZ, 0000
JONATHAN P BURGESS, 0000
THOMAS J BURGETT, 0000
ANTHONY W BURGOS, 0000
TODD M BURKE, 0000
WILLIAM J BURKHART, 0000
BRENDAN C BURKS, 0000
GARTH W BURNETT, 0000
MARK S BURNS, 0000
MARK W BURNS, 0000
CARRIE S BUSCH, 0000
ALBERT P BUSH IV, 0000
KIRK J BUSH, 0000
JAMES BUSTAMANTE JR., 0000
LEROY B BUTLER, 0000
PATRICK J BUTLER, 0000
TRAVIS L BUTTS, 0000
LAMONTE G BYNUM, 0000
DOMINICK J BYRNES, 0000
HECTOR I CABAN JR., 0000
GINA L CABRALES, 0000
PABLO J CABRERA, 0000
ANA C CACERES, 0000
DONALD A CAETANO, 0000
DAVID A CALDWELL JR., 0000
MICHAEL C CALLAGHAN, 0000
TROY D CALLAHAN, 0000
JONATHAN L CAMARILLO, 0000
MARK C CAMERON, 0000
KEVIN A CAMPBELL, 0000
PATRICK B CAMPBELL, 0000
DUSTIN J CANESTORP, 0000
CHRISTIAN T CANNON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J CANNON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J CANNON, 0000
PATRICK R CANTWELL, 0000
ALPHONSO CAPERS JR., 0000
STEPHEN J CARL JR., 0000
ROBERT S CARLBORG, 0000
BRODIE R CARMICHAEL, 0000
EDWARD H CARPENTER, 0000
ARNOLD I CARRILLO, 0000
SEAN P CARROLL, 0000
BRIAN S CARTER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D CARTWRIGHT, 0000
PATRICK C CASTELLO, 0000
DANIEL T CELOTTO, 0000
MATTHEW P CERADINI, 0000
MICHAEL J CERRONI, 0000
WILLIAM S CHAIRSELL III, 0000
ADRIAN R CHAMBERS, 0000
MATTHEW C CHAMBLISS, 0000
JASON A CHARKOWSKI, 0000
BRIAN P CHASE, 0000
BRADLEY J CHATLOS, 0000
TUNG T CHAU, 0000
JOHNNY CHENG, 0000
GREGORY J CHESTER, 0000
MELISSA D CHESTNUT, 0000
RODD V CHIN, 0000
ANTHONY P CHING, 0000
YOUNG H CHOE, 0000
JOSEPH CHOI, 0000
SUNG B CHOI, 0000
EDWARD B CHRISTIAN, 0000
MICHAEL D CHRISTIE JR., 0000
RICHARD C CHRISTY, 0000
KEVIN M CHUNN, 0000
BRIAN G CILLESSEN, 0000
CHAD B CIPPARONE, 0000
GREGORY J CLANCY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER T CLARK, 0000
JEFFREY J CLARK, 0000
CRAIG M CLARKSON II, 0000
ANDREW J CLELAND, 0000
FRANCES J CLEMENS, 0000
WILLIAM G CLESTER, 0000
BENJAMIN I CLOSS, 0000
JEFFREY S CLOUD, 0000
BENJAMIN R CLOUGH, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M COBLE, 0000
JAMES S COBLE, 0000
JAMES D COLE, 0000
MARC V COLE, 0000
DONALD L COLEMAN III, 0000
SCOTT T COLEMAN, 0000
VANNIE L COLES III, 0000
KIMBERLY L COLEY, 0000
PATRICK B COLLINS, 0000
TOBY J COLLINS, 0000
RIGOBERTO G COLON, 0000
RYAN B COLVERT, 0000
BRETT A COLVIN, 0000
JAMES R COMPTON, 0000
STEPHEN J CONLEY, 0000
MICHAEL B CONNALLY JR., 0000
NATHANIEL W CONNOR, 0000
JEREMY L CONRAD, 0000
ADAM W CONRADY, 0000
NICHOLAS W COPLIN, 0000
CALEB T COPPENGER, 0000
PAUL J CORCORAN, 0000
RICARDO J CORDEROTORRES, 0000
JEFFERY N COSTA, 0000
SHANE P COTE, 0000
JAHOSAME COTTO, 0000
ERIK G COUNSELMAN, 0000
CRISTON W COX JR., 0000
GARY D COX JR., 0000
ROBERT K COX JR., 0000
ERIC B CRAIG, 0000
EUGENE A CRAMER, 0000
KEITH R CRAW, 0000
ADAM S CRECION, 0000
CHRISTOPHER F CRIM, 0000
ALEX M CROSS, 0000
MELKIRK A CROSSE, 0000
CLINTON M CROSSER, 0000
CHARLES M CROWE II, 0000
JASON S CRUMBACHER, 0000
BERT W CRUZ, 0000
URBANO CRUZ, 0000
ROMEO P CUBAS, 0000
MATTHEW T CULL, 0000
JOSHUA D CULP, 0000
THOMAS J CUNNINGHAM III, 0000
JASON B CURRIE, 0000
ZACHARY P CURRY, 0000
BRIAN J CURTIS, 0000
RICHARD J CUSHING, 0000
MATTHEW J CUTLER, 0000
MATTHEW J DAGOSTINO, 0000
PETER E DAHL, 0000
BRIAN E DANHOF, 0000
BOBBY E DANZIE JR., 0000
JESSE A DAVIDSON, 0000
ALBERTA DAVIS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER N DAVIS, 0000
JAMES M DAVIS, 0000
PATRICK B DAVIS, 0000
ROBERT M DAVIS, 0000
SHANNON L DAY, 0000
RODNEY J DEAN II, 0000
JOHNNY E DEAS, 0000
RYAN E DEBOUCHEL, 0000
JEFFREY S DECKER, 0000
RICHARD C DEGUZMAN, 0000
LISA A DEITLE, 0000
KEVIN M DELANEY, 0000
ANTONIO DEMARCO, 0000
DANA S DEMER, 0000
VARPAS S DESAPEREIRA, 0000
MATTHEW S DESMOND, 0000
TONIO D DESORRENTO, 0000
STEVEN R DESROSIERS, 0000
JEREE L DEVISSER, 0000
MARTA M DEVRIES, 0000
RAVI S DHARNIDHARKA, 0000
FRANCIS S DIAZ, 0000
JAVIER D DIAZ, 0000
JOHN M DIAZ, 0000
JOSUE M DIAZ, 0000
ROBERT F DINERO, 0000
KYLE H DITTO, 0000
MARK J DIVITA, 0000
FRANKLIN J DIXON JR., 0000
VINCENT K DIXON, 0000
JACKSON T DOAN, 0000
WILLIAM P DOBBINS III, 0000
BRENT B DODD, 0000
SHAUN W DOHENEY, 0000
GREGORY J DONAHUE, 0000
KIMBERLY A DONAHUE, 0000
SHANE A DONAHUE, 0000
THOMAS F DONO, 0000
NATHANAEL J DORING, 0000
MICHAEL J DORNEY, 0000
AARON M DOTY, 0000
WILLIAM M DOTY, 0000
KATHARINE M DOYLE, 0000
SHANNON L DRAKE, 0000
OLIVER B DREGER, 0000
DANIEL J DROSTE, 0000
STEVEN W DUKE, 0000
BRIAN J DUNLAP, 0000
JAYSON L DURDEN, 0000
NATHAN DYE, 0000
JOHN B DYER, 0000
MICHAEL J EASTER, 0000
ANDREW M EASTWICK IV, 0000
MICAH K EDMOND, 0000
LAUREN S EDWARDS, 0000
PHILIP W EFAW, 0000
JASON D EGAN, 0000
JASON M EHRET, 0000
KIELLY A EHRET, 0000
PATRICK F ELDRIDGE, 0000
WILLIAM W ELLIOTT III, 0000
BRADFORD C ELLIS, 0000
JOHN D ELMS, 0000
DARRELL M ELZY, 0000
ERICK M ENZ, 0000
JENNIFER A ESCH, 0000
DAVID ESOLA, 0000
ABEL ESPINOSA, 0000
THOMAS D ESSLINGER, 0000
CHARLES D EVANS, 0000
KEVIN M EVANS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L FAIN, 0000
WADE W FAIRBANKS, 0000
JOHN A FALLON, 0000
BRIAN M FAUSETT, 0000
RALPH L FEATHERSTONE, 0000
MICHAEL R FEHN, 0000
NATHAN L FENELL, 0000
AARON A FENN, 0000
FOSTER C FERGUSON, 0000
GREGORY B FERRANDO, 0000
BRADLEY G FESSLER, 0000
ANTHONY J FIACCO, 0000
MARCOS A FIGUEROA, 0000
JOSEPH W FINNIGAN, 0000
MATTHEW P FISCHER, 0000
NIGEL A FISCHER, 0000
JOHN M FISHER, 0000
KELLEY B FISHER, 0000
MARK E FISHER, 0000

THOMAS J FISHER, 0000
MATTHEW B FLACK, 0000
CHAD M FLEMING, 0000
JASON L FLEMING, 0000
JOHN T FLEMING, 0000
IAN C FLETCHER, 0000
PHILIP E FLIES, 0000
BRANDON G FLOOD, 0000
MATTHEW D FLOTO, 0000
JOHN F FLOURNOY JR., 0000
BRENDAN C FOGERTY, 0000
CHRIS M FOLEY, 0000
THEODORE J FOLSOME, 0000
JOSEPH S FONTANELLI, 0000
GERARD V FONTENOT, 0000
STEPHEN K FORD, 0000
ANTHONY V FORTE, 0000
DIONNE V FOSTER, 0000
WENDELL E FOSTER JR., 0000
HARRY L FOWLER III, 0000
MARY C FOWLIE, 0000
ANTHONY A FRANK, 0000
HENRY J FRANK, 0000
KENNETH T FRANKS, 0000
CYNTHIA R FREDERICK, 0000
FRANKLIN H FREEMAN, 0000
CHAD R FRENCH, 0000
CHARLES W FRETWELL, 0000
SHAYNE M FREY, 0000
MICHAEL J FRIEL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J FROUDE, 0000
CLINTON J FUCHS, 0000
JOSE L FUENTES, 0000
JAMES V FULGINITI, 0000
MARTIN A FURLANE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M GAFFNEY, 0000
MARTIN D GALE, 0000
MATTHEW D GALE, 0000
MARTIN J GALLAGHER, 0000
JOSEPH M GARAUX, 0000
JOHN T GARCIA, 0000
DANIEL J GASKELL, 0000
BRANDON J GAUDREN, 0000
MICHAEL A GAVIN, 0000
KENNETH C GAWRONSKI, 0000
BERT W GAWTHORP JR., 0000
DAN S GELMAN, 0000
STEPHEN A GENTILE, 0000
ALFRED J GEOFFRION III, 0000
KELLY A GEORGE, 0000
WILLIAM P GHILARDUCCI, 0000
JOHN M GIANNELLA, 0000
JOHN C GIANOPOULOS, 0000
WALTER B GIARDINA, 0000
ERIC T GIBBS, 0000
AARON M GIBBY, 0000
ALEXANDER E GILBERT, 0000
BRANDON K GILBERT, 0000
TRAVIS P GILBERT, 0000
RYAN M GILCHRIST, 0000
PAUL L GILLIKIN, 0000
CHAD M GINDER, 0000
KIRBY J GOGGANS, 0000
PAUL J GOGUEN, 0000
MATTHEW J GOMES, 0000
DEBRA R GOMEZ, 0000
IRASEMA GOMEZ, 0000
ANDREW C GONZALEZ, 0000
ERIC M GONZALEZ, 0000
TIFFANY A GOODALL, 0000
ANTHONY R GOODE, 0000
RONNIE L GOODE II, 0000
JEFFREY A GOODMAN, 0000
KEVIN J GOODWIN, 0000
GREGORY P GORDON, 0000
BRUNO A GORDONNE, 0000
NATHAN T GORENTZ, 0000
GEOFFREY Z GOSIK, 0000
SVEN L GOSNELL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER B GOULD, 0000
DAVID J GRABOW, 0000
THOMAS J GRACE, 0000
JEREMY J GRACZYK, 0000
CHRIS A GRAHAM, 0000
MARK D GRANGER, 0000
WILLIAM A GRANT III, 0000
BENJAMIN J GRASS, 0000
JAMES W GREEN III, 0000
JEFFREY S GREEN, 0000
RONALD R GREEN, 0000
BRYAN A GREY, 0000
JASON R GRIFFIN, 0000
SCOTT M GRIFFIN, 0000
ERIC L GRIGGS, 0000
JOHN M GRIMM, 0000
KEVIN S GRINDEL, 0000
JULIE A GRINNELL, 0000
SHANE A GRODACK, 0000
DANIEL H GROELING, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L GRUBB, 0000
STEPHEN F GRUSENMEYER, 0000
TARA K GUALANDI, 0000
MIGUEL A GUERRA, 0000
ANTHONY J GUESSJOHNSON, 0000
KERRY W GUMP JR., 0000
DAVID J GUSTAFSON, 0000
ADAM M GUTSHALL, 0000
DOUGLAS W GWINN, 0000
MICHAEL J HABBA, 0000
TROY A HADSALL, 0000
DENNIS M HAHN, 0000
JASON E HALE, 0000
SELDEN B HALE IV, 0000
JOHN W HALL, 0000
MATTHEW E HALL, 0000
WAYNE E HALL JR., 0000
KEVIN J HALPIN, 0000
ANDREW J HAMILTON, 0000
GREGORY J HAMILTON, 0000
DARRYL G HAMMONDS, 0000
JAISUN L HANSON, 0000
BYRON R HARDER, 0000
JESSE A HARDIN, 0000
MASON E HARLOW, 0000
CHRISTOPHER G HARRIS, 0000
DAMON R HARRIS, 0000
DOMINIC J HARRIS, 0000
FRANCIS G HARRIS, 0000
JAMES G HARRIS, 0000
BENJAMIN B HARRISON, 0000
KRISTIN L HART, 0000
BRIAN T HASHEIDER, 0000
DOUGLAS C HATCH, 0000
JOHN F HAVENER III, 0000
KENNETH V HAWKINS, 0000
MATTHEW C HAWKINS, 0000
SCOTT A HAWKINS, 0000
MICHAEL S HAYS JR., 0000
KELLY T HAZEN, 0000
RYAN K HAZLETT, 0000
THEODORE M HEADLEY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A HEDGES, 0000
GRANT R HEINRICHS, 0000
FILIP E HEIST, 0000
DAVID J HELLER, 0000
DANIEL C HENCH, 0000
CLAYTON R HENDERSON, 0000
JOHN K HENDERSON, 0000
MICHAEL J HENDRICKSON, 0000
JEFFREY W HENDRIKS, 0000
PATRICK S HENRY, 0000
ADAM P HERIG, 0000
NATHANAEL J HERMAN, 0000
CHARLIE S HERMOSA, 0000
ALEJANDRO M HERNANDEZ, 0000
WILLIAM E HERNANDEZ, 0000
JOEL D HERNLEY, 0000
RONNEY HERRERA, 0000
PETER G HERRMANN, 0000
WILLIAM J HERRON, 0000
DAVID C HESSE, 0000
JEREMIE N HESTER, 0000
JONATHAN S HEY, 0000
CORNELIUS D HICKEY, 0000
DAMON B HICKEY, 0000
MICHAEL K HICKS, 0000
ANDREW J HIGGINS, 0000
WILLIE L HIGH JR., 0000
DANIEL R HILL, 0000
JASON B HILL, 0000
NATHAN J HILL, 0000
PAUL J HILLIARD, 0000
KARL C HIMES, 0000
EDWARD D HINMAN, 0000
ANTONIO HINOJOSA, 0000
CEDAR L HINTON, 0000
KELLY C HINZ, 0000
WYNN D HODGINS, 0000
DOUGLAS T HOFFMAN, 0000
JEREMY J HOFFMANN, 0000
BARRY D HOFMAN, 0000
ALTIE T HOLCOMB, 0000
TODD C HOLLAND, 0000
TRAVIS J HOLLAND, 0000
RICARDO A HOPE, 0000
RANDALL L HORNER, 0000
ROBERT D HORNICK, 0000
MATTHEW S HORNSBY, 0000
RICHARD A HOSLEY III, 0000
TIMOTHY F HOUGH, 0000
SHARON M HOULAHAN, 0000
KANE A HOUSTON, 0000
PETER D HOUTZ, 0000
GEOFFREY G HOWE, 0000
TREVOR R HOWELL, 0000
MARIA HRUBIK, 0000
JOYCE HSIA, 0000
RANDALL P HSIA, 0000
CHAD M HUBBARD, 0000
JOSEPH M HUBERT, 0000
MELANIE R HUDSON, 0000
PAUL C HUDSON, 0000
JOHN W HUGHES III, 0000
CHAD J HUMPHREY, 0000
MATTHEW G HUMPHREY, 0000
MARLENE A HUNT, 0000
ENRICO A HUNTER, 0000
FAYE A HUTCHISON, 0000
BRENT E HYLAND, 0000
DAVID C IACONE, 0000
AUGUST R IMMEL, 0000
FRANK T INGARGIOLA, 0000
ANDRE M INGRAM, 0000
NATHAN B ISEMAN, 0000
DENNIS J IVAN, 0000
MICHAEL A IVEY, 0000
JOSEPH R JACKSON, 0000
GREGORY C JACQUIN, 0000
COLIN P JAHNKE, 0000
DARIUS L JAMES, 0000
GALEN T JAMES, 0000
HEATH B JAMESON, 0000
MARK J JAMOUNEAU, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L JANECEK, 0000
DANIEL R JARL, 0000
JAMES D JARVIS, 0000
JEREMY E JEFFREY, 0000
GERMAINE S JENKINS, 0000
DANE C JENSEN, 0000
ADAM L JEPPE, 0000
OSCAR T JOHNS III, 0000
CHRISTOPHER C JOHNSON, 0000
DAVID S JOHNSON, 0000
GREGORY W JOHNSON, 0000
LARRY E JOHNSON JR., 0000
ROBERT D JOHNSON, 0000
BRADY A JONES, 0000
DAVID L JONES, 0000
JASON R JONES, 0000
KENNETH M JONES, 0000
KEVIN A JONES, 0000
PAUL W JONES IV, 0000
REX G JONES JR., 0000
TRACY H JONES, 0000
RENEE B JOSEPH, 0000
MATTHEW S JUHL, 0000
MICHAEL A KAPPELMANN, 0000
DAVID M KARAKIS, 0000
BRADLEY J KARET, 0000
ALLEN J KASHUBA, 0000
JASON P KAUFMANN, 0000
JAMES T KAY, 0000
DWIGHT M KEALY, 0000
ERIC J KECK, 0000
BEVIN J KEEN, 0000
KEVIN K KEERAN, 0000
ERIC J KEITH, 0000
WILLIAM A KELLER, 0000
CHRISTIAN M KELLEY, 0000
MICHAEL P KELLEY, 0000
SUZANNE M KELLEY, 0000
GHYNO G KELLMAN, 0000
PAUL T KELLY, 0000
CHAD A KENNEDY, 0000
MICHAEL T KENNETT, 0000
RORY D KENT, 0000
ANDREW J KESSLER, 0000
JAMES A KIDD, 0000
SCOTT J KIGER, 0000
ADAM M KING, 0000
JAY G KING, 0000
TRAVIS M KING, 0000
TRENT C KINGERY, 0000
MITCHELL L KIRKLAND, 0000
ANDREW T KIRKPATRICK, 0000
JAMES W KITCHEN JR., 0000
ANNE M KLOKOW, 0000
PATRICK M KLOKOW, 0000
WILLIAM F KLUMPP III, 0000
THOMAS R KLYSA, 0000
JENNIFER L KNOTTS, 0000
HYONSU KO, 0000
CHARLES J KOCH, 0000
JOHN G KOLB, 0000
PAUL D KORNFUEHRER, 0000
MICHAEL J KREIZENBECK, 0000
DANIEL R KUELKER, 0000
PAUL A KUNKLE, 0000
ROBERT L KUYKENDALL, 0000
DAVID W LABALLE II, 0000
JEREMY S LABORE, 0000
ERIC H LADSON, 0000
JOHN J LAJEUNESSE, 0000
ROBERT L LAKIN JR., 0000
THOMAS E LAMI, 0000
DAVID D LANCASTER, 0000
GEORGE M LANE, 0000
WACO LANE, 0000
JASON C LANG, 0000
MIANNA M LANG, 0000
GREGORY P LANZA, 0000
JAY A LAPPE, 0000
MICHAEL P LARKIN, 0000
DAVID J LAUGHLIN, 0000
RICHARD J LAVIOLETTE, 0000
ERIC J LAZALDE, 0000
VINCENT J LAZAR, 0000
LOUIS B LECHER, 0000
CEDRIC N LEE, 0000
JOHN R LEHMAN II, 0000
BENJAMIN T LEMING, 0000
SARAH A LEMING, 0000
BARTOSZ M LESNIEWICZ, 0000
RICHARD P LETELLIER, 0000
KYLE A LEWIS, 0000
PATRICK F LIENEWEG, 0000
BRYAN D LIESKE, 0000
PAVEL C LINCOLN, 0000
PATRICK S LINDSTROM, 0000
ROBERT E LINGLER, 0000
THOMAS J LIVOTI, 0000
JOSEPH M LIZARRAGA, 0000
EDWARD A LOFLAND, 0000
JOHN E LOGAN III, 0000
GREGORY M LONG, 0000
MONICA C LOPEZ, 0000
SEYMOUR LOPEZ, 0000
DAVID M LOVEDAY, 0000
TROY T LOWE, 0000
STEVEN F LOWERY, 0000
LAWRENCE M LOWMAN II, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R LUCAS, 0000
STEPHEN K LUCKING, 0000
EDWARD L LUKACS, 0000
RICHARD J LUND, 0000
GREGORY A LUSK, 0000
TIMOTHY D LYNCH, 0000
LAURIE A MAAS, 0000
SETH W MACCUTCHEON, 0000
JOHN R MACFARLANE IV, 0000
JUSTIN K MACISAAC, 0000
ALASDAIR B MACKAY, 0000
ERIN H MACKIN, 0000
FRANK G MACKOUL II, 0000
JOHN C MACMURRAY, 0000
DANIEL F MADDEN JR., 0000
PETER M MADDEN, 0000
BRIAN J MADORA, 0000
WILLIAM J MAGGIO, 0000
ROGER T MAHAR, 0000
JOSHUA J MAHON, 0000

CHRISTOPHER M MAIER, 0000
MARCUS J MAINZ, 0000
WILLIAM G MANGUS III, 0000
ERROL L MANOR JR., 0000
ANDREW A MANSON, 0000
PATRICK G MANSON, 0000
HEATHER MARCH, 0000
NICHOLAS A MARCIANO, 0000
ELIO F MARCILLOMUNOZ, 0000
OSCAR MARIN JR., 0000
ADRIAN T MARINEZ, 0000
MATTHEW J MARKHAM, 0000
JOHN A MARKSBURY, 0000
WILLIAM W MARLOWE, 0000
WILLIAM E MARPLE, 0000
ERIC D MARSHALL, 0000
GRIFFITH M MARSHALL, 0000
HARRY S MARSHALL JR., 0000
MERIDITH L MARSHALL, 0000
RICHARD M MARTIN, 0000
GUSTAVO MARTINEZ, 0000
IRIS V MARTINEZ, 0000
DENNIS J MARTINO, 0000
SANDOR D MARTON, 0000
MICHAEL F MARTY, 0000
NICHOLAS A MARTZ, 0000
WAYNE B MARVIN JR., 0000
RAFAEL MARYAHIN, 0000
DOMINIC R MASON, 0000
WAYNE MASON, 0000
MATTHEW K MASSEY, 0000
PAUL M MATTEAR, 0000
IVAN R MATTHEWS, 0000
ROGER E MATTIOLI, 0000
NATHANIEL C MAUER, 0000
PERRY D MAURER JR., 0000
MICHAEL L MAYNE, 0000
DANIEL C MAZE, 0000
RYAN P MCAFEE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER B MCARTHUR, 0000
BRIAN W MCBRAYER, 0000
MICHAEL D MCCARTHY, 0000
TODD D MCCARTHY, 0000
RYAN R MCCASKILL, 0000
JEFFREY A MCCLUNG, 0000
DONALD M MCCOWAN, 0000
DANIEL S MCDONOUGH, 0000
IAN K MCDUFFIE, 0000
AARON P MCFARLAND, 0000
WILLIAM A MCFARLAND, 0000
JON P MCFAUL, 0000
THOMAS B MCGEE, 0000
BRETT T MCGINLEY, 0000
SARA E MCGRATH, 0000
DAVID M MCGRAW, 0000
SEAN P MCGRAW, 0000
BRETT W MCGREGOR, 0000
AARON P MCGREW, 0000
SCOTT M MCGUCKIN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P MCGUIRE, 0000
TREVOR D MCKNIGHT, 0000
BRIAN D MCLEAN, 0000
RICHARD J MCLOUGHLIN, 0000
PATRICK M MCMAHON, 0000
JASON MCMANIGLE, 0000
WINSTON G MCMILLAN, 0000
JOHN J MCNAMARA JR., 0000
EDWARD J MCQUADE III, 0000
DANIEL J MCSWEENEY, 0000
RUGSITHI D MEELARP, 0000
FERNANDO MELENDEZ, 0000
BRUCE J MELVILLE, 0000
MICHAEL J MENDIETA, 0000
ALBERT R MENDOZA JR., 0000
JOSE D MENJIVAR, 0000
TAUNJA M MENKE, 0000
JENNIFER A MERCER, 0000
THOMAS G MEREDITH, 0000
KIRK D MERRITT, 0000
RONNIE D MICHAEL, 0000
WILLIAM D MIDGETT, 0000
WILLIAM M MIHOK, 0000
MICHAEL P MILBURN, 0000
ANDREW J MILLER, 0000
AUSTIN J MILLER, 0000
CARRIE A MILLER, 0000
DOUGLAS R MILLER, 0000
STEVEN A MILLER, 0000
ANDREW H MILLS, 0000
JOHN J MIRGEAUX, 0000
ROGER M MISHOE, 0000
EDWARD C MITCHELL, 0000
MARK T MITCHELL, 0000
MATTHEW G MITCHELL, 0000
RICHARD C MITCHELL, 0000
JEFFREY M MONAGHAN, 0000
ERIC D MONTALVO, 0000
SUNNY M MONTAS, 0000
FRANCIS J MONTERISI JR., 0000
CHAD E MONTGOMERY, 0000
VINCENT M MONTGOMERY, 0000
DERWIN L MOODY, 0000
FRANK L MOORE, 0000
JEFFREY A MOORE, 0000
STEVIE T MOORE, 0000
RICHARD R MORAVEC, 0000
BRENT L MOREL, 0000
THOMAS P MORELLI, 0000
JASON D MORGAN, 0000
JULIE A MORGAN, 0000
MURPHY W MORGAN JR., 0000
BEZAN F MORRIS, 0000
TRACEY A MORRIS, 0000
EDDIE MOSS JR., 0000
NOLAN L MOXEY, 0000
PATRICK F MULLEVEY, 0000
MATTHEW K MULVEY, 0000
MICHELLE M MUMMERS, 0000
CORRY P MURPHY, 0000
MICHAEL G MURRAY II, 0000
JUSTIN B MYERS, 0000
EUGENE F NAGY, 0000
ERIN C NALEPA, 0000
JOHN M NASH VII, 0000
WILLIAM H NASH, 0000
GEORGE H NAVARRO JR., 0000
KEVIN D NAVAS, 0000
LISA A NEWKIRK, 0000
RORY L NICHOLS, 0000
MATTHEW R NIKLAS, 0000
ERICH F NITZSCHE, 0000
DANIEL M NOLAN, 0000
ANDREW W NORD, 0000
JONATHAN A NORRIS, 0000
RONALD E NORRIS JR., 0000
JOEL D NORTHEY, 0000
BRIAN P NUTTER, 0000
MICHAEL J OAR JR., 0000
ALPHONSO D OATES II, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J OBRIEN, 0000
DAVID M OBRIEN, 0000
AMY K ODONNELL, 0000
STEPHEN E OERTLE, 0000
MICHAEL D OHNSTAD, 0000
LELAND J OLESEN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER W ONEIL, 0000
CHARLES S ONEILL, 0000
SEAN M ONEILL, 0000
MICAH C OSGOOD, 0000
JOHN W OSTMAN, 0000
RICHARD W OWEN III, 0000
TOMOMI J OWENS, 0000
STEPHEN W PAAP, 0000
ERIC C PALMER, 0000
JASON A PANDAK, 0000
JOHN C PAPPAS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A PARENTE, 0000
CHI H PARK, 0000
EDELEN A PARKER, 0000
LISA M PARROTT, 0000
TEJAS M PATEL, 0000
KATRINA D PATILLO, 0000
BRYAN H PATON, 0000
JOHN M PAULSEN, 0000
JAMES C PAXTON III, 0000
ANDREW T PAYNTER, 0000
STEPHAN M PAZIENZA, 0000
JACK D PEARCE JR., 0000
JOHN L PEARSON, 0000
FERDINAND P PECHE, 0000
JASON M PELT, 0000
JEFFREY S PELT, 0000
JONATHAN R PELTON, 0000
CESAR H PENARIVERA, 0000
JASON L PERCY, 0000
TRACY A PERRY, 0000
BENJAMIN D PERYAM, 0000
NEIL A PETERSON, 0000
KURT W PFEFFER, 0000
CYNTHIA L PFEIFER, 0000
SOULYNAMMA D PHARATHIKOUNE, 0000
MICHAEL C PHERSON, 0000
STEVEN A PHILIPP, 0000
MARIANELA PICKETT, 0000
CORY M PICTON, 0000
ANTHONY J PINO, 0000
MICHAEL J PINSON, 0000
STEPHEN J PINTER, 0000
ERIC J PIPER, 0000
KRISTEN M PIRTTINEN, 0000
BOLIVAR P PLUAS, 0000
KEVIN B POOLE, 0000
MATTHEW E POOLE, 0000
RYAN C POPE, 0000
JOSEPH J PORRAZZO JR., 0000
CHRISTIAN K PORTISS, 0000
MISTY J POSEY, 0000
ERIK A POST, 0000
ANTHONY E PREBE, 0000
DANIEL T PRENDERGAST, 0000
DANIEL S PRICE, 0000
JOHN H PRICE, 0000
JOHN P PRICE, 0000
SHANE A PRICE, 0000
KIMBERLY A PRIMERANO, 0000
HENRY R PROKOP, 0000
ALEXANDER B PUDOL, 0000
TROY M PUGH, 0000
JASON K PULLIAM, 0000
BRENT C PURCELL, 0000
JACOB L PURDON, 0000
DENNIS J PYSZCZYMUKA, 0000
JENNIFER E RADCLIFF, 0000
MICHAEL E RAIFF, 0000
RICARDO RAMIREZ, 0000
MARK J RAMOTOWSKI, 0000
ALAN L RAMSEY, 0000
JOHN M RANDALL, 0000
JOSHUA J RANDALL, 0000
ERIC P RANNENBERG, 0000
GARRICK D RARD, 0000
DEAN C RASCO, 0000
RICHARD A RASMUSSEN, 0000
KRAIG M RAUEN, 0000
GEORGE R RAUSCH, 0000
HAYNE D RAWLS, 0000
JOSEPH W RAY, 0000
JONATHAN D RAYMOND, 0000
TIMOTHY J REAZOR, 0000
SCOTTIE S REDDEN, 0000
CARL B REDDING JR., 0000
THEODORE T REDDINGER, 0000
RONALD E REED, 0000
JASON A REHM, 0000
JEREMY E REINFELD, 0000
MICHAEL W REINKE, 0000
GEORGE F RENIERS, 0000
JOSEPH L REPPERT JR., 0000
CARLOS A REYES, 0000
DAVID S REYNOLDS, 0000
MARCUS J REYNOLDS, 0000
BOBBY R RHODES, 0000
BRIAN N RICE, 0000
MEGAN R RICE, 0000
THOMAS E RICHARDS III, 0000
TRAVIS R RICHIE, 0000
KARIN R RIECKHOFF, 0000
ERIK R RIKANSRUD, 0000
MATTHEW T RING, 0000
REYES J RIVAS, 0000
KENT D ROBBINS, 0000
ANTHONY M ROBERTS, 0000
CHRISTIAN M ROBERTSON, 0000
JACOB Q ROBINSON, 0000
GEORGE L RODNEY JR., 0000
ADAN R RODRIGUEZ, 0000
ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ, 0000
EDNA RODRIGUEZ, 0000
FLOY P RODRIGUEZ, 0000
JUAN C RODRIGUEZ, 0000
ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ, 0000
RODNEY C RODRIGUEZ, 0000
DAVID T ROEN II, 0000
JOSHUA J ROGERS, 0000
BENJAMIN C ROHN, 0000
ERIC Q ROSE, 0000
JOSHUA D ROSEN, 0000
CHARLES E ROUNDS III, 0000
WILLIAM M ROWLEY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P ROY, 0000
MITCHELL F RUBINSTEIN, 0000
JUSTIN L RUIZ, 0000
DEVIN A RULLMAN, 0000
KEVIN L RUSCH, 0000
ROBERT E RUSCHENBERG JR., 0000
JOSHUA G RUSHING, 0000
BRYAN A RUTH, 0000
ROBERT P RUTTER IV, 0000
KEVIN M RYAN, 0000
MATTHEW W RYAN, 0000
CHRISTIAN E RYHOLT, 0000
ELIZABETH A SAGER, 0000
JEREMIAH SALAME, 0000
ARMANDO SALINAS, 0000
MICHAEL L SALISBURY, 0000
DANE A SALM, 0000
MUSA A SAMAD, 0000
BRADLEY J SAMS, 0000
FRANK L SANCHEZ, 0000
BENJAMIN D SANDERS, 0000
TODD M SANDERS, 0000
JUSTIN G SANTARIGA, 0000
IAN P SANTOS, 0000
BRIAN P SANTUCCI, 0000
CLAYTON R SARGEANT, 0000
JOHN M SARTO, 0000
RYAN B SATHER, 0000
GLENN D SAVAGE, 0000
JEREMY N SAVAGE, 0000
PATRICK S SAVAGE, 0000
SCOTT D SCHAIPER, 0000
ERIC X SCHANER, 0000
RODERICK A SCHENKER, 0000
BYRON V SCHERMERHORN JR., 0000
JASON A SCHEWE, 0000
MARK T SCHNAKENBERG, 0000
JONATHAN L SCHNEIDER, 0000
PETER L SCHNURR, 0000
TREA H SCHOCKEN, 0000
JESSE C SCHOSSOW, 0000
MATTHEW T SCHRAMM, 0000
STEVEN M SCHREIBER, 0000
TOD A SCHROEDER, 0000
ALAN L SCHULLER, 0000
STEVEN E SCHULTZE, 0000
JOSEPH F SCHUMACHER, 0000
AARON J SCHWARTZ, 0000
WAYNE B SCOTT, 0000
BRAD R SEAVER, 0000
ROBERT M SECHER, 0000
JON C SEE, 0000
JOHN P SEEGER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER W SELLARS, 0000
RAYMOND Z SERVANO III, 0000
STEVEN R SHANTZ, 0000
JASON A SHARP, 0000
JAMISON C SHAVER, 0000
CASEY D SHEA, 0000
KEVIN A SHEA, 0000
STACIE B SHERWOOD, 0000
NATHAN P SHULL, 0000
JEREMY S SIBERT, 0000
THOMAS N SIBLEY, 0000
JEFFERY A SIERPIEN, 0000
JON M SIEVERS JR., 0000
CHRISTOPHER D SILER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER B SILVERN, 0000
JOSEPH C SILVIO II, 0000
DEWAYNE SIMMONS, 0000
JACQUES SIMS, 0000
CARL E SITHER, 0000
MICHAEL J SKINKLE, 0000
WILLIAM G SLACK, 0000
EDEN S SLEZIN, 0000
BRYAN R SMITH, 0000
CURTIS SMITH JR., 0000
JAMIE L SMITH, 0000
JASON R SMITH, 0000
JOSHUA M SMITH, 0000
MONTI S SMITH, 0000
SHAWN L SMITH, 0000

STUART C SMITH JR., 0000
WILLIAM F SMITH JR., 0000
BRADFORD T SNIDER, 0000
DANIEL H SNYDER, 0000
SHARIF A SOKKARY, 0000
DOUGLAS C SOLINSKY, 0000
TEMITOPE O SONGONUGA, 0000
ROBERT P SORRELLS, 0000
PAUL A SOTOMAYOR, 0000
MARK D SPALDING, 0000
NOAH M SPATARO, 0000
MICHAEL A SPEARS, 0000
SPENCER M SPEER, 0000
AMMIN K SPENCER, 0000
JASON A SPITALETTA, 0000
THOMAS D SPRADLIN, 0000
CHARLES S SPRIETSMA, 0000
KIRK SRIPINYO, 0000
CHARLES M STAB, 0000
SCOTT A STAHL, 0000
JEREMY M STALNECKER, 0000
GEOFFREY M STANDFAST, 0000
MAX STAPP JR., 0000
JASON A STEAR, 0000
MATTHEW L STEELE, 0000
BRIAN S STEIDLE, 0000
BRIAN D STEMPIEN, 0000
MARCUS M STENNETT, 0000
JARVIS C STEPHENS, 0000
PHILIP H STEUBER, 0000
JEFFREY H STEWART, 0000
ALICIA E STICKLE, 0000
JEFFREY T STIFF, 0000
STEVEN P STJOHN, 0000
JUSTIN B STODGHILL, 0000
JASON R STOJKA, 0000
JARED K STONE, 0000
ROBERT M STORCK, 0000
JOHN D STOUT, 0000
JEROME A STOVALL, 0000
BRIAN L STRACK, 0000
MARK A STRATTON, 0000
JAMES I STRICKLER, 0000
MARK W STROM, 0000
SANDERSON S STYLES, 0000
JAMES SUH, 0000
RAMZI S SULAYMAN, 0000
BRENDAN P SULLIVAN, 0000
EDMUND S SULLIVAN, 0000
DARRICK D SUN, 0000
JUAN P SVENNINGSEN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R SWAFFER, 0000
GREGORY T SWARTHOUT, 0000
TIMOTHY J SWENSON, 0000
JEFFREY M SYKES, 0000
ALLEN E SZCZEPEK JR., 0000
SPENCER A SZEWCZYK, 0000
DEREK A SZOPA, 0000
KOICHI TAKAGI, 0000
JASON D TANNER, 0000
JOHN J TAROLI JR., 0000
BENJAMIN J TAYLOR, 0000
MICHAEL R TAYLOR, 0000
RYAN M TAYLOR, 0000
JOHN J TEBBETTS, 0000
STEPHEN R TENNES, 0000
KOHTARO TERAHIRA, 0000
DANIEL J THOMAS, 0000
ROBERT B THOMAS, 0000
THEODORE R THOMAS IV, 0000
FARRAH M THOMPSON, 0000
JEREMY W THOMPSON, 0000
JOSEPH A THOMPSON, 0000
RICHARD J THOMPSON, 0000
DUSTIN R THORN, 0000
JEFFREY A THORPE, 0000
BRIAN F TICE, 0000
ANDREW B TIDBALL, 0000
CHAD R TIMMONS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER B TIMOTHY, 0000
KARL TINSON, 0000
JOHN C TODD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D TOLLIVER, 0000
JASON C TORBENSEN, 0000
TIMOTHY L TORMEY, 0000
RICHARD B TOSCHIADDI, 0000
RODNEY L TOWERY, 0000
WYETH M TOWLE, 0000
SARAH E TRAGORD, 0000
MANDALA M TREADAWAY, 0000
DENNIS C TROGUS, 0000
BRAD E TROXEL, 0000
JOSEPH P TROYAN III, 0000
JON C TRUJILLO, 0000
JOSE C TRUJILLO, 0000
NGUYEN K TSAN, 0000
JASON K TUBBS, 0000
TADD J TURCZYN, 0000
DAVID A TURNER, 0000
JEFFREY T TURNER, 0000
ARON M TVER, 0000
PHILIP A TWEED, 0000
ANGELA A UCHYTIL, 0000
ANTHONY G UNITE, 0000
CESAR A UNZUETA, 0000
JAMES R VALLARIO, 0000
KRISTEN R VANCE, 0000
TYLER T VANCE, 0000
ALLAN E VANDALINDA, 0000
THOMAS J VANDERHORST, 0000
JONATHAN H VAUGHN, 0000
LUIS VAZQUEZ, 0000
JAVIER E VEGA, 0000
CHRISTAIN R VELASCO, 0000
ALLAN J VIENS, 0000
MICHAEL L VILLAMIZAR, 0000
LUIS VILLANUEVA, 0000
GABRIEL M VILLARONGA, 0000
MARK A VINCENT, 0000
LARRY W VINES, 0000
MAURIZIO VISANI, 0000
KRISTIAN A VONHEIMBURG, 0000
SHAWN R WADE, 0000
SUZANNE W WADSWORTH, 0000
DAVID J WAGNER, 0000
JAMIE L WAGNER, 0000
JONATHAN C WAITE, 0000
KENNETH R WALDEN, 0000
BYRON E WALKER, 0000
DEANNA L WALKER, 0000
JAMES A WALKER, 0000
JUSTIN B WALKER, 0000
KAREN M WALKER, 0000
RYAN M WALKER, 0000
THOMAS A WALKER, 0000
PHILLIP A WALTER, 0000
BRADLEY W WARD, 0000
MAMIECOLEE O WARD, 0000
RYAN B WARD, 0000
MATTHEW R WARNICK, 0000
KEITH P WARREN, 0000
DION E WATERS, 0000
PERRY D WATERS, 0000
STEPHEN C WATERS, 0000
LUKE T WATSON, 0000
TERRANCE D WATSON, 0000
ANDREW L WEBB, 0000
LONNY W WEBB, 0000
CLINTON J WEBER, 0000
MICHAEL B WEBER, 0000
WILLIAM D WEBER, 0000
ANDREA E WEDAN, 0000
MARTY D WEED, 0000
DANIEL J WEIDENSAUL, 0000
CASEY J WEINER, 0000
YINON WEISS, 0000
RYAN D WELKEN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER F WELSH, 0000
CHRISTOPHER H WESTERHEIDE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER E WHITE, 0000
KENNETH A WHITE, 0000
TAYLOR P WHITE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M WHITLEY, 0000
MICHAEL J WIERSON, 0000
DAVID A WILEMON JR., 0000
WALTER A WILKIE, 0000
BRUCE K WILLIAMS III, 0000
DERICK C WILLIAMS, 0000
JACOB R WILLIAMS, 0000
MALCOLM A WILLIAMS, 0000
MATTHEW P WILLIAMS, 0000
VAUGHN R WILLIAMS, 0000
ERIC J WILLIAMSON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D WILLS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M WILSEY, 0000
LAWRENCE E WILSON II, 0000
RICHARD W WILSON, 0000
SEAN M WILSON, 0000
DANIEL R WINKELER, 0000
JEFFREY P WITHERELL, 0000
SETH WOLCOTT, 0000
DAVID A WOMACK JR., 0000
MAISIE M WONG, 0000
JENNIFER L WOODMANSEE, 0000
JOSEPH A WORRELL JR., 0000
DAVID J WRIGHT, 0000
KAWANSKI L WRIGHT, 0000
KHARI C WRIGHT, 0000
WILLIAM N WRIGHT II, 0000
JEFFREY D WROBEL, 0000
DANIEL J WRYNN, 0000
ERWIN J WUNDERLICH, 0000
JIAN XU, 0000
FLOY A YATES JR., 0000
CARLOS YBARRA, 0000
JOSEPH L YOSKOVICH, 0000
ALAN T YOUNG, 0000
ANDREW W YOUNG, 0000
DERON R YOUNG, 0000
DARON A YOUNGBERG, 0000
PAUL A YOUNT, 0000
STEVEN L YOUSTEN, 0000
JON C ZACKARY, 0000
DOMINICK ZAMARLIK, 0000
MARK E ZARNECKI, 0000
MICHAEL G ZAWADZKI, 0000
TIMOTHY R ZELEK, 0000
MARK D ZIMMER, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

DAVID B AUCLAIR, 0000
MATTHEW E AUGER, 0000
JOHN H BENNETT, 0000
ROBERT C BLAKE, 0000
SALVADOR A DOMINGUEZ, 0000
GENEVIEVE M FAHERTY, 0000
MARY A FLYNN, 0000
THOMAS M GALLAGHER, 0000
VIRGINIA S GREBASCH, 0000
DAVID C IGLESIAS, 0000
PAUL W JONES, 0000
DIANE L KARR, 0000
VINCENT J MATANOSKI, 0000
JOHN J MULROONEY II, 0000
ALBERTO MUNGUIA, 0000
JAMES R REDFORD, 0000
FRANK B ROBARDS III, 0000
BRADFORD H ROBERTS, 0000
BRIAN N ROBERTS, 0000
RANDALL D RUSSELL, 0000
STEPHEN R SARNOSKI, 0000
JEFFREY M WASILESKI, 0000
RYAN M WILSON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

KENNETH C ALEXANDER, 0000
PAULA C BROWN, 0000
STEPHEN E ELROD, 0000
TIMOTHY W HAMBERG, 0000
LARRY A HIBNER, 0000
ROBERT V HUFFMAN, 0000
ROBERT H KELLY, 0000
MARK E KISTNER, 0000
HERVE M KOPCIAK, 0000
DONALD E KUELLMER, 0000
TERRENCE M MAHONEY, 0000
ROBERT S MEYER, 0000
DAVID K MORI, 0000
SCOTT A MORRIS, 0000
THOMAS P NEWDOME, 0000
H PROBST JR., 0000
RICKY V RICHARDS, 0000
GREGORY R RISMILLER, 0000
CHARLES E SILVA II, 0000
JOEL E SINN, 0000
THEODORE E SPEAR, 0000
DAVID L SULLIVAN, 0000
DOUGLAS P TAYLOR, 0000
MICHAEL G WARD, 0000
WILLIAM R WHITTENBERG, 0000
TERRY L WILKERSON, 0000
JAMES R WOOD, 0000
TIMOTHY G ZAKRISKI, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

DAVID F BAUCOM, 0000
BRAD A BELLIS, 0000
ROBERT C BRONSON JR., 0000
CARLOS D BUZON, 0000
WILLIAM R DAWSON, 0000
RICHARD A ELLIS, 0000
JOSEPH A ERLER, 0000
GUY A ETHRIDGE, 0000
MICHELE R D JACKSON, 0000
ROBERT L JACOBS, 0000
TODD D KIRST, 0000
LEONARD R KOJM JR., 0000
KURT L KUNKEL, 0000
JAMES L LEPSE, 0000
FRANK A LINDELL, 0000
CAROL D MARCINEK, 0000
ROBERT D MARCINEK, 0000
ALAN R MCCOSH, 0000
JEREMIAH X MCENERNEY, 0000
THOMAS A MUSICK, 0000
GORDON L PERKINS JR., 0000
WILLIAM H PORT, 0000
JAMES G POUND, 0000
JOHN F QUA, 0000
KARL F RAU, 0000
JOHN I ROGGEN, 0000
WALTER D RUEHLIN, 0000
ROBERT K SCOTT, 0000
THOMAS C TRAAEN, 0000
THOMAS F WIECHELT, 0000
RICHARD L WILSON, 0000
ROBERT E WILSON, 0000
JONATHAN A YUEN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

ROBERT D BECHILL, 0000
SAMUEL L BOGLE, 0000
DENNIS P COBURN, 0000
DAVID M CODERRE, 0000
RONALD D CONRAD, 0000
WILLIAM J CURRAN III, 0000
CRAIG CURTIS, 0000
THOMAS M DEPAOLI, 0000
JACK L DYSART, 0000
STEPHEN A ETHRIDGE, 0000
PATRICK L FOSTER, 0000
WILLIAM M FULLER, 0000
RICHARD A GUERNSEY, 0000
ALAN L GUNN, 0000
BRADLEY G GUTCHER, 0000
MARIA E HECKELMAN, 0000
VALERIE K HUEGEL, 0000
KATHLEEN JENSEN, 0000
STEVEN M JONES, 0000
JAMES R KENNEDY III, 0000
GARY R MACK, 0000
MAIREAD H MELIS, 0000
MARGARET METZGER, 0000
ROBERT H MILBURN JR., 0000
TERRENCE RONAN, 0000
RANDALL L SENF, 0000
TYLER D SERVIES, 0000
LORENA A SMITH, 0000
ROBERT C SNYDER, 0000
CARL J STEWART, 0000
BARBARA M THIBADEAU, 0000
PATRICIA E WOLFE, 0000
PHILIP H WRIGHT, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

LYNN P ABUMARI, 0000
ESTHER K ALEXANDER, 0000
BENNETT V BOCCUZZI, 0000
JUDITH A BROOKS, 0000
ARLENE E CHRISWELL, 0000
ROBERT CONTINO, 0000
MARY T COUNTS, 0000
ATHERINE W COX, 0000
LINDA M DETRING, 0000
ANDREA C DIETRICH, 0000
CATHERINE U DISCHNER, 0000
DEBORAH L ENIS, 0000
MARJORIE A FONZA, 0000
NANCY E GRIFFIS, 0000
DORIS V HANNA, 0000
CAROLYN B HARGROVE, 0000
KENNETH L HUFFMAN II, 0000
SHARON P IGNAT, 0000
ANITA L JACKSON, 0000
SUSANA P JUAREZLEAL, 0000
TERESA A KENNARD, 0000
LAURETTA A KOENIGSEDER, 0000
KIMBER D MARTIN, 0000
DIANE G MARVIN, 0000
MARTINE R MYERS, 0000
KATHERINE L RUSSELL, 0000
MARGARET A RYKOWSKI, 0000
SHARON L SIMS, 0000
NANCY L SMITH, 0000
KAY B STEPLER, 0000
PAMALA K THOMPSON, 0000
BARBARA A TUBBESING, 0000
LOUISE C WASZAK, 0000
THOMAS A WILSON, 0000
LORI WILSONHOPKINS, 0000
SUSAN YOKOYAMA, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

DAVID W ANDERSON, 0000
WILLIAM AUBUCHON, 0000
BRAD A BERNSTEIN, 0000
DANIEL G BOSSO, 0000
VICTOR J CATULLO, 0000
PAUL R COLAVINCENZO, 0000
ROBERT P COLLIGAN, 0000
WILLIAM L DAHUT JR., 0000
WILLIAM V J DOLAN, 0000
JOHN A DUNCAN III, 0000
HARRY D ELSHIRE III, 0000
TIMOTHY W FLEMING, 0000
JAMES F GOLDSZER, 0000
JOHN P HEFFERNAN, 0000
GEORGE M HUDSON, 0000
MARK J INTEGLIA, 0000
LAWRENCE F JINDRA, 0000
THOMAS M KUNCIK, 0000
JEFFREY A LEE, 0000
STEVEN V LEWINSKI, 0000
WAYNE F LITTLE, 0000
JAMES J LITYNSKI, 0000
ROBERT D MATTHEWS, 0000
THOMAS G MERRY, 0000
ROBERT A MEVORACH, 0000
JAMES D MURRAY, 0000
WILLIAM F NELSON, 0000
WILLIAM W OCONNOR, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A OHL, 0000
STEVEN L OREBAUGH, 0000
JENNIFER B OTA, 0000
WILLIAM F I POMPUTIUS, 0000
EFREN E RECTO, 0000
SHERI L ROLF, 0000
CARLOS E RUBIO, 0000
ALAN L SCHILLER, 0000
JAMES M SHEEHY, 0000
RICKY L SNYDER, 0000
STEPHEN R STEELE, 0000