

we saw more of our Nation's brave men and women lose their lives in the support and defense of others. It was not only a terrible loss of life. It was a loss of our most vital and valuable resource, our Nation's people and the potential they carried within them for greatness in so many different fields and endeavors of importance to them and to us.

As we watched the images broadcast around the world, we all made a decision in our hearts to do everything we could to respond to the attack on our nation, our freedom, our liberty and our way of life. For each of us it meant something different, but for all of us, it helped to know there was something we could all do to help.

For Congress, that meant expressing our strongest support for the President and his ambitious and necessary plan to end the global network of terror that has sown the seeds of despair and hatred wherever it has found fertile ground. The President's plan is to do more than defeat the forces of terror. It is to replace those seeds of anger and hatred with seeds of hope and peace.

For our Nation's Armed Forces, it meant answering the call to duty and taking arms against an enemy who placed no value on human life.

The rules of war are not many, but one unavoidable one is that it takes the lives of our young men and women. One of those we lost in the early stages of the war was one of Wyoming's own, Jonn Edmunds, an Army Ranger from Cheyenne, who gave his life in Afghanistan as he fought and died for a cause that he believed in.

For all Americans, it meant an awakening of our sense of patriotism and our love of country, as we put aside our differences and unfurled our flags and proudly displayed them on our porches and windows. We came together as one, united, in support of our leaders and our President.

We know from past experience that the effort to respond to challenges like this is not a quick or easy one. It takes a lengthy and determined commitment to principle if we are to succeed.

I have no doubt our resolve will remain strong and we will be united in purpose, as we have done before when called to respond to a threat to our way of life.

A little over fifty years ago, on a day that has been compared to this one, those who opposed us were heard to say after their attack that they may have done nothing more than awaken a sleeping giant. On that day in December and this one in September, we may have been a sleeping giant, but when the time came to respond, we did, and by so doing, we changed the world.

We have to respond with strength and determination because those who attacked us chose their targets with such clear and evil intent. They attacked the World Trade Center, because of its symbolic representation of our economic power. They attacked the Pentagon because of its symbolic rep-

resentation of the power of our military. And they sought to attack our Nation's capital because it is the heart of our government and it represents our democracy and our way of life.

No one will ever forget where they were or what they were doing as they first heard the news of the terrorist attack on our Nation. We all sat and watched in stunned silence as events unfolded that are now forever etched in our mind.

In the days that have passed since then, we have kept alive the memory of those we lost, repaired and restored what we could, and made plans to recreate what could not be saved. It has been a difficult and daunting task.

Through it all the President has led a united Nation, committed to ending the threat of terrorism, not just for us, but for our children, and for all the children of the world who deserve to grow up and pursue a dream of peace, hope and opportunity.

When the terrorists struck at the heart of our Nation that day they took something more precious than our buildings, and the symbols of American pride and ingenuity we all hold dear. When they took our loved ones from us, they also took the innocence of our children who had to learn quickly, and at a young and tender age, that there are bad people in the world who do bad things. And that all too often, bad things happen to good people.

But, when they looked at us with questioning eyes, did any of us have a good answer to the question they wanted answered the most, "Why?"

Fortunately, the President's leadership has enabled him to put together an international coalition dedicated to dismantling the network of terror and to bringing those responsible to justice, wherever they may try to hide.

The conspiracy of terrorism can only survive in the darkness of hatred. It can not long survive when we bring the light of peace to bear on all the Nations of the world. That light is the symbol of freedom that our Statue of Liberty holds proudly and with purpose in the harbor of New York, not far from where the Twin Towers once stood. It is a light that will someday shine for everyone in every country in the world, and we will all live in peace and freedom.

We are, and always will be, a Nation of individuals. We all have our own stories, our own goals and ambitions, and our own plans for our lives. But, when faced with a crisis, as we were last year, we come together as one united in our commitment that no one will ever have to endure a tragedy as terrible as the events that unfolded last year.

Yesterday was a day of remembrance. It will always be so. May it serve as a constant reminder that we are one Nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all.

The lives of all those who were lost are like an unfinished symphony that has been left to us to continue and

complete. We carry their dreams, their hopes, their ambitions, their challenges and their plans for the future with us. With God's strength and the support of each of us we will complete the work they started and ensure the safety and security of all people, of all countries, and of all regions of the world for generations to come.

CBO ESTIMATES ON REPORTED BILLS

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, prior to the August recess, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported several bills without written report. At the time, the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, estimates on the bills were not available. I ask unanimous consent that the CBO estimates on these bills, S. 1777, H.R. 4558, and H.R. 2121, 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, August 1, 2002.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1777, the International Disability and Victims of Landmines, Civil Strife, and Warfare Assistance Act of 2002.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Joseph C. Whitehill, who can be reached at 226-2840, and Jeanne M. De Sa, who can be reached at 226-9010.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

S. 1777—*International Disability and Victims of Landmines, Civil Strife, and Warfare Assistance Act of 2002*

Summary: S. 1777 would authorize the President to furnish assistance to individuals with disabilities in foreign countries, including victims of landmines and other war injuries. The bill also would authorize the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to provide such assistance, and would authorize the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to provide advice and expertise to U.S. agencies and private voluntary agencies undertaking such programs. Currently, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the CDC, and VA provide some assistance in this area under more general authority. CBO estimates that implementing S. 1777 would cost about \$4 million over the 2003-2005 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. Because S. 1777 would not affect direct spending or receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

S. 1777 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted near the beginning of fiscal year 2003, that the estimated amounts will be appropriated each year, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns. The budgetary impact of S. 1777 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget

functions 550 (Health) and 700 (veterans benefits and services).

| | By fiscal year, in millions of dollars— | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION | | | | | |
| Estimated authorization level | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated outlays | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Basis of estimate: S. 1777 would authorize the President to furnish assistance to individuals with disabilities in foreign countries, including victims of landmines and other war injuries. Under more general authorities in current law, USAID, the CDC, and VA provide roughly \$15 million a year in assistance in this area. The bill would expand current programs.

U.S. Agency for International Development.—Section 3 would authorize assistance to individuals with disabilities, including victims of landmines and other victims of warfare and civil strife. USAID currently provides such assistance, primarily through the Patrick Leahy War Victims Fund, with a funding level of \$10 million each year. CBO estimates that under S. 1777, funding for individuals with disabilities would continue at that rate.

Centers for Disease Control.—Section 4 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary in fiscal years 2003 and 2004 for the CDC to conduct programs in foreign countries for individuals with disabilities, including persons injured by landmines and civil strife. Those programs could include research on trauma and rehabilitation, evaluating treatment interventions, developing medical instruction tools for responding to traumatic injuries, and facilitating and training peer-support networks. The bill would authorize the CDC to provide grants to nongovernmental organizations to carry out research, prevention activities, and public awareness campaigns, as well as other activities to share information about research on limb loss and best practices in treatment programs.

Under current law, the CDC provides \$5 million a year for some of the activities authorized by the bill, most of which are directed toward a network for victims of landmines. S. 1777 would authorize the CDC to carry out additional activities such as trauma research and evaluation of medical treatments. According to the CDC, those additional activities would require \$2 million a year in additional funding. Thus, CBO estimates that the bill would increase agency spending by \$4 million over the 2003-2005 period, subject to appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Department of Veterans Affairs.—Section 5 would authorize VA to provide advice and expertise to federal agencies and technical assistance to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) with respect to planning, development, operation, and evaluation of landmine assistance, research, and prevention programs. The VA currently provides advice to other federal agencies on a nonreimbursable basis. The bill would authorize VA to provide technical assistance to PVOs on a reimbursable basis. Based on information from VA, CBO estimates the cost and collections from providing this technical assistance would be less than \$500,000 a year.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 1777 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimate: On November 8, 2001, CBO prepared an estimate for H.R. 3169, the International Disability and Victims of

Landmines, Civil Strife, and Warfare Assistance Act of 2001, as ordered reported by the House Committee on International Relations on November 1, 2001. That bill would authorize the appropriation of \$15 million in 2002 and 2003 for programs to assist individuals with disabilities, including victims of landmines and other victims of warfare and civil strife administered by USAID and such sums as may be necessary in 2002-2004 for the CDC. H.R. 3169 also would authorize VA to provide advice and expertise to federal agencies and technical assistance to PVOs with respect to planning, development, operation, and evaluation of landmine programs. CBO's estimate of the costs associated with the CDC and VA programs are the same in both bills.

Estimate prepared by: Federal spending: USAID—Joseph C. Whitehill (226-2840), CDC—Jeanne M. De Sa (226-9010), VA—Sam Papenfuss (226-2840); impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Greg Waring (226-3220); impact on the private sector: Paige Piper/Bach (226-2940).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, August 14, 2002.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 2121, the Russia Democracy Act of 2002.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Joseph C. Whitehall, who can be reached at 226-2840.

Sincerely,
ROBERT A. SUNSHINE
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 2121—Russia Democracy Act of 2002

Summary: H.R. 2121 would expand the U.S. government's authority to provide assistance to democratic institutions and media in Russia and would authorize the appropriation of \$50 million in 2003 for programs to strengthen the rule of law and an independent media in that country. (In 2002, appropriations for various types of assistance to the independent states of the former Soviet Union totaled \$784 million.) Assuming the appropriation of the authorized amount, CBO estimates that implementing the act would cost about \$50 million over the 2003-2007 period. Enacting H.R. 2121 would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

H.R. 2121 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 2121 is shown in the following table. The estimate assumes that the authorized amount would be appropriated and that outlays would follow historical spending patterns for similar activities. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 150 (international affairs).

| | By fiscal year, in millions of dollars— | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION | | | | | | |
| Authorization level | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated outlays | 0 | 9 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 2 |

Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.
Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 2121 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

mental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimate: On November 6, 2001, CBO prepared an estimate for H.R. 2121 as ordered reported by the House Committee on International Relations on November 1, 2001. That earlier version of the legislation would have authorized the appropriation of \$50 million in 2002.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Joseph C. Whitehill (226-2840); impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Greg Waring (225-3220); impact on the private sector: Paige Piper/Bach (226-2940).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, August 7, 2002.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4558, an act to extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Mark Grabowicz, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,
BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 4558—An act to extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program

Summary: The Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-319) provides nonimmigrant visas for young adults from certain areas of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Those individuals work or study in the United States for up to three years. This program is currently scheduled to terminate on October 1, 2005. H.R. 4558 would extend it until October 1, 2006.

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4558 would cost about \$4 million in fiscal year 2006 for the Department of State to administer this program, subject to the availability of appropriations. Enacting the legislation also would affect direct spending and receipts, but CBO estimates that any such effects would not be significant. Because the act would affect direct spending and receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply.

H.R. 4558 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 4558 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 150 (international affairs) and 750 (administration of justice).

| | By fiscal year, in millions of dollars— | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Spending under current law: | | | | | | |
| Estimated authorization level ¹ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated outlays | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Proposed changes: | | | | | | |
| Estimated authorization level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Estimated outlays | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Spending under H.R. 4558: | | | | | | |
| Estimated authorization level | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Estimated outlays | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 |

¹ The 2002 level is the amount appropriated for that year for the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program. The estimated authorization levels for 2003 through 2005 are CBO baseline estimates.

Since the program's inception, there have been about 250 participants each year. Thus, CBO estimates that any effects on fees collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the State Department as a result of extending the program would be insignificant. INS fees are classified as offsetting receipts (a credit against direct spending), and the State Department fees are classified as governmental receipts (i.e., revenues).

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act specifies pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending and receipts. Those procedures would apply to H.R. 4558 because it would affect both direct spending and receipts, but CBO estimates that the annual amount of such changes would not be significant.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 4558 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimate: On July 22, 2002, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 4558 as ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on July 17, 2002. The two versions of the legislation are identical, as are our cost estimates.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Mark Grabowicz (226-2860); impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Angela Seitz (225-3220); impact on the private sector: Paige Piper/Bach (226-2960).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I regret that I was necessarily absent for the vote on the confirmation of Timothy Corrigan to the United States District Court in Florida due to my attending events in Minnesota commemorating the anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11. I would ask that the RECORD reflect that I would have voted yes on this nomination.

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 in July 2000 in San Diego, CA. Four Mexican migrants were attacked and shot with pellet guns. The assailants, several neo-Nazi skinheads, chased the victims, beat them, and shot them with high-powered pellet guns. Two of the victims had to have the pellets surgically removed. Police investigated the incident as a hate crime.

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.

SPEECH OF YASSER ARAFAT

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, this week, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat delivered a speech to the Palestinian Legislative Council that I found extremely disappointing.

The speech, which was given Monday, did not outline specific steps to end terrorism against the Israeli people and did not offer any new ideas on how to achieve peace in the Middle East. As one senior European diplomat said, "It was a very shallow speech, repeating the standard phrases he's used for years now."

Perhaps most disturbing of all was Yasser Arafat's outright refusal to call for an end to the practice of suicide bombings, even after his own interior minister, Abdel Razak Yehiyeh, said that all Palestinians should abandon suicide attacks. The omission is especially glaring given that drafts of the speech made available to the media beforehand explicitly called for the parliament to outlaw suicide bombings against civilians. As someone who has continually worked to rally international support against this disgraceful practice, I am greatly saddened that Yasser Arafat did not have the courage to call for a complete ban on suicide bombings.

Given this most recent failure of Yasser Arafat, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a report issued by Amnesty International titled "Without Distinction—Attacks on Civilians by Palestinian Armed Groups." This report, which was released just weeks before the August recess, documents 128 attacks between September 29, 2000 and May 31, 2002 in which 338 civilians were killed. In the press release issued with the report, William Schultz, Executive Director of Amnesty International USA, says, "there is no justification for attacking civilians, and Palestinian leaders must clearly state that all such attacks must cease, whether they take place in Israel, the West Bank or Gaza." I ask unanimous consent that the entire press release be printed in the RECORD. The full report can be found on the Internet at http://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/israel_and_occupied_territories/index.html.

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

[From Amnesty International, July 11, 2002]
ISRAEL/OCCUPIED TERRITORIES/PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, DC.—In a report released today, Amnesty International condemned attacks by Palestinian armed groups against civilians as crimes against humanity and possible war crimes, and called for the perpetrators to be arrested and prosecuted.

"There is no justification for attacking civilians, and Palestinian leaders must clearly

state that all such attacks must cease, whether they take place in Israel, the West Bank or Gaza," said William F. Schulz, Executive Director of Amnesty International USA (AIUSA). "Action must then follow words, with those responsible for these attacks arrested and brought to justice in line with international human rights standards."

Amnesty International examined 128 attacks between September 29, 2000 and May 31, 2002 in which 338 civilians were killed. Based on analysis of the attacks and the armed groups claiming responsibility, Amnesty International concludes that the attacks are widespread, systemic, and part of an explicit policy of attacking civilians. Those individuals who order, plan, or carry out such attacks are therefore guilty of crimes against humanity, and the attacks may constitute war crimes. Attacks on civilians are expressly prohibited by the Geneva Conventions and the principles of international humanitarian law.

The report profiles the groups claiming responsibility for these attacks and reviews the statements of their leaders and officials. For example, the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, formed by Fatah members in 2000, has claimed responsibility for 23 attacks. Marwan Barghouti, Secretary General of Fatah, stated to Amnesty International that Fatah considers that Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza are not civilians because "it is all in occupied country." Amnesty International asserts that international law prohibits attacks on civilians wherever they are.

Despite an obligation to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of attacks on civilians, many of the detentions of alleged members of armed groups by the Palestinian Authority appear to be motivated by considerations other than a genuine concern to bring the perpetrators to justice.

"The Palestinian Authority has the responsibility to stop attacks by Palestinian armed groups and claims that the Palestinian Authority has acted with due diligence to stop these attacks lack credibility," said Marty Rosenbluth, AIUSA's Country Specialist for Israel, the Occupied Territories and the Palestinian Authority. "However, the investigation and prosecution of those responsible must not result in further violations. To date, the measures taken by both Israel and the Palestinian Authority have included torture and violations of the right to a fair trial."

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, this week, Yasser Arafat had the opportunity to follow the advice of Dr. Schultz and strongly state that terrorist attacks, including suicide bombings, must end. Unfortunately, Yasser Arafat has again fallen short of what he must do so that peace can be achieved in the Middle East.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

● Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, I am proud to take this opportunity to recognize the period beginning on September 15 and ending on October 15 as Hispanic Heritage Month. This month celebrates the rich and varied heritage of Hispanics in the United States, who come from as far away as South America and the islands of the Caribbean, and as nearby as our neighbor to the south, Mexico. I urge all Americans to