

SEC. 10. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS.

(a) 1974 ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (b) of section 10 (15 U.S.C. 2209) and redesignating subsection (c) of that section as subsection (b);

(B) by striking sections 26 and 27 (15 U.S.C. 2222; 2223);

(C) by striking “(a) The” in section 24 (15 U.S.C. 2214) and inserting “The”; and

(D) by striking subsection (b) of section 24.

(2) REFERENCES TO SECRETARY.—The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 3 (15 U.S.C. 2203)—

(i) by inserting “and” after the semicolon in paragraph (7);

(ii) by striking paragraph (8); and

(iii) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (8);

(B) by striking paragraph (2) of section 15(a) (15 U.S.C. 2214(a)) and inserting the following:

“(2) the Director’s Award For Distinguished Public Safety Service (Director’s Award)”;

(C) by striking “Secretary’s Award” each place it appears in section 15 (15 U.S.C. 2214) after subsection (a) and inserting “Director’s Award”; and

(D) by striking “Secretary” each place it appears in section 15 (15 U.S.C. 2214) after subsection (a), in section 16(a) (15 U.S.C. 2215(a)), and in section 21(c) (15 U.S.C. 2218(c)) and inserting “Director”.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—Section 12 of the Act of February 14, 1903 (15 U.S.C. 1511) is amended—

(1) by inserting “and” after “Census;” in paragraph (5);

(2) by striking paragraph (6); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (6).

SEC. 11. NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY CURRICULUM REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, in consultation with the Board of Visitors and representatives of trade and professional associations, State and local firefighting services, and other appropriate entities, shall conduct a review of the courses of instruction available at the National Fire Academy to ensure that they are up-to-date and complete, not duplicate, courses of instruction offered elsewhere. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall prepare and submit a report to the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) examine and assess the courses of instruction offered by the National Fire Academy;

(2) identify redundant and out-of-date courses of instruction;

(3) examine the current and future impact of information technology on National Fire Academy curricula, methods of instruction, and delivery of services; and

(4) make recommendations for updating the curriculum, methods of instruction, and delivery of services by the National Fire Academy considering current and future needs, State-based curricula, advances in information technologies, and other relevant factors.

SEC. 12. REPEAL OF EXCEPTION TO FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENT.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 4 of Public Law 103-195 (107 Stat. 2298) is hereby repealed.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 13. NATIONAL FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS FOUNDATION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 151302 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) primarily—

“(A) to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of the National Fallen Firefighters’ Memorial and the annual memorial service associated with the memorial; and

“(B) to, in coordination with the Federal Government and fire services (as that term is defined in section 4 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2203)), plan, direct, and manage the memorial service referred to in subparagraph (A);”;

(2) by inserting “and Federal” in paragraph (2) after “non-Federal”;

(3) paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “State and local” and inserting “Federal, State, and local”; and

(B) by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(4) by striking “firefighters;” in paragraph (4) and inserting “firefighters;”;

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) to provide for a national program to assist families of fallen firefighters and fire departments in dealing with line-of-duty deaths of those firefighters; and

“(6) to promote national, State, and local initiatives to increase public awareness of fire and life safety.”

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Section 151303 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (f) and (g) and inserting the following:

“(f) STATUS AND COMPENSATION.—

“(1) Appointment to the board shall not constitute employment by or the holding of an office of the United States.

“(2) Members of the board shall serve without compensation.”; and

(2) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

(c) OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—Section 151304 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “not more than 2” in subsection (a); and

(2) by striking “are not” in subsection (b)(1) and inserting “shall not be considered”.

(d) SUPPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Section 151307(a)(1) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The Administrator” and inserting “During the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Fire Administration Authorization Act of 2000, the Administrator”; and

(2) by striking “shall” in subparagraph (B) and inserting “may”.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a staff member, Sally Phillips, be granted the privilege of the floor for debate during consideration of the Agriculture appropriations bill.

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

DEATH OF GOVERNOR MEL CARNAHAN

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to share with my colleagues the

sadness that all of us in Missouri feel this week. This has been a very, very sad week for us.

Late Monday evening, we lost our Governor, Mel Carnahan, along with his son, Randy, and a top aide, Chris Sifford, who were killed tragically in a plane crash.

Nearly having completed two terms as Governor, Mel Carnahan was in a heated race for the Senate with our colleague, JOHN ASHCROFT. Mel Carnahan was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather as well as a public servant who had devoted much of his career and much of his adult life to serving the people of our State.

The news of Governor Carnahan’s very untimely and tragic death serves as a reminder to all of us of the preciousness of life and its unpredictability.

Our thoughts, our prayers, and our sympathy go out to his wife Jean, to his daughter Robin, to his sons, Russ and Tom, and his grandchildren during this difficult time. We also extend our deepest sympathies to all the people who worked closely with him and considered him their close friend. None of us can pretend to understand the pain they must feel at this time.

But I hope they will find comfort in knowing that their husband, father, grandfather, and friend will have a lasting impact on many lives. The fruits of Mel Carnahan’s efforts will be felt in our State for many years to come. He presided over a period of economic growth in our State. He worked hard to reform Missouri’s welfare system, crime laws, and educational system.

Mel Carnahan and I were friends for a long time—probably 30 years. It is no secret that we were often political opponents. We disagreed on a lot of things, and he was a tough opponent; no question about that.

A couple of years ago when I was getting ready to run for reelection, there was some thought that we might have to run against each other. But at that time, he chose to stay in Jefferson City and serve the people of Missouri for the remainder of his term as Governor. When asked why he entered public service, Governor Carnahan said he was inspired by the words of Adlai Stevenson, who said public service was a “high calling,” and he urged young people to get involved.

Mel Carnahan lived his belief that public service was a “high calling.” He brought the best of himself to the job. He loved Missouri and Missourians. He loved rural Missouri and his adopted hometown of Rolla, MO. He always wanted the best for our State. While the two of us may only have agreed on a handful of issues in 30 years, when it came time to defend the interests of Missouri, we fought arm in arm together. Some of you may recall a few battles we had on behalf of Missouri

and the neighbors of the Missouri River in a battle against the Fish and Wildlife Service.

But in the end, a man's position on the issues of the day is only a small measure of his life.

In this age of multimillion-dollar campaign advertising budgets and media consultants, Gov. Mel Carnahan still believed in keeping in touch with individual Missourians. He died while attempting to get to a campaign event in a small town in Missouri that maybe few outside our State ever heard of. As Governor, he crisscrossed our State endlessly, visiting schools and farms, veterans, and highway dedications. He worked hard and Missourians loved him for it. Twice they elected him by large margins to the highest office in our State.

I particularly admired and appreciated the friendship we had as political opponents, as people committed to public service in our State.

I was with him on Saturday at the homecoming for the University of Missouri. We shared a common interest on that day; our football team didn't do well. But Mel Carnahan, with a ready smile and a lovely wife, was there. We enjoyed our time together as we appreciated and looked back on the tremendous accomplishments he had and the contributions he made to the State of Missouri.

At a commencement speech in his town of Rolla last year, Governor Carnahan told graduates, "Each of you was put on this Earth for a reason . . . life is precious and fragile . . . and each of us has such a short time to make our mark on the world that we must not waste it."

Surely Mel Carnahan wasted no time. He made the most of every minute, and our lives are richer for it, and for his friendship.

Our thoughts and prayers are with his family and his friends in Missouri.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I too want to speak about the former Governor of Missouri, Mel Carnahan.

Over the last 3 weeks, I was engaged, along with my colleague, Senator DORGAN, in intense negotiations with Governor Carnahan and the two Senators from Missouri with respect to a major water project in our State, the Dakota Water Resources Act.

We had the opportunity to talk to Governor Carnahan directly, and we talked to his top staff repeatedly. I found him to be a fierce advocate for the people of Missouri, just as I have found Senator BOND and Senator ASHCROFT to be fierce advocates for the people of Missouri.

We have had a difficult time reaching conclusion on our water project because of objections from the State of Missouri. But the representatives of that State—Senator BOND, Senator ASHCROFT, and Governor Carnahan—worked in good faith with us, all the

while protecting vigorously and aggressively the interests of their State. I respect that. That is what representatives are supposed to do.

I found Governor Carnahan to be absolutely ferocious on the issues that he thought were important to the people of his State. When I heard the news that he had been killed in a tragic plane accident, it saddened me. It saddened our family because we are certain that the Carnahans are suffering greatly. And the people of Missouri have had a terrible loss.

It reminded me of a similar incident with a Missouri Senate candidate more than 20 years ago, Congressman Litton, who was also killed in a light plane crash in that State. It almost makes one wonder if Missouri is somehow star crossed with leaders of that caliber—so widely respected by the people of their States—being lost in these tragic accidents.

I send my best wishes to the Carnahan family and to people all over the country who are grieving at the loss of the Governor of that great State. We are thinking of the family and thinking of the friends and staff of Governor Carnahan.

As I say, I have had several weeks in which I talked frequently to the Governor's chief of staff and the head of his department of natural resources. I found them to be very good people, very decent people—very difficult to negotiate with but very good people. We share their loss.

I yield the floor, and 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. LAUTENBERG. 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. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I understand we are in morning business; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

WORLD PEACE

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I take a few minutes to discuss something that has been in front of our eyes and in front of our minds these last couple of weeks; that is, the turmoil we are witnessing in the Middle East. Those horrible pictures of young people engaged in violence and paying a terrible price for the consequence of that violence. Not just the young people—women, children, young men.

I think it is fair to say that everyone who sees what is taking place wishes it weren't happening. The question is raised about our responsibility and what do we do about it. Is there an opportunity for us to lend peace a hand,

to see whether or not we can encourage the reduction of violence, the elimination of the confrontation with stones and tanks and guns, to see if there isn't something more that we could do than to simply be a witness.

Mr. President, I commend President Clinton's efforts. He has been such a wonderful peacemaker in his term of office.

I have been to the places he has exerted some effort, i.e., Ireland. I was there many years ago and met with people in the north and met people from the Republic. I talked to Catholics and Protestants and tried to help make adjustments in our funding support so it would be more balanced, balanced towards those people who needed help while asking those who did not to at least participate in a nonviolent manner to get the killing and the mayhem stopped.

President Clinton took the initiative there. He sent Senator Mitchell, one of our very good friends from this place, a distinguished Senator; a distinguished judge before he came to the Senate. He worked tirelessly. He would get the two sides to at least stop shooting at one another and come to the negotiating table. It has had a shaky peace arrangement, but at least people are not dying. And if they are, it is an exceptional occasion and not the usual thing.

I was in Kosovo and Bosnia with other Members of the Senate and saw the unacceptable behavior of the leadership there, as they committed the genocidal acts against innocent people. We became engaged, and it was a tough fight to become a part of the peace-making structure. We didn't always agree with our friends in Europe about whether or not it was in their interests or our interests. I think we have seen that too many times.

I was a veteran during the war a long time ago. I enlisted in the Army. Even in those early days in the last century when Hitler started to invade neighboring countries, killing people, separating groups from one another so they could be attacked in an organized fashion, there were people, I understand, as I read the history, who questioned whether it was something in which the United States should become involved. Before we knew it, we had no choice. When our ships were attacked in Pearl Harbor, we were in it 110 percent, with some 15 million people in uniform. We fought hard. Hearts were broken. Families paid a price. Young people died—among others, but those who were involved in the military were young.

In the last half of the 20th century, democracy flourished in some of those places. We still have troops in Germany, in Japan, in South Korea—50 years later.

Sometimes, I must tell you, I do not understand it when questions are raised here about our role: Are we