(Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4301 intended to be proposed to H.R. 1102, a bill to provide for pension reform, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 154—TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND SALUTE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF COIN COLLECTORS

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. DODD, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GORTON, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 154

Whereas since 1982, 37 of the Nation's worthy institutions, organizations, foundations, and programs have been commemorated under the coin programs;

Whereas since 1982, the Nation's coin collectors have purchased nearly 49,000,000 commemorative coins that have yielded nearly $1,800,000,000 in revenue and more than $407,000,000 in surcharges benefitting a variety of deserving causes;

Whereas the United States Capitol has benefitted from the commemorative coin surcharges that have supported such commendable projects as the restoration of the Statue of Freedom atop the Capitol dome, the furtherance of the development of the United States Capitol Visitor Center, and the planned National Garden at the United States Botanic Gardens on the Capitol grounds;

Whereas surcharges from the year 2000 coin program commemorating the Library of Congress bicentennial benefit the Library of Congress bicentennial programs, educational outreach activities (including schools and libraries), and other activities of the Library of Congress; and

Whereas the United States Capitol Visitor Center commemorative coin program will commence in January 2001, with the surcharges designated to further benefit the Capitol Visitor Center: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States acknowledges and salutes the ongoing generosity, loyalty, and significant role that coin collectors have played in supporting our Nation's meritorious charitable organizations, foundations, institutions, and programs, including the United States Capitol, the Library of Congress, and the United States Botanic Gardens.

CBO COST ESTIMATE—S. 1495

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, on October 11, 2000, I filed Report No. 106–496 to accompany S. 1495, a bill to establish, wherever feasible, guidelines, recommendations, and regulations that promote the regulatory acceptance of new and revised toxicological tests that protect human and animal health and the environment while reducing, refining, or replacing animal tests and ensuring human safety and product effectiveness. At the time the report was filed, the estimate by the Congressional Budget Office was not available. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the CBO estimate 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, October 19, 2000.

Hon. JAMES M. JEFFORDS,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1495, the ICCVAM Authorization Act of 2000.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Christopher J. Topoleski.

Sincerely,

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

Enclosure.

S. 1495—ICCVAM Authorization Act of 2000

Summary: S. 1495 would designate the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) as a permanent standing committee administered by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). The legislation would establish objectives for ICCVAM, including increasing the efficiency of reviewing methods of animal testing across federal agencies, and reducing reliance on animal testing. In addition, the bill would direct the NIEHS to establish a Scientific Advisory Committee to assist the ICCVAM in making recommendations.

The bill also would require federal agencies to identify and forward to ICCVAM their guidelines or regulations requiring or recommending animal testing. The ICCVAM would examine alternatives to traditional animal testing and promote the use of those alternatives whenever possible. Agencies would be required to adopt ICCVAM recommendations unless such recommendations are inadequate or unsatisfactory.

Assuming the appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1495 would cost $1 million in 2001 and $9 million over the 2001–2005 period, assuming annual adjustments for inflation for those activities without specified authorization levels. The five-year total would be $8 million if such inflation adjustments are not made. The legislation would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

S. 1495 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 S. 1495 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 550 (health).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law:						
Estimated Authorization Level [1]	445	445	464	473	483	493
Estimated Outlays	384	426	443	456	466	475
Proposed Changes [2]:						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	2	2	2	2	2
Estimated Outlays	0	1	2	2	2	2
Spending Under S. 1495:						
Estimated Authorization Level	445	457	466	475	485	495
Estimated Outlays	384	427	445	458	468	477

[1] The 2000 level is the amount appropriated for that year for the agencies that would be affected by S. 1495. The 2001–2005 levels are CBO baseline projections, including adjustments for anticipated inflation.

[2] The amounts shown reflect adjustments for anticipated inflation. Without such inflation adjustments, the five-year changes in authorization levels would total $10 million (instead of $11 million) and the changes in outlays would total $8 million (Instead of $9 million).

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted early in fiscal year 2001 and that the estimated amounts will be appropriated for each year. We also assume that outlays will follow historical spending rates for the NIEHS for the authorized activities. CBO based its estimates on amounts spent in the past for similar types of activities.

In addition to making the ICCVAM a standing committee, the bill would require federal agencies to identify and forward to ICCVAM their guidelines or regulations requiring or recommending animal testing. Agencies would be required to adopt ICCVAM recommendations unless such recommendations are inadequate or unsatisfactory. The agencies that would most likely be affected by this provision include the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, various institutes within the National Institutes of Health, and any other agency that develops or employs tests or test data using animals or regulates the use of animals in toxicity testing. Based on information from the NIH, it appears that most agencies currently comply with the findings of the ICCVAM on evaluations of research methods. Thus, CBO estimates that the provision would not have a significant impact on federal spending.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 1495 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 October 13, 2000, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 4281, an identical bill that was ordered reported by the House Committee on Commerce on October 5, 2000. The two estimates are identical.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Christopher J. Topoleski. Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex. Impact on the Private Sector: Jennifer Bullard Bowman.

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

PIPELINE SAFETY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, one of the more glaring disappointments of the 106th Congress has been the recent rejection by the House of Representatives of comprehensive pipeline safety legislation. This legislation, S. 2438, the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2000, passed the Senate unanimously on September 7, 2000. It is the result of months of an extraordinary bipartisan effort by Senators JOHN MCCAIN, PATTY MURRAY, SLADE GORTON, JEFF BINGAMAN and PETE DOMENICI. Significant contributions to the legislation were

also made by Senators JOHN BREAUX, FRITZ HOLLINGS, SAM BROWNBACK, RON WYDEN, JOHN KERRY, KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON and BYRON DORGAN.

I also feel some ownership of this effort. I serve on the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, which prepared the bill for the Senate's consideration, and my home state of Mississippi hosts many, many miles of pipelines. These issues are important to me.

Mr. President, S. 2438 is an excellent bill. It is probably the most significant rewrite of our pipeline safety laws in more than a decade. It is a tough bill. It comes on the heels of horrific accidents in Bellingham, Washington, Carlsbad, New Mexico, and in locations in Texas, that resulted in the deaths of a total of 17 people. The authors of this bill were determined to put the necessary specific requirements into the pipeline safety statutes that would prevent these kinds of accidents from happening in the future. They were successful. The bill represents a watershed change in the types of requirements on pipeline operators for inspection, pipeline facility monitoring and testing, employee training, disclosure of information, enforcement, research and development, management and accountability. It is as comprehensive, tough, and complete as to be expected of a bill that emerged from a thorough process of hearings, both here and in the field, data gathering, and working with the Administration, states and local groups. It is the kind of legislative work product to be expected from the experience, independence and determination of the Senators who worked on S. 2438. The pipeline industry had no choice but to submit to this legislation. Ultimately it received the affirmative vote of more than three-fourths of the Congress—all of the Senate and just under two-thirds of the House. It received the written praise of the Secretary of Transportation and the Vice President of the United States.

However, this comprehensive bill was opposed bitterly by a minority of the House, a minority who was still of sufficient number to prevent the bill's passage by the House under suspension of the rules. The Administration did not lift a finger to help pass the bill in the House. The motivation of this opposition may have been to prevent enactment of good legislation so the 106th can be called a ''do nothing'' Congress. It may have been aimed at keeping an issue unresolved so it can be exploited in the future. There may have been other motivations. Whatever the motivations were, admirable or not so admirable, the result is another form of tragedy—there will be more accidents resulting in more deaths because thus far the 106th Congress has been prevented from implementing this improvement of public safety.

Mr. President, there is no question that this bill would make much needed improvements in pipeline safety. The Administration and the pipeline industry could have begun work on these improvements—and could still if the bill were yet to pass in the waning days of the 106th Congress. But if, on the other hand and as is likely, this minority in the House gets its wish, and the bill does not pass, these safety improvements will not be made. They will not be made until that time in the future when we have returned to this issue and overcome this minority's opposition.

In the meantime there will be pipeline accidents. I would not want to be the one to have to explain to the victims of such an accident that I sacrificed the protections of this good bill so that a future Congress could enact protections too late. I say shame on those in the House and in the Administration who are letting these protections die.

Mr. President, the protections of S. 2438 should be put in place now. If additional protections are shown to be needed, they should be added by the next Congress. Senator MCCAIN and his coalition in the Senate have pledged to continue their good work on pipeline safety in the future. However, Congress should not adjourn empty-handed. To do so with such an excellent bill in our hands now makes no sense.

The most powerful source of cynicism about government is the suspicion by our citizen's that politicians put political advantage above doing the work of the public. In looking at the House minority's actions on pipeline safety, I find much justification for that cynicism.

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

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

RECESS UNTIL 3 P.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess under the previous order until 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:15 p.m., recessed until Tuesday, October 24, 2000, at 3 p.m.