

amended by striking item relating to section 745 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 745. Airport noise study.”.

**SEC. 8. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.**

(a) **FEDERAL AVIATION MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL.**—Section 106(p)(2) is amended by striking “15” and inserting “18”.

(b) **NATIONAL PARKS AIR TOUR MANAGEMENT.**—Title VIII of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (49 U.S.C. 40128 note; 114 Stat. 185 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 803(c) by striking “40126” each place it appears and inserting “40128”;

(2) in section 804(b) by striking “40126(e)(4)” and inserting “40128(f)”;

(3) in section 806 by striking “40126” and inserting “40128”.

(c) **RESTATEMENT OF PROVISION WITHOUT SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE.**—Section 41104(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

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

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (3), an air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, may not provide, in aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flight unless such air transportation is to and from an airport that has an airport operating certificate issued under part 139 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulation).”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **EXCEPTION.**—This subsection does not apply to any airport in the State of Alaska or to any airport outside the United States.”.

**SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Except as otherwise expressly provided, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent the Senate agree to the amendment of the House.

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, we have just passed the Aviation Security Improvement Act of 2000. I am very pleased that we have been able, in a very bipartisan way, to pass this bill. I would like to just talk a little bit about how we came to pass the Aviation Security Act of 2000.

Thanks to Senator SLADE GORTON, the chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee, I was able to chair a hearing in which we heard from the FAA, particularly Admiral Flynn, about the state of our airport security. “What is the state of our airport security?” we asked. We wanted to know if we were doing everything we could to give our traveling public the most security possible.

Admiral Flynn did a report and shared that with the Members of the Senate who came to the hearing. Every single Senator who attended the hearing became a cosponsor of the bill that we have just passed because there were some areas that we could clearly see needed to be made more strict, more stringent, just to make sure that we take every single measure we can to

make our airports totally secure. Not that they are not, but there were some areas in which we could do better.

So after the hearing and because of the outstanding testimony of Admiral Flynn of the FAA, we did put together a bill that was quite bipartisan. Chairman JOHN MCCAIN of the Commerce Committee came together with Chairman SLADE GORTON of the Aviation Subcommittee. Senators HOLLINGS, INOUE, BRYAN, and ROCKEFELLER all became immediate cosponsors of the bill. With that bipartisan group, we were able to make the changes that have been passed by the House and now will go to the President.

Six hundred million travelers will pass through U.S. airports. Their safety depends on the soundness of the inspection points and the checkpoints, and we all have been through those monitors and we know how important it is that we have the best equipment and the best trained technicians to make sure we do not have any kind of firearms or explosives of any kind going into our airplanes.

So we were able to pass this bill. I just want to make a couple of the points that are important in the bill.

First, today, a person who has a lapse in employment history—whether it would be a year, 18 months, 2 years—would have a criminal background check done before they could be hired to be an airport baggage screener.

Under the bill that we are passing today, there will be a criminal history record check on every person who becomes a baggage screener.

Secondly, we looked at the airport training requirements for airport baggage screeners. We found that in the most industrialized countries there is a minimum of 40 hours of required training before a person can become a baggage screener, but in America the standard is 8 hours.

The committee and the Congress believe we need to have more hours of required training and a test for baggage screeners. That will happen because of the bill we have just passed.

Third, the security procedures in sensitive areas, such as the air traffic control towers, will be beefed up. And there will be prescribed security protocols and sanctions for people who violate those protocols.

And fourth, the new generation of explosive detection systems will be utilized at a higher rate because of the bill we have passed today.

I think we have done a very good job. I am very pleased that we had such a bipartisan effort on this piece of legislation. It could not have happened without the House and the Senate working together and so many people who did come into the negotiations on this bill. The leadership of our chairman, JOHN MCCAIN, and our subcommittee chairman, SLADE GORTON, were essential, along with Senators

HOLLINGS, INOUE, BRYAN, and ROCKEFELLER.

I also thank the staff who worked so hard. As you know, many times Senators have 10 things that are being asked of them at any one time. Without very good staff work, this would not have passed. So I especially thank my Commerce Committee staff legislative aid, Joe Mondello, who did yeoman service in making sure the bill got through committee and worked out all the little things that came up that could have unraveled the bill and did not. On Senator MCCAIN’s staff, Mike Reynolds, and Rob Chamberlin, who also did terrific work in making sure we got this expeditiously through the committee in the last hours of the session, because we did not want to wait 60 days before we could bring this back next year. It is too important.

The air traveling public deserve to have the very best airport security. That is what this bill will allow. I believe the President will sign the bill. I urge him to do so.

Thank you, Mr. President.

**APPOINTMENTS**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to Public Law 106-173, announces the following appointments to the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission: The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), and Dr. Gabor S. Boritt, of Pennsylvania.

**JAMES MADISON COMMEMORATION COMMISSION ACT**

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. 3137.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3137) to establish a commission to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is passing S. 3137, the James Madison Commemoration Commission Act. I was an original cosponsor of this legislation, which will establish a bipartisan commission to recognize the life and accomplishments of James Madison on the 250th anniversary of his birth, March 16, 2001.

Among his many accomplishments, James Madison was the primary author of the U.S. Constitution, a document so brilliantly constructed that it has been amended only 27 times in our Nation’s history. The first 10 amendments were ratified as our Bill of Rights in 1791, over two centuries ago. There have been just 17 additional amendments.

Our tribute to the Father of the Constitution comes in the same year that

the Senate defeated no less than three ill-conceived proposals to amend his handiwork. I am proud that we were good stewards of the Constitution, and that the anniversary of Madison's birth will truly be a cause for celebration.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a second and third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3137) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 3137

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "James Madison Commemoration Commission Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Congressional findings.
- Sec. 3. Establishment.
- Sec. 4. Duties.
- Sec. 5. Membership.
- Sec. 6. Powers.
- Sec. 7. Staffing and support.
- Sec. 8. Contributions.
- Sec. 9. Reports.
- Sec. 10. Audit of financial transactions.
- Sec. 11. Termination.
- Sec. 12. Authorization of appropriations.

**SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) March 16, 2001, marks the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison;

(2) as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and to the Annapolis Convention of 1786, James Madison foresaw the need for a more effective national government and was a persuasive advocate for such a government at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787;

(3) James Madison worked tirelessly and successfully at the Constitutional Convention to mold a national charter, the United States Constitution, that combined both energy and restraint, empowering the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary, within a framework of limited government, separated powers, and a system of federalism;

(4) James Madison was an eloquent proponent of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights;

(5) James Madison faithfully served his country as a Representative in Congress from 1789 to 1797, as Secretary of State from 1801 to 1809, and as President of the United States from 1809 to 1817;

(6) as President, James Madison showed courage and resolute will in leading the United States to victory over Great Britain in the War of 1812;

(7) James Madison's political writings, as exemplified by his Notes on the Federal Convention and his contributions to The Federalist Papers, are among the most distinguished of American state papers;

(8) by his learning, his devotion to ordered liberty, and by the force of his intellect, James Madison made an indispensable contribution to the American tradition of democratic constitutional republicanism embodied in the Constitution of the United

States, and is justifiably acclaimed as father of the Constitution;

(9) it is appropriate to remember, honor, and renew the legacy of James Madison for the American people and, indeed for all mankind; and

(10) as the Nation approaches March 16, 2001, marking the anniversary of the birth of James Madison, it is appropriate to establish a commission for the commemoration of that anniversary.

**SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.**

A commission to be known as the James Madison Commemoration Commission (in this Act referred to as the "Commission") and a committee to be known as the James Madison Commemoration Advisory Committee (in this Act referred to as the "Advisory Committee") are established.

**SEC. 4. DUTIES.**

(a) COMMISSION.—The Commission shall—

(1) in cooperation with the Advisory Committee and the Library of Congress, direct the Government Printing Office to compile and publish a substantial number of copies of a book (as directed by the Commission) containing a selection of the most important writings of James Madison and tributes to him by members of the Commission and other persons that the Commission deems appropriate;

(2) in cooperation with the Advisory Committee and the Library of Congress, plan and coordinate 1 or more symposia, at least 1 of which will be held on March 16, 2001, and all of which will be devoted to providing a better understanding of James Madison's contribution to American political culture;

(3) in cooperation with the Advisory Committee recognize such other events celebrating James Madison's birth and life as official events of the Commission;

(4) develop and coordinate any other activities relating to the anniversary of the birth of James Madison as may be appropriate;

(5) accept essay papers (via the Internet or otherwise) from students attending public and private institutions of elementary and secondary education in any State regarding James Madison's life and contributions to America and award certificates to students who author exceptional papers on this subject; and

(6) bestow honorary memberships to the Commission or to the Advisory Committee upon such persons as it deems appropriate.

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Advisory Committee shall—

(1) submit a suggested selection of James Madison's most important writings to the Commission for the Commission to consider for inclusion in the book printed as provided in subsection (a)(1);

(2) submit a list and description of events concerning the birth and life of James Madison to the Commission for the Commission's consideration in recognizing such events as official "Commission Events"; and

(3) make such other recommendations to the Commission as a majority of its members deem appropriate.

**SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.**

(a) MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 19 members, as follows:

(A) The Chief Justice of the United States or such individual's delegate who is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(B) The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate or each such individual's delegate who is a Member of the Sen-

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives or each such individual's delegate who is a Member of the House of Representatives.

(D) The Chairman and the Ranking Member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate or each such individual's delegate who is a member of such committee.

(E) The Chairman and the Ranking Member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives or each such individual's delegate who is a member of such committee.

(F) Two Members of the Senate selected by the Majority Leader of the Senate and 2 Members of the Senate selected by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(G) Two members of the House of Representatives selected by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and 2 Members of the House of Representatives selected by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(H) Two members of the executive branch selected by the President of the United States.

(2) CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN.—The Chief Justice of the United States shall serve as Chairman of the Commission and the members of the Commission shall select a vice chairman from its members, unless the Chief Justice appoints a delegate to serve in his stead, in which circumstance, the members of the Commission shall select a chairman and vice chairman from its members.

(b) MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 14 members, as follows:

(A) The Archivist of the United States or such individual's delegate.

(B) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution or such individual's delegate.

(C) The Executive Director of Montpelier, the home of James Madison, and the 2001 Planning Committee of Montpelier or such individual's delegate.

(D) The President of James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia or such individual's delegate.

(E) The Director of the James Madison Center, James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia or such individual's delegate.

(F) The President of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation or such individual's delegate.

(G) Two members, who are not Members of Congress but have expertise on the legal and historical significance of James Madison, selected by the Majority Leader of the Senate, and 2 members, who are not Members of Congress but have expertise on the legal and historical significance of James Madison, selected by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(H) Two members, who are not Members of Congress but who have expertise on the legal and historical significance of James Madison, selected by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and 2 members, who are not Members of Congress but who have expertise on the legal and historical significance of James Madison, selected by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN.—The members of the Advisory Committee shall select a chairman and vice chairman from its members.

(c) TERMS.—Each member of the Commission shall be selected and each member of the Advisory Committee shall be selected not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and shall serve for the

life of the Commission and the Advisory Committee, respectively.

(d) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made in subsection (a). A vacancy in the Advisory Committee shall be filled by the person holding the office named in subsection (b) or his designate.

(e) COMPENSATION.—

(1) RATES OF PAY.—Members of the Commission and the Advisory Committee shall serve without pay.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Commission and the Advisory Committee may receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of its chairman or a majority of its members. The Advisory Committee shall meet at the call of the chairman or a majority of its members.

(g) APPROVAL OF ACTIONS.—All official actions of the Commission under this Act shall be approved by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the members. All official actions of the Advisory Committee under this Act shall be approved by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the members.

#### SEC. 6. POWERS.

(a) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—Any member or staff person of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action that the Commission is authorized to take by this Act.

(b) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may procure services and property, and make or enter into contracts, leases, or other legal agreements, in order to carry out this Act.

(2) RESTRICTION.—The contracts, leases, or other legal agreements made or entered into by the Commission shall not extend beyond the date of termination of the Commission.

(3) TERMINATION.—All supplies and property acquired by the Commission under this Act that remain in the possession of the Commission on the date of termination of the Commission shall become the property of the General Services Administration upon the date of the termination.

(c) INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal agency information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the chairperson of the Commission, the head of the Federal agency shall furnish the information to the Commission.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any information that the Commission is prohibited to secure or request by another law.

(d) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The Commission may adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to conduct meetings and carry out its duties under this Act. The Commission may also adopt such rules for the Advisory Committee.

(e) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other Federal agencies, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate may mail items on behalf of the Commission.

(f) NECESSARY AND PROPER POWERS.—The Commission may exercise such other powers as are necessary and proper in carrying out and effecting the purposes of this Act.

#### SEC. 7. STAFFING AND SUPPORT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Chairman of the

Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Librarian of Congress shall provide the Commission and the Advisory Committee with such assistance, including staff support, facilities, and supplies at no charge, as may be necessary to carry out its duties.

#### SEC. 8. CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) DONATIONS.—The Commission may accept donations of money, personal services, and property, both real and personal, including books, manuscripts, miscellaneous printed matter, memorabilia, relics, and other materials related to James Madison.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any funds donated to the Commission may be used by the Commission to carry out this Act. The source and amount of such funds shall be listed in the interim and final reports required under section 9.

(2) PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any procurement requirement otherwise applicable to the Commission, the Commission shall conduct procurements of property or services involving donated funds pursuant to the small purchase procedures required by section 303(g) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(g)). Section 15(j) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(j)) shall not apply to such procurements.

(B) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term “donated funds” means any funds of which 50 percent or more derive from funds donated to the Commission.

(c) VOLUNTEER SERVICES.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Commission may accept and use voluntary and uncompensated services as the Commission determines necessary.

(d) REMAINING FUNDS.—Funds remaining upon the date of termination of the Commission shall be used to ensure the proper disposition of property donated to the Commission as specified in the final report required by section 9.

#### SEC. 9. REPORTS.

(a) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than February 15, 2001, the Commission shall prepare and submit to the President and Congress an interim report detailing the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of funds received and expended by the Commission, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2000.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than February 15, 2002, the Commission shall submit to the President and to Congress a final report containing—

(1) a summary of the activities of the Commission;

(2) a final accounting of funds received and expended by the Commission;

(3) the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Commission;

(4) specific recommendations concerning the final disposition of historically significant items donated to the Commission under section 8(a), if any; and

(5) any additional views of any member of the Commission concerning the Commission's recommendations that such member requests to be included in the final report.

#### SEC. 10. AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the General Services Administration shall audit financial transactions of the Commission, including financial transactions involving donated funds, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. In conducting an audit pursuant to this section,

the Inspector General shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and other papers, items, or property in use by the Commission, as necessary to facilitate the audit, and shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians.

(b) AUDIT REPORTS.—Not later than March 15, 2001, the Inspector General of the General Services Administration shall submit to the President and to Congress a report detailing the results of any audit of the financial transactions of the Commission conducted before January 1, 2001. Not later than March 15, 2002, such Inspector General shall submit to the President and to Congress a report detailing the results of any audit of the financial transactions of the Commission conducted during the period beginning on January 1, 2001, and ending on December 31, 2001.

#### SEC. 11. TERMINATION.

The Commission and the Advisory Committee shall terminate not later than 60 days following submission of the final report required by section 9.

#### SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$250,000 for fiscal year 2001.

#### INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS CRIMINALS ACT OF 1999

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 859, S. 1898.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1898) to provide protection against the risks to the public that are inherent in the interstate transportation of violent prisoners.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment; as follows:

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic.]

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the “Interstate Transportation of Dangerous Criminals Act of 2000” or “Jeanna’s Act”.*

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

*Congress finds the following:*

(1) *Increasingly, States are turning to private prisoner transport companies as an alternative to their own personnel or the United States Marshals Service when transporting violent prisoners.*

(2) *The transport process can last for days if not weeks, as violent prisoners are dropped off and picked up at a network of hubs across the country.*

(3) *Escapes by violent prisoners during transport by private prisoner transport companies have occurred.*

(4) *Oversight by the Attorney General is required to address these problems.*

(5) *While most governmental entities may prefer to use, and will continue to use, fully trained and sworn law enforcement officers when transporting violent prisoners, fiscal or logistical concerns may make the use of highly*