

the government continued to house the animals in federally owned and operated facilities. Therefore, the government would realize a savings in the care and maintenance of the chimpanzees after 2002." CBO estimated the annual savings after initial sanctuary construction costs to be an average of \$4 million per year after 2002.

It costs \$8–\$15 per day per animal to care for chimpanzees in a sanctuary, where they live in groups in a naturalized setting. That is compared to the \$20–\$30 per day per animal that the federal government is now spending to maintain the chimpanzees in laboratory cages.

Even in terms of sanctuary start-up costs, taxpayers will benefit because sanctuaries are two to three times less costly to build than laboratory facilities for chimpanzees. While the federal government is now squandering very high-priced laboratory space warehousing surplus chimpanzees, the CHIMP Act will allow this space to be utilized for animals in research, reducing the need to fund new laboratory construction.

Mr. DURBIN. In addition, the CHIMP Act caps overall multi-year federal expenditures related to building and operating the sanctuary system at \$30 million, compared to the \$7 million spent now each year by the federal government for the care of chimpanzees in laboratories, as estimated by the CBO.

And this legislation creates a public-private partnership, to generate non-federal dollars that will help pay for the care of these chimpanzees. Right now, their care is financed strictly through taxpayer dollars. Under the bill, the private sector will cover 10 percent of the start-up costs and 25 percent of the operating costs of the sanctuary system.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I thank my colleague from Illinois for raising those points. I'd also like to address one other issue that may be on the minds of some of our colleagues. That is the question of euthanasia. Fiscal conservatives may question why we should worry at all about the long-term care of chimpanzees no longer used in medical research. The answer is: it's basically a cost of doing business. If the federal government wants to keep using chimpanzees for medical research, it has to assume the responsibility for their care after the research is done. This isn't just my opinion, as someone who cares about animals. It was the conclusion of the National Research Council, an esteemed body under the National Academy of Sciences, which was asked by NIH to investigate the problem of chimpanzees no longer used for biomedical research.

The NRC conducted a thorough three-year study and issued a report in 1997—Chimpanzees in Research: Strategies for Their Ethical Care, Management, and Use—which recommended

sanctuaries as an "integral component of the strategic plan to achieve the best and most cost-effective solutions to the current dilemma." The NRC report clearly rejects the option of euthanizing surplus chimpanzees, based on views strongly conveyed to the NRC by members of the scientific community as well as the public. "Many members of the public and the scientific community have called for continuing support for chimpanzees in an acceptable environment, rather than euthanizing them, even when they are no longer wanted for breeding or research. The committee fully recognizes the financial implication of this position in regard to lifetime funding for all animals and for additional space and facilities for an aging population." The report cites the close similarities between chimpanzees and humans, noting that "[t]here are practical as well as theoretical reasons to reject euthanasia as a general policy. Some of the best and most caring members of the support staff, such as veterinarians and technicians would, for personal and emotional reasons, find it impossible to function effectively in an atmosphere in which euthanasia is a general policy, and might resign. A facility that adopted such a policy could expect to lose some of its best employees." In other words, because chimpanzees and humans are so similar, those who work directly in chimpanzee research would find it untenable to continue using these animals if they were to be killed at the conclusion of the research.

Mr. DURBIN. Therefore, if the Federal government is to keep using chimpanzees to advance human health research goals, long-term care of the animals is a pre-requisite. This legislation will help ensure that the Federal government fulfills that responsibility in a more cost-effective and humane way than is currently done. I thank Senator SMITH for the opportunity to work together to enact this fiscally sound legislation that will better serve the taxpayers as well as the animals.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. I thank Senator DURBIN and the rest of our colleagues for helping to get this legislation enacted before Congress adjourns. It is time to improve the lot of these animals and do right by taxpayers at the same time.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I would like to ask the prime sponsor of the CHIMP Act if it is his intention that the federal share of funding for establishing and operating the national chimpanzee sanctuary system is to come out of NIH's budget?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Yes, it is my intention and the intent of the legislation that these funds will be drawn from the budget for the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. ENZI. So this legislation will not require additional funding over and above the NIH's annual appropriation?

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. That is correct.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the 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 (H.R. 3514) was read the third time and passed.

PROSECUTION DRUG TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4493 which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4493) to establish grants for drug treatment alternatives to prison programs administered by State or local prosecutors.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4361

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that Senator HATCH has a substitute amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], for Mr. HATCH, proposes an amendment numbered 4361.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4361) was agreed to.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill, as amended, be read the 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 (H.R. 4493), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

ENHANCED FEDERAL SECURITY ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4827 which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4827) to amend title 18 United States Code, to prevent the entry by false pretenses to any real property, vessel, or aircraft of the United States or secure area of