

and ensure the safety of Nevada, Tony Clark never lost sight of the things that are truly important in life—his wife Andrea, his six children, and his many friends.

Many years ago, General Clark sacrificed a lucrative career as a lawyer to serve the people of his state and his country, and we are all better for his choice. And although he retired from the Guard last week and could have done many things with his career, Tony Clark chose to remain in public service, as Nevada's Solicitor General, where he will continue to serve the people of Nevada.

Mr. President, on behalf of myself and all of Nevada, I want to thank Tony Clark for his long years of sacrifice and service in the Nevada National Guard, and to wish him the best in his new career.

#### PIPELINE SAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am pleased to have co-sponsored a bill to modernize our Nation's pipeline safety programs. The issue of our country's pipeline safety came to the forefront after tragic explosions in Bellingham, Washington, and later, in my own state of New Mexico.

Just after midnight, August 19, 2000, an El Paso Natural Gas pipeline exploded on the Pecos River near Carlsbad, New Mexico. Twelve members of an extended family were camping near the explosion, which sent a 350 foot high ball of flame into the air. Six of the campers died instantly, and the remaining six later died from their horrific injuries.

Pipelines carry nearly all of the natural gas and about 65 percent of the crude oil and refined oil products. Three primary types of pipelines form a network of nearly 2.2 million miles, 7,000 miles of which lie throughout New Mexico.

Last Congress, the Senate unanimously passed similar legislation. Our colleagues in the other Chamber voiced serious concerns regarding that bill. Many of their criticisms related to the Office of Pipeline Safety, the Office within the Department of Transportation charged with keeping our Nation's pipelines safe. Unfortunately, the Office of Pipeline Safety has had a poor history of regulation and enforcement. It is true that the Office has traditionally been slow to act.

That said, we should not allow a former executive agency's failures to dictate our failure to act in accordance with our legislative mandate. In that regard, I intend to discuss the issue with our current Secretary of Transportation nominee, Mr. Mineta. I am confident that he will address our concerns regarding the Office of Pipeline Safety's record of enforcement with the new Director of the Office when he

or she is nominated by our new President.

Mr. President, this bill; significantly increases States' role in oversight, inspection, and investigation of pipelines; improves and expands the public's right to know about pipeline hazards; dramatically increases civil penalties for safety and reporting violations from \$25,000 to \$500,000, and increases the maximum civil penalty for a related series of violations to \$1 million; increases reporting requirements of releases of hazardous liquids from 50 barrels to five gallons; provides important whistle blower protections prohibiting discrimination by pipeline operators, contractors or subcontractors; furthermore, the legislation would provide much needed funding for research and development in pipeline safety technologies. In fact, technology currently exists that might have detected weaknesses in pipelines around Carlsbad. Unfortunately, due to insufficient funding for their products to reach the market; La Sen Corporation in my own State of New Mexico has developed technology that can detect faulty pipelines where current pipeline inspection technology is not useable. La Sen's Electronic Mapping system can be very effective even in pipelines where conventional pig devices cannot be used; pipeline inspection is costly and slow. Innovative new technologies could allow us to inspect all 2.2 million miles of pipeline each year in a cost effective manner. Today, pipeline inspection technology only covers 5-10 miles per day at a cost of \$50 per mile. Again, La Sen's technology can survey 500 miles per day at a cost of \$32 per mile; ensuring the safety and integrity of our nation's pipelines is important to all of us.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO COLONEL MARJORIE A. JACKSON

• Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Colonel Marjorie A. Jackson, United States Army Medical Service Corps, on her retirement after 26 years of distinguished and dedicated service to the nation.

Colonel Jackson is a native of Louisiana. She graduated from Walter L. Cohen High School in New Orleans, earned her bachelor's degree from Xavier University and earned her M.A. in Executive Development from Ball State University. In 1974, she enlisted in the Army as a Pharmacy Technician serving in Fort McPherson, Georgia. In 1975, she was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant and went on to serve in a variety of key operational and staff positions including Assistant Inspector General, U.S. Army Health Services Command and Clinical Pharmacist, He-

matology/Oncology Service at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The culmination of Colonel Jackson's career was assignment as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Colonel Jackson has been at the forefront of military medicine, completing a one-year residency in Hematology-Oncology Pharmacy at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and a one-year assignment as a Pharmacy Consultant to the 18th Medical Command in Seoul, South Korea. She has been honored with the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, the Order of Military Medical Merit by the Army and was selected as the College of Pharmacy Alumnus of the Year in 1996 by Xavier University for her achievements in the field.

Colonel Jackson has been a ground breaker her entire career. She was the first woman to serve as Chief of Staff, Administrative Services at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the first African-American woman promoted to the rank of Colonel in the U.S. Army Medical Service Corps, the first African-American female pharmacist in the history of the U.S. Army Pharmacy Service and the first woman to direct an Army major medical center pharmacy.

For twenty-six years, seven months and eighteen days, Colonel Jackson has served her country on the forefront of military medical care. Her exemplary military career is ending, but her contributions and achievements will continue to be felt throughout the Army and the Department of Defense.

Colonel Marjorie A. Jackson served her country with great ability, valor, loyalty and integrity. On the occasion of her retirement from the United States Army, I commend her for her outstanding service. She is one of Louisiana's finest, represents all that is special about our nation, and I wish her well in the years ahead. ●

##### IN HONOR OF DR. MICHAEL MULLIN, PHD AND DR. MIA JEAN TEGNER, PHD.

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize and honor two exceptional research scientists from one of the world's finest oceanographic research facilities who lost their lives in recent weeks. Both were two of the brightest stars at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, in La Jolla, California.

Michael Mullin, a research biologist at Scripps, and undergraduate professor at the University of California, San Diego, died December 19th of complications following surgery. He was 63 years old.

His research over the past 36 years at Scripps has included the study of phytoplankton, zooplankton and larval fish in the marine food web.

He was the author of more than 70 scientific publications, including his