Dr. Dennis Passioback: I think John's [meaning John Graham] is what you thought his point was. Mort, and that is in several studies and hypotheses over the years that there are some hormonic beneficial effects associated with dioxin and related chemicals for certain disease influences. Of course that is at very low dose of course.

These are scientists. It is easy for the rhetoric to get out of hand here, and I want to try to do my part to not engage in escalating, but I find some of the statements attributed to this man amazing. I think our colleagues know better. I think the letters of endorsement and the public endorsements belie this. I think the reflection on Harvard University is unfair. It is not uncommon for centers doing work similar to Harvard's center to receive 40 to 60 percent of their funding from the private sector.

I think what we have here is just a back and forth with regard to a man whose opponents are desperately trying to undermine this nomination. I think we have here a question concerning public service and whether or not we are going to get decent people to come into these thankless jobs to do them if we are going to see the confluence of scientific work on the one hand and the political process on the other produce such an ugly result.

I think we need to ask ourselves that question. I think we need to ask ourselves also whether or not we want to have these decisions based upon sound scientific analysis, one that is endorsed by all of the people who endorsed Dr. Graham, and say that analysis, that sound analysis that will work to our benefit.

I have a chart of all the areas where lead and gasoline, sludge, drinking water—where Dr. Richard Morgan stern, economic analyst at the EPA, has shown where cost-benefit analysis, the kind that Dr. Graham proposes, has been beneficial both from a cost standpoint and increasing benefits. Let's not get into an anti-intellectual no-nothing kind of mode here and try to label these fine scientists and this fine institution with labels that do not fit and are not deserved.

I sincerely hope my colleagues will vote for this nomination.

Mr. REID. Is all time yielded back? The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH). All time has expired.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to
the consideration of the legislative branch appropriations bill, S. 1172; that the only amendments in order be a manager's amendment and an amendment by Senator SPECTER; that there be 10 minutes for debate on the bill and the managers' amendment, equally divided between the two managers, Senators DURBIN and BENNETT; that there be 5 minutes for debate for Senator SPECTER; that upon the disposition of these two amendments, the Senate proceed to consider the Senate bill, the Senate return to legislative branch appropriations bill, the Senate return to executive session and vote on the managers' amendment and an amendment by Senator SPECTER; that there be 10 minutes for debate on the bill and the managers' amendment, equally divided between the two managers, Senators DURBIN and BENNETT; that there be 5 minutes for debate for Senator SPECTER; that upon the disposition of these two amendments, the Senate proceed to consider the Senate bill, the Senate return to legislative branch appropriations bill, the Senate return to executive session and vote on the managers' amendment and an amendment by Senator SPECTER; that there be 10 minutes for debate on the bill and the managers' amendment, equally divided between the two managers, Senators DURBIN and BENNETT; that there be 5 minutes for debate for Senator SPECTER; that upon the disposition of these two amendments, the Senate proceed to third reading and vote on final passage of S. 1172; that when the Senate receives from the House of Representatives their legislative branch appropriations bill, the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the text of the bill relating solely to the House remain; that all other text be stricken and the text of the Senate bill be inserted; provided that if the Senate inserts matters relating to the Senate under areas under the heading of "House of Representatives" then that text will be stricken; that the bill be read the third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; that following the vote tonight on the Senate legislative branch appropriations bill, the Senate return to executive session and vote on the Graham nomination, followed by a vote on the Ferguson nomination, with 2 minutes for debate equally divided between these two votes; that the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; the Senate then return to legislative session, that S. 1172 remain at the desk and that once the Senate acts on the House bill, passage of the Senate bill be vitiated and it be returned to the calendar.

I further ask unanimous consent that after the first vote, the subsequent two votes be 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. THOMPSON. At the appropriate time I will ask for the yeas and nays on the Graham nomination.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1172) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, pursuant to the unanimous consent request which was just allowed regarding procedures for the bill, I will give a brief summary of this bill.

I am pleased to present to the Senate the fiscal year 2002 legislative branch appropriations bill, as reported by the full committee.

I thank Senator Byrd for his leadership on the high priority he has placed on this bill. He has provided an allocation which has ensured we could meet the highest priorities in the bill.

In addition, I wish to thank the ranking member of the full Committee Senator Stevens who has been actively involved in and very supportive of this bill.

I am grateful to my ranking member, Senator Bennett, for his important role in this process and his excellent stewardship of this subcommittee for the past 4½ years.

The fact is that this bill bears the imprint of Senator Bennett and his hard work in keeping an eye on this particular appropriations bill. I was away—particularly technology policy—10 minutes ago, and I could not have done it without him. I appreciate all of his assistance.

The bill before you today totals $1.94 billion in budget authority and $2.03 billion in outlays. This is $153 million or 5.8 percent—over the fiscal year 2001 enacted level and $104 million or 5 percent below the request level.

The bill includes $1.1 billion in title I, Congressional Operations, which is $58 million below the request and $123 million above the enacted level.

For title II, other agencies, a total of $348 million is included, $15 million below the request and $20 million below the enacted level.

The support agencies under this subcommittee perform critical functions enabling Congress to operate effectively. We have sought to provide adequate funding levels for these agencies—particularly the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office, the Capitol Police, and the Congressional Budget Office.

For the Library of Congress and the Congressional Research Service, the bill includes $443 million. While this is $56 million below the enacted level, the decrease is attributable to last year's one-time appropriation for the digital preservation project.

The recommendation for the Library will enable the Congressional Research Service to hire staff in some critical areas—particularly technology policy.

In addition, a significant increase is provided for the National Digital Library within the Library of Congress, including information technology infrastructure and support to protect the investment that has been made in digital information.

Also in the Library's budget is additional funding to reduce the Law Library arrearage, funding for the newly-authorized Veterans Oral History Project, and funds to support the preservation of and access to the American Folklife Center's collection.

For the General Accounting Office, a total of $41 million is included. This level will enable GAO to reach their full authorized staffing level. The total number of employees funded in this recommendation is 3,275 while we would put GAO at their fiscal year 1999 level and is well below their fiscal year 1995 staffing level of 4,342 FTE.

A total of $125 million is provided for the Capitol Police. This is an increase of $19 million over the enacted level. This will provide for 79 additional officers above the current level, which conforms with security recommendations, as well as related recruitment and training efforts.

It will also provide comparability for the Capitol Police in the pay scales of the Park Police and the Secret Service-Uniformed Division so the Capitol Police are able to retain their officers.

The Architect of the Capitol's budget totals $177 million, approximately $8 million above the enacted level, primarily for additional worker-safety and financial management-related activities.

We have sought to trim budget requests wherever appropriate and where we have identified problem areas. The most significant difference from the budget request is a reduction of $67 million from the Architect of the Capitol—$42 million of which is attributable to postponement of the Capitol Dome project pursuant to the request of the Architect.

We have appropriated money for the painting of the Dome to preserve it. We believe that we can get into this important building project in another year or so.

We have also recommended some very strong report language within the Architect's budget, directing them to improve their management with particular attention to worker safety, financial management, and strategic planning. I am very troubled by the Architect's operation and intend to work to make much-needed changes. I hope this language sends a strong message to the Architect that we expect major overhauls of this agency—especially in the areas of worker safety and financial management.

We have made it clear to the Architect of the Capitol that the rate of worker injury is absolutely unacceptable in the Architect of the Capitol, which is four times the average rate of the Federal Government. This must end, and we will work to make it end.

Also included is approximately $6 million for the Botanic Garden, which is to open in November 2001.

For the Government Printing Office, a total of $110 million is included, of which $81 million is for Congressional printing and binding. The amount recommended will provide for normal pay and inflation-related increases.

For the Senate a total of $603.7 million is included. This represents an increase of $85.7 million above the current level and $34 million below the request.

July 19, 2001

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