

research and development by large and small firms both with and without university partners. When these firms do not have university partners, their rate of return is 14 percent. When a collaboration is formed between universities and small firms, however, the rate of return jumps to 44 percent. By contrast, the rate of return only increases to 30 percent when large firms and universities collaborate.

Moreover, partnerships between small firms and universities have led to world-class high-technology economic development. Numerous studies cite the emergence of Silicon Valley and the Route 128 corridor in Massachusetts as directly resulting from the partnerships and technology transfer that occurred, and are still occurring, among small firms, Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The cooperation between industry and these universities has strengthened considerably our economic competitiveness in the world. The STTR Program seeks to foster this same type of economic development in the hundreds of communities around the country that contain universities and federal laboratories. Further, the STTR Program has proven to be immensely successful at growing small firms from these types of partnerships.

In a Committee hearing this year on the STTR Program, the General Accounting Office (GAO) reported on the commercial success of small firms participating in the STTR program between 1995 and 1997. The GAO's findings are truly remarkable. Of the 102 projects surveyed in that time-frame, over 53 percent had either resulted in sales or follow-on developmental funding for the technology. Through 2000, these projects had resulted in \$132 million from sales and \$53 million in additional developmental funding. Moreover, the GAO reported that the companies that received the STTR awards are projecting an additional \$186 million in sales in 2001 and an estimated additional \$900 million in sales by 2005. These numbers are even more outstanding since it typically takes between 7 to 10 years to commercialize new technologies successfully.

In addition to proving to be an amazing commercial success, the STTR Program has also provided high-quality research to the Federal government. The GAO has reported in the past that Federal agencies give high ratings to the technical quality of STTR research proposals. The Department of Energy, for example, rated the quality of the proposed research in the top ten percent of all research funded by the Department.

A good example of the benefits that the STTR Program provides to small firms and universities is the experience of Engineering Software Research and Development, Inc. in St. Louis, Missouri. The chairman and founder of

that company, Dr. Barna Szabó, testified on the STTR program before the Committee in July of this year. Engineering Software, in partnership with Washington University in St. Louis, received a phase two award from the Air Force to develop an innovative method of analyzing the stresses placed on composite materials. While this technology is currently being used in the aeronautics industry, it has many other practical applications.

The STTR Program permitted Dr. Szabó, who had originated an algorithm he developed at Washington University, to transfer the technology to Engineering Software, which had the software infrastructure to transition the technology from an academic to a practical commercial application. According to Dr. Szabó, Engineering Software has received an estimated \$1.25 million in sales and follow-on developmental funding resulting from the technology funded by the STTR award and that the STTR Program was of great assistance in transferring the technology from the academic environment to actual use and application.

Based on the proven success of the STTR Program to date this legislation increases the funds allocated for the program from .15 percent to .3 percent of an agency's extramural research and development budget. This increase will not require any additional appropriations but merely will reallocate funds in the participating agencies to this successful program. I thank Senator LEVIN and Senator WARNER on the Armed Services Committee for working closely with Senator KERRY and me to make such an increase possible. When a program is working as well as the STTR Program, it would be a mistake if Congress did not build on its success.

This is especially true for Federal investment in small business research and development. Despite report after report demonstrating that small businesses innovate at a greater rate that large firms, small businesses receive less than four percent of all Federal research and development dollars. This number has remained essentially unchanged for the past 22 years. Increasing funds for the STTR Program sends a strong message that the Federal government acknowledges the contributions that small businesses have made and will continue to make to government research and development efforts and to our nation's economy.

Mr. President, Senator KERRY and I have worked together to produce a sound, bipartisan bill. This legislation is good for the small business high-technology community and will ensure that our Federal research and development needs are well met in the next decade. I trust that the bill will receive the overwhelming support of my colleagues.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the substitute

amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be considered read a 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 amendment (No. 1569) was agreed to.

The bill (S. 856), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

PROVIDING FOR THE EXPEDITED PAYMENT OF CERTAIN BENEFITS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2882, just received from the House.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2882) to provide for the expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I commend the Senators from New York for their leadership on this legislation to streamline the Public Safety Officers' Benefits application process so that the family members of fire fighters, emergency medical technicians and rescue workers who perished or suffered great injury in the aftermath of the tragic terrorist events of this week. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of S.1422. I applaud Congressman NADLER and Congressman SENSENBRENNER for their work on H.R. 2882, which we are passing today.

Earlier today, I received a call from Congressman SENSENBRENNER, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who asked me if the Senate would consider and pass H.R. 2882 without delay. I thank our leaders, Senator DASCHLE and Senator LOTT, for bringing this legislation before the Senate so quickly, and urge the Senate to support it.

We have before us a unique opportunity to provide much-needed relief for the families of the brave men and women who sacrificed their own lives for their fellow Americans. Senator CLINTON and a number of other members of the Senate and House have proposed this bill to amend the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1976 for the purpose of speeding the process by which the Office of Justice Programs at the Department of Justice processes applications for death benefits for families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Western Pennsylvania, on September 11.

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program provides \$150,000 in benefits

for each of the families of law enforcement officers, firemen, emergency response squad members, ambulance crew members who are killed in the line of duty. Current regulations, however, require the families of public safety officers who have fallen in the line of duty to go through a cumbersome and time-consuming application process. In the face of this national tragedy, it is important that we begin to process quickly this measure of relief for the families of these brave Americans who selflessly gave their lives so that others might live through the attacks of September 11.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (H.R. 2882) was read the third time and passed.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT AS A SYMBOL OF SOLIDARITY U.S. CITIZENS ARE ENCOURAGED TO DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res 225, just received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 225) expressing the sense of the Congress that as a symbol of solidarity following terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, every U.S. citizen is encouraged to display the flag of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD as if given, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 225) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 2833

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 2833, received from the House, is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H.R. 2833) to promote freedom and democracy in Vietnam.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 2291

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 2291, just received from the House, is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H.R. 2291) to extend the authorization of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program for an additional 5 years, to authorize a National Community Antidrug Coalition Institute, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading but object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, Friday, September 14. I further ask that on Friday, immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on tomorrow, the Senate will convene at 9 a.m. Senators are advised that there will be a 9:15 Democratic conference. We expect to consider the Supplemental Appropriations Act during the day.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Having said that, believing that we have accomplished a lot today, I announce that we have no further business to come before the Senate. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:28 p.m., adjourned until Friday, September 14, 2001, at 9 a.m.