

I want to assure the Senate, as Senator CRAIG has, that Senator CRAIG and I will continue working together on this and other important issues in the future.

As I indicated earlier in my remarks, my amendment—the underlying amendment, that is—is supported by the Bush administration. Vice President CHENEY has personally seen to it the language in my underlying amendment has the approval of the State Department, the Defense Department, the National Security Council, the Justice Department, along with other parts of the Government.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISCHARGE AND REFERRAL—H.R.

788

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from consideration of H.R. 788, the land conveyance bill, and the measure be referred to the Governmental Affairs Committee.

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

SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1860, 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. 1860) to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today I rise to urge passage of H.R. 1860, the Small Business Technology Transfer Program Reauthorization Act of 2001. H.R. 1860 passed the House of Representatives on September 24, 2001. This bill is a companion to my bill, co-sponsored by Ranking Member KIT BOND, S. 856 which passed the Senate unanimously on September 13, 2001. This legislation reauthorizes the Small Business Administration's highly successful Small Business Technology Transfer Program for an additional eight years and doubles its size. Absent legislative action to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer program, it will expire on September 30, 2001.

The STTR program funds research and development, R&D, projects performed jointly by small companies and research institutions as an incentive to advance the government's research and development goals. It complements the Small Business Innovation Research, SBIR, program, which was reauthorized last year. The SBIR program funds R&D projects at small companies. STTR funds R&D projects between a small company and a research institution, such as a university or a Federally funded R&D lab. STTR projects help participating agencies achieve their goals in the research and development arena. It also helps convert the billions of dollars invested in research and development at our nation's universities, Federal laboratories and nonprofit research institutions into new commercial technologies.

The STTR program was started in 1992. The program was reauthorized in 1997 for four years. The program is funded out of the extramural R&D budgets of Federal agencies or departments with extramural R&D budgets of \$1 billion or more. Such agencies must award at least .15 percent of that money for STTR projects. This bill increases program funding to .3 percent of that money for STTR programs in FY 2004 and thereafter. Five agencies currently participate in the STTR program: the Department of Defense, DoD, the National Institutes of Health, NIH, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, the National Science Foundation, NSF, and the Department of Energy, DoE.

There are three phases of the STTR program. Phase I is a one-year award for \$100,000, and its purpose is to determine the scientific and commercial merits of an idea. Phase II is a two-year grant for \$500,000, and its purpose is to further develop the idea. In FY 2004 and thereafter this bill increases Phase II awards to \$750,000. Phase III is used to pursue commercial applications of the idea and cannot be funded with STTR funds.

I thank my friend from Missouri, Senator BOND and his staff and all of the Members of the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee for working with me and my staff on this important legislation. I would also like to recognize the cooperation and support from the House Small Business Committee, Chairman DON MANZULLO, Ranking Member NYDIA VELAZQUEZ, Subcommittee Chairman ROSCOE BARTLETT and their staffs as well as Chairman BOEHLERT and Ranking Minority Member HALL and their staffs on the House Science Committee for their work on this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to pass H.R. 1860.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise to urge my colleagues in the Senate to support H.R. 1860, the Small Business Technology Transfer Program Reau-

thorization Act of 2001. This bill is identical to S. 856, which passed the Senate unanimously on September 13, 2001. Subsequently, the House of Representatives amended its version of this important legislation with the entire text of the Senate-passed bill, and it passed the House of Representatives yesterday on its Suspension Calendar. Our approval of this bill today will clear the measure for the President to sign it into law.

The STTR Program was created in 1992 to stimulate technology transfer from research institutions to small firms while, at the same time, accomplishing the Federal government's research and development goals. The program is designed to convert the billions of dollars invested in research and development at our nation's universities, federal laboratories and nonprofit research institutions into new commercial technologies. The STTR Program does this by coupling the ideas and resources of research institutions with the commercialization experience of small companies.

To receive an award under the STTR Program, a research institution and small firm jointly submit a proposal to conduct research on a topic that reflects an agency's mission and research and development needs. The proposals are then peer-reviewed and judged on their scientific, technical and commercial merit.

The STTR Program continues to provide high-quality research to the Federal government. The General Accounting Office (GAO) 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.

Report after report demonstrates that small businesses innovate at a greater and faster rate than large firms. However, small businesses receive less than four percent of all Federal research and development dollars. This percentage has remained essentially unchanged for the past 22 years. Increasing funds for the STTR Programs sends a strong message that the Federal government acknowledges the contributions that small businesses have and will continue making 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, bi-partisan 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 overwhelming support of my colleagues.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time,

passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (H.R. 1860) was deemed read the third time and passed.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 2510 to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2510) entitled "An Act to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes", with the following House amendments to Senate amendment:

Page 1, line 3, of the engrossed Senate amendment strike "2002" and insert "2003".

Page 1, line 7, of the engrossed Senate amendment strike "2002" and insert "2003".

REVIEW OF DPA

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I would like to inquire of the Senator from Maryland, Chairman SARBANES, as to the status of legislation reauthorizing the Defense Production Act?

Mr. SARBANES. I thank the Senator from Wyoming for his question. The Defense Production Act reauthorization that is awaiting further action in the Senate would currently reauthorize the act for two years and would make a number of technical corrections.

Mr. ENZI. As the chairman is aware, I feel the DPA is an important tool for supporting our national defense and for ensuring that our armed forces have the latest equipment available, in a timely manner, and that they are prepared and able to defend our Nation's interests. When used properly, the DPA not only ensures military contracts are filled in a timely manner, but it also ensures that industries are protected from liabilities that could arise from being required to prioritize military requests ahead of other private agreements. I am concerned, however, that the DPA also has a number of possible applications that may not be in the best interest of the United States. It is my fear that, in the name of national security, the DPA can be used in a way that creates a serious rippling effect on many other sectors of our Nation. The chairman is aware that I have supported just a one-year reauthorization of this act, and that I feel it is important that we conduct a complete review and reevaluation of the act to make sure it gives the President the power he needs to conduct his business without exposing the rest of the nation to possible abuse.

Mr. SARBANES. In light of U.S. national security needs, I feel Congress is

justified in extending the DPA's authorization for two years. I am prepared, however, to work with the Senator from Wyoming to review his concerns with the DPA when the Banking Committee considers its future reauthorization.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendment, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

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

NATIONAL OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration S. Res. 163.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 163) designating the week of September 23, 2001, through September 29, 2001, as "National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 163) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 163

Whereas 1 out of every 55 women will develop ovarian cancer at some point during her life;

Whereas over 70 percent of women with ovarian cancer will not be diagnosed until the cancer has spread beyond the ovaries;

Whereas prompt diagnosis of ovarian cancer is crucial to effective treatment, with the chances of curing the disease before it has spread beyond the ovaries ranging from 85 to 90 percent, as compared to between 20 and 25 percent after the cancer has spread;

Whereas several easily identifiable factors, particularly a family history of ovarian cancer, can help determine how susceptible a woman is to developing the disease;

Whereas effective early testing is available to women who have a high risk of developing ovarian cancer;

Whereas heightened public awareness can make treatment of ovarian cancer more effective for women who are at-risk; and

Whereas the Senate, as an institution, and Members of Congress, as individuals, are in unique positions to help raise awareness about the need for early diagnosis and treatment for ovarian cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 23, 2001, through September 29, 2001, as "National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 118 and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 118.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON). Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 118) to designate the month of November 2001 as "National American Indian Heritage Month".

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 118) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 118

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians were the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States;

Whereas American Indian tribal governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers that form the foundation of the United States Government;

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians have traditionally exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through a reverence for the earth;

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians have served with valor in all of America's wars beginning with the Revolutionary War through the conflict in the Persian Gulf, and often the percentage of American Indians who served exceeded significantly the percentage of American Indians in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians have made distinct and important contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians deserve to be recognized for their individual contributions to the United States as local and national leaders, artists, athletes, and scholars;

Whereas this recognition will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians of all ages; and

Whereas November is a time when many Americans commemorate a special time in