

on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the text printed in *italic* and delete brackets.

The amendment (No. 1904) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted and Proposed.")

The Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1105), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time and passed.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

[This Act may be cited as the "Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act".]

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

[(a) The term "Governor" means the Governor of the State of Wyoming.

[(b) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

[(c) The term "State lands" means the State of Wyoming lands, and interest therein, within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park as identified on a map titled "Private, State and County Inholdings Grand Teton National Park", dated March 2001, and numbered "GTNP-0001".]

SEC. 3. PURPOSE AND INTENT.

[The purpose of this Act is to authorize the Secretary to acquire approximately 1,406 acres of State lands and interests therein within the exterior boundaries of Grand Teton National Park.

SEC. 4. VALUATION OF INTEREST.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the State lands to be acquired shall be valued by one of the following methods:

[(1) SELECTION OF APPRAISER.—The Secretary and the Governor shall mutually agree on the selection of a qualified appraiser to conduct an appraisal of the State lands.

[(2) NO AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If no appraiser is mutually agreed to under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the Secretary and the Governor shall each designate a qualified appraiser, and the two designated appraisers shall select a third qualified appraiser to perform the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the designated appraisers.

[(3) FAILURE OF PROCESS.—If the Secretary and the Governor cannot agree on the evaluation of the appraised State lands by the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this section the Governor may petition the United States Court of Federal Claims for a determination of the value of the State lands and interest therein. Subject to the right of appeal, a determination by the Court shall be binding for purposes of this section on all parties.

SEC. 5. LAND EXCHANGE.

[(a) Duties of the Secretary—

[(1) Within 180 days after the value of the State lands is determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Governor, shall exchange Federal lands of equal value or other Federal assets of equal value, or a combination of both, for the State lands.

[(2) Upon final exchange of title between the State and the Secretary, the lands conveyed to the United States pursuant to this Act shall become part of Grand Teton Na-

tional Park. Once conveyed, such lands shall be managed in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the "National Park Service Organic Act"), and in accordance with the other laws, rules and regulations applicable to the National Park System.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "Governor" means the Governor of the State of Wyoming.

(2) The term "Federal lands" means public lands identified for disposal under approved land use plans (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act) under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

(4) The term "State lands" means the State of Wyoming lands, and interest therein, within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park as identified on a map titled "Private, State and County Inholdings Grand Teton National Park", dated March 2001, and numbered GTNP-0001.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE AND INTENT.

The purpose of this Act is to authorize the Secretary to acquire approximately 1,406 acres of State lands and interests therein within the exterior boundaries of Grand Teton National Park.

SEC. 4. VALUATION OF INTEREST.

(a) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the State lands to be acquired shall be valued by one of the following methods:

(1) SELECTION OF APPRAISER.—The Secretary and the Governor shall mutually agree on the selection of a qualified appraiser to conduct an appraisal of the State lands.

(2) NO AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If no appraiser is mutually agreed to under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the Governor shall each designate a qualified appraiser, and the two designated appraisers shall select a third qualified appraiser to perform the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the designated appraisers.

(3) FAILURE OF PROCESS.—If the Secretary and the Governor cannot agree on the evaluation of the appraised State lands by the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this section the Governor may petition the United States Court of Federal Claims for a determination by the Court shall be binding for purposes of this section on all parties.

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SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LANDS.

Upon final exchange of title between the State and the Secretary, the lands conveyed to the United States pursuant to this Act shall become part of Grand Teton National Park. Once conveyed, such lands shall be managed in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the "National Park Service Organic Act"), and other laws, rules and regulations applicable to units of the National Park System.

suitability and feasibility of designating the Great Falls Historic District in Paterson, New Jersey, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EIGHTMILE RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY ACT OF 2001

The bill (H.R. 182) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Eight Mile River in the State of Connecticut for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2001

The bill (H.R. 1000) to adjust the boundary of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site in the State of Ohio, to authorize an exchange of land in connection with the historic site, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to H.J. Res. 69, a 1-week continuing resolution, just received from the House of Representatives.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 69) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered read three times, 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 joint resolution (H.J. Res. 69) was read the third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to consideration of H. Con. Res. 251, the adjournment resolution, which is at the desk, that the concurrent resolution be considered, agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

GREAT FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT STUDY ACT OF 2001

The bill (H.R. 146) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 251) providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request with regard to the measure is agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 251) was agreed to, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 251

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, October 17, 2001, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 23, 2001, for morning hour debate, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Wednesday, October 17, 2001, or Thursday, October 18, 2001, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, October 23, 2001, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—REPORT ACCOMPANYING H.R. 2904

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 10:30 a.m. Thursday, October 18—tomorrow—the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report accompanying H.R. 2904, the military construction appropriations bill, that there be up to 30 minutes of debate, with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators FEINSTEIN and HUTCHISON of Texas or their designees; that at 11 a.m. the Senate vote on adoption of the conference report with no intervening action or debate.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask it be in order to request the yeas and nays on adoption of the conference report.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate

completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m., Thursday, October 18; that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that there be a period of morning business until 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each; further, at 10:30 a.m. the Senate begin consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2904, the Military Construction Appropriations Act.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand that Senator BYRD wishes to speak today, so I ask unanimous consent it now be in order that the Senate stand adjourned following the remarks of the Senator from West Virginia, and that would be under the previous order entered.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON of Florida). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

AIRPORT SECURITY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this morning, October 17, the Washington Post reported that investigators from the Inspector General's Office of the Transportation Department and of the Federal Aviation Administration went to 14 airports over the past few days to test the "improved" safety standards at our nation's airports.

What these Federal investigators found is unacceptable.

At Dulles International Airport—where one of the planes involved in the September 11 terrorist attacks took off—seven baggage screeners failed a surprise written skills test. The screeners are supposed to pass such a test after completing the 12 hours of training that are a condition of employment.

On a check at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport the same day, seven screeners were arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service when they were found to be working illegally in the United States.

The Transportation Department said an unspecified number of screeners at some airports were found to have

criminal records that should have disqualified them from their jobs. The Washington Post cited an example of a screener at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport who was removed from his post and lost his security badge after investigators learned that he had been convicted as a felon in possession of a handgun.

During the check at Dulles, Federal investigators arrested a man who they said was able to walk through a security checkpoint with a concealed pocketknife—a felony.

Such a report underscores the need for tighter security at our airports, and the American people are no doubt looking to Congress for the tougher airline security they were promised in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks.

The Senate did its part. Last week, on October 11, we unanimously passed legislation to increase security at our airports. The Senate-passed bill would create a Federal force of 28,000 screeners and armed security guards to check passengers and baggage.

According to media reports, however, that legislation has stalled in the House of Representatives because of a partisan dispute about whether airline screeners should be Federal employees or hired by private contractors.

We have tried that. We tried the hiring of screeners by private contractors. That is what has given the American people the heebie-jeebies. The Nation is jittery after having tried that. So what are we arguing about? What are we waiting on now?

Privatizing the Federal workforce is an issue that often surfaces in Congress. It is part of a 200-year-old debate about the proper size of the Federal Government. But that debate could not be more misplaced in today's post-September 11 environment.

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, with air traffic at 40 to 50 percent below last year's level, we should be focusing our energies on ensuring that the American people feel as safe as we can reasonably make them when they fly. I think we can say with some confidence that the public has reason to be less than comfortable with the effectiveness of our airline security system as it currently exists.

It seems petty to derail the whole airline security package over the issue of federalization. This is not a new idea. Federal employees already perform key functions at U.S. airports, such as inspections by the Customs Service, the Agriculture Department, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. There has been no call to contract these services to the private sector.

All sides on this debate realize that there has to be a larger Federal role in protecting our airlines and airports. And only by federalizing those screeners can the American public be assured