

These nurses represent some of our Nation's most compassionate and experienced health care professionals, but they feel compelled to look elsewhere for work, and we must do something to change this disturbing trend.

The Nurse Retention and Quality of Care Act will give hospitals incentives to develop and implement model practices for retaining nurses, such as the methods used by "magnet hospitals". Magnet hospitals have been in existence for a number of years, and share certain characteristics designed to make these hospitals attractive workplaces for nurses. These hospitals promote nurse participation in decision-making, collaboration and communication among health care professionals, opportunities for nurses to pursue education and career advancement, and a balanced and accommodating work environment for nurses.

Nurses in magnet hospitals stay twice as long on average as those in non-magnet hospitals, and consistently report greater job satisfaction. Patients also express higher satisfaction in magnet hospitals. There is one such hospital in my home state of Oregon, Providence St. Vincent Medical Center in Portland, OR, and I am not alone in hoping this legislation will lead to additional magnet facilities. Our legislation will authorize \$40 million in demonstration grants for health care facilities to implement the model practices utilized by magnet hospitals, and I believe that this will be an important step toward fixing our Nation's impending nursing shortage.

Nurses are the human face of medicine, but the demands on them are increasingly difficult to bear. The Nurse Retention and Quality of Care Act paves the way for hospitals to implement practices that will improve the morale of nurses and encourage them to stay in the nursing profession. Now, more than ever, with the current health and safety concerns facing our Nation, we must let nurses know that they are important to us and that we value their expertise and compassion. By passing this bill, we can do just that, and take important steps to ensure an adequate supply of highly qualified nurses for years to come.

#### STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 80—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred

to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. CON. RES. 80

Whereas clean water is a natural resource of tremendous value and importance to the United States;

Whereas there is resounding public support for protecting and enhancing the quality of the rivers, streams, lakes, wetland, and marine water of the United States;

Whereas maintaining and improving water quality is essential to protecting public health, fisheries, wildlife, and watersheds, and to ensuring abundant opportunities for public recreation and economic development;

Whereas it is a national responsibility to provide clean water for future generations;

Whereas substantial progress has been made in protecting and enhancing water quality since the date of enactment, in 1972, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) due to concerted efforts by Federal, State, and local governments, the private sector, and the public;

Whereas serious water pollution problems persist throughout the United States and significant challenges lie ahead in the effort to protect water resources from point sources and nonpoint sources of pollution;

Whereas further development and innovation of water pollution control programs and advancement of water pollution control research, technology, and education are necessary and desirable; and

Whereas October 2002 is the 30th anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.): Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That, as the United States marks the 30th anniversary, in October 2002, of the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), Congress encourages the people of the United States and all levels of government to recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of the United States under, and to recommit to achieving the goals of, that Act.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to submit a concurrent resolution with the House of Representatives to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Clean Water Act next October 2002. Representative SHERRY BOEHLERT is introducing the House version and joining me in the Senate are Senators CRAPO, GRAHAM, and VOINOVICH.

Every time we look out onto a river, swim in a lake, or cast a line in search of a fish, we have the Clean Water Act to thank. Streams that were once devoid of fish and other aquatic life now support numerous and varied aquatic populations. Lakes that were once choked by pollution are now vastly improved. Wastewater discharges from municipal and industrial sources are being controlled.

One of the first and most successful national environmental laws to be passed by the Federal Government, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act, was enacted in 1972 and set the goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. In the nearly three decades since its enact-

ment, Clean Water Act programs have yielded measurable improvements in water quality.

We have come a long way, yet much remains to be done to achieve the Acts' goals of "fishable" and "swimmable" waters. Nonpoint sources of pollution from urban, suburban and rural areas are remain a significant threat to the nation's water resources. Science has given us the ability to detect pollutants in ever decreasing amounts. Technological advances, while providing solutions to pollution problems, also pose new pollution concerns.

Therefore, while commemorating a successful 30 years in clean water, we must also recommit ourselves to solving remaining clean water problems. The time until the 30th anniversary on October 18, 2002, will provide us a year to renew our commitment to clean our waters. As it did in 1992, America's Clean Water Foundation, ACWF, will coordinate the Year of Clean Water with activities: 1. highlighting the need to enhance collective appreciation for the importance of our water resources, 2. educating our nation's youth 3. building a better understanding of remaining challenges and solutions, and 4. rekindling the stewardship ethic begun in the 1970's.

The Year of Clean Water activities, scheduled throughout 2002, will provide the opportunity for citizens and governments to come together in support of clean water and water resource protection programs. For example, program planning is under way for a World Watershed Summit, a Youth Watershed Summit, a National Stormwater Conference, a Legal and Economic Issues Forum, and a national water quality monitoring effort to gather water quality data from around the country. Please join me in support this legislation.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 174—EXPRESSING APPRECIATION TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR ITS SOLIDARITY AND LEADERSHIP AS AN ALLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND REAFFIRMING THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

Mr. MILLER (for himself and Mr. HELMS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 174

Whereas the United Kingdom has been a stalwart and loyal ally to the United States;

Whereas in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Tony Blair, declared that "America is our closest ally and friend. The links between our two peoples are many and close and have been further strengthened over the last few days. We believe in Britain that you stand by your friends in times of trial just as America stood by us";