

ready to act. We can, and must, do the same, even without leadership from this Administration.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator KERRY as a co-sponsor of the Global Climate Change Act of 2001. The Senate Commerce Committee has worked hard to ensure that the Federal Government has the best research and information possible about global warming, as well as other types of climate changes. Our investments are bearing fruit and we are identifying ways to focus our research to help us make decisions now and in the decades ahead.

During the 1980s, a number of us on the Committee became increasingly concerned about the potential threat of global warming and loss of the ozone layer. In 1989, I sponsored the National Global Change Research Act, which attracted support from many members still serving on the Commerce Committee. In 1990, after numerous hearings and roundtable discussions, Congress enacted the legislation, thereby creating the U.S. Global Climate Research Program.

When we passed the Global Change Research Act, we knew it was the first step in investigating a very complex problem. We placed a lot of responsibility in NOAA, the scientific agency best suited to monitor and predict ocean and atmospheric processes. We need to renew this ocean research commitment to ensure we better understand the oceans, the engines of climate. The so-called "wild card" of the climate system, the oceans are capable of dramatic climate surprises we should strive to comprehend.

I am glad to report that the research accomplished under the National Global Change Research Act has led to increased understanding of global climate change, as well as regional climate phenomena like El Nino/Southern Oscillation, ENSO. We now have a better understanding of how the Earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land surface function together as a dynamic system, but we cannot stop there. Only recently, NOAA measured an important increase in temperature in all the world's oceans over a 40 year period. We need to understand the causes and how that will affect us. All this research ensures that federal and state decision-makers get better information and tools to cope with such climate related problems as food supply, energy allocation, and water resources.

While we have learned an astonishing amount about climate and other earth/ocean interactions in only a decade, we have other critical questions that require further research to answer. Many of these questions are relevant not only to improving our scientific understanding, but also to contributing to our future social and economic well-being. For example, climate anomalies during the past two years, most di-

rectly related to the 1997–1998 El Nino event, have accounted for over \$30 billion in impacts worldwide. When impacts from the recent floods in China are included, these direct losses could rise to \$60 billion. This most recent El Nino claimed 21,000 lives, displaced 4.5 million people, and affected 82 million acres of land through severe flood, drought, and fire. When we better understand the global climate system, and its relationship to regional climate events like El Nino, we may be able to find ways, such as improved forecasting and early warning—to avoid some of the severe impacts.

Understanding these and other impacts of climate change at the regional level is a critical step in preparing for these changes. We must maintain our commitment to research and further refine our existing modeling capabilities. The second critical need is planning for sea level rise and other inevitable results of climate change. It is costly in human lives and real dollars to manage our response in a crisis mode. Just as we needed to modernize our National Weather Service, we need to strengthen and modernize our National Climate Service, which can help the U.S. predict and plan for climate events. This includes establishing a national ocean and coastal observing system using the expertise and resources of a variety of federal agencies. In addition, this bill will help our coastal communities at risk from future climate-related hazards create plans that will help us adapt to such changes without catastrophic disruptions experienced in Alaska by my friend Senator STEVENS.

Not only do we need continued support for technological research and development, we must also consider the method in which this information is delivered to Congress. Before it was abolished in 1995, the Office of Technology Assessment, OTA, was responsible for providing Congress with balanced, independent scientific and technological advice. Since 1995, the function of the National Academy complex, particularly the National Research Council, NRC, has been forced to expand its role in providing research and information to Congress. However, the NRC studies have their limitations. The reports, often slow and expensive, provide limited opportunity for formal input and review by affected parties. Furthermore, unlike OTA, they often make specific recommendations rather than laying out a range of alternative policy options.

The problems addressed by Congress are becoming increasingly complex. Science and technology play a crucial role in addressing problems in energy, defense, aviation and the environment. Without a permanent, non-partisan source of independent scientific and technical policy analysis, Congress become lost in the wealth of information

provided by scientists, think tanks, and interest groups. The Global Climate Change Act of 2001 addresses this problem by creating a service that would provide ongoing science and technology advice to Congress, but avoid the criticisms leveled at OTA. It would economize on resources and personnel by utilizing the administrative services of the Library of Congress and the expertise of the National Research Council. Congressional requests for advice are overburdening NRC and threatening to compromise its independent stature as it is increasingly asked to fill the role of OTA. This provision would defer to NRC as the source of outside, unbiased advice and experts, but also provide an ongoing separate service to Congress. This service would also be asked to review the report of the Climate Change Action Task Force.

The Global Climate Change Act of 2001 demonstrates that the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation is serious about climate change, and I commend this Act to you.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 181—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENT PRODUCTION AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF IDAHO V. JOSEPH DANIEL HOOPER

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 181

Whereas, in the case of State of Idaho v. Joseph Daniel Hooper, C. No. CRM-01-11531, pending in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the County of Kootenai, testimony has been requested from Elizabeth Kay Tucker, a former employee in the Coeur d'Alene office of Senator Larry E. Craig;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it Resolved That Elizabeth Kay Tucker, or any other current or former employee of Senator Craig, is authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of State of Idaho v. Joseph Daniel Hooper, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Elizabeth Kay Tucker and any other current or former employee of Senator Craig's in connection with the testimony and document production authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 84—PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 84

Whereas on September 11, 2001, the United States was victim to the worst terrorist attack on American soil in history, as hijacked aircraft were deliberately crashed into the World Trade Center towers in New York City and the Pentagon outside of Washington, D.C.;

Whereas the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center towers located in New York City have resulted in the deaths of over 5,000 individuals and the destruction of both towers as well as adjacent buildings;

Whereas these attacks were by far the deadliest terrorist attacks ever launched against the United States, and by targeting symbols of American strength and success, the attacks were an attempt to violate the freedoms and liberties that have been bestowed upon all Americans;

Whereas in 1789 the first meeting of the United States House of Representatives and Senate was held in New York City; and

Whereas in this time of crisis it would be appropriate that a special one-day joint session of Congress be convened in New York City as a symbol of the Nation's solidarity with New Yorkers who epitomize the human spirit of courage, resilience, and strength: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in New York City, New York, during the One Hundred Seventh Congress at such date, time, and location as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate may jointly select, for the purpose of conducting such business as the Speaker and President Pro Tempore may consider appropriate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2149. Mr. REID (for Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. SPECTER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2540, An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans.

SA 2150. Mr. REID (for Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. SPECTER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2540, supra.

SA 2151. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3090, to provide tax incentives for economic recovery; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2152. Mr. DEWINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

bill H.R. 3090, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2153. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3090, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2154. Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3090, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2155. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. CARPER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1552, to extend the moratorium enacted by the Internet Tax Freedom Act through 2006, and for other purposes.

SA 2156. Mr. GRAMM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2155 submitted by Mr. ENZI and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 1552) to extend the moratorium enacted by the Internet Tax Freedom Act through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2157. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BURNS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. DEWINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3090, to provide tax incentives for economic recovery; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2158. Mr. REID (for Mrs. HUTCHISON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1573, to authorize the provision of educational and health care assistance to the women and children of Afghanistan.

SA 2159. Mr. REID (for Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself and Mr. DURBIN)) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 44, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.

SA 2160. Mr. REID (for Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. KERRY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1196, to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

SA 2161. Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1389, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property in South Dakota to the State of South Dakota with indemnification by the United States government, and for other purposes.

SA 2162. Mr. REID (for Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 320, to make technical corrections in patent, copyright, and trademark laws.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2149. Mr. REID (for Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. SPECTER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2540, an act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Compensation Rate Amendments of 2001".

(b) REFERENCES TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly

provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 2. DISABILITY COMPENSATION.

(a) INCREASE IN RATES.—Section 1114 is amended—

(1) by striking "\$98" in subsection (a) and inserting "\$103";

(2) by striking "\$188" in subsection (b) and inserting "\$199";

(3) by striking "\$288" in subsection (c) and inserting "\$306";

(4) by striking "\$413" in subsection (d) and inserting "\$439";

(5) by striking "\$589" in subsection (e) and inserting "\$625";

(6) by striking "\$743" in subsection (f) and inserting "\$790";

(7) by striking "\$937" in subsection (g) and inserting "\$995";

(8) by striking "\$1,087" in subsection (h) and inserting "\$1,155";

(9) by striking "\$1,224" in subsection (i) and inserting "\$1,299";

(10) by striking "\$2,036" in subsection (j) and inserting "\$2,163";

(11) in subsection (k)—

(A) by striking "\$76" both places it appears and inserting "\$80"; and

(B) by striking "\$2,533" and "\$3,553" and inserting "\$2,691" and "\$3,775", respectively;

(12) by striking "\$2,533" in subsection (l) and inserting "\$2,691";

(13) by striking "\$2,794" in subsection (m) and inserting "\$2,969";

(14) by striking "\$3,179" in subsection (n) and inserting "\$3,378";

(15) by striking "\$3,553" each place it appears in subsections (o) and (p) and inserting "\$3,775";

(16) by striking "\$1,525" and "\$2,271" in subsection (r) and inserting "\$1,621" and "\$2,413", respectively; and

(17) by striking "\$2,280" in subsection (s) and inserting "\$2,422".

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may authorize administratively, consistent with the increases authorized by this section, the rates of disability compensation payable to persons within the purview of section 10 of Public Law 85-857 who are not in receipt of compensation payable pursuant to chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS.

Section 1115(1) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$117" in clause (A) and inserting "\$124";

(2) by striking "\$201" and "\$61" in clause (B) and inserting "\$213" and "\$64", respectively;

(3) by striking "\$80" and "\$61" in clause (C) and inserting "\$84" and "\$64", respectively;

(4) by striking "\$95" in clause (D) and inserting "\$100";

(5) by striking "\$222" in clause (E) and inserting "\$234"; and

(6) by striking "\$186" in clause (F) and inserting "\$196".

SEC. 4. CLOTHING ALLOWANCE FOR CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS.

Section 1162 is amended by striking "\$546" and inserting "\$580".

SEC. 5. DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES.

(a) NEW LAW RATES.—Section 1311(a) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$881" in paragraph (1) and inserting "\$935"; and