

We said there has to be more money to prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons or the materials to build them. This agreement includes more money to do just that. We said we must keep our word to New York. This package does that. It doesn't meet all of America's homeland security needs. It doesn't even meet all of our most urgent homeland security needs. But it is better than the inadequate proposal we started out with. It is a downpayment on a stronger, more secure America. In that regard, it is at least a partial victory for the American people. For that reason, I intend to support it, and I hope my colleagues will as well.

When this debate began, Democrats proposed a \$20 billion homeland security package as part of a larger economic recovery plan. We believe strongly that was the right thing to do. After all, if we want people to get back on planes, and go on with their business and their lives, they need to know they are safe. But our Republican colleagues refused to even talk about homeland security as long as it was part of an economic recovery plan. So we agreed to take homeland security out of our economic plan. Then, the other side said \$20 billion is too much for homeland security. So we cut \$5 billion from our proposal. They said even that was too much. So we cut our proposal in half—to \$7.5 billion.

Again and again, we have made principled compromises in an effort to reach a bipartisan solution. Now we are accepting even further reductions in size of the package—in exchange for a commitment from our Republican friends that they will support more money for bioterrorism and other urgent homeland security needs. We want to caution our friends, however. We will not compromise our principles. We will not compromise the safety of the American people. We expect to see these commitments in the final conference report. We do not want a plan that sells our homeland security short.

Sixty years ago today, more than 4,000 American sailors and soldiers were killed at Pearl Harbor. Three months ago next week, more than 4,000 innocent civilians were killed in New York, at the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania. The attacks of September 11 revealed, in a horrific way, some of the gaps in our homeland defense. With this vote, we are taking an important first step toward closing some of the most dangerous gaps.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further amendments, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 3338), as amended, was passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. STEVENS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on the behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate, with no intervening action or debate.

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. INOUE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REID, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BOND, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. GREGG, and Mrs. HUTCHISON conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I thank my good friend from Hawaii and congratulate him and his staff for doing such a marvelous job on a very complex bill in such a short period of time. It is a pleasure to work with him. I also include in that thanks to Steve Cortese, our chief of staff, and the staff working with him. It is a very complex bill. It is my hope we will bring this bill back to the Senate by early next week for final passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, this has been a long day. I wish to thank all of my colleagues for their patience and their cooperation. The measure that we have just adopted, I have been told, is the most expensive appropriations bill ever adopted by the U.S. Senate.

I wish to thank the staff, Mr. Charles Houy and his team. Without Mr. Houy and Mr. Steve Cortese, we would not be here at this moment. We thank them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want everyone to know, Senator DASCHLE said we would finish the bill today, and we did it, with a minute's grace.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

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

#### AMERICAN AGRICULTURE'S VULNERABILITY TO BIOTERRORISM

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to address the issue of detecting biological agents that could be used in malicious attacks against our Nation's agricultural industry.

Last month, I introduced S. 1560, the Biological Agent-Environmental Detection Act of 2001, which calls for the development of new technologies to detect disease agents that can be used as terrorist weapons against humans.

I am drafting legislation to address concerns about agricultural security that will complement the provisions in S. 1715, the Bioterrorism Preparedness Act of 2001, which I have cosponsored.

We have heard testimony in hearings before the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services illustrating the vulnerability of American agriculture to acts of biological terrorism directed against livestock and crops, commonly known as "agroterrorism."

Any agroterrorist attacks could have a profound effect on the overall American economy. The combined cash receipts for crops, livestock, and poultry in the United States reached nearly \$200 billion last year, or 2 percent of our gross domestic product. An agroterrorist attack would also create a ripple effect on businesses that rely on American agricultural products, especially grocery stores and restaurants.

For example, agroterrorist attacks could reach across the agricultural industry of Hawaii, which had \$521 million in revenues last year. Our livestock could be attacked with viral agents such as foot and mouth disease. In Hawaii, this would affect the price and availability of beef, pork, and dairy products. 51,000 cattle and 26,000 hogs were brought to market and slaughtered in Hawaii last year, while 90 million gallons of milk were produced by the Hawaiian dairy industry. Our \$100 million pineapple industry could be attacked with a nematode pest that causes an estimated 40-percent loss of crop in the first year of infection, and 80- to 100-percent losses in subsequent crops. Hawaii's growing agricultural tourism industry was worth \$26 million in 2000, and any attacks on Hawaiian agriculture would also impact those revenues.

However, the impact of terrorist attacks against American agriculture would not be measured in economic

terms alone. A significant loss of agricultural production would also affect the health and welfare of our nation's citizens, not to mention hundreds of millions of men, women, and children around the globe who depend on American agricultural production for some part of their daily meals.

My colleagues are aware of the recent completion of the Human Genome Project to map the basic genetic information contained in human chromosomes. This vast undertaking involved the sequencing of over three billion base pairs of genetic information.

The diseases that attack crops and livestock are caused primarily by bacteria, fungi, and viruses. Each of these microorganisms has its own miniature genome that can be sequenced with a fraction of the effort involved in the Human Genome Project. For example, only last month, scientists at the Department of Energy's Joint Genome Institute sequenced the genomes of 15 bacterial species, including plant and human pathogens.

In many cases, we still seek to understand the most rudimentary features of disease-causing microorganisms, regardless of whether they infect humans, livestock, or plants. By sequencing the DNA of select agricultural diseases agents, we can develop diagnostic tests to rapidly identify agricultural diseases; we gain fundamental information about how each disease is caused; and we learn how to mitigate or prevent the negative effects of diseases that infect crops and livestock.

By preparing to detect the intentional spread of disease through bioterrorist attacks on America's agriculture, we are also protecting American crops and livestock from the accidental or natural spread of diseases. With rapid diagnostic tests based on genomic information, we can avoid the spread of such diseases as the papaya ringspot virus, which is carried by aphids throughout infected orchards in Hawaii. However, Hawaii's agricultural system clearly is not the only industry that would benefit from pathogen detection systems. The fungal pathogen *Fusarium*, which infects many Hawaiian crops, including sugarcane, ginger, and banana, also attacks watermelons in Texas, potatoes in Idaho, and tomatoes in Ohio.

I commend my colleagues for their efforts to protect our urban areas from further bioterrorist attacks. However, let's not forget agricultural America. We must support the development of rapid detection methods that are based on genomic information from disease agents that could be used in bioterrorist attacks against American agriculture.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes

legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred April 16, 1995 in Seattle, WA. An attacker threatened a gay man by holding a gun to the victim's head and using anti-gay slurs. The assailant, Daniel Gooch, 30, was charged with fourth-degree assault in connection with the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### VETERANS' BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to urge an anonymous Senate colleague to lift his or her hold that has been placed on critical legislation for America's veterans.

As you are aware, the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee approved important legislation in October that will make significant improvements to the Montgomery GI Bill, expand benefits for Persian Gulf War veterans, and enhance the VA Home Loan program. The Senate must act on the Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2001 before the end of this legislative session.

I have advocated updating education benefits for veterans and introduced comprehensive legislation with Senator SUSAN COLLINS (R-ME) at the beginning of the year to bring Montgomery GI Bill benefits in line with the rising costs of higher education. The Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act represents an important first step in ultimately restoring the effectiveness of the Montgomery GI Bill as a tool in the recruitment and retention of the best and brightest in our armed forces.

Unfortunately, an anonymous member of the Senate is preventing veterans from receiving these expanded educational benefits.

I am equally disappointed that this anonymous hold is threatening our ability to increase the VA home loan guaranty in order to keep pace with FHA loan guaranties and extend housing loan guaranties for members of the Selected Reserve.

Finally, I find it disturbing that during a time of war an anonymous member of Congress is willing to halt legislation that would help Persian Gulf War veterans with service-connected disabilities and Vietnam Veterans exposed to Agent Orange. The Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act rectifies several oversights for these brave men

and women who served their country while also illustrating to members of the Armed Forces that our country keeps its promises to our veterans.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) recently wrote Senate Minority Leader TRENT LOTT (R-MS) and urged him to prevail upon his colleagues to release the anonymous hold on this bill. The VFW correctly points out that with American servicemen and women currently in harms way, there is no justification for blocking action on legislation that recognizes veterans' service to our nation. I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the VFW's letter printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my remarks.

I urge all Senators to help expedite passage of this important legislation and look forward to continue working with my colleagues on veterans legislation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Washington, DC, December 3, 2001.*

Hon. TRENT LOTT,  
Senate Minority Leader,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LOTT: On behalf of the 2.7 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary, I urge you, as Senate Majority Leader, to prevail upon one of your Republican colleagues to release an anonymous hold he has placed on a piece of legislation of great importance to our nation's veterans.

This bill, the Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2001, would significantly benefit the men and women who have served in our Armed Forces as well as those serving today and tomorrow.

It is our understanding that the Senator who is blocking action on this bill is concerned that, along with a number of other important provisions, it would authorize too much money on enhancements to the Montgomery GI Bill. We are disappointed and angered that this individual would single handedly prevent a vote on this much needed legislation, particularly for the sake of preventing an essential increase in a educational benefit for veterans.

With American servicemen and women on guard at home and standing in harms way abroad, we assert that there is no justification for blocking action on legislation that appropriately recognizes and rewards their very special service to the nation.

This measure is much needed and enjoys strong support in both the House and Senate. It is time that it be brought up and voted upon.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. WALLACE,  
*Executive Director.*

#### RETIREMENT OF JENNY OGLE

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Jenny Ogle, who is retiring at the end of this month after 23 years of service to the citizens of Ohio and the United States of America.

Many of my colleagues might not realize this but Senator MIKE DEWINE