

Treaty to deny legal assistance under the Treaty that would prejudice the essential public policy or interests of the United States, the United States shall deny any request for such assistance if the Central Authority of the United States (as designated in Article 3(2) of the Treaty), after consultation with all appropriate intelligence, anti-narcotic, and foreign policy agencies, has specific information that a senior Government official of the requesting party who will have access to information to be provided as part of such assistance is engaged in a felony, including the facilitation of the production or distribution of illegal drugs.

(3) SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes the enactment of legislation or the taking of any other action by the United States that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1829. A bill to provide for transitional employment eligibility for qualified lawful permanent resident alien airport security screeners until their naturalization process is completed, and to expedite that process; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEWINE:

S. 1830. A bill to amend sections 3, 4, and 5 of the National Child Protection Act of 1993, relating to national criminal history background checks of providers of care to children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 1831. A bill to provide alternative minimum tax relief with respect to incentive stock options exercised during 2000; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. BOND):

S. 1832. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the credit for the production of electricity from renewable resources to include production of energy from agricultural and animal waste; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. DODD, and Mr. FRIST):

S. 1833. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to qualified organ procurement organizations; read the first time.

By Mr. LEVIN:

S. 1834. A bill for the relief of retired Sergeant First Class James D. Benoit and Wan Sook Benoit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 192. A resolution to authorize representation by the Senate Legal Counsel in *Judith Lewis v. Rick Perry, et al*; considered and agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 718

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 718, a bill to direct the National Institute of Standards and Technology to establish a program to support research and training in methods of detecting the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes, and for other purposes.

S. 990

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 990, a bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to improve the provisions relating to wildlife conservation and restoration programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1008

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1008, a bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy with the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts, aligning the Strategy with United States energy policy, and promoting a sound national environmental policy, to establish a research and development program that focuses on bold technological breakthroughs that make significant progress toward the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, to establish the National Office of Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes.

S. 1054

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1054, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to prevent abuse of recipients of long-term care services under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

S. 1094

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1094, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research, information, and education with respect to blood cancer.

S. 1306

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1306, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to transfer all excise taxes imposed on alcohol fuels to the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1478

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr.

BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1478, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to improve the treatment of certain animals, and for other purposes.

S. 1489

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1489, a bill to provide for the sharing of information between Federal departments, agencies, and other entities with respect to aliens seeking admission to the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1490

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1490, a bill to establish terrorist lookout committees in each United States Embassy.

S. 1491

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1491, a bill to provide for the establishment and implementation of a fingerprint processing system to be used whenever a visa is issued to an alien.

S. 1572

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1572, a bill to endorse the vision of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articulated by President George W. Bush on June 15, 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton on October 22, 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 1614

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1614, a bill to provide for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings at historically women's public colleges or universities.

S. 1646

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1646, a bill to identify certain routes in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico as part of the Ports-to-Plains Corridor, a high priority corridor on the National Highway System.

S. 1707

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1707, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to specify the update for payments under the medicare physician fee schedule for 2002 and to direct the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission to conduct a study on replacing the use of the sustainable growth rate as a factor in determining such update in subsequent years.

S. 1738

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST) was added as a cosponsor of

S. 1738, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide regulatory relief, appeals process reforms, contracting flexibility, and education improvements under the medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 1767

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1767, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that certain service in the American Field Service ambulance corps shall be considered active duty for the purposes of all laws administered by the Secretary of Veteran's Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1788

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1788, a bill to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation access to NICS records in law enforcement investigations, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 171

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 171, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the provision of funding for bioterrorism preparedness and response.

S. CON. RES. 70

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 70, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in support of the "National Wash America Campaign".

S. CON. RES. 79

At the request of Mr. MILLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 79, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that public schools may display the words "God Bless America" as an expression of support for the Nation.

AMENDMENT NO. 2546

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2546.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1829. A bill to provide for transitional employment eligibility for qualified lawful permanent resident alien airport security screeners until their naturalization process is completed, and to expedite that process; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Airport Security Personnel Protection Act. This legislation would expedite the naturalization process and authorize transitional employment for the many deserving airport security screeners who are in danger of losing their jobs as a result of a provision in the recently en-

acted Aviation Transaction Security Act.

In providing this assistance to these worthy individuals, the bill also will provide relief for the airports in which they work and the many customers whom they serve.

On November 19, 2001, President Bush signed the Aviation Transportation Security Act, P.L. 107-71, into law. The measure was passed with overwhelming support in both chambers. Among its many essential provisions was one, found in section 111(a) of the bill, that requires all airport security screeners to be United States citizens.

Some expressed disagreement with the citizenship requirement while the bill was pending but voted for the bill, nonetheless, because of the many positive and essential provisions that the bill contained. Others supported the citizenship requirement as a necessary step to ensure the safety of our aviation system.

Regardless of how Senators and House Members feel about the merits of the provision, we cannot help but be touched by one of its unfortunate consequences. Because of the contentious manner in which differing provisions in the House and Senate bills were resolved, we were unable to provide adequate transition provisions for the many well-qualified, hard-working, loyal, and deserving lawful permanent residents who are on the verge of attaining U.S. citizenship but who will not be able to complete that process before they lose their jobs.

My legislation would resolve their situation in two ways: First, it would require the Attorney General to expedite the naturalization process for those applicants who were employed as airport security screeners at the time of enactment of the Aviation Transportation Security Act.

Second, it would carve out a transition period during which qualified lawful permanent residents could continue their employment as security screeners while their naturalization applications are being adjudicated.

The "Airport Security Personnel Protection Act" would provide for a smoother transition for qualified lawful permanent resident airport security screeners who are on the verge of completing the naturalization process. In so doing, it also would preserve both the integrity of the naturalization process and the strong requirements for security screeners that are contained in the Aviation Transportation Security Act.

Section 4(c) of the legislation specifically precludes the weakening of standards for naturalization for these screeners. It makes it clear that the legislation merely requires the Attorney General to expedite the processing of the naturalization applications of qualified airport security screeners.

Under current law, these standards include such requirements as five years

of lawful permanent residence for most of those naturalizing, a demonstration of good moral character, an understanding of the English language, and an understanding of the history, principles, and form of government of the United States.

The legislation also makes it clear that the Standards for continuing in employment during this transition period are to be the same, strong standards that are included in the recently enacted Aviation Transportation Security Act.

Under this bill, in order to continue in employment during the transition period, an affected security screener would have to: be a lawful permanent resident alien; have been employed as a security screener on the date of enactment of the Act; meet the employment eligibility requirements under the Airport Security Screeners Act; have undergone and successfully completed an employment investigation (including a criminal history record check); have had a naturalization application pending on the date of enactment of the Act or, in the alternative, have to be within one year of being eligible to file an application for naturalization; and be approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation for hiring or continued employment.

Just as importantly, in order to remain employed during this transition period, an alien would have to meet the new, enhanced requirements of security screeners that were enacted as part of the Aviation Transportation Security Act. These new, enhanced requirements provide that the alien would have to: have a satisfactory or better score on a Federal security screening personnel selection examination; demonstrate daily a fitness for duty without any impairment due to illegal drugs, sleep deprivation, medication, or alcohol; undergo an employment investigation, including a criminal history record check; not present a threat to national security; possess a high school diploma, a general equivalency diploma, or experience that the Under Secretary has determined to be sufficient for the individual to perform the duties of the position; possess the ability to efficiently and thoroughly manipulate and handle such baggage, containers, and other objects subject to security processing; be able to read, speak, and write English well enough to carry out written and oral instructions regarding the proper performance of screening duties; be able to read English language identification media, credentials, airline tickets, and labels on items normally encountered in the screening process; provide direction to and understand and answer questions from English-speaking individuals undergoing screening; and write incident reports and statements and log entries into security records in the English