

some legislative language on how we might demand greater accountability for seeing that equal opportunity for education is going to be met at the State as well as the local and national levels.

I don't expect anything dramatic to be adopted in this Chamber on this particular bill. But it is a debate we ought to start. CHAKA FATTAH, a very effective Member of Congress from the city of Philadelphia, is a good friend of mine. CHAKA FATTAH wrote language which specifically addresses this issue. In fact, he offered it in the U.S. House of Representatives in the previous Congress and received close to 200 votes in the other Chamber. It is a rather complicated proposal but one which goes to the heart of this issue, again without insisting on any particular formulation but saying the States have to do a better job in working to see to it that equal opportunity in education is going to be available to all students and be held to some degree of accountability on this issue.

I commend Congressman FATTAH for offering that amendment and for provoking that debate. He sent me the language on that. I am going to submit it for the consideration of my colleagues, perhaps with some variation, over the next couple of weeks.

Again, I thank the membership for their hard work, and especially of Senator KENNEDY and Senator JEFFORDS, the ranking member and chair of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee on which I have the pleasure of sitting. I know my colleague from New Jersey has a strong desire to join at some point. We hope he will be there with us. It is an exciting committee. They have done a good job.

I commend Senator DASCHLE, the Democratic leader, and Senator LOTT as well, for moving this debate along.

This has been a pretty good first week—better than I ever thought it would when we started the week. We see a lot more has to be considered. I will have amendments to offer with Senator SHELBY of Alabama and Senator DOMENICI of New Mexico. We will be proposing those amendments at the appropriate time, which we hope our colleagues will support.

I look forward to those debates and discussions, and other amendments our colleagues will be offering.

I think we have started out on a pretty good foot. We have not answered all of the questions. But I think we are going to marry resources and reforms in a package that most of us are going to be able to support.

AMENDMENT NO. 375 TO AMENDMENT NO. 358, AS MODIFIED

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, I send a modification to the desk of an amendment he has offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is so modified.

The amendment (No. 375) to amendment No. 358, as modified, is as follows: (Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate regarding, and authorize appropriations for, title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965)

At the end, add the following:

**SEC. 902. SENSE OF THE SENATE; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should appropriate \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 to carry out part A title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and thereby—

(1) provide that schools, local educational agencies, and States have the resources they need to put a highly qualified teacher in every classroom in each school in which 50 percent or more of the children are from low income families, over the next 4 years;

(2) provide 125,000 new teachers with mentors and year-long supervised internships; and

(3) provide high quality pedagogical training for every teacher in every school.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out title II Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965—

- (1) \$3,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;
- (2) \$4,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;
- (3) \$4,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;
- (4) \$5,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;
- (5) \$5,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;
- (6) \$6,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

**MORNING BUSINESS**

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, is morning business the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct, with a 10-minute limitation.

Mr. DODD. I gather our colleague and friend from West Virginia may be here shortly, as he is inclined to do on Fridays for periods of enlightenment. I encourage Members to listen carefully to the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia. He always has the most interesting discussions on history and poetry and important national holidays and days of recognition. It is worthy of the Senate's attention for those who may be following the debate through the channels of public communication.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for as long as is necessary, and it will not be all that long, but long enough.

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

**THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS**

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, earlier this week, Vice President CHENEY gave us a brief glimpse of the administration's soon-to-be-released energy plan that suggests that we need to take action to avert an impending energy crisis. He suggested that the plan will push for increasing fuel supplies from domestic sources. Still, the Vice President did not explain how domestic climate change programs will be reflected in the energy plan, nor did he discuss press reports that the administration is developing a plan to deal with the international aspects of climate change.

I would like to focus on the latter, and discuss recent decisions by the administration regarding the international negotiations. Climate change cannot be discussed in complete isolation from the soon-to-be released energy plan, since the issue of climate change must be addressed both domestically and internationally.

I wish to note, at the outset, that I applaud the administration's support for clean coal technologies and the administration's recognition that coal is one of our country's most important sources of energy. I recognize and strongly support this policy by the executive branch. A bill I have introduced this session, S. 60, the National Electricity and Environmental Technology Act, addresses the challenges faced by coal, and I would welcome the administration's active support to utilize coal in a cleaner, more efficient way.

I also believe, however, that it would be a mistake to focus too heavily just on increasing fuel supplies from domestic sources. If that is where the administration is headed, it is not on exactly the right path. In order to solve the challenge of climate change, we must develop new domestic sources such as coal, using clean coal technologies, while also engaging in bold initiatives to develop new technologies in the area of energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy.

I am concerned, based upon preliminary reports, that the administration's plan may not reflect such a balanced and farsighted perspective. Let me begin by noting the obvious—the primary, manmade cause of global warming is the burning of the very fossil fuels that power virtually the entire world.

Here is part of the power just above us as we look up to the ceiling of the