

proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 93, submitted earlier today by Senators WELLSTONE and DAYTON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 93) congratulating the University of Minnesota, its faculty, staff, students, alumni, and friends for 150 years of outstanding service to the State of Minnesota, the Nation, and the world.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, it is my privilege today to commend the University of Minnesota, its students, staff faculty, alumni and supporters for its long history of excellence and accomplishments. The University of Minnesota celebrates its 150th anniversary this year as one of the Nation's great public universities.

The University was established in 1851, six years prior to the founding of Minnesota as a state. It began as a small preparatory school and operated without State or Federal funding.

During the Civil war the University went through a series of trying financial times, but was greatly lifted when Congress passed the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1862.

Signed by President Abraham Lincoln, this act gifted over 100,000 acres of land for public use in Minnesota, and called for the creation of a perpetual public fund.

The interest on this fund was to go towards, in the historic words of the document, "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanical arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in several pursuits and professions in life."

In 1869 William Watts Folwell was inaugurated as the first president of the University. At that time there were only nine faculty members and 18 students. Today the University of Minnesota system is home to nearly 60,000 undergraduate and graduate students under the direction of President Mark Yudof.

As a land-grant institution, the University of Minnesota with its campuses in Crookston, Duluth, Morris and the Twin Cities has earned distinction as one of the most prestigious and competitive public university systems in the nation.

Since the first two bachelors of arts degrees were awarded in 1873, the university has granted over 549,000 undergraduate degrees and 25,000 Ph.D.'s in over 373 fields of study. Such rich academic diversity has allowed for students to walk in step with their dreams.

The University of Minnesota has fostered an environment for high-stand-

ards of education, academic achievement, and public service. It conducts some 300 programs serving children and youth, and students and staff of the University work with over 700,000 Minnesotans every year on issues ranging from agricultural research, health and medical sciences, to social development. The University of Minnesota is also a major source of employment, providing work for more than 100,000 Minnesotans.

As a major research institution the University has produced scholars of national and international distinction, including 13 faculty members and alumni who have been awarded Nobel Prizes, including the Nobel Peace Prize.

Alumni, faculty and staff have also developed a strong tradition of giving back to the University, beginning with historic philanthropist and University Regent, John Sargent Pillsbury in 1867, and continuing today. Private donations, grants and scholarship funds, along with Federal and State funds help the University of Minnesota to provide students with the necessary resources for a world-class education.

As a Senator from Minnesota I take pride in congratulating the University of Minnesota, with its solid and colorful academic history, on its 150th year of excellence. The State of Minnesota and the nation shall continue to benefit greatly from the efforts of this fine public university.

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I join the senior Senator from Minnesota, PAUL WELLSTONE in honoring the 150 year anniversary of the University of Minnesota. The many milestones so aptly described by Senator WELLSTONE illustrate the distinguished history of one of America's great land grant schools. From the most humble beginnings in 1851, before Minnesota could call itself a State, the University established itself, as a small preparatory school. Today, it is a premier land grant University, with a major medical school, an Institute of Technology, School of Agriculture and three campuses in greater Minnesota. The University serves nearly 60,000 undergraduate and graduate students.

The value of any great learning institution is measured both within its hallowed, academic halls as well as beyond the geographic borders of a central campus. The University of Minnesota Twin Cities has long been considered one of the Nation's top 25 public research universities. The University also serves a large and diverse state by reaching young people through the campuses at Morris, Crookston, and Duluth. In addition, the University has formed a unique partnership with the Rochester Community and Technical College, and Winona State University to form the University Center at Rochester.

Each of these campuses has its own identity, and adds a unique dimension

to the University, and to the State. Rochester, the newest campus, is a joint venture with three different institutions and two academic systems. Because of this partnership, a student attending the University Center at Rochester can pursue a doctorate program or certificate. Established in 1959, the University of Minnesota, Morris is today considered one of the top three public liberal arts institutions in the country. University of Minnesota, Crookston attracts nearly 3,000 students, earning one of U.S. News and World Report's Best College rankings and Wired Magazine's Most Wired Campus Designation. And, the University of Minnesota Duluth, ranked as one of the 12 best Midwest regional public universities, serves the academic needs of the State with a comprehensive undergraduate and graduate program. Equally important, UMD is a vitally active partner in the economic development of Northern Minnesota.

We celebrate the University's Sesquicentennial by looking back through the long lens of a history rich with the achievements that have informed the people of our great State. These are the accomplishments in which the University of Minnesota played a key role. They include helping Minnesotans develop a strong agricultural economy, building a global reputation in medical sciences, establishing the relationship between the University's intellectual resources and community service, and forging an academic base, providing the brainpower that has carried Minnesotans into the new millennium. While we celebrate the University's past, we recognize that it is a part of our present and our future. It educates our children, grows our economy, and evaluates our decisions with sound research and good science.

I join all Minnesotans in celebrating the University of Minnesota's 150th anniversary. I know there will be many more productive years to come.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 93) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.  
(The text of the resolution is located in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES WEEK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 40, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 40) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the designation of the week of May 20, 2001, as "National Emergency Medical Services Week."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 40) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 40

Whereas emergency medical services are a vital public service;

Whereas the members of emergency medical services teams are ready to provide life-saving care to those in need 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;

Whereas access to quality emergency care dramatically improves the survival and recovery rate of those who experience sudden illness or injury;

Whereas providers of emergency medical services have traditionally served as the safety net of America's health care system;

Whereas emergency medical services teams consist of emergency physicians, emergency nurses, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, firefighters, educators, administrators, and others;

Whereas approximately two-thirds of all emergency medical services providers are volunteers;

Whereas the members of emergency medical services teams, whether career or volunteer, undergo thousands of hours of specialized training and continuing education to enhance their lifesaving skills;

Whereas Americans benefit daily from the knowledge and skills of these highly trained individuals; and

Whereas injury prevention and the appropriate use of the emergency medical services system will help reduce health care costs: Now, therefore, be it

*(Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—*

(1) the week of May 20, 2001, is designated as "National Emergency Medical Services Week";

(2) the President should issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs and activities.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE EAST FRONT OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR PERFORMANCES SPONSORED BY THE KENNEDY CENTER

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

AUTHORIZING THE 2001 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN ON CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed en bloc to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolutions 76, 79, and 87, which are at the desk.

I announce that these three concurrent resolutions authorize the use of the Capitol grounds for three separate events.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolutions by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 76) authorizing the use of the East Front of the Capitol Grounds for performances sponsored by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 79) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 87) authorizing the 2001 District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run to be run through the Capitol Grounds.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolutions en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolutions (H. Con. Res. 76, H. Con. Res. 79, and H. Con. Res. 87) were agreed to.

AUTHORIZING USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 41, submitted earlier today by Senator STEVENS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Book Festival.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concur-

rent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41) was agreed to.

(The text of the concurrent resolution is located in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

FALLEN HERO SURVIVOR BENEFIT FAIRNESS ACT OF 2001

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 1727, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1727) to amend the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 to provide consistent treatment of survivor benefits for public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is passing the Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act.

Last night, I voted for the Smith amendment to add the Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act to the reconciliation tax package, and I am proud to cosponsor the Senate companion bill, S. 881, introduced by the senior Senator from Utah. Since the House of Representatives passed the Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act, H.R. 1727, on May 15, 2001, by a vote of 419-0, I am hopeful that this legislation to support the families of our nation's public safety officers will soon become law.

This legislation extends present-law treatment of survivor annuities for public safety officers killed in the line of duty on or before December 31, 1996. It is needed to correct a harsh inequity in the tax code that treats some survivors of slain public safety officers differently than others based on the date of the officer's death. That is unconscionable.

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 provided that a survivor annuity paid on account of the death of a public safety officer who is killed in the line of duty is excluded from income for individuals dying after December 31, 1996. The survivor annuity must be provided under a government plan to the surviving spouse of the public safety officer or to a child of the officer. Public safety officers include law enforcement officers, firefighters, rescue squad or ambulance crew. But the family members of public safety officers killed before January 1, 1997 are fully taxed on their survivor annuities.

I believe that survivors of public safety officers killed in the line of duty