realize that Arafat remains what he has always been. As Charles Krauthammer recently noted in the Washington Post, Arafat's legacy will be that he jeopardized their security. In short, a democratic government. As my friend Douglas Feith expressed the point in an article in Commentary: "A stable peace is possible, only if the Palestinians first evolved responsible administrative institutions and leadership that enjoyed legitimacy in the eyes of its own people, refrained from murdering its political opponents, operated not above the law, and practiced moderation and compromise at home and abroad." This would, of course, be a boon not only for the Israelis, but for the Palestinians—indeed especially for the Palestinians.

For over fifty years, the United States and Israel have been bound together in a relationship that has weathered many efforts to drive a wedge between us. With the coincident election of a new leader in each country, our two great nations have an opportunity to reassess the lessons recent history has to teach us. For my part, I am optimistic that the new American administration will place a great value on our relationship with the Israeli people; and I am optimistic that the Israelis will maintain the strength and morale that they will need to await a change in Palestinian leadership. At that point there will be much more the Israelis can do to secure their future.

The United States should not push Israel into a process or into an agreement with which the government and people of Israel are not completely comfortable, with their security ensured. It is their existence that is at stake, and we must take no actions that jeopardize their security.

My colleague from Wyoming would like to use the remainder of our time. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

ENERGY

Mr. THOMAS. Madam President, I know it is now summer, but I will now talk about snow machines in the Yellowstone Park in the wintertime. It is a question that has become quite political, as a matter of fact. There have been letters sent to the Department of the Interior from the Senate on both sides.

For a number of years, in Grand Teton, in Yellowstone Park, and many of the other parks, the principal access people have had in the wintertime to enjoy their park was with snow machines. In order to mine and move that energy to where the market is, you have to have some transmission. There are a number of ways to do that, and we can if we decide to and commit ourselves to do it. Research, clean coal: Our coal in Wyoming is clean, and it can be cleaner if we have research to do that.

Diversity: We can't expect to have only one source of supply for all the energy we use. We are heavy energy users, and we are willing to make many changes to that. I am grateful for the comments of my friend, and I hope we can get the leadership here to set the agenda to move toward something there.

USING SNOW MACHINES IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

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They are now in the park as inholdings and therefore cannot be managed by the park but cannot be used for anything else. Therefore, we have two losers: One is the park which has these inholdings it cannot handle; second is the school sections are to finance education, and they are not bringing in revenue to the State of Wyoming.

To make a long story short, I hope bill I will hope will be before the committee soon to allow the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Wyoming to come to some agreement in finding a value for those lands by using an appraiser upon which they agree and then work out an arrangement to either trade those lands for other Federal lands outside the park, trade them for mineral royalties, or sell but come to some financial arrangement.

If I hope to get some support for something that will be useful to Grand Teton National Park as well as the State of Wyoming.

I think our time has expired. I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KYL). Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 1077, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1077) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the adoption of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, today, the Senate is debating S. 1077, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001.

On June 1, 2001, President Bush asked Congress to consider a supplemental request for $6.5 billion, primarily for the Department of Defense. The draft supplemental bill that is before us totals $6.5 billion, not one dime above the President’s request—not one thin dime above the President’s request. It contains no emergency funding. The President has said that he will not support such emergency spending, so the Committee has not included any emergency designations in this bill. Unrequested items in the bill are offset.

S. 1077 funds the President’s request for additional defense spending for health care, for military pay and benefits, for national gas and other utilities, for increased military flying hours, and for other purposes. The bill includes a net increase of $5.54 billion for the Department of Defense and $291 million for defense-related programs of the Department of Energy.

While the Appropriations Committee has approved most of the President’s request for the Department of Defense, I stress the importance of accountability for these and future funds. Financial accountability remains one of the weakest links in the Defense Department’s budget process. Just last month, the General Accounting Office reported that, of $1.1 billion earmarked for military education in the fiscal year 1999 supplemental, only about $88 million could be tracked to the purchase of spare parts. The remaining $1 billion, or 92 percent of the appropriation, was transferred to operations and maintenance accounts where the tracking process broke down.

Perhaps a substantial portion of the money appropriated for spare parts was spent on spare parts; perhaps it was not. But, given the way the money was managed, nobody knows for sure and that, it seems to me, is an unacceptable circumstance, because one thing we do know for sure is that an adequate inventory of spare parts is a key component of readiness and the Defense Department apparently does not have an adequate inventory of spare parts. So we must do better in making sure these dollars for spare parts go for spare parts.

The supplemental funding bill before us today includes another $30 billion for spare parts, this time specifically for the Army. As former President Reagan would have said, here we go again. To forestall a repeat of the problems that arose in accounting for spare parts expenditures provided in the fiscal year 1996 supplemental, the Committee, at my request, approved report language requiring the Secretary of Defense to follow the money and to provide Congress with a complete accounting of all supplemental funds appropriated for spare parts. The intent of this provision is to ensure that money appropriated by Congress for the purchase of spare parts does not get shifted into any other program.

The supplemental appropriations bill before us includes another $30 billion for other purposes. The intent of this provision is to ensure that money appropriated by Congress for the purchase of spare parts does not get shifted into any other program.

The supplemental appropriations bill, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, provides $300 million for the Low Income Energy Assistance Program, an increase of $150 million above the President’s request, to help our citizens cope with high energy prices. The bill includes $81 million that was not requested for grants to local education agencies under the Education for the Disadvantaged Program in response to the most recent poverty and expenditure data. Also provided is $100 million as an initial United States contribution to a global initiative to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. In addition, $30 million requested by the President for the Coast Guard is included, as is $115.8 million requested for the Treasury Department for the cost of processing and mailing out the tax return refunds.

In addition, the bill includes $84 million for the Radiation Exposure Trust Fund to provide compensation to the victims of radiation exposure. We thank Senators DOMENICI and BINGMAN for their leadership in assisting those who were involved in the mining of uranium ore and those who were downwind from nuclear weapons tests during the Cold War.

The Senate Appropriations Committee believes that we need to make a long-term investment in our military forces. While the Appropriations Committee has approved most of the President’s request for military funding, we must be judicious in our spending and focus our resources on those programs that are most important to the long-term security of the United States.

The Senate Appropriations Committee recommends the following:

- $34.6 billion for the Department of Defense, $558 million above the President’s request, to provide additional funding for military personnel, military compensation, and defense operations.
- $3.1 billion for the Department of Homeland Security, $488 million above the President’s request, to improve homeland security.
- $1.1 billion for the Department of State, $56 million above the President’s request, to support foreign assistance and diplomacy.
- $554 million for the Department of Energy, $240 million above the President’s request, to support energy and environmental programs.
- $1.6 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs, $46 million above the President’s request, to support veterans’ programs.

We also recommend the following:

- $84 million for the Radiation Exposure Trust Fund to provide compensation to the victims of radiation exposure.
- $115.8 million for the Treasury Department for the cost of processing and mailing out the tax return refunds.
- $81 million for grants to local education agencies under the Education for the Disadvantaged Program.
- $300 million for the Low Income Energy Assistance Program.

We urge Congress to consider these recommendations and to act on this supplemental appropriations bill as soon as possible.