

largely beyond the reach of our conventional war-fighting techniques. The only way to defeat them is to adapt our strategy and our capabilities, and to engage the enemy on our terms and by using our advantages.

We have proven that we can't do that with our current approach in Iraq.

By redeploying our troops from Iraq, we can pursue a new national security strategy. We can finish the job in Afghanistan with increased resources, troops, and equipment. We can develop a new form of diplomacy, scrapping the "transformational diplomacy" this administration has used to offend, push away, and ultimately alienate so many of our friends and allies, and replacing it with an aggressive, multilateral approach that would leverage the strength of our friends to defeat our common enemies.

And we can repair and infuse new capabilities and strength into our armed forces. By freeing up our Special Forces assets and redeploying our military power from Iraq, we will be better positioned to handle global threats and future contingencies. Our current state of readiness is unacceptable and must be repaired. Our National Guard, too, must be capable of responding to natural disasters and future contingencies.

This new national security strategy will make our country safer. It will enable our government to fully address the wide range of threats our country faces. It will free up strategic capacity to deal with Iran, North Korea, and the Middle East, and to provide real leadership internationally against other enemies that we all face, like poverty, HIV/AIDS, and corruption.

In sum, it will help return the United States to a place of preeminence in the world and will give us the opportunity to address the very real threats we face in the 21st century. While the Iraq Study Group has generated some good ideas and choices, it doesn't put Iraq in the context of a broader national security strategy.

We face an unprecedented threat to our national security, and we must respond with much more than a classic Washington compromise. We need to refocus on fighting and defeating the terrorist network that attacked this country on September 11, 2001, and that means realizing that the war in Iraq is not the way to defeat al-Qaida and its global affiliates. It never was and it never will be. That global fight can't be won if we let Iraq continue to dominate our security strategy and drain vital security resources for an unlimited amount of time. The President's Iraq-centric policies are preventing us from effectively engaging serious threats around the world. We must change course in Iraq, and we must change course now.

This isn't a choice, it's a necessity.

MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise to recognize final passage of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 by both the Senate and the House this week, clearing the bill for Presidential approval. I am proud to have developed this bill with my friend and colleague, Senator TED STEVENS.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act is the primary Federal statute governing how we manage our Nation's fisheries and, as such, plays a vital role in our Nation's ability to achieve its overarching ocean policy goal. This bill reauthorizes the Magnuson-Stevens Act from fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2013 and takes steps to improve the act both by making it more effective and responsive to the needs of our fishing communities here at home and by taking important steps toward exporting our successful management approaches internationally.

After the Senate passed the bill earlier this year, Senator STEVENS and I worked with the House on a bipartisan basis in order to reach consensus on a final version of the bill. I am pleased that these discussions have resulted in further improvements and additions to the bill that have motivated strong bicameral and bipartisan support for this important piece of conservation legislation.

The key to the success of the Magnuson-Stevens Act has always been its regional approach to management. Keeping with that regional approach, this bill strengthens the accountability of the Regional Fishery Management Councils by requiring training of new members to prepare them to comply with legal, scientific, economic, and conflict of interest requirements applicable to the fishery management process.

Our bill also aims to improve conservation performance in our fisheries by requiring all Councils to establish annual catch limits in each federal fishery management plan. The role science plays in this decisionmaking process will be strengthened by this bill as well, since requirements will now be in place for each council to adhere to the recommendations provided by their Science and Statistical Committee, SSC, or other peer review process to prevent overfishing and achieve rebuilding targets. In recognition of the SSC's increased role, we have strengthened the conflict of interest disclosure requirements to which each SSC member must comply.

The bill also requires limited access privilege programs, such as individual fishing quota systems, established in the future not only to contribute to a reduction of capacity in overcapitalized fisheries and improve fishermen's

safety by ending the race for the fish but also to consider social and economic benefits to coastal communities. Senator STEVENS' and my intent was to sustain thriving fishing communities and promote access to the fisheries by residents of our coastal communities in order to foster the independent, coastal community-based character of our Nation's fisheries. To achieve this aim, the bill sets forth a strong list of standards to ensure that any such program take into account the social and economic implications of the program. In addition, it authorizes the creation of voluntary regional fishery associations for the mutual benefit of fishery participants, including provisions to ensure we maintain free and open markets for fishermen to sell their catch.

The bill also requires a periodic review of each program's compliance with the goals of their program. Individual permits will be renewed automatically every 10 years, unless the permit holder fails to meet the requirements specified in the program as meriting modification, limitation, or revocation. The bill also contains grandfathering and transition rules to address the application of these new standards to existing and developing programs. I want to make clear that final Senate changes in these provisions were not intended to adversely affect or delay ongoing development of a proposal for a rationalization program for the Pacific trawl groundfish and whiting fisheries by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. We intend that this process go forward and that adherence to the new standards not delay development of the plan called for in the bill.

In order to assist fishermen in helping to reduce bycatch and seabird interactions, H.R. 5946 establishes a regionally based Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program to develop technologies and methods to improve the ability of fishery participants to reduce bycatch and associated mortality, including post-release mortality. The provision includes an outreach mandate to encourage the adoption of new technologies and also encourages the adoption of bycatch reduction incentives in fishery management plans, such as bycatch quotas. Finally, it encourages the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to continue coordinating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other entities to reduce or mitigate seabird interactions in fisheries, a process that has had much success in the Western and North Pacific.

This comprehensive package not only addresses conservation and management within our Nation's waters but equally as important, strengthens controls on illegal, unreported, and unregulated IUU fishing in the high seas. IUU fishing, as well as expanding fleets and high bycatch levels, are threats to

sustainable fisheries worldwide. The bill includes provisions to strengthen the ability of international fishery management organizations and the United States to ensure appropriate enforcement and compliance with conservation and management measures in high seas fisheries. The international component of this bill ensures other nations provide comparable protections to populations of living marine resources at risk from high seas fishing activities. These provisions help the U.S. fishing industry by both sustaining shared resources and leveling the playing field in terms of regulation and responsibility.

I am particularly pleased that the bill includes provisions crucial to the long-term sustainability of tuna and other high seas stocks so important to Hawaii and the Pacific Islands, as well as a program to help increase marine education and technical skills in the region. These provisions will not only help us work with other countries to conserve our shared marine resources but also reduce unfair conservation burdens on U.S. high seas fleets. The bill also contains long-awaited legislation to implement the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention, a critical step in ending overfishing of bigeye and other tuna species in the Pacific. I am pleased that representatives of both the Western Pacific Council and the Pacific Council will be commissioners and that the territories will be provided representation in this important organization.

In addition, the bill contains provisions that promote marine education, training, and assistance opportunities for Western Pacific communities and underrepresented groups. This training is critically important for communities that are so dependent upon the health and sustainability of our ocean resources.

Finally, the bill contains the text of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act, another bill that Senator STEVENS and I developed early last year and then negotiated with the House Science Committee. This legislation, so critical to the Pacific region, will go far to strengthen and expand the existing tsunami warning and detection system, and I am grateful, on behalf of the people of Hawaii, for all the support the bill has gained in Congress.

Mr. President, I look forward to working with the administration on implementation of the many important provisions of this bill, and I thank my friend, Senator STEVENS, as well as committee colleagues, particularly Senators CANTWELL, SNOWE, BOXER, LOTT, AND LAUTENBERG, for working so hard toward enactment.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GRENVILLE GARSIDE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senator BINGAMAN, I

come to the floor today to inform the Senate that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has recently passed a resolution honoring the life and service of Grenville Garside. I have here a resolution signed by all 22 members of the committee.

Mr. Garside served as the very first staff director of this committee when it was first established in 1977 under Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson of Washington. Gren was well respected on both sides of the aisle and was renowned for his knowledge of energy and natural resources law.

The committee enjoyed the able leadership of Mr. Garside in those early years as its jurisdiction and influence began to take shape. Gren was known for his integrity, good judgment, and affable nature.

So, it is fitting that we take a moment to honor this man, whose professional career was so intertwined with this revered institution. It is right that we place this resolution in the RECORD. We are grateful for his many years of service. Each member of this committee expresses their deepest sympathy to Gren's family and multitude of friends.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF GRENVILLE GARSIDE

Whereas Grenville Garside was legislative counsel to the late Senator Henry M. Jackson of the State of Washington from 1969 to 1972;

Whereas Grenville Garside joined the staff of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate in 1972 and became its staff director in 1975;

Whereas Grenville Garside became the first staff director of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate in 1977;

Whereas Grenville Garside faithfully served Senator Jackson, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Senate for 10 years;

Whereas Grenville Garside was renowned for his knowledge of energy and natural resources law, his integrity, and his good judgment;

Whereas, Grenville Garside served as vice president of the Henry M. Jackson Foundation, a nonprofit public policy foundation dedicated to continuing the unfinished work of the late Senator Henry M. Jackson and perpetuating the legacy of Senator Jackson for the benefit of future generations; and

Whereas Grenville Garside passed away on September 22, 2006: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee

(1) learned with profound sorrow and deep regret of the death of Grenville Garside;

(2) remembers with gratitude his service to the Committee, the Senate and the United States; and

(3) expresses its deep and heartfelt condolences to his family on their loss.

Pete V. Domenici, Chairman; Jeff Bingaman, Ranking Democratic Member;

Larry E. Craig, Daniel K. Akaka, Craig Thomas, Byron L. Dorgan, Lamar Alexander, Ron Wyden, Lisa Murkowski, Tim Johnson, Richard Burr, Mary L. Landrieu, Mel Martinez, Dianne Feinstein, James M. Talent, Maria Cantwell, Conrad Burns, Ken Salazar, George Allen, Robert Menendez, Gordon Smith, Jim Bunning.

FAREWELL TO BRUCE ARTIM

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as this session draws to a close, I would be remiss if I did not take a moment, or perhaps more than a moment, to share with my colleagues my deep appreciation to a staffer who has recently left the Senate and Federal service. I speak of Bruce Artim.

Bruce came to us over a decade ago, first as a legislative fellow, then moving through the ranks of the Senate as a detailee, and finally as the top Judiciary Committee staffer.

What a long, strange trip it has been.

Bruce's work has spanned stem cells to trade treaties to the criminal code. In fact, I can't think of an issue that Bruce has not worked on—nuclear waste with the Department of Homeland Security to international AIDS with Bono—although it is an open secret Bruce much prefers the Stones—to juvenile diabetes with Mary Tyler Moore.

At times, Bruce has provided legislative drafting services to the Utah legislature and medical advice to Members of Congress. He has plotted strategy to enact the Child Health Insurance Program, flipped charts at Labor Committee hearings, and written floor statements so long the podium sagged.

Bruce is equally competent and equally happy explaining the complexities of molecular biology or the intricacies of intelligence law. His range of expertise spans the subchapters of food and drug law to the nuances of trade treaties. He is a man who really knows his Zantac. He works equally well inside the bureaucracy, outside the bureaucracy. He has advised me on the esoterics of the totipotent oocyte, the best escape route from the Hart in times of emergency, and which dishes were best at the Dirksen buffet. Never was there a better proofreader of international law.

I have valued his work, both as a trusted aide in whom I have total and absolute confidence, but also as a family member, who has been with me through thick and thin.

So it is with great sadness that I rise to express my heartfelt thanks, appreciation and best wishes to Bruce and his family as he retires from 25 years of Federal service and assumes a wonderful opportunity in the private sector.

Bruce has exemplified the best of Capitol Hill staffers. He is known and loved by all—from the cafeteria workers to the chairmen of the major committees. All recognize what we have