

of laboratories, the certification of forensic practitioners, and the testing and analysis of evidence. Indeed, I was disturbed to learn about still more cases in which innocent people may have been convicted, perhaps even executed, in part due to faulty forensic evidence.

Since then, the Judiciary Committee has held a pair of hearing on the issue. Committee members, as well as staff, have spent countless hours talking to prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement officers, judges, forensic practitioners, scientists, academic experts, and many, many others to learn as much as we can about what is happening now and what needs to be done. Through the course of this inquiry, we discussed some of the current problems in forensic science that we need to address. But it also became abundantly clear that the men and women who test and analyze forensic evidence do great work that is vital to our criminal justice system. Accordingly, as a former prosecutor, I am committed to strengthening the field of forensics, and the justice system's confidence in it, so that their hard work can be consistently relied upon, as it should be.

While there were varying responses to the findings of the NAS report, one thing was clear: there needed to be a searching review of the state of forensic science work in this country. And it also became clear through this process that there is widespread consensus about the need for change and the kind of change that is needed. Almost everyone I heard from recognized the need for strong and unassailable research to test and establish the validity of the forensic disciplines, as well as the need for consistent and rigorous accreditation and certification standards in the field.

Prosecutors and law enforcement officers want evidence that can be relied upon as definitively as possible to determine guilt and prove it in a court of law. Defense attorneys want strong evidence that can as definitively as possible exclude innocent people. Forensic practitioners want their work to have as much certainty as possible and to be given deserved deference. All scientists and all attorneys who care about these issues want the science that is admitted as evidence in the courtroom to match the science that is proven through rigorous testing and research in the laboratory.

Everyone who cares about forensics also recognizes that there is a dire need for well managed and appropriately directed funding for research, development, training, and technical assistance. It is a good investment, as it will lead to fewer trials and appeals and reduce crime by ensuring that those who commit serious offenses are promptly captured and convicted.

The legislation I intend to introduce next year will address these widely rec-

ognized needs. Among other things, it will require that all forensic science laboratories that receive federal funding or federal business be accredited according to rigorous and uniform standards. It will require that all relevant personnel who perform forensic work for any laboratory or agency that gets federal money become certified in their fields, which will mean meeting standards in proficiency, education, and training.

I expect that the proposal will set up a rigorous process to determine the most serious needs for peer-reviewed research in the forensic science disciplines and will set up grant programs to fund that research. The bill will also provide for this research to lead to appropriate standards and best practices in each discipline. It will also fund research into new technologies and techniques that will allow forensic testing to be done more quickly, more efficiently, and more accurately. I believe these are proposals that will be widely supported by those on all sides of this issue.

The bill that I will introduce will seek to balance carefully a number of competing considerations that are so important to getting a review of forensic science right. It will capitalize on existing expertise and structures, rather than calling for the creation of a costly new agency. And ultimately, improved forensic science will save money, reduce the number of costly appeals, shorten investigations and trials, and help to eliminate wrongful imprisonments.

I understand that sweeping forensic reform and criminal justice reform legislation not only should, but must, be bipartisan. There is no reason for a partisan divide on this issue; fixing this problem does not advance prosecutors or defendants, liberals or conservatives, but justice. I have worked closely with interested Republican Senators on this vital issue. I hope that many Republican Senators will join me in introducing important forensics reform legislation at the beginning of the next Congress, and I will continue to work diligently with Senators on both sides of the aisle to ensure that this becomes the consensus bipartisan legislation that it ought to be.

I want to thank the forensic science practitioners, experts, advocates, law enforcement personnel, judges, and so many others whose input forms the basis for the legislation I will propose. Their passion for this issue and for getting it right gives me confidence that we will work together successfully to make much needed progress.

I hope all Senators will join me next year in advancing important legislation to restore confidence to the forensic sciences and the criminal justice system.

BANKRUPTCY TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on November 19, 2010, the Senate passed the Bankruptcy Technical Corrections Act of 2010. This legislation makes many important technical changes to our bankruptcy laws.

Yesterday, on December 16, the House of Representatives passed this legislation again, with an amendment from the Senate. Senator WHITEHOUSE, chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, along with Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member SMITH of the House Judiciary Committee should be commended for their attention to these issues.

This bipartisan legislation makes numerous technical corrections to the Bankruptcy Code. These revisions are needed as the result in part of the major reforms that took place in 2005. Given the breadth of the 2005 reforms, and the highly technical nature of the code, it was not unexpected that some additional congressional action was needed to make some needed adjustments. Although purely technical, these changes will assist practitioners and judges adjudicate cases under the code more efficiently, and with a savings of judicial resources.

At a time in the United States when Americans are struggling under severe economic conditions and with millions of Americans having lost their homes or in danger of foreclosure, it is especially important for the Bankruptcy Code to operate as efficiently and effectively as possible.

I thank all Senators for their support of this legislation.

NORTH FORK PROTECTION

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about one of the things that I love most about Montana—the North Fork of the Flathead River. Everyone who experiences the Flathead Valley in northwestern Montana is awed by its pristine waters, larger than life landscapes, and raw wilderness. With its headwaters in British Columbia, the North Fork of the Flathead River forms the western boundary of Glacier-Waterton International Peace Park. It is one of the last untouched places on our continent. For decades, the North Fork has been threatened by oil and gas and mining proposals in British Columbia. For the last 35 years, I have battled these proposals, one by one, each time victorious. After 35 years, we are beginning a new chapter of international cooperation in the North Fork.

In February of this year, British Columbia and Montana signed a memorandum of understanding, agreeing to prevent mining, oil and gas, and coal-bed methane development in the watershed. Senator TESTER and I have negotiated the retirement of the primary