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Senate

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Sovereign Lord of history, guide the vital page in history that will be written today. As we begin this new day, we declare our dependence and interdependence. We confess with humility that we are totally dependent on You, dear God. We could not breathe a breath, think a thought, or exercise dynamic leadership without Your constant and consistent blessing. We praise You for the gifts of intellect, education, and experience. All You have done in us has been in preparation for what You want to do through us now.

And yet, we know we could not achieve the excellence You desire without the tireless efforts of others. We thank You for our families and friends, the faithful and loyal staffs that make it possible for the Senators to function so effectively, and for all who make the work of this Senate run smoothly. Help us express our gratitude by singing our appreciation for the unsung heroes and heroines who do ordinary tasks with extraordinary diligence. We praise You for the gift of life and for those who make work a joy. In the name of Him who taught us the greatness of being servant leaders. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we are not going to conduct business today. We have a schedule on Monday. There will be two votes at 5:15. We have the Landrieu amendment, which will be debated at 3 o'clock, and the Bond amendment will be at 2:30. We will have votes on those at 5:15.

SENATOR BYRD, A TRUE SENATE LEGEND

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity—because we have been so busy in the last couple of days—to talk about one of the great honors I have had in my career. That took place right down here when I had the opportunity to administer the oath of office to ROBERT C. BYRD as President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President, I am a historian. I have written a history book, and I love to read history. I just finished reading a book about Seabiscuit, the great racehorse. I love history. I have no doubt I was part of history in administering the oath to the President pro tempore of the Senate today.

We have a lot of athletic contests where people keep minute records of home runs—when they were hit, how many were hit in a month, and all such things. I have followed baseball, but I certainly don't go to games anymore. They take up too much time. But I have played in a few and I have watched a few in my day. I know a lot about baseball records. I know of those who have left a permanent mark upon baseball.

I also understand the Senate and the history of it. I understand that those people who come to visit like to meet Senators. I can remember coming here in 1974, and out in the waiting room I was able to visit with Hubert Humphrey. He was very ill at the time. He could not stand for a long period of time. He sat down in the reception

area, and I had the pleasure of visiting with him. He was a friend of my wife's uncle, a pharmacist in Minneapolis. It was a great honor to meet him. He is a legislative legend, and I will never forget the experience of meeting him.

I serve in the Senate with who I believe is the Babe Ruth of the Senate. If there is a Babe Ruth in baseball, there is one in the Senate. The No. 1 player in the history of baseball is Babe Ruth. That is to whom everybody looks. I really believe, without any exaggeration, without any hesitation, the Babe Ruth of the Senate is the President pro tempore ROBERT C. BYRD.

I have had the opportunity to serve with Senator BYRD, which to me is something I will always treasure. If you research the life of Senator BYRD, you will find he has a remarkable history. Senator BYRD's mother died in the influenza epidemic in 1918. I have heard Senator BYRD tell various bits and pieces and parts of his history, some of which I remember as if he had said it a minute ago—about waiting on the tracks for his father—he was orphaned, so it was his adoptive father—to bring home a lunch bucket with things in it for his son.

Senator BYRD, like me, knows what it is to have a father coming home out of the mines. My dad used to say, "I had a rough day at the office," and he was covered with mud and grime. His office was down in the bowels of the Earth. So I have some comprehension of how Senator BYRD was raised. I understand how Senator BYRD didn't have money to go to college. Yet he graduated from college here in Washington, DC. He graduated law school while he was a Member of Congress. It is hard to comprehend.

The history books will have to be filled with Senator BYRD, whose achievements are unparalleled. He became a member, as I understand it, of the Democratic Senate leadership in 1967 when he was selected to be secretary of the conference. In 1971 he became the whip, the assistant leader. In

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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1977 he was elected Democratic leader, a position he held for six consecutive terms. For these 12 years as Democratic leader, he served as both majority and minority leaders.

To me, Senator ROBERT C. BYRD will always be Mr. Chairman. As a freshman Senator, I had the opportunity to serve on the Appropriations Committee. To be elected to the Senate and to be able to serve on the Appropriations Committee and then to serve under ROBERT C. BYRD is a fulfillment of the legislative dream.

We in this Senate are very fortunate to have the wisdom and experience of this man. The people of the State of Nevada benefit every day from what the Senator from West Virginia does. It is not only the State of West Virginia that benefits from what he does but every State in the Union benefits from what the Senator from West Virginia does.

He is serving in his eighth consecutive term as a Senator, making him the only person in the history of the Republic to achieve this milestone.

His great rise from the bituminous coal fields of his hardscrabble youth is a tribute to America. It is a tribute to Senator BYRD, but it is also a tribute to America. In America, one does not have to be born into money, prestige; one does not have to have educated parents to become an educated man; one does not have to have parents who have fancy homes and houses to come to Washington and serve in the greatest legislative body in the history of the world.

I believe Senator BYRD is an American patriot, underscoring and underlined, a dedicated servant to the people of West Virginia, and a Senate legend. I believe I speak for everyone in the Senate when I say how proud I am to serve with the Babe Ruth of the Senate, ROBERT C. BYRD.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator will withhold momentarily.

Mr. REID. I withdraw my suggestion. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thanks the Senator.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The distinguished acting majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I apologize for launching into my statement prior to protocol of the Senate being followed, but I was anxious to say what I had to say about the Presiding Officer.

I apologize for getting a little ahead of the agenda.

Seeing no other Senator in the Chamber at this time, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATOR BYRD, PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am on my way to a meeting with Senator LOTT on the reorganization of the Senate, but I passed through the Senate Chamber en route. It is always a great thrill to come to the Chamber of the Senate, and a great privilege to be a Senator. Seeing the distinguished President pro tempore, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, presiding, I decided to exchange a few moments of pleasantries and ask how a man of his prominence and importance could be presiding over the empty Senate.

Senator BYRD exchanged philosophical comments and referred to the people here as "auditors" of the Government of the United States. I hope that is not inappropriate, in terms of referring to people in the gallery. I know we cannot acknowledge people. I breached the rule once when Penn State won the national championship and acknowledged the presence of the Penn State football team in the gallery. Senator BYRD, in a very gentle, kindly way reminded me of the Senate rule.

However, I think we are being audited, and the Senate of the United States has important oversight responsibilities on the Federal Government. The people of the United States are our overseers, our oversight committee of 270 million, and they are auditing here today in the Senate.

When Senator BYRD made the comments about auditors, I reflected for a moment about the profound nature of that comment because we are the servants of the people of America. Senator BYRD has delivered many, many erudite presentations, we might call them lectures, perorations on this floor, and they have been put into volumes on the history of the Senate.

I made a comment to Senator BYRD, as pleased as we are to have his talents in the Senate in the year 2001, he may have been born 2,000 years too late; that had he been a Roman senator, the heroes whom he speaks about and lionizes would have even been a greater Roman senate. The Senate is a greater Senate because of the presence of Senator BYRD who is our historian and mentor.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor, and 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. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORZINE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERNATIONAL PARENTAL KIDNAPPING

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to discuss an issue that I have raised many times before, and that is the tragic problem of American children being abducted from this country and taken abroad. This international parental kidnapping is a tragic problem in our country today. One country in particular has had a really poor record of returning abducted children, and that country, amazingly, is the country of Germany. So I am raising this issue again today on the floor because our President, President Bush, will be in Europe next week to meet with German Chancellor Schroeder.

Today's Washington Post has an editorial that discusses how vitally important it is that we make international parental kidnapping a top priority. I could not agree more. Today I have written to President Bush, asking him to raise this issue of international parental kidnapping when he meets with the Chancellor. I am hopeful he will do just that.

Let me take a few minutes to update my colleagues about what is happening in our relations with Germany on this issue. As you know, the Hague Convention on the international aspects of child abduction, which the United States and Germany have both signed, is in place to facilitate the return of internationally abducted children to their countries of "habitual residence" for custody determination. That is where the issue is supposed to be adjudicated. Unfortunately, it has become clear that all countries that have signed the convention do not take their obligations seriously. Germany has performed especially poorly in returning children and allowing family visitation options.

According to the General Accounting Office, 215 Hague Convention cases seeking the return of children have been opened with Germany, just since 1995. Of those cases opened, 172 of them have been closed with the children being returned only 67 times, or 39 percent of the time, and not returned 105 times, or 61 percent of the time.

Because of this disturbing return rate, during the past year both former President Clinton and former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright raised with German officials the problems with their country's poor compliance rate.

Additionally, this Senate and the House of Representatives passed a resolution I sponsored which urged the signatories—namely Germany, Austria,

and Sweden—to comply with their Hague Convention obligations.

In response to these efforts, an American-German working group on child custody issues has been established. While this group has made some progress in handling future cases of child abduction, momentum seems to have slowed, and essentially no progress has been made regarding the open cases, either in the return of children to the United States or in allowing left-behind parents adequate visits with their children.

To that end, I believe we simply must not allow Germany or any signatory nation to ignore their convention obligations and turn blindly against the parents who have suffered unbelievable heartache because of the loss of their children.

Ultimately, we cannot understate nor can we ignore the importance of getting these children returned to their homes in the United States. We must make the return of all internationally abducted children a top foreign policy priority.

This is obviously not a partisan issue. Rather, this is a humanitarian issue, an ethical issue, an issue about children and how we can reunite families. I urge my colleagues to support efforts to bring these children home. Ultimately, the great tragedy is not the loss that these parents feel. The great tragedy is that there are children growing up without a parent who wants to be a loving parent but who, because of illegal action of the other parent, no longer can see that child. That is a tragic loss for the child.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I do note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business. The Senator may proceed.

HISTORICAL CHANGES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this has been a historic week in Washington, DC. For the first time in the history of the Senate there has been a change in the leadership of the Senate because of the decision of one Senator to become an Independent and to join the other side of the aisle in forming a new majority. As a result of the decision of Senator JEFFORDS of Vermont, Senator TOM DASCHLE of South Dakota is now the majority leader. The President pro tempore of the Senate is one of the most venerable Members in the history of the Senate, Senator ROBERT C. BYRD of West Virginia. We have also created

a position of President pro tempore emeritus for Senator STROM THURMOND of South Carolina.

Most are aware of the fact that Senator STROM THURMOND breaks a Senate record every day of service. He is 98 years old. This week he went to Bedford, VA, where they noted the anniversary of the D-day invasion on June 6, 1944. Senator STROM THURMOND, at the age of 41, volunteered to fly a glider behind enemy lines in the D-day invasion. It is a great tribute to him that the President asked him to join in the opening of the new memorial to D-day in Bedford, VA. We are very proud of Senator THURMOND and his service to our country. It is an extraordinary story. A man who was 41 years of age on that day still serves his Nation in the State of South Carolina in the Senate.

If this were just a matter of changing titles and the nameplates on offices, one might say what happened this week in the Senate has little bearing on the families across America and their immediate concerns. However, I believe on this side of the aisle there will be changes of great significance to families across the United States.

We are in the midst of debating an education bill. This could easily be one of the most significant pieces of legislation this year. It is a bipartisan bill, supported by President Bush, as well as the Democratic and Republican congressional leaders.

The object of this bill is to modernize the schools of America to prepare them for the 21st century, to make certain that kids going to school in my home State of Illinois or New Jersey or any State across the Nation have a chance for the very best education.

I was really encouraged this week when the Senate agreed to an amendment I offered to increase the money for math and science education. Sadly, in comparison to many countries around the world, the United States does not do its best when it comes to teaching our kids math and science. When you look at the fields of endeavor where the United States is succeeding, particularly in the areas of science and medical research and high technology, math and science are absolutely essential. So this bill will focus not just on reading skills, which are the bedrock of any good education, but also on improving math and science skills for our kids, making certain the teachers standing in the front of the classroom are really qualified to teach the subject so they can energize and excite young students in the fields of math and science.

This bill also calls for accountability, testing of students to make sure they are making progress, investing back in the schools so they can improve their performance.

This week, in Chicago, IL, Mayor Daley announced that Paul Vallas, who has been the leader of the Chicago public school system and its CEO for more than 5 years, is going to move on. Paul

Vallas leaves an extraordinary record in the city of Chicago. He took what was dubbed the Nation's worst school system and has turned it into arguably one of the best of any major city. They stopped social promotion. They started investing in schools—smaller class sizes, better teachers, a new sense of excitement, testing—and if the kids cannot pass the test, they are offered 6 weeks in summer school to catch up. If they still can't pass it, they repeat the grade so they are not pushed along to the next grade, really creating a fiction, when they are handed the diploma, where many of them in years gone by could not even read.

We want every school district to move forward, not just for the wealthiest but for all of our Nation. That is really the hallmark of American democracy, the commitment to public education, the notion that whether you are rich or poor, black, white, brown, a young boy, a young girl, whether you are native born or immigrant, that you have a chance to get an education and a chance to succeed. It says more about America than anything. That is in the pending bill.

When this bill is finished, we are going to move to the Patients' Bill of Rights. What is that all about? The question of who will make medical decisions, your doctor or your insurance company. If the doctor says the best thing for you or someone in your family is a certain medical procedure, we want that doctor's decision to be the last word, not that of a clerk in an insurance company somewhere who is reading from a manual and looking at the bottom line of the quarterly report for the insurance company. We want somebody who is making that decision in your best interest and your family's best interest.

The Patients' Bill of Rights has been an issue that should have been resolved years ago in the Senate, but it was not. With the new Democratic leadership of Senator TOM DASCHLE and a bipartisan effort involving Senator JOHN MCCAIN, a Republican of Arizona, Senator JOHN EDWARDS, a Democrat of North Carolina, and, of course, Senator TED KENNEDY of Massachusetts, we have a chance to pass this bill. I think that is a step forward.

We also want to increase the minimum wage. This used to be an item that was not even debated on Capitol Hill. Regularly we would take a look at the minimum wage and recognize we have to say to the people who are working at the lowest end of the economic spectrum that they have a chance to keep up with inflation. But our minimum wage has been stuck at \$5.15 for years.

In my home State of Illinois, 400,000 people got up this morning and went to work for \$5.15 an hour, many of them working two and three jobs just to keep their families together. We can improve and increase the minimum wage, and we should.

These issues, whether it is prescription drug benefits under Medicare, Patients' Bill of Rights so doctors make decisions for our health care, an increase in the minimum wage, improvement in education—that will be part of our agenda as we return here next week with the new majority leader, TOM DASCHLE. It is an exciting opportunity.

Having said that, we are still a body of 100 Members where, on a good day, the Democrats can muster a majority of 51 votes. So it is obvious we need bipartisanship; we need cooperation. But I hope this change in the leadership in the Senate will open up our eyes to an array of opportunities that have been missed over the last several years, opportunities to provide better schools, more health care, to give a voice to consumers and families in securing appropriate medical treatment, to give those who are struggling to go to work every day and make a living a chance to succeed in America.

It is a pretty heady agenda; it is pretty challenging; but I think we can rise to that occasion. I look forward to being part of it.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak out of order for not to exceed 30 minutes.

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

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

REFLECTIONS ON THE SENATE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, seeing the current Presiding Officer, the very distinguished senior Senator from Illinois, in the chair reminds me of the days when I first came to this Chamber. At that time, representing the great State of Illinois was the inimitable Everett Dirksen, with his unruly, one might say unkempt—at least in appearance—hair, his florid and flowery oratory, his mellifluous voice, a master at painting word pictures: Everett Dirksen. I can see him standing there. He was the minority leader. And then on this side of the aisle, in the next row behind me and across the aisle, sat the other Senator from the State of Illinois, Paul Douglas: Learned, also a great orator, very impressive—the two Senators from Illinois.

Illinois is continuing in that tradition of Dirksen and Douglas. It sends to the Senate the Senator who presently presides, RICHARD DURBIN, formerly a Member of the House of Representatives, who served there with distinction on the Appropriations Com-

mittee, who comes to the Senate Chamber very well equipped, indeed, well equipped by experience, well equipped by heredity, a factor never to be overlooked, a factor which in some ways lays out the destiny of each of us ahead of our years, who also is a very fine speaker, one who does his homework, who likes service to the people.

Then there is Senator FITZGERALD. I believe he is the youngest Senator in today's Chamber, who came to the U.S. Senate, I believe, as a former member of the Senate of the State of Illinois. I hope I am correct. If I am not, I hope the Presiding Officer will indicate by nod that I am in error.

In any event, I express appreciation to the Senator who presently presides for his patience in awaiting my tardy arrival.

I sat in the chair earlier today as the President pro tempore of the Senate, having been elected to that honor by my colleagues, first of all, on this side of the aisle, and then all of my colleagues through a Senate resolution.

Senators are not to speak from the chair. If compliments are to be directed to the Chair or criticism is to be directed to the Chair, the Chair is not supposed to respond. The Chair is only to respond when called upon by way of a parliamentary inquiry or, if necessary, to make a ruling on a point of order. And, of course, it is his or her responsibility to maintain order in the chair. The Chair has the responsibility to maintain, or to restore if necessary, order in the galleries, or in the Senate Chamber, without being called upon by a Senator from the floor. It is the Chair's responsibility to maintain order in the Senate, and the Chair should not await a call by a Senator from the floor for order and decorum; the Chair has that responsibility.

As I sat there earlier today—we, of course, can't call attention to visitors in the galleries. But there are visitors in the galleries. And as I sat in the chair earlier today watching the visitors in the galleries, I reflected. It is a good time to reflect when one is in the chair and nothing is going on on the floor at a given moment and when no Senator is speaking. It is an excellent time for reflection. As I reflected on the silent audience that sits every day in these galleries—I reflected upon the fact that there in those galleries sit the people—our auditors—the people who send us here, the people who pay us our salaries. Silently they sit viewing the Senate, pondering what is said by Senators, watching over our shoulders. They are always there.

Sometimes we may be prone to forget that the people are watching, but they are watching. There in the galleries rests the sovereignty of all that is the Government of this Republic.

CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this past weekend I noted an article in the

Washington Post that led with these lines:

Administration officials preparing an alternative to the 1997 global warming agreement that President Bush disavowed in March are focusing on voluntary measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions—an approach unacceptable to most U.S. allies in Europe and Japan.

Mr. President, last month, I came to this floor to urge the Bush administration not to abandon the progress of the multiyear international negotiations on global climate change. In particular, I urged this administration not to endanger many of the gains that the United States has made in recent years as it has tried to forge a workable, responsible international climate change agreement. So I welcome the subsequent announcement by administration officials that they intend to participate in talks on the Kyoto Protocol scheduled to take place in Bonn, Germany, in July. But an insistence on the part of the United States strictly on voluntary measures would certainly place in jeopardy such gains and would, I believe, undermine the credibility of our Nation at the bargaining table in the future. I cannot agree with a strategy that abandons consideration of binding commitments in favor of voluntary efforts alone.

I stand here as the chief author of Senate Resolution 98 in 1997, the measure that many on both sides of the debate paint as a fatal blow to ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. I beg to differ with that depiction. S. Res. 98, in 1997, was the voice of the Senate, the vox populi, the voice of the people through their elected Representatives, providing guidance to the previous administration—the administration at that time—as its negotiators labored to hammer out a climate change proposal among various international players. That resolution, which passed by a vote of 95–0, simply stated that any international treaty on climate change must include binding commitments by the developing nations, especially the largest emitters, and also that it must not result in serious harm to the U.S. economy.

It also called upon the administration to inform the legislative branch, which under the Constitution of the United States is required to approve the ratification of treaties, as to the estimated costs of commitments by the United States. We want to know what these will cost. And to date, that information has not been forthcoming. That is what we were saying. Tell us what it will cost. Don't sign it; don't sign that protocol until the major emitters among the developing nations of the world have also signed on and have come into the boat with us. They need to sign on with respect to restricting the emissions of greenhouse gases. It must not be the United States alone; it must not be the United States and the developed nations, the industrial nations, alone. We all have a responsibility.

So we said we want the developing nations to get into the same boat with us because they are going to be impacted by the pollution that is emitted into the air, into the atmosphere, because it circles the globe. We are not saying they have to sign up for precisely the same limits we place on ourselves, or to that same degree, but they do need to sign on and get into this boat. Also, we want to know what it is going to cost and what kind of an impact it is going to have on U.S. industries. We don't want our industries to go overseas as a result of an unwise signing of the protocol that would require us to continue to strongly limit ourselves in ways that would encourage manufacturers in this country to go abroad and to establish themselves in the developing countries. Let's all get into the same boat together. There must be a level field insofar as our industries are concerned. Let's don't drive American industries overseas.

It is a little like smoking a cigar in a room. I used to smoke cigars. I smoked for 35 years. I gave up the habit. I said, "I am quitting." The point is that, even though I might have been the only person in the room holding a lighted cigar in my hand, everybody else in the room was inhaling the fragrance of that cigar. And it is the same way with greenhouse gases. They do circle the globe. Everybody breathes the same air, not only the emitters, but also those who are not the emitters.

Had the Senate merely sat on its hands in that instance and allowed an untenable treaty to be submitted for approval, it would have been rejected. That would have been the fatal blow.

The effect of that Senate resolution was not to kill the negotiations—that was not my desire to kill the negotiations—but to help shape them, to strengthen the hand of our negotiators as they tried to reach an agreement that would be acceptable to the American people. No treaty of such magnitude stands any real chance of success in this Nation without the backing of the American people. Our friends in foreign nations surely understand that.

There are also some who do not believe the proliferation of scientific reports that have been produced in recent years concerning climate change. But the body of evidence tells us that something is occurring in our atmosphere at a proportion that is changing our climate and that the human hand has played a role in affecting that change.

"I have lived a long time", as Benjamin Franklin said when he stood before the Constitutional Convention, "and the longer I live, the more convincing proof I see that God still governs in the affairs of men." And so the longer I live, I see that also.

One of the "affairs of men" that I see changing is the atmosphere, the circumstances in which we live every day and every night. As one who has lived more than 83½ years, I have seen some

changes taking place out there in the cosmos and around the globe.

I cannot explain those changes. I am not a scientist. But I know that the changes are taking place. The storms are more violent. The storms are more frequent today than they were when I was a lad walking the hills of Wolf Creek in Mercer County, West Virginia. The floods are more frequent. The droughts are more severe, with far more costly results and more often. The forest fires are more frequent, more costly.

The winters have changed. No longer do I experience the snows that I experienced as a boy in southern West Virginia in the mountains and hills. There is still a great deal of snow there, but not like it was 50 years ago, 60 years ago, 70 years ago.

The rains are not as they were. There is something going on out there. The ice masses at the two poles to the north and to the south are diminishing. They are melting. As they melt, conditions change around the globe. The waters of the seas grow higher. There is something going on out there—I know, and I am concerned about it.

We can waste valuable time debating and quibbling over measurements, methodology, findings, and conclusions, or we can accept the simple reality that is right before our eyes—we feel it, we see it, we hear it, we read about it, we appropriate more moneys because of it—the reality that global warming is occurring.

Today, Mr. President, I am introducing the Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001. Senator TED STEVENS, the senior Senator from Alaska, a State that is almost halfway across the globe from where we stand today, has agreed to join me in this effort. This legislation calls for a comprehensive strategy underpinned by credible science and economics that will guide U.S. efforts to address the multifaceted problem of global climate change. This legislation also establishes a major research and development effort intended to develop the bold breakthrough technologies that our country will need to address the challenge of climate change.

This legislation is intended to supplement, rather than replace, other complementary proposals to deal with climate change in the near term on both a national and international level. I also note that this bill is technology neutral. This is not a bill to carve out special benefits for coal or oil or gas or, for that matter, for nuclear, renewables, or any other energy resource or technology. This legislation provides the framework for addressing the climate challenge, reaffirms the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, and leaves the technology decisions to energy experts and the marketplace.

An understanding as to why this legislation is necessary must begin with an understanding of the fundamental causes of global climate change. It is

virtually indisputable that atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, CO₂, are rising and that mankind is contributing to this rise.

CO₂ has never changed. Like H₂O, it never changes. H₂O, two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen constitute water. Water was the same in the beginning when Adam and Eve strolled the paths of that Earthly paradise. Water was H₂O, and carbon dioxide was the same, CO₂. Neither has changed. There are some things that do not change. That is the reason why I say history repeats itself. Human nature does not change. Cain slew Abel in the heat of a sudden rage, and men are still slaying one another.

These rising concentrations drive global climate change, and they are growing as a result of increasing emissions of greenhouse gases. I don't believe I need a scientist to tell me something is going on there. Disturbingly, most greenhouse gases have a very long life span in the atmosphere, ranging from decades to hundreds of years. This means that what is emitted today is added to what was emitted in the 20th century. For example, much of the CO₂, much of the carbon dioxide, emitted during the Second World War is still with us today, and, with each passing year, the concentration is projected to grow to ever-higher levels. So, even if it were possible to stop emitting greenhouse gases today, that would amount to a very small chip in an iceberg of a problem.

It is also important to note that as the concentrations of CO₂ grow, the economic impact of the problem significantly increases. This is an extremely important point, because if we wait until every last bit of uncertainty is resolved, it may well be too late to prevent adverse consequences to the climate system, and it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to take cost-effective action.

Conversely, taking action can be costly. Fossil fuels, such as coal, which emit carbon dioxide are the heart of our economic engine. Thus, as our economy grows, we use more fossil fuels. The President came into West Virginia in the election and advocated spending \$2 billion, I believe, on clean coal technology. You are looking at the daddy of clean coal technology. I started that in 1985 with the authorization of \$750 million. So I welcome the President's support of clean coal technology.

But there is another side to that coin. I said to the President, I hear they may provide for the costs of additional clean coal technology research by taking it out of fossil fuel research. Please don't do that. That would be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Yet, that is exactly what happened. The President's budget provides that some of the moneys in fossil fuels research—which means coal, oil, and gas—will be redirected. "Redirected" is the word—that is the key word—redirected to clean coal technology. We are

going to change that, however, and put those moneys back into fossil fuel research. As our economy grows, we use more fossil fuel. Stopping those emissions, even just limiting those emissions, can have the effect of putting the breaks on a purring economy. And that is not just true of the United States, but of other nations as well, particularly in developing nations where economic growth is steep.

In order to solve the problem, we must develop new and cleaner technologies to burn fossil fuels as well as new methods to capture and sequester greenhouse gases, and we must develop renewable technology that is practical and cost-effective. Such an effort will require visionary leadership. Where there is no vision, the people perish. We need, therefore, to muster the strength and the political courage to tackle the climate change challenge in innovative ways.

So the legislation I offer today, cosponsored by my friend, the erstwhile chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Alaska, Mr. STEVENS, calls for the creation of a national strategy to define how we can meet these objectives, and it organizes national research efforts and authorizes funding to accomplish these goals.

Moreover, the legislation would establish a regime of responsibility and accountability in the Federal sector for the development of a national climate change response strategy. The strategy includes four key elements that collectively represent a new paradigm to deal with climate change.

The first element defines a range of emission mitigation targets and implementation dates to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level and at a rate that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. The strategy would also evaluate how each of the range of targets could achieve reductions in an economically and environmentally sound manner.

The second element calls for substantially increased private- and public-sector investment in bold, innovative energy technologies.

The third element calls for greater research to understand how we may have already altered the climate and how we can adapt to these changes in the future. It would help us understand, for example, how the changing climate may be affecting farming, in Illinois, farming in Florida, farming on the verdant hills of West Virginia—where there might be flooding or drought and how we could best address it.

The fourth element in the paradigm calls for continuing research on the science of climate change to resolve the remaining uncertainties.

To carry out this strategy, this legislation provides for the creation of an administrative structure within the Federal government to accomplish these elements. It creates an office in

the White House to coordinate and implement the strategy, and a new office in the Department of Energy that will work on long-term research and development of a type that is not pursued in more conventional research and development programs. The DOE office will focus on breakthrough technological solutions and work in cooperation with existing basic science and applied technology programs to bring an increased focus to the climate change problem. To ensure that these goals are achieved, this bill creates an independent review board that will report to the Congress. Finally, the bill authorizes appropriations for these goals.

This is the greatest nation in the world, the greatest nation the world has ever seen. It is the greatest nation when it comes to putting our talents to the task of advancing revolutionary change. I am confident that the United States possesses the talent, the wisdom, the drive, and the courage to lead a global solution to the climate change challenge that we in Congress and those in the executive branch can rise to meet this challenge. It will task our courage, it will task our energy, it will task our determination, our foresight, and certainly our vision. We not only have the opportunity here, but we also have the responsibility to act now on behalf of those who live today, but even more important, on behalf of those of the unborn who are not even yet knocking at the gates. We hold their future in our hands, and we should understand that. We cannot wait until my children or my grandchildren are standing in these Chambers, standing in the offices of power in Washington or elsewhere. The responsibility is right in our hands now and the future is right in our faces.

I am sure these are matters that will be of some controversy, but we must pause to think of those of our forefathers who responded to the needs of the hour when it was their time to act on behalf of their generation and their children. The responsibility is heavy, but it must be met.

I take this opportunity to thank Senator STEVENS for his support, for his cosponsorship, and for the very great strength which he will add to the effort. It will be a continuing effort. It is going to take a long time. It is a big, big problem, but we can't avoid it because of its bigness. We have to meet it.

Mr. President, I will welcome, as well as Mr. STEVENS, any cosponsors who wish to add their names to this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AKAKA). The Senator from Florida, Mr. BILL NELSON, is recognized.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I have been spellbound by the remarks of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, addressing a problem facing planet Earth that all too often we have ignored. Yet as he so gently has expressed, indeed, it is a

problem. There is something happening out there.

It has been my concern that the present administration, for whatever reason, has chosen not to approach addressing the issue of global climate change through the Kyoto accords. And because the administration has so decided, it is all the more important for leaders such as Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS to speak out on a phenomenon that, in fact, is occurring.

The scientific community is fairly unanimous. It is not totally unanimous. Because of that, that is used as an excuse for others to say that global warming is not upon us. That counters all of the scientific evidence and the testimony of a vast majority of the scientific community that it has happened.

We also know that there is, in fact, a correlation, as the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has stated, between the production of CO₂ into the atmosphere and global warming. I commend the Senator from West Virginia for offering this legislation to try to get the Nation's mind focused on the problem and a comprehensive effort of trying to determine what we are going to do about it before it is too late.

In my previous governmental capacity, in the position of Insurance Commissioner of the State of Florida, I tried to sound the alarm bell, and it was very difficult to get people to pay attention, especially insurance companies that would have a great deal to lose because global warming will cause the rise of the seas. When you come from a State such as mine, that has enormous implications since most of our 16 million population is along the coast of Florida. The increase of global temperature will also cause the intensity of storms to increase, as well as their frequency.

Florida is a land that we call paradise, but it happens to be a peninsula sticking down into the middle of something known as Hurricane Highway. Hurricanes are a part of our life, and global warming foretells, for us, an increased intensity of hurricanes and an increased frequency of hurricanes. That has enormous implications on not only our lifestyles but our economic activity—particularly in a State such as Florida that has so many miles exposed to water.

Increased global warming also portends, for the entire globe, the increased likelihood of pestilence and disease, all of which have tremendous impacts on us as a nation if this phenomenon occurs.

The Senator is so kind to stay and listen to my remarks which in large part are directed to him in my affection and appreciation for him and his comments and his legislation. But allow me to divert to the recesses of my memory and to my mind's eye.

In 1986, as I looked out the window of the spacecraft *Columbia*, high above the Earth, in Earth orbit, looking back at home that suddenly, over the course

of days in space, is not Florida or America but home becomes the planet, this beautiful blue and white ball suspended in the middle of nothing—and space is nothing. Space goes on and on. It is an airless vacuum that goes on and on for billions of light-years. There in its midst, suspended, is this wonderful creation called planet Earth, our home. As I would look at the rim of the Earth, I could see what sustains all of our life. I could see the atmosphere. As I would look further, I would start to see how we are messing it up.

For example, in a ground track coming across South America, I could look out the window of the spacecraft to the west and, because of the color contrast, even from that altitude I could see the destruction of the rain forest in the upper Amazon region.

Then, in the same window of the spacecraft, I could look to the east at the mouth of the Amazon River and could see the result of the destruction of the trees for the waters of the Atlantic which were discolored from the silt for hundreds of miles from the mouth of the Amazon. That was a result of the destruction of the trees hundreds of miles upriver.

I came away from that experience becoming more of an environmentalist. I came away from that experience with a profound sense of obligation to become a better steward for our planet Earth.

The legislation that the Senator has offered is another step in attempting to get this Nation and this planet to recognize that something is changing; that we best use the best minds, the best science, and the best technology to address how we can stop what seems to be the inevitable march of warming the temperature of this planet to the point at which it could cause great destruction.

I thank the President for his recognition. I thank the Senator from West Virginia for his statement today and for offering this legislation. I thank him for his very kind indulgence to listen to my remarks, which are complimentary to him for what he was offered here today.

Thank you, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I seek recognition for only a brief statement.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Florida for his observations today. He comes to the Senate as one who is different from the rest of us—different in that his experiences include that of being a former astronaut. My name is BYRD, B-Y-R-D. I don't have the wings of a bird. But I have the imagination that can fly uninhibited through the unlimited bounds of space.

As the Senator from Florida spoke, I found myself traveling with him and looking out of the windows of his spacecraft in wonder at what has happened to planet Earth, the planet that we call home.

I thank him for taking the floor today to tell us about his thoughts and

about his experiences in that regard. I think he has opened up a new window of understanding—certainly, to me. I thank him.

I look forward to hearing from Senator NELSON on future occasions and to working with him as we attempt to attack this growing problem. It is one which is going to be costly. It is going to take money. We are severely limited at this time. But I welcome his remarks and always in association with my own.

Mr. President, I send to the desk the bill and ask for its referral.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be appropriately referred.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001 asks for a commitment of the 107th Congress to Develop bold, innovative technologies to better understand global climate change. I thank my friend Senator BYRD for introducing this Bill and I am proud to be an original co-sponsor.

On May 29, I chaired an Appropriations Committee field hearing in Fairbanks, AK on the impact of global climate change on the arctic environment. Witnesses included Dan Goldin, the Head of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration; Scott Gudes, the acting head of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Dr. Rita Colwell, the Director of the National Science Foundation, Charles Groat, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey; and experts from the International Arctic Research Center and the University of Alaska's Geophysical Institute. Many of the Witnesses noted that recent climate change activity likely stems from a number of factors, including natural variances and human activity.

The degree to which any particular phenomenon or activity is contributing to climate change is not well understood. However, regardless of cause, there has been a dramatic warming trend in the arctic areas of Alaska. Pack ice that usually insulates our coastal villages from winter storms has shrunk by 3 percent a year since the 1970's. Increased storm activity has caused significant beach erosion that may displace entire communities. Sea ice is also thinner than it was 30 years ago. The northwest passage has been ice free for the last three years. Forests appear to moving farther north and west as the permafrost melts. We need better research capabilities to understand global climate change, better planning capabilities to react to climate change impact, and better energy technology infrastructure to keep pace with America's growing energy needs.

Senator BYRD's bill will create a process for the United States to seriously and responsibly address the climate change issue. I look forward to working closely with him to pass this important legislation.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to applaud the leadership

shown by Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS with their introduction of the Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001. Senator BYRD has shown great courage by taking action to address global warming in such a forthright and courageous manner. As Livy once wrote of the great general Hannibal, Senator BYRD is preferred "in any action which called for vigor and courage, and under his leadership the men"—or in this case his colleagues in the Senate—"invariably showed the best advantage of both dash and confidence." Senator BYRD's vigor and wisdom in introducing this bill are on historic parallel with the acts of Hannibal.

I have been informed that the bill will likely be referred to the Government Affairs Committee, and as chairman of that committee, I look forward to reviewing it in detail. As I understand it, this legislation will create an aggressive comprehensive effort within the executive branch that will provide the scrutiny and creative thought that global warming requires. I hope that it will be the tree off of which other climate change measures will branch. As Senator BYRD has said, it is meant to complement, not replace, other mitigation measures—measures that must include binding targets for emissions reductions.

The timing for the introduction of this bill could not be better. On Wednesday, the National Academy of Sciences released their latest report on climate change at the request of the White House. The White House asked the questions, and the answer was clear: global warming is "real," is caused by human activity, and has potentially disastrous consequences. Now, as President Bush prepares to go to Europe next week, he must heed these disturbing findings and propose meaningful, binding measures to address climate change.

The mandate is clear, we must take action and take action now to stop the overheating of our planet. We must be aggressive and we must be creative. We must harness one of our great American traditions, which is an unparalleled capacity for innovation, and lead the world in doing so. We must use flexible market structures in order to allow that innovation to flourish, we must set the strict caps on emissions that are necessary to drive that innovation.

As I understand their bill, Senators STEVENS and BYRD have laid out a program that will provide the framework for the United States to address the dire problem of climate change. We must accept this challenge and begin to take serious measures to reverse this troubling trend, or future generations will suffer the consequences and remember us with disappointment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

THE RETIRED PAY RESTORATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I would like to proceed in morning business to talk about some legislation that I sponsored. It is called the Retired Pay Restoration Act of 2001.

I introduced this bill last Congress. Out of the 100 percent of the things we needed to do on behalf of veterans, we maybe did 1 or 2 percent. There is still 98 percent to do.

This legislation addresses a 110-year injustice against over 560,000 of our Nation's veterans. We now have 64 cosponsors to S. 170. It clearly illustrates bipartisan support for this legislation.

My disappointment, though, is that this legislation passed was part of the budget. It was stripped out of the so-called "conference" that took place on this bill. That is unfair.

Every day in America—today, tomorrow, and the next day—1,000 World War II veterans die. This legislation is meant to help them.

What does this legislation do? We in Congress have repeatedly forced the bravest men and women in our Nation—retired career veterans—to forego receipt of a portion of their retired pay if they happen to also receive disability pay from an injury that occurred in the line of duty.

If you are an old veteran and you have a service-connected disability and you retired from the military, you cannot draw your disability pension. Is that fair? No, it is not fair. S. 170 will permit retired members of the Armed Services who also have a service-connected disability to receive military retirement pay and also the disability compensation. That seems fair to me.

Also, if a veteran who had a service-connected disability retired from some other aspect of the Federal Government—from the Congress, from the Department of Energy, or from the Interior Department—they could draw both pensions. But if you retire from the military, you can't. That doesn't seem fair to me.

We are currently losing, as I have indicated, over 1,000 World War II veterans every day. Every day we delay acting on this legislation means that we have denied fundamental fairness to thousands and thousands of our gallant armed service men and women. They will never have the ability to enjoy their well-deserved pensions. They earned them. If they spent 20 or more years in the military and were shot, or in some way hurt as a result of the service-connected disability, they earned that. That is an understatement.

As to the budget which we have heard so much about, the "budgeteers" should be ashamed of themselves. They took this out of the budget. It was passed on the floor, and they stripped it from the budget.

I want everyone to know that we have 64 cosponsors. It is bipartisan. I am going to look for ways of having this legislation adopted by the Congress and sent to the President.

Everyone should be alerted—Senator LEVIN, Senator WARNER—that I am going to do everything I can to make sure it is on the Defense authorization bill. I am going to do everything I can—I say to Senator INOUE and Senator STEVENS—to make sure it is on the military appropriations bill. It is just unfair.

This legislation should be passed. Every day 1,000 people are denied basic fairness in this country.

Today we have about 1.5 million of our finest serving in the defense of this Nation. The United States military is unmatched in power, training, and ability. This great Nation is recognized as the world's only superpower—a status which is largely due to the sacrifices that veterans made during the last century. But rather than honoring their commitment and bravery, the Federal Government has instead chosen to perpetuate a 110-year-old injustice.

Quite simply, that is disgraceful. It is an injustice. It has existed for far too long. We must correct it. I am going to do everything I can to make sure that this passes in some form and is sent to the President to be signed.

COMMENDING SENATE PAGES

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senate, I rise to bid farewell to our current class of Senate pages, who have served the Senate with distinction over the last five months. On behalf of the entire Senate, I would like to thank them for their fine work and tireless efforts to help the Senate run smoothly.

This class of pages has served during an historic time in the United States Senate. When they arrived, we were still in the midst of a close presidential election, one that held the fate of the Senate in balance. When the election was decided, they served in an unprecedented evenly divided Senate. And as they leave, they have been witness to a change in who is the majority. They've even served during a rare weekend session. And through all of these challenges, they have maintained excellent academic records.

Most people do not know of the rigorous nature of a Senate page's life. On a typical day, the pages rise early and are in school by 6:00 a.m. After several hours of classes, they come to the Capitol to prepare the Senate Chamber for the day's session by providing each Senator with a copy of the Senate Legislative and Executive Calendars, the legislation under consideration, and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as well as any other document a Senator might request.

During the remainder of the day, they run numerous errands and perform a myriad of tasks, including providing Senators with the appropriate bills and resolution under consideration, obtaining documents one of us may want to refer to during a debate, running errands between the Capitol

and the Senate Office Buildings, and helping out at our weekly caucus lunches.

The pages stay here as long as we're here, no matter how late. Once the Senate has concluded business for the day, the pages return to their dorm to prepare for the next day's classes, and, we hope, to get some much-needed sleep. Despite the hectic schedule, they perform their duties cheerfully and efficiently.

The presence of the pages on the Senate floor serves as a constant reminder to all of us here that the legislative work we perform is not just for our generation, but for the children and young people of our Nation as well.

It is my hope that we have given the pages some insight into the need for individuals to become involved in community and civic activities. The future of our nation strongly depends on the generation who will follow up in this august body. Perhaps a number of the current group of pages will one day return here to serve as members of the United States Senate.

These young men and women have been an integral part of our daily life here in the Senate and they have faced quite a few challenges in this historic year.

Again, we wish the pages a fond farewell. I hope that they will take their experiences here and return to their hometowns as better citizens with a greater appreciation for public service. Speaking on behalf of the Senate, we wish them well in whatever endeavors they choose.

I ask unanimous consent that a list of the current class of pages be printed in the RECORD.

The list follows:

SENATE PAGES

Libby Benton, Michigan; Steve Hoffman, Vermont; Alexis Gassenhuber, Wisconsin; Kelsey Walter, South Dakota; Michael Henderson, South Dakota; Kathryn Bangs, South Dakota; Tristan Butterfield, Montana; Lyndsey Williams, Illinois; Joshua Baca, New Mexico; Andrew Smith, Texas.

CHILDREN NEED CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions recently released a new report titled "All Children Need Children's Hospitals" that explores how essential children's hospitals are to the health of all children. The report highlights the fact that—whether they ever enter a children's hospital or not—all children benefit from the far-reaching work of children's hospitals.

In the clinical care area, freestanding children's hospitals—which make up less than 1 percent of all hospitals—treat a disproportionately large share of children with highly specialized or complex conditions. For example, 46 percent of children with cancer, 45 percent of the children with cystic fibrosis, and 52 percent of children needing

heart or lung transplants are cared for by these hospitals. In their own communities, these percentages jump even higher.

In addition to providing the most specialized and medically advanced care available, children's hospitals deliver preventive and primary care as well. They are the safety net hospital and community provider for low-income children. For example, across the Nation, more than 8 million outpatient visits and 1.6 million emergency room visits are made to children's hospitals and their community clinics annually. At Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City, over 200,000 outpatient visits and more than 70,000 emergency/urgent care visits occurred in 2000. Medicaid accounts for more than 45 percent of the inpatient days at children's hospitals, which devote nearly half of their care to low-income children. In fact, a children's hospital, on average, provides 10 times as much inpatient care to low-income children as any other urban hospital.

For all these children, the doctors, nurses and health professionals at children's hospitals take a family-centered approach to health care. Parents are considered partners in the care and treatment of their children. Children are made to feel comfortable and safe—feelings reinforced by in-room accommodations for families and age-appropriate patient rooms and playrooms. Doctors, pediatric nurses, occupational therapists, social workers, dentists, and child life specialists are among the health professionals taught by children's hospitals to put families first.

Children's hospitals train a substantial number of our children's doctors. The freestanding children's hospitals—again, which comprise less than 1 percent of all hospitals—train 30 percent of all pediatricians, half of all pediatric specialists, and a substantial majority of pediatric researchers. Their teaching programs are essential to the future of the pediatric workforce and to the future of children's health care. The promise of biomedical research cannot be realized for children without researchers at the bench.

The medical research and breakthrough discoveries conducted at children's hospitals benefit all children, preventing illnesses as well as advancing treatment. Children's hospitals have been the sites of many historic firsts, such as the discovery of polio vaccine. Children's hospitals have led the way in fetal surgery, transplants, advancements in cardiac treatment, and in the care of more common conditions such as asthma. Their contributions to cancer research have led to great progress in curing childhood cancers that were untreatable just a few decades ago.

Together with pediatric departments of university medical centers, children's hospitals account for 30 percent of all NIH-funded pediatric research; and they train the great majority of future pediatric researchers. Virtually

all children's hospitals participate in clinical trials or health services research. Research moves from bench to bedside rapidly at children's hospitals, allowing new discoveries to transform more children's lives for the better. And these discoveries not only benefit children, but adults as well. The answers to many costly and painful health problems that affect adults like diabetes and obesity, can often be found in childhood. And many of the principles discovered in the study and treatment of children diseases, such as cancer, have also been applicable to adults.

Finally, children's hospitals' mission to improve the health of children throughout the nation doesn't stop at the hospital door. By developing innovative programs like "SAFE KIDS," children's hospitals focus community attention on children's health issues, improving child health through prevention as well as cutting-edge care. They work with schools and communities to provide valuable services to children with special health care needs and children facing abuse.

I understand that children's hospitals are for all children, perhaps better than most, because I have learned that from my children's hospitals at home. Missouri is blessed with top-notch children's hospitals. Their doors are open to any child in need of care. Their efforts in advocacy and community work are directed to the health care needs of all children. Their missions in education and research reach all children as well.

Children are different. They are not small adults. And no institution knows this better than a children's hospital. They provide the highest quality medical care, day after day, to children from all parts of the country, from the most distant rural areas to the closest inner city neighborhoods. They are essential to the health and health care of children today and tomorrow.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY last month. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a heinous crime that occurred on August 8, 1990 in San Francisco, California. Chris Minor and Jonathan Ebert were attacked by four Skinheads who called them "faggots." Arrested and charged with assault were Skinheads Brandon Rosenberg, 19, and Thomas E. Miles, 21. Two juvenile females were also taken into custody. Rosenberg was arrested earlier in connection with an August 14 gay bashing in which he allegedly slapped David Robinson and threatened to beat him up.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

131ST FIGHTER WING

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize one of the greatest air-superiority Wings in the Nation and its great leaders. On June 9th, 2001 Colonel Michael G. Brandt assumes command of the 131st Fighter Wing, Lambert Field, Missouri from Colonel Bob Edmonds. This Wing has tremendous aviation history and has 1,300 citizen-airmen who are dedicated and committed to service of their Nation.

The 131st Fighter Wing's mission is to achieve and maintain air superiority with the F-15 Eagle—the finest air superiority plane in the world today. The Wing has been called into service to battle the "Great Flood" of 1993 and has deployed to Incirlik, Turkey in support of Operation Northern Watch. The Wing has also supported Aerospace Expeditionary Force Operations, deploying to Southeast Asia and Europe to support Operation Southern Watch. The accomplishments of the leadership and the men and women of this Wing have maintained the great heritage of Lambert Field, and kept it one of the finest Wings in the Nation.

Colonel Edmonds will relinquish command of the 131st to Colonel Brandt. Colonel Edmonds graduated from the Air Force Academy in 1979 as a distinguished graduate and the top cadet in the Civil Engineering major. He was selected for a Guggenheim Fellowship at Columbia University and graduated in 1980 with a Master of Science Degree in Civil Engineering. Colonel Edmonds completed Undergraduate Pilot Training at Columbus AFB, Mississippi, as a distinguished graduate, and was selected to fly the F-15 Eagle. He has served in numerous flying positions, both as an instructor pilot and a commander, and led 45 combat missions with the 53rd Tactical Fighter Squadron during Operation Desert Storm.

Colonel Edmonds deserves our utmost thanks too for his tremendous leadership of the 131st. The men and women of the unit and the community will be forever grateful for his contributions and patriotism. We will soon be seeing Colonel Edmonds on a much more regular basis, as he will be walking the halls of Congress as the Chief of Senate Legislative Affairs. His tremendous success will certainly follow him there and I know we all look forward to working with him in that capacity.

Assuming command of the 131st is certainly a highlight in Colonel Brandt's career. He graduated from Officer Candidate School at Lackland Air

Force Base in Texas over 30 years ago. Since then, his career flourished as he piloted the F-4, becoming a Veteran of conflicts from Vietnam to Operation Northern Watch. He is also a graduate of the legendary U.S. Air Force Fighter Weapons School.

Colonel Brandt joined the Missouri National Guard over 20 years ago. During that time he served in every capacity of Operations. He was the Squadron Commander of the 101st Fighter Squadron and the Operations Group Commander and Vice Wing Commander of the 131st Fighter Wing. His dedication and talents were recognized along the way and as a reward he was given ever increasing responsibility. He will now receive the ultimate reward, command of the 131st. There is no doubt he is the best choice to command the 131st. His exemplary record and knowledge of the Missouri National Guard, the Wing, and the community make him the right leader, ready to provide "Air Superiority—Anywhere, Anytime."

I am sure my colleagues will join me in thanking both Colonel Edmonds and Colonel Brandt for their service to this great Nation and extend our best wishes for continued success.●

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT W. KNECHT

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I rise today to commemorate the life of Robert W. Knecht, who passed away on Sunday at Georgetown University Hospital from colon cancer. Mr. Knecht's passing is a great loss to the coastal and marine policy community.

Mr. Knecht began his public service career not in the coastal management field, but working as an Upper Atmosphere Physicist for the National Bureau of Standards. He then went on to serve as Laboratory Director of the Environmental Services Administration. It was after holding those two posts, that he joined NOAA in 1967 as the Deputy Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, CO.

Working with him in the early 1970s, I recall Mr. Knecht's valuable contributions in crafting the Coastal Zone Management Act. It was with the passage of this landmark legislation in 1972, that Mr. Knecht was appointed as the first Director of the National Coastal Zone Management Program at NOAA. Working in this capacity for 7 years, he served to shape the first generation of State coastal zone management programs which continue today to protect our Nation's valuable coastal resources. Mr. Knecht was instrumental in the design and implementation of the National Coastal Management Program, particularly in enlisting coastal States to participate in this federal-state partnership. He also played a key role in the development of the coastal energy impact program amendments to the Coastal Zone Management Act in 1976 that dealt with oil and gas development.

In 1979, he became a Special Representative to the Secretary of Com-

merce on the United Nations Law of the Sea Negotiations. It was in this position that he developed and negotiated positions on the international management of seabed mineral resources. In 1980 and 1981, he was Director of the Office of Ocean Minerals and Energy at NOAA, working on the implementation of new legislation for ocean thermal energy conversion and deep seabed mining.

In 1981, Mr. Knecht left government service for academia, where he held positions at the University of Virginia, University of Rhode Island, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and the University of California at Santa Barbara. In 1989, he joined the University of Delaware Graduate College of Marine Studies where he was the Co-director of the Center for the Study of Marine Policy for 12 years.

During his tenure at the University of Delaware, Mr. Knecht was a leader in promoting integrated coastal zone management, particularly on the international level where he also served as a consultant to the World Bank. He served as the Vice President of the International Coastal and Ocean Organization and was a member of the Marine Area Governance Committee of the Marine Board of the National Research Council. He also served as the Co-Editor-in-Chief for the international journal, *Ocean and Coastal Management*.

Mr. Knecht co-authored two books on ocean policy and integrated coastal zone management. In his most recent book on ocean policy, he identified the need for government integration of currently fragmented ocean policies, calling for a National Ocean Council that could set integrated national goals and ocean policies. I am pleased to say that this idea became a reality with the Oceans Act of 2000.

One of Mr. Knecht's most recent accomplishments was receiving the 1999 Julius A. Stratton Award for Leadership. This national award is bestowed biennially to the person or group that has made the greatest difference in leading the cause for the coast. Mr. Knecht was a true champion for the coast, fostering the development of the fledgling Coastal Zone Management Program in the early part of his career, to the latter part of his career that focused on developing integrated coastal zone management approaches at both national and international levels.

With Mr. Knecht's passing we have lost a great leader in marine and coastal protection. I would like to offer my deepest appreciation for Mr. Knecht's contributions to the Nation and send my sincerest condolences to his wife, Biliana Cicin-Sain, and to his family, friends, and colleagues.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ON TRADE RELATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 26

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 407 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2434) (the "Trade Act"), I am transmitting a copy of a proclamation that extends nondiscriminatory tariff treatment to the products of Vietnam. As an annex to the proclamation, I also enclose the text of the "Agreement Between the United States of America and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Trade Relations," which was signed on July 13, 2000, including related annexes and exchanges of letters.

Implementation of this Agreement will strengthen political relations between the United States and Vietnam and produce economic benefits for both countries. It will also help to reinforce political and economic reform in Vietnam.

I believe that the Agreement is consistent with both the letter and spirit of the Trade Act. The Agreement provides for mutual extension of non-discriminatory tariff treatment, while seeking to ensure overall reciprocity of economic benefits. The Agreement includes safeguard arrangements designed to ensure that imports from Vietnam will not disrupt the U.S. market.

The Agreement also facilitates and expands the rights that U.S. businesses will have in conducting commercial transactions both within Vietnam and with Vietnamese nationals and business entities, and includes provisions dealing with settlement of commercial disputes, investment, financial transactions, and the establishment of government commercial offices. Vietnam also agrees to adopt standards for intellectual property protection that match the standards set forth in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

On June 1, 2001, I waived application of subsections 402(a) and (b) of the Trade Act with respect to Vietnam. I urge that Congress act as soon as possible to approve, by a joint resolution referred to in section 151(b)(3) of the

Trade Act, the extension of non-discriminatory treatment to the products of Vietnam as provided for in the Agreement.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 8, 2001.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2288. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "OMB Approvals Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Technical Amendment" (FRL6958-8) received on June 5, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2289. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Methyl Anthranilate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL6780-9) received on June 5, 2001; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2290. A communication from the Deputy Chief of the Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Delegation of Authority for Part 70" (RIN1512-AC19) received on June 5, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2291. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Volatile Fruit-Flavor Concentrate Shipments and Alteration with Other Premises" (RIN1512-AB59) received on June 5, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-91. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota relative to special education costs; to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTION No. 2

Whereas, in 1975 the Congress passed Public Law Number 94-142, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and provided a national framework for providing free, appropriate public education to all students regardless of the level or severity of disability; and

Whereas, Congress in its initial passage of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act declared its intent to fund 40 percent of special education costs; and

Whereas, the federal government's share of funding for special education costs in Minnesota has never exceeded 15 percent of total special education costs; and

Whereas, since the passage of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the states have been primarily responsible for providing funding for special education services; and

Whereas, special education services are being provided to all eligible children in the state of Minnesota; and

Whereas, many states, including Minnesota, must provide substantial state funding to fill the gaps left by Congress's unfunded promise; and

Whereas, the recent increases in federal funds for schools, including the increases in special education funding, have come with substantial mandates and limitations on the use of funds; and

Whereas, Congress is now currently debating the most effective ways to improve education among the states; and

Whereas, the federal government is now estimating a surplus of \$5,600,000,000,000 over the next ten years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That Congress should speedily adhere to the goal set forth in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and appropriate to the states significant, genuine assistance to meet the needs of students with disabilities and to relieve schools from the necessity of cross-subsidizing special education revenue with general education revenue. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President of the United States, the President and Secretary of the Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

POM-92. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota relative to the improvement and rehabilitation of waterways; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

RESOLUTION No. 4

Whereas, waterway transportation is the most efficient means of transporting bulk commodities, transports more tons per gallon of fuel than either rail or truck while causing fewer accidents, less noise pollution, and fewer fatalities and traffic delays, provides a positive quality of life to the citizens of Minnesota, and is the most environmentally sound mode of transportation available; and

Whereas, because of its geographic location, Minnesota is disadvantaged by the distance commodities must travel when transported between Minnesota and domestic and international markets; and

Whereas, farm products, petroleum, coal, aggregates, fertilizer, salt, iron ore, metal products, and other bulk commodities needed by agriculture, industry, and the public sector are essential components of commerce and vital to the continued health of our national, local, and state economies; and

Whereas, the inland waterway lock and dam system provides recreational and ecotourism opportunities to Minnesota, a reliable water source of 25 billion gallons per year for residential and industrial use in the Twin Cities area, and a cooling source for power plants which provide over 4,800 Minnesota jobs; and

Whereas, our transportation infrastructure enables agricultural products and other exported commodities to compete successfully in international markets and leads toward a favorable balance of trade for our national economy; and

Whereas, our waterway transportation infrastructure shares the public waters with the natural environment; and

Whereas, the natural environment provides public benefits such as recreation, tourism, domestic and industrial water supply, and scientific and educational opportunities which are also important elements to Minnesota's economy; and

Whereas, the Upper Mississippi River is a natural resource of statewide, regional, na-

tional, and international importance due to its status as one of the largest floodplain areas in the world, its importance as a migratory corridor for 40 percent of all North American Waterfowl and the sanctuary it provides to more than 200 species of threatened, endangered, or rare plants and animals; and

Whereas, the Great Lakes Seaway serves Minnesota by moving its bulk products to domestic and foreign destinations, amounting to over 65 million tons annually, including 43 million tons of Minnesota iron ore to steel mills in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, although dredging and maintenance of the seaway system is financed by the users, financing of the new Sault Ste. Marie Lock (owned and operated by United States Army Corps of Engineers) will be shared by the federal government and the eight seaway states on a prorated tonnage basis, requiring an estimated \$18 million from the state to be paid over a 50-year period; and

Whereas, the inland waterway system moves 17 million tons of bulk commodities annually between Minnesota and the eastern seaboard and Gulf states, including approximately 10 million tons of agricultural products exported through gulf ports; and

Whereas, dredging and maintenance costs of the inland waterway are paid out of federal funds, and financing of capital improvements to the inland waterway system is 50 percent from federal funds and 50 percent from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, funded by a 20 cent per gallon fuel tax paid by waterway shippers; and

Whereas, the river industry has been taxed on fuel since 1980, and since the Inland Waterways Trust Fund was instituted in 1986, the Upper Mississippi River basin has contributed 40 percent of the funds and received only 15 percent return for capital improvements, making the Upper Midwest a tax donor region to the Ohio River valley and others; and

Whereas, the Port Development Assistance Program is the vehicle to rehabilitate Minnesota's public ports on the Mississippi River and Lake Superior; and

Whereas, this program updates and improves the operation and efficiency of the ports to keep them viable and competitive; and

Whereas, the 1996, 1998, and 2000 Minnesota legislatures appropriated funds for this program, and the 2001 legislature will be requested to appropriate an additional \$3 million to this program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota Legislature supports Minnesota's pro rata participation in financing new construction at the Sault Ste. Marie Lock. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature formally recognizes the Upper Mississippi River as a river of statewide significance for natural, navigational, and recreational benefits. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature recognizes the critical habitat restoration and rehabilitation needs on the Upper Mississippi River. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature recognizes the importance of inland waterway transportation to Minnesota agriculture and to the economy of the state, the region, and the nation and urges Congress to authorize funding to improve transportation efficiency and restore the ecological values of the Upper Mississippi River System. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature supports the continued funding of the Port Development Assistance Program in recognition of the essential and fundamental contribution the Great Lakes and inland waterway transportation systems make to Minnesota's economy and to sustainable environmental programs. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the chair of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Infrastructure, and Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

POM-93. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota relative to amending the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas, numerous railroad employees have served their country honorably and well in various branches of the armed forces for periods in excess of 20 years; and

Whereas, these military veterans receive military retirement pay as partial compensation for their long military service; and

Whereas, if these veterans work for non-military employers they can become eligible for state unemployment benefits in case of layoff and for workers' compensation in case of injury; and

Whereas, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (United States Code, title 45, section 354(a-1)(ii)) prohibits payment of railroad unemployment benefits or railroad sickness benefits to otherwise eligible railroad employees who are receiving military retirement pay for 20 years or more of military service; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That it petitions the United States Congress to promptly amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to allow railroad employees collecting military retirement pay to also be eligible for railroad unemployment and sickness benefits if they otherwise meet the qualifications of these benefit programs. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President of the United States, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1006. A bill to provide for the energy security of the United States and promote environmental quality by enhancing the use of motor vehicle fuels from renewable sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 1007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat gold, silver, and platinum, in either coin or bar form, in the same manner as stocks and bonds for purposes of the maximum capital gains rate for individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1008. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy with the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that

would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts, aligning the Strategy with United States energy policy, and promoting a sound national environmental policy, to establish a research and development program that focuses on bold technological breakthroughs that make significant progress toward the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, to establish the National Office of Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. Res. 107. A resolution congratulating the people of Peru on the occasion of their democratic elections on June 3, 2001; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. REED, and Mr. BROWNBACK):

S. Res. 108. A resolution recognizing National Homeownership Week and the importance of homeownership to building strong communities and families in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. REED, and Mr. BROWNBACK):

S. Con. Res. 48. A concurrent resolution recognizing Habitat for Humanity International for its work in helping families in the United States to realize the dream of homeownership; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 37

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 37, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a charitable deduction for contributions of food inventory.

S. 170

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 170, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive both military retired pay by reason of their years of military service and disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability.

S. 283

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 283, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

S. 508

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from North Caro-

lina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 508, a bill to authorize the President to promote posthumously the late Raymond Ames Spruance to the grade of Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, and for other purposes.

S. 530

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 530, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 5-year extension of the credit for producing electricity from wind.

S. 718

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 718, a bill to direct the National Institute of Standards and Technology to establish a program to support research and training in methods of detecting the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes, and for other purposes.

S. 724

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 724, a bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of pregnancy-related assistance for targeted low-income pregnant women.

S. 756

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 756, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the credit for electricity produced from biomass, and for other purposes.

S. 781

At the request of Mr. LOTT, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 781, a bill to amend section 3702 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority for housing loans for members of the Selected Reserve.

S. 812

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 812, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals.

S. 838

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 838, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals for children.

S. 856

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 856, a bill to reauthorize the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes.

S. 866

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 866,

a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national media campaign to reduce and prevent underage drinking in the United States.

S. 967

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 967, a bill to establish the Military Readiness Investigation Board, and for other purposes.

S. 993

At the request of Mrs. CARNAHAN, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 993, a bill to extend for 4 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted.

S. 999

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 999, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for a Korea Defense Service Medal to be issued to members of the Armed Forces who participated in operations in Korea after the end of the Korean War.

S. RES. 16

At the request of Mr. LOTT, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 16, a resolution designating August 16, 2001, as "National Airborne Day."

S. CON. RES. 42

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 42, a concurrent resolution condemning the Taliban for their discriminatory policies and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 43

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 43, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the Republic of Korea's ongoing practice of limiting United States motor vehicles access to its domestic market.

AMENDMENT NO. 648

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 648.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 1007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat gold, silver, and platinum, in either coin or bar form, in the same manner as stocks and bonds for purposes of the maximum capital gains rate for individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Fair Treatment for Precious Metals Investors Act.

Investors may be surprised to discover that investments in precious

metals are taxed as "collectibles" similar to vintage wines and rare coins, subjecting them to higher capital gains tax rates than other commodities.

Historically, precious metals bullion has been a rarity, and was valued more for its uniqueness than for its metal content, but today, precious metals bullion coins are specifically designed and produced by governments to be used as an investment vehicle similar to stocks and bonds.

Precious metals bullion can be a valuable and stable asset for investors, but as long the Tax Code penalizes investment in precious metals, this commodity will remain largely unattractive.

The Fair Treatment for Precious Metals Investors Act will update the tax classification of precious metals bullion (that is, gold, silver, and platinum), and give precious metals holdings the same capital gains tax preference that stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and other capital assets are currently afforded.

Precious metals are vital to Nevada's and our nations economy.

Nevada is the third largest producer of gold in the world, behind Australia and South Africa, giving the United States a trade surplus of gold exceeding \$1 billion.

Undoubtedly, much of the gold that the United States Government uses to produce its gold bullion coins comes from Nevada.

Gold has been valued for centuries, and it continues to be an important commodity to investors today.

Although the value of stocks and other investment commodities may fluctuate drastically, gold's value has remained relatively stable over time.

In today's volatile market environment, gold's stability promises to make it an even more attractive investment.

Only in the last 30 years have governments such as the United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Austria, and South Africa minted precious metals bullion coins to serve as a way for investors to diversify their holdings with tangible assets. Prior to that time, precious metals bullion was a rarity, and was valued more for its uniqueness than for its metal content. Today, bullion is used as a safe, convenient, and affordable way to invest in precious metals.

In 1997, the Taxpayer Relief Act corrected the Tax Code to allow precious metals bullion coins held in IRA accounts to be taxed at the same rate as stocks and other capital assets. The Tax Code simply needs to be updated to further accommodate the changes in investor opportunities and preferences.

I am pleased that Senators ALLARD and ENSIGN have agreed to cosponsor this bill. I look forward to receiving the support of other Senators on both sides of the aisle to correct this tax inequity.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1007

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fair Treatment for Precious Metals Investors Act".

SEC. 2. GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM TREATED IN THE SAME MANNER AS STOCKS AND BONDS FOR MAXIMUM CAPITAL GAINS RATE FOR INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1(h)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to definition of collectibles gain and loss) is amended by striking "without regard to paragraph (3) thereof" and inserting "without regard to so much of paragraph (3) thereof as relates to palladium and the bullion requirement for physical possession by a trustee".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1008. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy with the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts, aligning the Strategy with United States energy policy, and promoting a sound national environmental policy, to establish a research and development program that focuses on bold technological breakthroughs that make significant progress toward the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, to establish the National Office of Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1008

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) evidence continues to build that increases in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases are contributing to global climate change;

(2) in 1992, the Senate ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York on May 9, 1992, the ultimate objective of which is the "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system";

(3) although science currently cannot determine precisely what atmospheric concentrations are "dangerous", the current

trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions will lead to a continued rise in greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, not stabilization;

(4) the remaining scientific uncertainties call for temperance of human actions, but not inaction;

(5) greenhouse gases are associated with a wide range of human activities, including energy production, transportation, agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, buildings, and other activities;

(6) the economic consequences of poorly designed climate change response strategies, or of inaction, may cost the global economy trillions of dollars;

(7) a large share of this economic burden would be borne by the United States;

(8) stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere will require transformational change in the global energy system and other emitting sectors at an almost unimaginable level—a veritable industrial revolution is required;

(9) such a revolution can occur only if the revolution is preceded by research and development that leads to bold technological breakthroughs;

(10) over the decade preceding the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) energy research and development budgets in the public and private sectors have declined precipitously and have not been focused on the climate change response challenge; and

(B) the investments that have been made have not been guided by a comprehensive strategy;

(11) the negative trends in research and development funding described in paragraph (10) must be reversed with a focus on not only traditional energy research and development, but also bolder, breakthrough research;

(12) much more progress could be made on the issue of climate change if the United States were to adopt a new approach for addressing climate change that included, as an ultimate long-term goal—

(A) stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; and

(B) a response strategy with 4 key elements consisting of—

(i) definition of interim emission mitigation targets coupled with specific mitigation approaches that cumulatively yield stabilized atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations;

(ii) a national commitment—

(I) to double energy research and development by the United States public and private sectors; and

(II) in carrying out such research and development, to provide a high degree of emphasis on bold, breakthrough technologies that will make possible a profound transformation of the energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, and building sectors of the United States;

(iii) climate adaptation research that focuses on response actions necessary to adapt to climate change that may have occurred or may occur under any future climate change scenario; and

(iv) continued research, building on the substantial scientific understanding of climate change that exists as of the date of enactment of this Act, that focuses on resolving the remaining scientific, technical, and economic uncertainties, to aid in the development of sound response strategies; and

(13) inherent in each of the 4 key elements of the response strategy is consideration of the international nature of the challenge, which will require—

(A) establishment of joint climate response strategies and joint research programs;

(B) assistance to developing countries and countries in transition for building technical and institutional capacities and incentives for addressing the challenge; and

(C) promotion of public awareness of the issue.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to implement the new approach described in section 2(12) by developing a national focal point for climate change response through—

(1) the establishment of the National Office of Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President (referred to in this section as the “White House Office”) to develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy (referred to in this section as the “Strategy”) that—

(A) incorporates the 4 key elements of that new approach;

(B) is supportive of and integrated in the overall energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, and environmental policies of the United States;

(C) takes into account—

(i) the diversity of energy sources and technologies;

(ii) supply-side and demand-side solutions; and

(iii) national infrastructure, energy distribution, and transportation systems;

(D) provides for the inclusion and equitable participation of Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, academia, scientific bodies, industry, the public, and other interested parties;

(E) incorporates new models of Federal-State cooperation;

(F) defines a comprehensive energy technology research and development program that—

(i) recognizes the important contributions that research and development programs in existence on the date of enactment of this Act make toward addressing the climate change response challenge; and

(ii) includes an additional research and development agenda that focuses on the bold, breakthrough technologies that are critical to the long-term stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere;

(G) includes consideration of other efforts to address critical environmental and health concerns, including clean air, clean water, and responsible land use policies; and

(H) incorporates initiatives to promote the deployment of clean energy technologies developed in the United States and abroad;

(2) the establishment of the Interagency Task Force, chaired by the Director of the White House Office, to serve as the primary mechanism through which the heads of Federal agencies work together to develop and implement the Strategy;

(3) the establishment of the Office of Carbon Management and the Center for Strategic Climate Change Response within the Department of Energy—

(A) to manage, as their primary responsibility, an innovative research and development program that focuses on the bold, breakthrough technologies that are critical to the long-term stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere; and

(B) to provide analytical support and data to the White House Office, other agencies, and the public;

(4) the establishment of an independent review board—

(A) to review the Strategy and annually assess United States and international progress toward the goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dan-

gerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; and

(B) to assess—

(i) the performance of each Federal agency that has responsibilities under the Strategy; and

(ii) the adequacy of the budget of each such Federal agency to fulfill the responsibilities of the Federal agency under the Strategy; and

(5) the establishment of offices in, or the carrying out of activities by, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other Federal agencies as necessary to carry out the amendment made by section 4.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION.

Title XVI of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13381 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by inserting after the title heading the following:

“Subtitle A—General Provisions”;

and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“Subtitle B—United States Climate Change Strategy and Technology Innovation

“SEC. 1621. DEFINITIONS.

“In this subtitle:

“(1) CENTER.—The term ‘Center’ means the Center for Strategic Climate Change Response established by section 1624(e).

“(2) CLIMATE-FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘climate-friendly technology’ means any energy supply or end-use technology that, over the life of the technology and compared to similar technology in commercial use as of the date of enactment of this subtitle—

“(A) results in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases;

“(B) may substantially lower emissions of other pollutants; and

“(C) may generate substantially smaller or less hazardous quantities of solid or liquid waste.

“(3) DEPARTMENT.—The term ‘Department’ means the Department of Energy.

“(4) DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—The term ‘Department Office’ means the Office of Carbon Management of the Department established by section 1624(a).

“(5) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ‘Federal agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘agency’ in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

“(6) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term ‘greenhouse gas’ means an anthropogenic gaseous constituent of the atmosphere that absorbs and re-emits infrared radiation.

“(7) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—The term ‘Interagency Task Force’ means the United States Climate Change Response Interagency Task Force established under section 1623(d).

“(8) KEY ELEMENT.—The term ‘key element’, with respect to the Strategy, means—

“(A) definition of interim emission mitigation targets coupled with specific mitigation approaches that cumulatively result in stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(B) a national commitment—

“(i) to double energy research and development by the United States public and private sectors; and

“(ii) in carrying out such research and development, to provide a high degree of emphasis on bold, breakthrough technologies that will make possible a profound transformation of the energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, and building sectors of the United States;

“(C) climate adaptation research that focuses on response actions necessary to adapt to climate change that may have occurred or

may occur under any future climate change scenario; and

“(D) research that focuses on resolving the remaining scientific, technical, and economic uncertainties associated with climate change to the extent that those uncertainties bear on strategies to achieve the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(9) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified individual’ means an individual who has demonstrated expertise and leadership skills to draw on other experts in diverse fields of knowledge that are relevant to addressing the climate change response challenge.

“(B) FIELDS OF KNOWLEDGE.—The fields of knowledge referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

“(i) the science of primary and secondary climate change impacts;

“(ii) energy and environmental economics;

“(iii) technology transfer and diffusion;

“(iv) the social dimensions of climate change;

“(v) climate change adaptation strategies;

“(vi) fossil, nuclear, and renewable energy technology;

“(vii) energy efficiency and energy conservation;

“(viii) energy systems integration;

“(ix) engineered and terrestrial carbon sequestration;

“(x) transportation, industrial, and building sector concerns;

“(xi) regulatory and market-based mechanisms for addressing climate change;

“(xii) risk and decision analysis;

“(xiii) strategic planning; and

“(xiv) the international implications of climate change response strategies.

“(10) REVIEW BOARD.—The term ‘Review Board’ means the United States Climate Change Response Strategy Review Board established by section 1626.

“(11) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Energy.

“(12) STABILIZATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS CONCENTRATIONS.—The term ‘stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations’ means the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, as contemplated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York on May 9, 1992.

“(13) STRATEGY.—The term ‘Strategy’ means the United States Climate Change Response Strategy developed under section 1622.

“(14) WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—The term ‘White House Office’ means the National Office of Climate Change Response of the Executive Office of the President established by section 1623(a).

“SEC. 1622. UNITED STATES CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the White House Office shall develop the United States Climate Change Response Strategy, which shall—

“(1) have the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(2) build on the 4 key elements;

“(3) be developed on the basis of an examination of a broad range of emission reduction targets and implementation dates (including those contemplated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York on May 9, 1992) that culminate in the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(4) incorporate mitigation approaches to reduce, avoid, and sequester greenhouse gas emissions;

“(5) include an evaluation of whether and how each emission reduction target and im-

plementation date achieves the emission reductions in an economically and environmentally sound manner;

“(6) be consistent with the goals of energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, environmental, and other relevant policies of the United States;

“(7) have a scope that considers the totality of United States public, private, and public-private sector actions that bear on the long-term goal;

“(8) be based on an evaluation of a wide range of approaches for achieving the long-term goal, including evaluation of—

“(A) a variety of cost-effective Federal and State policies, programs, standards, and incentives;

“(B) policies that integrate and promote innovative, market-based solutions in the United States and in foreign countries; and

“(C) participation in other international institutions, or in the support of international activities, that are established or conducted to facilitate stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(9) in the final recommendations of the Strategy, emphasize response strategies that achieve the long-term goal and provide specific recommendations concerning—

“(A) measures determined to be appropriate for short-term implementation, giving preference to cost-effective and technologically feasible measures that will—

“(i) produce measurable net reductions in United States emissions that lead toward achievement of the long-term goal; and

“(ii) minimize any adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts on the United States;

“(B) the development of technologies that have the potential for long-term implementation—

“(i) giving preference to technologies that have the potential to reduce significantly the overall cost of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and

“(ii) considering a full range of energy sources, energy conversion and use technologies, and efficiency options;

“(C) such changes in institutional and technology systems as are necessary to adapt to climate change in the short term and the long term;

“(D) such review, modification, and enhancement of the scientific, technical, and economic research efforts of the United States, and improvements to the data resulting from research, as are appropriate to improve the accuracy of predictions concerning climate change and the economic and social costs and opportunities relating to climate change; and

“(E) changes that should be made to project and grant evaluation criteria under other Federal research and development programs so that those criteria do not inhibit development of climate-friendly technologies;

“(10) be developed in a manner that provides for meaningful participation by, and consultation among, Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, academia, scientific bodies, industry, the public, and other interested parties in accordance with subsections (b)(4)(C)(iv)(II) and (d)(3)(B)(iii) of section 1623;

“(11) address how the United States should engage State, tribal, and local governments in developing and carrying out a response to climate change;

“(12) promote, to the maximum extent practicable, public awareness, outreach, and information-sharing to further the understanding of the full range of climate change-related issues;

“(13) include recommendations for legislative and administrative actions necessary to implement the Strategy;

“(14) serve as a framework for climate change response actions by all Federal agencies;

“(15) recommend which Federal agencies are, or should be, responsible for the various aspects of implementation of the Strategy and any budgetary implications;

“(16) address how the United States should engage foreign governments in developing an international response to climate change; and

“(17) be subject to review by an independent review board in accordance with section 1626.

“(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subtitle, the President shall submit to Congress the Strategy.

“(c) UPDATING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of submission of the Strategy to Congress under subsection (b), and at the end of each 2-year period thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress an updated version of the Strategy.

“(d) PROGRESS REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of submission of the Strategy to Congress under subsection (b), and at the end of each 1-year period thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report that—

“(1) describes the progress on implementation of the Strategy; and

“(2) provides recommendations for improvement of the Strategy and the implementation of the Strategy.

“(e) ALIGNMENT WITH ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, AND OTHER POLICIES.—The President, the Director of the White House Office, the Secretary, and the other members of the Interagency Task Force shall work together to align the actions carried out under the Strategy and actions associated with the energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, and other relevant policies of the United States so that the objectives of both the Strategy and the policies are met without compromising the climate change-related goals of the Strategy or the goals of the policies.

“(f) NATIONAL LABORATORY CERTIFICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The directors of the major national laboratories of the Department specified in paragraph (3) shall annually meet with the President and individually and simultaneously certify whether the energy technology research and development programs of the United States collectively are technically and financially on a trajectory that is consistent with—

“(A) the directions and progress outlined in the Strategy; and

“(B) the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(2) EFFECT OF NEGATIVE CERTIFICATION.—If the certification described in paragraph (1) is in the negative, the directors shall submit to the President a report that—

“(A) specifies the reasons why the certification is in the negative; and

“(B) describes corrective actions that must be taken so that the certification can be made in the affirmative.

“(3) DIRECTORS OF MAJOR NATIONAL LABORATORIES AFFILIATED WITH SCIENCE AND ENERGY PROGRAMS.—The directors of the national laboratories that shall participate in the certification under this subsection are the director of each of—

“(A) the Argonne National Laboratory;

“(B) the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory;

“(C) the National Energy Technology Laboratory;

“(D) the National Renewable Energy Laboratory;

“(E) the Oak Ridge National Laboratory; and

“(F) the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

“(4) COORDINATION.—The director of the National Energy Technology Laboratory shall serve as coordinator of the group of the directors of the national laboratories specified in paragraph (3).

“SEC. 1623. NATIONAL OFFICE OF CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established, within the Executive Office of the President, the National Office of Climate Change Response.

“(2) FOCUS.—The White House Office shall have the focus of achieving the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts.

“(3) DUTIES.—Consistent with paragraph (2), the White House Office shall—

“(A) establish policies, objectives, and priorities for the Strategy;

“(B) in accordance with subsection (d), establish the Interagency Task Force to serve as the primary mechanism through which the heads of Federal agencies shall assist the Director of the White House Office in developing and implementing the Strategy;

“(C) to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that the Strategy is based on objective, quantitative analysis, drawing on the analytical capabilities of Federal and State agencies, especially the Center;

“(D) advise the President concerning necessary changes in organization, management, budgeting, and personnel allocation of Federal agencies involved in climate change response activities; and

“(E) notify a Federal agency if the policies and discretionary programs of the agency are not well aligned with, or are not contributing effectively to, the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(b) DIRECTOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The White House Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall report directly to the President.

“(2) APPOINTMENT.—The Director of the White House Office shall be a qualified individual appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(3) TERM; VACANCIES.—

“(A) TERM.—The Director of the White House Office shall be appointed for a term of 4 years.

“(B) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the position of Director of the White House Office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

“(4) DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—

“(A) STRATEGY.—In accordance with section 1622, the Director of the White House Office shall coordinate the development and updating of the Strategy.

“(B) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—The Director of the White House Office shall serve as Chairperson of the Interagency Task Force.

“(C) ADVISORY DUTIES.—

“(i) CLIMATE, ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, BUILDING, FORESTRY, AND OTHER PROGRAMS.—The Director of the White House Office, using an integrated perspective considering the totality of actions in the United States, shall advise the President and the heads of Federal agencies on—

“(I) the extent to which United States energy, transportation, industrial, agricul-

tural, forestry, building, and other relevant programs are capable of producing progress on the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and

“(II) the extent to which proposed or newly created energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, building, and other relevant programs positively or negatively affect the ability of the United States to achieve the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(ii) TAX, TRADE, AND FOREIGN POLICIES.—The Director of the White House Office, using an integrated perspective considering the totality of actions in the United States, shall advise the President and the heads of Federal agencies on—

“(I) the extent to which the United States tax policy, trade policy, and foreign policy are capable of producing progress on the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and

“(II) the extent to which proposed or newly created tax policy, trade policy, and foreign policy positively or negatively affect the ability of the United States to achieve the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(iii) INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.—The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Interagency Task Force and using the analytical tools available to the White House Office, shall provide to the Director of the White House Office an opinion that—

“(I) specifies the economic and environmental costs and benefits of any proposed international treaties or components of treaties that have an influence on greenhouse gas management; and

“(II) assesses the extent to which the treaties advance the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations, while minimizing adverse short-term and long-term economic and social impacts and considering other impacts.

“(iv) CONSULTATION.—

“(i) WITH MEMBERS OF INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—To the extent practicable and appropriate, the Director of the White House Office shall consult with all members of the Interagency Task Force and other interested parties before providing advice to the President.

“(ii) WITH OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES.—The Director of the White House Office shall establish a process for obtaining the meaningful participation of Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, academia, scientific bodies, industry, the public, and other interested parties in the formulation of advice to be provided to the President.

“(D) PUBLIC EDUCATION, AWARENESS, OUTREACH, AND INFORMATION-SHARING.—The Director of the White House Office, to the maximum extent practicable, shall promote public awareness, outreach, and information-sharing to further the understanding of the full range of climate change-related issues.

“(5) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Director of the White House Office, in consultation with the Interagency Task Force and other interested parties, shall prepare an annual report for submission by the President to Congress that—

“(A) assesses progress in implementation of the Strategy;

“(B) assesses progress, in the United States and in foreign countries, toward the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(C) assesses progress toward meeting climate change-related international obligations;

“(D) makes recommendations for actions by the Federal Government designed to close any gap between progress-to-date and the measures that are necessary to achieve the

long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and

“(E) addresses the totality of actions in the United States that relate to the 4 key elements.

“(6) ANALYSIS.—During development of the Strategy, preparation of the annual reports submitted under paragraph (5), and provision of advice to the President and the heads of Federal agencies, the Director of the White House Office shall place significant emphasis on the use of objective, quantitative analysis, taking into consideration any uncertainties associated with the analysis.

“(c) STAFF.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the White House Office shall employ a professional staff of not more than 25 individuals to carry out the duties of the White House Office.

“(2) INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL AND FELLOWSHIPS.—The Director of the White House Office may use the authority provided by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) and subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, and fellowships, to obtain staff from academia, scientific bodies, private industry, nongovernmental organizations, other Department programs, other Federal agencies, and national laboratories, for appointments of a limited term.

“(d) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the White House Office shall establish the United States Climate Change Response Interagency Task Force.

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The Interagency Task Force shall be composed of—

“(A) the Director of the White House Office, who shall serve as Chairperson;

“(B) the Secretary of State;

“(C) the Secretary;

“(D) the Secretary of Commerce;

“(E) the Secretary of the Treasury;

“(F) the Secretary of Transportation;

“(G) the Secretary of Agriculture;

“(H) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

“(I) the Administrator of the Agency for International Development;

“(J) the United States Trade Representative;

“(K) the National Security Advisor;

“(L) the Director of the National Economic Council;

“(M) the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality;

“(N) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

“(O) the Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Global Change Research (which performs the functions of the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences established by section 102 of the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2932)); and

“(P) the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Chairperson determines should be members of the Interagency Task Force.

“(3) STRATEGY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Interagency Task Force shall serve as the primary forum through which the Federal agencies represented on the Interagency Task Force jointly—

“(i) assist the Director of the White House Office in developing and updating the Strategy; and

“(ii) assist the Director of the White House Office in preparing annual reports under subsection (b)(5).

“(B) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Interagency Task Force shall—

“(i) take into account the long-term goal and other requirements of the Strategy specified in section 1622(a);

“(ii) give full consideration to the facts and opinions presented by the members of the Interagency Task Force;

“(iii) consult with State, tribal, and local government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, academia, scientific bodies, industry, the public, and other interested parties; and

“(iv) build consensus around a Strategy that is based on strong scientific, technical, and economic analyses.

“(4) WORKING GROUPS.—The Chairperson of the Interagency Task Force may establish such topical working groups as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Interagency Task Force.

“(e) PROVISION OF SUPPORT STAFF.—In accordance with procedures established by the Chairperson of the Interagency Task Force, the Federal agencies represented on the Interagency Task Force shall provide staff from the agencies to support information, data collection, and analyses required by the Interagency Task Force.

“(f) HEARINGS.—On request of the Chairperson, the Interagency Task Force may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Interagency Task Force considers to be appropriate.

“SEC. 1624. TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE OFFICE OF CARBON MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF CARBON MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established, within the Department, the Office of Carbon Management.

“(2) DUTIES.—The Department Office shall—

“(A) manage an energy technology research and development program that directly supports the Strategy by—

“(i) focusing on high-risk, bold, breakthrough technologies that—

“(I) are critical to the long-term stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(II) are not significantly addressed by other Federal programs; and

“(III) move technology substantially beyond the state of usual innovation;

“(ii) forging fundamentally new research and development partnerships among various Department, other Federal, and State programs, particularly between basic science and energy technology programs, in cases in which such partnerships have significant potential to affect the ability of the United States to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations at the lowest possible cost;

“(iii) forging international research and development partnerships that are in the interests of the United States and make progress on stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(iv) making available, through monitoring, experimentation, and analysis, data that are essential to proving the technical and economic viability of technology central to addressing climate change; and

“(v) transitioning research and development programs to other program offices of the Department once such a research and development program crosses the threshold of high-risk research and moves into the realm of more conventional technology development;

“(B) in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(C), prepare a 10-year program plan for the activities of the Department Office and update the plan biennially;

“(C) prepare annual reports in accordance with subsection (b)(6);

“(D) identify the total contribution of all Department programs to climate change response;

“(E) provide substantial analytical support to the White House Office, particularly support in the development of the Strategy and associated progress reporting; and

“(F) advise the Secretary on climate change-related issues, including necessary changes in Department organization, management, budgeting, and personnel allocation in the programs involved in climate change response-related activities.

“(b) DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Department Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall report directly to the Secretary.

“(2) APPOINTMENT.—The Director of the Department Office shall be an employee of the Federal Government who is a qualified individual appointed by the President.

“(3) TERM.—The Director of the Department Office shall be appointed for a term of 4 years.

“(4) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the position of the Director of the Department Office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

“(5) DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—

“(A) STRATEGY.—The Director of the Department Office shall support development of the Strategy through the provision of staff and analytical support.

“(B) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—Through active participation in the Interagency Task Force, the Director of the Department Office shall—

“(i) based on the analytical capabilities of the Department Office and the Center, share analyses of alternative climate change response strategies with other members of the Interagency Task Force to assist all members in understanding—

“(I) the scale of the climate change response challenge; and

“(II) how the actions of the Federal agencies of the members positively or negatively contribute to climate change solutions; and

“(ii) determine how the energy technology research and development program described in subsection (a)(2)(A) can be designed for maximum impact on the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations.

“(C) 10-YEAR PROGRAM PLAN.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subtitle, the Director of the Department Office shall prepare a 10-year program plan.

“(ii) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The plan shall—

“(I) consider all elements of the Strategy that relate to technology research and development;

“(II) become an integral component of the Strategy;

“(III) focus the activities of the Department Office on gaps identified by the Strategy;

“(IV) emphasize the funding of activities that meet the goals described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subsection (a)(2)(A);

“(V) identify creative and innovative approaches for building partnerships and managing research and development that have the potential to result in significant advances of technologies and other innovative actions; and

“(VI) place a high level of emphasis on bold, breakthrough research and development programs that can—

“(aa) be created with the involvement of 1 or more Federal research and development programs; and

“(bb) upon reaching a sufficient level of technological maturity, be transitioned to

other program offices of the Department without loss of the creative management approaches and partnerships of the innovative research and development programs.

“(iii) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—The Secretary shall submit the 10-year program plan to Congress and the Director of the White House Office.

“(iv) UPDATING.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Department Office shall update the 10-year program plan biennially.

“(II) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary shall submit each updated 10-year program plan to Congress and the Director of the White House Office.

“(D) CENTER.—

“(i) OPERATING MODEL.—The Director of the Department Office shall establish an operating model for the Center.

“(ii) DELEGATION OF DEPARTMENT OFFICE FUNCTIONS.—The Director of the Department Office may choose to delegate selected program management and research and development functions of the Department Office to the Center.

“(iii) FOCUS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Funds for the Center should be used to build a Center with focused capability that has a limited number of focused offsite locations.

“(II) INVOLVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS.—Notwithstanding subclause (I), the Director of the Department Office may involve any number of organizations in the operation of the Center.

“(iv) TOOLS, DATA, AND CAPABILITIES.—The Director of the Department Office shall foster the development of tools, data, and capabilities at the Center to ensure that—

“(I) the United States has a robust capability for evaluating alternative climate change response scenarios; and

“(II) the Center provides long-term analytical continuity during the terms of service of successive Presidents.

“(E) ADVISORY DUTIES.—The Director of the Department Office shall advise the Secretary on all aspects of climate change response.

“(6) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Director of the Department Office shall prepare an annual report for submission by the Secretary to Congress and the White House Office that—

“(A) assesses progress toward meeting the goals of the energy technology research and development program described in subsection (a)(2)(A);

“(B) assesses the activities of the Center;

“(C) assesses the contributions of all energy technology research and development programs of the Department (including science programs) to the long-term goal and other requirements of the Strategy specified in section 1622(a); and

“(D) makes recommendations for actions by the Department and other Federal agencies to address the components of technology development that are necessary to support the Strategy.

“(7) ANALYSIS.—During development of the Strategy, the 10-year program plan submitted under paragraph (5)(C), annual reports submitted under paragraph (6), and advice to the Secretary, the Director of the Department Office shall place significant emphasis on the use of objective, quantitative analysis, taking into consideration any associated uncertainties.

“(c) STAFF.—The Director of the Department Office shall employ a professional staff of not more than 25 individuals to carry out the duties of the Department Office.

“(d) INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL AND FELLOWSHIPS.—The Department Office may use the authority provided by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) and subchapter VI of chapter 33

of title 5, United States Code, and fellowships, to obtain staff from academia, scientific bodies, private industry, nongovernmental organizations, other Department programs, other Federal agencies, and national laboratories, for appointments of a limited term.

“(e) CENTER FOR STRATEGIC CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Center for Strategic Climate Change Response, which shall report to the Director of the Department Office.

“(B) LOCATIONS.—The Center shall maintain 1 headquarters location and such additional temporary or permanent locations as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Center.

“(C) CENTER DIRECTOR.—The Center shall be headed by a Director, who shall be selected by the Director of the Department Office.

“(2) DUTIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) GOAL.—The Center shall foster the development and application of advanced computational tools, data, and capabilities that support integrated assessment of alternative climate change response scenarios and implementation of the Strategy.

“(ii) PARTICIPATION AND SUPPORT.—The Center may include participation of, and be supported by, each other Federal agency that has a direct or indirect role in the development, commercialization, or transfer of energy, transportation, industrial, agricultural, forestry, or other climate change-related technology.

“(B) PROGRAMS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall—

“(I) develop and maintain core analytical competencies and complex, integrated computational modeling capabilities that are necessary to support the design and implementation of the Strategy;

“(II) track United States and international progress toward the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations; and

“(III) in support of the Department Office, support the management and implementation of research and development programs.

“(ii) INTERNATIONAL CARBON DIOXIDE SEQUESTRATION MONITORING AND DATA PROGRAM.—In consultation with Federal, State, academic, scientific, private sector, nongovernmental, tribal, and international carbon capture and sequestration technology programs, the Center shall design and carry out an international carbon dioxide sequestration monitoring and data program to collect, analyze, and make available the technical and economic data to ascertain—

“(I) whether engineered sequestration and terrestrial sequestration will be acceptable technologies from regulatory, economic, and international perspectives;

“(II) whether carbon dioxide sequestered in geological formations or ocean systems is stable and has inconsequential leakage rates on a geologic time-scale; and

“(III) the extent to which forest, agricultural, and other terrestrial systems are suitable carbon sinks.

“(C) AREAS OF EXPERTISE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall develop and maintain expertise in integrated assessment, modeling, and related capabilities necessary—

“(I) to understand the relationship between natural, agricultural, industrial, energy, and economic systems;

“(II) to design effective research and development programs; and

“(III) to develop and implement the Strategy.

“(ii) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND DIFFUSION.—The expertise described in clause (i) shall include knowledge of technology transfer and technology diffusion in United States markets and foreign markets.

“(D) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The Center shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that technical and scientific knowledge relating to greenhouse gas emission reduction, avoidance, and sequestration is broadly disseminated through publications, fellowships, and training programs.

“(E) ASSESSMENTS.—In a manner consistent with the Strategy, the Center shall conduct assessments of deployment of climate-friendly technology.

“(F) USE OF PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall create an operating model that allows for collaboration, division of effort, and cost sharing with industry on individual climate change response projects.

“(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Although cost sharing in some cases may be appropriate, the Center shall focus on long-term high-risk research and development and should not make industrial partnerships or cost sharing a requirement, if such a requirement would bias the activities of the Center toward incremental innovations.

“(iii) REEVALUATION ON TRANSITION.—At such time as any bold, breakthrough research and development program reaches a sufficient level of technological maturity such that the program is transitioned to a program office of the Department other than the Department Office, the cost-sharing requirements and criteria applicable to the program should be reevaluated.

“(iv) PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—Each cost-sharing agreement entered into under this subparagraph shall be published in the Federal Register.

“(G) INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL AND FELLOWSHIPS.—The Director of the Center may use the authority provided by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) and subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, and fellowships, to obtain staff from academia, scientific bodies, private industry, nongovernmental organizations, other Department programs, other Federal agencies, and national laboratories, for appointments of a limited term.

“SEC. 1625. ADDITIONAL OFFICES AND ACTIVITIES.

“The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the heads of other Federal agencies may establish such offices and carry out such activities, in addition to those established or authorized by this subtitle, as are necessary to carry out this subtitle.

“SEC. 1626. UNITED STATES CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY REVIEW BOARD.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as an independent establishment within the executive branch the United States Climate Change Response Strategy Review Board.

“(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) COMPOSITION.—The Review Board shall consist of 11 members who shall be appointed, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subtitle, by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among qualified individuals nominated by the National Academy of Sciences in accordance with paragraph (2).

“(2) NOMINATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this subtitle, after taking into strong consideration the guidance and recommendations of a broad range of scientific and technical societies that have the capability of recommending qualified individuals, the National Academy

of Sciences shall nominate for appointment to the Review Board not fewer than 22 individuals who—

“(A) are—

“(i) qualified individuals; or

“(ii) experts in a field of knowledge specified in section 1621(9)(B); and

“(B) as a group represent broad, balanced expertise.

“(3) PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.—A member of the Review Board shall not be an employee of the Federal Government.

“(4) TERMS; VACANCIES.—

“(A) TERMS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), each member of the Review Board shall be appointed for a term of 4 years.

“(ii) INITIAL TERMS.—

“(I) COMMENCEMENT DATE.—The term of each member initially appointed to the Review Board shall commence 120 days after the date of enactment of this subtitle.

“(II) TERMINATION DATE.—Of the 11 members initially appointed to the Review Board, 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years and 6 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, to be designated by the President at the time of appointment.

“(B) VACANCIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A vacancy on the Review Board shall be filled in the manner described in this subparagraph.

“(ii) NOMINATIONS BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a vacancy commences, the National Academy of Sciences shall—

“(I) after taking into strong consideration the guidance and recommendations of a broad range of scientific and technical societies that have the capability of recommending qualified individuals, nominate, from among qualified individuals, not fewer than 2 individuals to fill the vacancy; and

“(II) submit the names of the nominees to the President.

“(iii) SELECTION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the nominations under clause (ii) are submitted to the President, the President shall select from among the nominees an individual to fill the vacancy.

“(iv) SENATE CONFIRMATION.—An individual appointed to fill a vacancy on the Review Board shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(5) DISCLOSURE OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—

“(A) EMPLOYMENT OF NOMINEES.—If a nominee to the Review Board is employed by an entity that receives any funding from the Department or any other Federal agency, the fact of the employment shall be—

“(i) disclosed to the President by the National Academy of Sciences at the time of the nomination; and

“(ii) publicly disclosed by the nominee as part of the Senate confirmation process of the nominee.

“(B) EMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS.—If, during the period of service of a member on the Review Board, the member is employed by an entity that receives any funding from the Department or any other Federal agency, the fact of the employment shall be publicly disclosed by the Chairperson of the Review Board on a semiannual basis.

“(C) FINANCIAL BENEFIT TO MEMBERS.—If, during the period of service of a member on the Review Board, the Review Board makes any written recommendation that may financially benefit a member or an entity that employs the member, the fact of that financial benefit shall be publicly disclosed by the Chairperson of the Review Board at the time of the recommendation.

“(D) APPLICABILITY OF ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1978.—A member of the Review Board shall be deemed to be an individual subject to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

“(6) CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Review Board shall select a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson of the Review Board from among the members of the Review Board.

“(c) DUTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of submission of the initial Strategy under section 1622(b), each updated version of the Strategy under section 1622(c), each progress report under section 1622(d), and each national laboratory certification under section 1622(f), the Review Board shall submit to the President, Congress, and the heads of Federal agencies as appropriate a report assessing the adequacy of the Strategy, report, or certification.

“(2) COMMENTS.—In reviewing the Strategy, or a report or certification, under paragraph (1), the Review Board shall consider and comment on—

“(A) the adequacy of effort and the appropriateness of focus of the totality of all public, private, and public-private sector actions of the United States with respect to the 4 key elements;

“(B) the extent to which actions of the United States, with respect to climate change, complement or leverage international research and other efforts designed to manage global emissions of greenhouse gases, to further the long-term goal of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations;

“(C) the funding implications of any recommendations made by the Review Board; and

“(D)(i) the effectiveness with which each Federal agency is carrying out the responsibilities of the Federal agency with respect to the short-term and long-term greenhouse gas management goals; and

“(ii) the adequacy of the budget of each such Federal agency to carry out those responsibilities.

“(3) ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Review Board, at the request of the President or Congress, may provide recommendations on additional climate change-related topics.

“(B) SECONDARY DUTY.—The provision of recommendations under subparagraph (A) shall be a secondary duty to the primary duty of the Review Board of providing independent review of the Strategy and the reports and certifications under paragraphs (1) and (2).

“(d) POWERS.—

“(1) HEARINGS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Chairperson or a majority of the members of the Review Board, the Review Board may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Review Board considers to be appropriate.

“(B) ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.—Any member of the Review Board may administer an oath or affirmation to any witness that appears before the Review Board.

“(2) PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Chairperson or a majority of the members of the Review Board, and subject to applicable law, the Secretary or head of a Federal agency represented on the Interagency Task Force, or a contractor of such an agency, shall provide the Review Board with such records, files, papers, data, and information as are necessary to respond to any inquiry of the Review Board under this subtitle.

“(B) INCLUSION OF WORK IN PROGRESS.—Subject to applicable law, information obtainable under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) shall not be limited to final work products; but

“(ii) shall include draft work products and documentation of work in progress.

“(3) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Review Board may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other agencies of the Federal Government.

“(e) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—A member of the Review Board shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Review Board.

“(f) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Review Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Review Board.

“(g) STAFF.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Review Board may, without regard to the civil service laws (including regulations), appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as are necessary to enable the Review Board to perform the duties of the Review Board.

“(2) CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Review Board.

“(3) COMPENSATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Chairperson of the Review Board may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

“(B) MAXIMUM RATE OF PAY.—The rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel shall not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

“(h) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairperson of the Review Board may procure temporary and intermittent services in accordance with section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

“SEC. 1627. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) WHITE HOUSE OFFICE.—

“(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the White House Office under this subtitle until the date on which funds are made available under paragraph (2).

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the White House Office to carry out the duties of the White House Office under this subtitle \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to remain available through September 30, 2011.

“(b) DEPARTMENT OFFICE.—

“(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such

sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Department Office under this subtitle until the date on which funds are made available under paragraph (2).

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department Office to carry out the duties of the Department Office under this subtitle \$4,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to remain available through September 30, 2011.

“(c) CENTER.—

“(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Center under this subtitle until the date on which funds are made available under paragraph (2).

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Center to carry out the duties of the Center under this subtitle \$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to remain available through September 30, 2011.

“(d) REVIEW BOARD.—

“(1) USE OF AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS.—From funds made available to Federal agencies for the fiscal year in which this subtitle is enacted, the President shall provide such sums as are necessary to carry out the duties of the Review Board under this subtitle until the date on which funds are made available under paragraph (2).

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Review Board to carry out the duties of the Review Board under this subtitle \$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to remain available until expended.

“(e) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this section shall be in addition to—

“(1) amounts made available to carry out the United States Global Change Research Program under the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2921 et seq.); and

“(2) amounts made available under other provisions of law for energy research and development.”.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 107—CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF PERU ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS ON JUNE 3, 2001

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 107

Whereas the people of Peru have courageously struggled to restore democracy and the rule of law following fraudulent elections on May 28, 2000, and after more than a decade of the systematic undermining of democratic institutions by the Government of Alberto Fujimori;

Whereas, in elections on April 8 and June 3, 2001, the people of Peru held democratic multiparty elections to choose their government;

Whereas these elections were determined by domestic and international observers to be free and fair and a legitimate expression of the will of the people of Peru; and

Whereas the 2001 elections form the foundation for a genuinely democratic government that represents the will and sovereignty of the people of Peru and that can be a constructive partner with the United States in advancing common interests in the Americas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN PERU ON JUNE 3, 2001.

(a) CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF PERU.—The Senate, on behalf of the people of the United States, hereby—

(1) congratulates the people of Peru for the successful completion of free and fair elections held on April 8 and June 3, 2001, as well as for their courageous struggle to restore democracy and the rule of law;

(2) congratulates Alejandro Toledo for his election as President of Peru and his continued strong commitment to democracy;

(3) congratulates Valentin Paniagua, current President of Peru, for his commitment to ensuring a stable and peaceful transition to democracy and the rule of law; and

(4) congratulates the Organization of American States (OAS) Electoral Observer Mission, led by Eduardo Stein, for its service in promoting representative democracy in the Americas by working to ensure free and fair elections in Peru.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should expand its cooperation with the Government of Peru to promote—

(A) the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law in Peru; and

(B) economic development and an improved quality of life for citizens of both countries;

(2) the governments of the United States and Peru should act in solidarity to promote democracy and respect for human rights in the Western Hemisphere and throughout the world;

(3) the governments of the United States and Peru should enhance cooperation to confront common threats such as corruption and trafficking in illicit narcotics and arms; and

(4) the United States Government should cooperate fully with the Peruvian Government to bring to justice former Peruvian officials involved in narcotics and arms trafficking or other illicit activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 108—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL HOMEOWNERSHIP WEEK AND THE IMPORTANCE OF HOMEOWNERSHIP TO BUILDING STRONG COMMUNITIES AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. REED, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 108

Whereas the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development has announced that the week beginning June 3, 2001, is recognized as National Homeownership Week;

Whereas homeownership is the dream of most people and families in the United States, including those of all economic, racial, and cultural backgrounds;

Whereas homeownership rates are at an all-time high in the United States and homeownership rates for low-income families and minority households have improved in the past decade, but the rates for low-income

families and minority households are lower than the overall homeownership rate;

Whereas expansion of opportunities for homeownership is integral to a sound national economy, stable communities, and strong families;

Whereas providing decent housing for all people in the United States requires the cooperation and commitment of the public, private, and nonprofit sectors;

Whereas many nonprofit and for-profit organizations are actively involved in providing opportunities for homeownership and have been instrumental in increasing homeownership rates to historic levels; and

Whereas the Federal Government and State and local governments are also actively involved in efforts to provide decent housing for all people in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) fully supports National Homeownership Week;

(2) recognizes the importance of homeownership in building strong communities and families in the United States; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested organizations to promote homeownership and to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48—RECOGNIZING HABITAT FOR HUMANITY INTERNATIONAL FOR ITS WORK IN HELPING FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES TO REALIZE THE DREAM OF HOMEOWNERSHIP

Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. REED, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 48

Whereas Habitat for Humanity International helps to provide the means for people to achieve the dream of homeownership;

Whereas in 2001, Habitat for Humanity International celebrates its 25th anniversary;

Whereas in 2000, Habitat for Humanity International provided 86,000 people the opportunity to own a home, making it the most productive year in the organization's history;

Whereas Habitat for Humanity International should be commended for building more than 100,000 homes in 76 countries and for giving more than half a million people the opportunity to fulfill the dream of homeownership;

Whereas more than 2,000 affiliates and hundreds of thousands of volunteers worldwide participate in "builds" sponsored by Habitat for Humanity International; and

Whereas many Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, their spouses, and their staffs have shown a strong commitment to Habitat for Humanity International by personally participating in the building of almost 500 homes as part of the Habitat for Humanity International programs known as "The Houses That Congress Built" and "The Houses the Senate Built": Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) honors and congratulates Habitat for Humanity International for 25 years of service to the people of the United States;

(2) expresses its appreciation for the work done by Habitat for Humanity International

to help so many people in the United States realize the dream of homeownership; and

(3) expresses the hope that Habitat for Humanity International will enjoy many more productive and successful years.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the oversight hearing that was originally scheduled by the Committee on Indian Affairs on the Goals and Priorities of the Great Plains Tribes for June 12, 2001, at 10 a.m. in room 485, Russell Senate Building has been postponed. The oversight hearing has been rescheduled for Tuesday, June 26, 2001, at 10 a.m. in room 485, Russell Senate Building.

Those wishing additional information may contact committee staff at 202/224-2251.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 503 AND H.R. 1885

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand that the following bills are at the desk, having been read for the first time: H.R. 503 and H.R. 1885.

So I ask unanimous consent that it be in order, en bloc, for these two bills to receive a second reading, and then I would object to any further consideration of this legislation.

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

The bills will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. REID. Thank you, Mr. President.

EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD FOR ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 12 OF TITLE 11 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1914 just received from the House.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1914) to extend for 4 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Senate is once again passing legislation to retroactively renew Chapter 12 of the Bankruptcy Code, which protects family farmers and helps them prevent foreclosures and forced auctions of their farms.

While I strongly support providing our family farmers with bankruptcy protection so they can continue farming the land, it is time for Congress to make Chapter 12 a permanent part of the Bankruptcy Code. Too many family farmers have been left in legal limbo in bankruptcy courts across the country when temporary extensions of the chapter expire. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact Chapter 12 on a permanent basis.

Less than two months ago, Congress passed H.R. 254 to retroactively renew Chapter 12 since it expired on July 1, 2000. H.R. 254, however, renewed the family farmer bankruptcy protections until only June 1, 2001. Now Congress must once again pass narrow legislation to retroactively renew Chapter 12. This time H.R. 1914 renews Chapter 12 for four additional months—until October 1, 2001.

As I did on final passage of H.R. 254, I again commend Representative NICK SMITH and Representative TAMMY BALDWIN for their leadership in working together to secure House passage of legislation to retroactively renew Chapter 12. Thanks to their bipartisan efforts the House of Representatives passed H.R. 1914 on June 6 by a vote of 411–1.

Senator CARNAHAN and Senator BOND introduced similar legislation to help our family farmers forced into the bankruptcy process. On behalf of family farmers in Missouri and across the country, I commend them for their bipartisan efforts as well.

During the debate earlier this year on comprehensive changes to the bankruptcy system, some proponents of the controversial reform bill claimed that it must be passed to restore Chapter 12 to the Bankruptcy Code. I hope today's action to pass a stand alone Chapter 12 bill will make it clear to all that the Senate does not have to pass a mammoth bankruptcy reform bill to provide family farmers with bankruptcy protection. I also hope today's action will put an end to any efforts to use Chapter 12 as leverage to enact controversial bankruptcy reform legislation. Our family farmers deserve better.

Mr. President, I strongly support H.R. 1914 to retroactively give our family farmers bankruptcy protection if they fall on hard times. It is now time for Congress to permanently establish Chapter 12 as part of the Bankruptcy Code to provide a secure safety net for our nation's family farmers.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read three times and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 1914) was read the third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 11, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 1:30 p.m., Monday, June 11. I further ask consent that following the prayer and the pledge to our flag, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator THOMAS or his designee from 1:30 p.m. to 2 p.m. and Senator DURBIN or his designee from 2 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on Monday the Senate will convene at 1:30. Morn-

ing business will continue until 2:30. At 2:30, the Senate will resume consideration of the education bill. The Senator from Missouri, Mr. BOND, will offer an amendment at 2:30, followed by Senator LANDRIEU offering an amendment at 3 o'clock. Rollcall votes on these amendments to the education bill will begin at 5:15 p.m. on Monday. We will complete action on this bill by the close of the week. That is what Leader DASCHLE has said. He desires making sure we complete action on the education bill this coming week.

Mr. President, I certainly wish you a happy weekend.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 11, 2001, AT 1:30 P.M.

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 1:22 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 11, 2001, at 1:30 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 8, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

JOSEFINA CARBONELL, OF FLORIDA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AGING, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, VICE JEANNETTE C. TAKAMURA, RESIGNED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES P. COLLINS, 0000