church and family, dedication to community and country, and generosity to his fellow man. A lifelong resident of Rutland, he gave much of himself to our great city, through charities, community organizations and Christ the King Church.

Bart was educated at Holy Innocents Primary School, Mount St. Joseph Academy, the University of Vermont and Albany Law School. His first job was as a teacher at the Muddy Brook School in Williston. He returned to Rutland to work at Howe Scale Co. and served as the assistant Rutland City Treasurer before joining the U.S. Army Air Corps and serving his country in World War II. He reached the rank of Captain before being discharged at the end of the war and returning home to Rutland.

A lawyer in Rutland for forty years with the firm of Webber and Costello, later Webber, Costello and Chapman, Bart was a distinguished member of the Bar, deeply respected and admired by my father, Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court.

Bart was an excellent trial lawyer and a match for the best. And he had a wonderful sense of humor. Bart loved to tell the story of a jury selection when an aunt of his on the panel remained silent when the opposing attorney asked if any of the jurors knew Mr. Costello. Later, after excusing his aunt for obvious reasons, Bart asked her why she had kept quiet. ''Well,'' she said, ''I felt you would need all the help you could get.''

I also knew him as an avid golfer and consummate sportsman. He and his lovely wife, Catherine, who survives him, were the perfect golfing couple, courteous and competitive, fun-loving and intense.

Bart, as well as Catherine, were blessed with four outstanding sons, Bartley III and Thomas, who are trial lawyers in Albany, NY and Brattleboro, Brian, an award winning school teacher in Rutland, and Barry, a Rear Admiral in the U.S. Navy, currently with the Pentagon staff.

He served his community on many boards and organizations. He was a past Grand Knight at the Knights of Columbus, President of Vermont State Holy Name Society, Rutland Chamber of Commerce, Rutland Country Club and Rutland Regional Medical Center. He was elected to and served on the board of directors of Marble Savings Bank and the Rutland City School Board.

The Rutland Daily Herald had high praise for Bart, stating that he, ''. . . left lasting marks for good on [his] native city.'' He was a man who loved life and was loved by all who knew him. We won't forget you, Bart.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, 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 Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

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–552. A communication from the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Labor, transmitting jointly, a draft of a proposed legislation entitled ''Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Amendment of 2001'' received on January 11, 2001; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BAYH, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KYL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BURNS, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. HATCH):

S. 234. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephone and other communications services; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 235. A bill to provide for enhanced safety, public awareness, and environmental protection in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

S. 236. A bill to amend the International Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the expense treatment for small businesses and to reduce the depreciation recovery period for restaurant buildings and franchise operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. MURKOWSKI):

S. 237. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 income tax increase on Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 238. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River Basin, Oregon; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. LUGAR):

S. 239. A bill to improve access to the Cuban market for American agricultural producers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. FRIST:

S. 240. A bill to authorize studies on water supply management and development; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. REID:

S. 241. A bill to direct the Federal Election Commission to set uniform national standards for Federal election procedures, change the Federal election day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 242. A bill to authorize funding for University Nuclear Science and Engineering Programs at the Department of Energy for fiscal years 2002 through 2006; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DASCHLE , Mr. INOUYE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. REID, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 243. A bill to provide for the issuance of bonds to provide funding for the construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REID, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 244. A bill to provide for United States policy toward Libya; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REID, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. Con. Res. 7. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international education policy to enhance national security and significantly further United States foreign policy and global competitiveness; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BAYH, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KYL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BURNS, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. HATCH):

S. 234. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephone and other communications services; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today, along with Senator BREAUX and others, to introduce a bill to repeal the

telephone excise tax—the Help Eliminate the Levy on Locution Act known as the HELLO Act. The telephone excise tax is a tax that is outdated, unfair, and complex for both consumers to understand and for the phone companies to administer. It cannot be justified on any tax policy grounds.

Mr. President, the federal government has had the American consumer on ''hold'' for too long when it comes to this tax. The telephone excise tax has been around for over 102 years. In fact, it was first imposed in 1898—just 22 years after the telephone itself was invented. So quickly was it imposed that it almost seems that Uncle Sam was there to collect it before Alexander Graham Bell could put down the receiver from the first call. In fact, the tax is so old that Bell himself would have paid it!

This tax on talking—as it is known—currently stands at 3 percent. Today, about 94 percent of all American families have telephone service. This means that virtually every family in the United States must tack an additional 3 percent on to their monthly phone bill. The federal tax applies to local phone service; it applies to long distance service; and it even applies in some cases to the extra amounts paid for state and local taxes. It is estimated that this tax costs the American public more than $5 billion per year.

The telephone excise tax is a classic story of a tax that has been severed from its original justifications, but lives on solely to collect money.

In truth, the Federal phone tax has had more legislative lives than a cat. When the tax was originally imposed, Teddy Roosevelt was leading the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill. At that time, it was billed as a luxury tax, as only a small portion of the American public even had telephones. The tax was repealed in the early 20th century, but then was reinstated at the beginning of World War I. It was repealed and reinstated a few more times until 1941, when it was made permanent to raise money for World War II. In the mid-60s, Congress scheduled the elimination of the phone tax, which had reached levels of 10 and 25 percent. But once again, the demands of war intervened, as the elimination of the tax was delayed to help pay for Vietnam. In 1973, the phone tax began to phase-out, but one year before it was about to be eliminated, it rose up yet again—this time justified by the rationale of deficit reduction—and has remained with us ever since.

This tax is a perfect example of why we must stop needlessly collecting the taxpayer's money—it does not pass any of the traditional criteria used for evaluating tax policy. First, this phone tax is outmoded. Once upon a time, it could have been argued that telephone service was a luxury item and that only the rich would be affected. As we all know, there is nothing further from the truth today.

Second, the federal phone tax is unfair. Because this tax is a flat 3 percent, it applies disproportionately to low and middle income people. For example, studies show that an American family making less than $50,000 per year spends at least 2 percent of its income on telephone service. A family earning less than $10,000 per year spendings over 9 percent of its income on telephone service. Imposing a tax on those families for a service that is a necessity in a modern society is simply not fair.

Third, the federal phone tax is complex. Once upon a time, phone service was simple—there was one company who provided it. It was an easy tax to administer. Now, however, phone service is intertwined with data services and Internet access, and it brings about a whole new set of complexities. For instance, a common way to provide high speed Internet access is through a digital subscriber line. This line allows a user to have simultaneous access to the Internet and to telephone communications. How should it be taxed? Should the tax be apportioned? Should the whole line be tax free? And what will we do when cable, wireless, and satellite companies provide voice and data communications over the same system? The burdensome complexity of today will only become more difficult tomorrow.

As these questions are answered, we run the risk of distorting the market by favoring certain technologies. There are already numerous exceptions and carve-outs to the phone tax. For instance, private communications services are exempt from the tax. That allows large, sophisticated companies to establish communications networks and avoid paying any federal phone tax. It goes without saying that American families do not have that same option.

Speaking of complexity, let me ask if anyone has taken a look at their most recent phone bill. It is a labyrinth of taxes and fees piled one on top of another. We may not be able to figure out what all the fees are for; but we do know that they add a big chunk to our phone bill. According to a recent study, the mean tax rate across the country on telecommunications is slightly over 18 percent. That is about a 6 percent rise in the last 10 years. I can't control the state and local taxes that have been imposed, but I can do my part with respect to the federal taxes. I seek to remove this burden from the citizens of my state—and all Americans across the country.

As members of Congress, we need to make sure that our tax policies do not stifle that economic expansion. We should not adhere to policies that are a relic from a different time. In today's economy, the arguments for repeal are even stronger.

Mr. President, it is time to end the federal phone tax. For too long while America has been listening to a dial tone, Washington has been hearing a dollar tone. This tax is outmoded. Why are we taxing a poor family's phone with a tax that was originally meant for luxury items. Mr. President, it is time we hung up the phone tax once and for all. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its repeal, and help all Americans to say ''Hello.''

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. 234

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 ''Help Eliminate the Levy on Locution (HELLO) Act.''.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF EXCISE TAX ON TELEPHONE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 33 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to facilities and services) is amended by striking subchapter B.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 4293 of such Code is amended by striking ''chapter 32 (other than the taxes imposed by sections 4064 and 4121) and subchapter B of chapter 33,'' and inserting ''and chapter 32 (other than the taxes imposed by sections 4064 and 4121),''.

(2)(A) Paragraph (1) of section 6302(e) of such Code is amended by striking ''section 4251 or''.

(B) Paragraph (2) of section 6302(e) of such Code is amended by striking ''imposed by—'' and all that follows through ''with respect to'' and inserting ''imposed by section 4261 or 4271 with respect to''.

(C) The subsection heading for section 6302(e) of such Code is amended by striking ''COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES AND''.

(3) Section 6415 of such Code is amended by striking ''4251, 4261, or 4271'' each place it appears and inserting ''4261 or 4271''.

(4) Paragraph (2) of section 7871(a) of such Code is amended by inserting ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (B), by striking subparagraph (C), and by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (C).

(5) The table of subchapters for chapter 33 of such Code is amended by striking the item relating to subchapter B.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid pursuant to bills first rendered on or after 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 238. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River basin. Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River Basin, Oregon; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am introducing today legislation that will allow the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct a feasibility study on ways to improve water management in the Malheur, Owyhee, Powder and Burnt River basins in northeastern Oregon. An earlier study by the Bureau identified a number of problems on these four Snake River tributaries, including high water temperatures and degraded habitat.

These types of problems are not unique to these rivers; in fact, many

rivers in the Pacific Northwest are in a similar condition. However, Oregon has a unique approach to solving these problems through the work of Watershed Councils. In these Councils, local farmers, ranchers and other stakeholders sit down together with the resource agencies to develop action plans to solve local problems.

The Council members have the local knowledge of the land and waters, but they don't have technical expertise. The Bureau of Reclamation has the expertise to collect the kinds of water flow and water quality data that are needed to understand how the watershed works and how effective different solutions might be.

One class of possible solutions includes small-scale construction projects, such as upgrading of irrigation systems and creation of wetlands to act as pollutant filters. This legislation would allow the Bureau of Reclamation to partner with the Watershed Councils in determining how such small-scale construction projects might benefit both the environment and the local economy.

This bill authorizes a study; it does not authorize actual construction. It simply enables the Bureau to help find the most logical solution to resource management issues.

Last Congress, the Senate passed the same bill I am introducing today. However, the other body did not act on the legislation before the last Congress adjourned.

I look forward to prompt action to enact this bill in the current Congress. I welcome my colleague, Mr. SMITH, as an original cosponsor of this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy 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. 238

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 ''Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. STUDY.

The Secretary of the Interior may conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

By Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. LUGAR):

S. 239. A bill to improve access to the Cuban market for American agricultural producers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to correct problems with a provision enacted last fall in the fiscal year 2001 agriculture appropriations bill. I am pleased to be joined as original cosponsors by my distinguished colleagues, Senators DODD, LUGAR, ROBERTS, and DORGAN.

The provision contained in the fiscal year 2001 agriculture appropriations bill was a revised version of legislation originally introduced last Congress by former Senator Ashcroft and me, together with Senators DODD, LUGAR, ROBERTS, and many others. The purpose of our bill was to lift all unilateral economic sanctions on the export of American food and medicine. Passage of this provision acknowledges what most Nebraska grain and livestock producers have always known—when the United States places unilateral sanctions on other nations, American producers are hurt, not the sanctioned nation.

As the world leader in the development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices, America plays a critical role in helping prolong and improve the quality of people's lives. Ensuring that these products and therapies are available to people all over the world not only benefits American businesses and workers, but also reinforces America's image as a country of both innovation and compassion.

The provision enacted in the fiscal year 2001 agriculture appropriations bill was changed, however, in the conference committee with the House of Representatives. The final legislation blocked—only for sales to Cuba—access to normal export financing in the U.S. private sector. Thus, while claiming to open up the Cuban market for the export of American agricultural and medical products, it placed restrictions making American exports uncompetitive. Finally, the provision codified new restrictions on the ability of Americans to travel to Cuba.

The Cuba Food and Medicine Access Act of 2001 would correct those mistakes by repealing the new travel restrictions and permitting normal credit and financing support for food and medicine exports to Cuba.

As we rewrite the farm bill we should begin by delivering on a promise we made last year to end unilateral sanctions on our own farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers.

But this issue goes beyond increased commercial opportunity. The export of American food and medicine is also a humanitarian undertaking. Blocking exports in these commodities harm the health and nutrition of the people of the sanctioned nation. It does nothing to harm governments and government leaders with which we disagree. Until last year, food sales to Cuba were prohibited except to independent importers, which did not exist. And while medical sales to Cuba were theoretically possible, licensing procedures were so difficult and complicated that they had the effect of severely restricting such exports. Last year's bill went part of the way to clear away these impediments. We should now finish the job.

I ask that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 239

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 ''Cuba Food and Medicine Access Act of 2001''.

TITLE I

SEC. 10. LIMITATION ON PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH CUBA TO ALLOW FOR THE EXPORT OF FOOD AND MEDICINES TO CUBA.

Notwithstanding the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX of H.R. 5426 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, as enacted into law by Section 1(a) of Public Law 106–387, and as contained in the appendix of that Act) (except section 904 of such Act) or any other provision of law (except section 11 of this Act), the prohibition or restriction on trade or financial transactions with Cuba shall not apply with respect to the export of any agricultural commodities, medicines, or medical devices, or with respect to travel incident to the sale or delivery of agricultural commodities, medicines, or medical devices, to Cuba.

SEC. 11. LIMITATION ON EXCEPTION TO ALLOW FOR THE EXPORT OF FOOD AND MEDICINE TO CUBA.

Section 10 of this Act shall not apply—

(1) with respect to restrictions imposed under section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 for goods containing parts or components on which export controls are in effect under that section; and

(2) with respect to section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, to the extent the authorities under that section are exercised to deal with a threat to the national security of the United States by virtue of the technology incorporated in such goods.

SEC. 12. LIFTING CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS ON VESSELS ENTERING U.S. PORTS.

Sanctions pursuant to Section 1706(b) of Title XVII of PL 102–484 (Cuban Democracy Act of 1992) shall not apply with respect to vessels which have transported food or medicine to Cuba.

SEC. 13. STUDY AND REPORT RELATING TO EXPORT PROMOTION AND CREDIT PROGRAMS FOR CUBA.

Title IV of the Agricultural Trade act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5661 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 418. STUDY AND REPORT RELATING TO EXPORT PROMOTION AND CREDIT PROGRAMS FOR CUBA.

''(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall carry out a study of existing United States agricultural export promotion and credit programs to determine how such programs can be carried out to promote the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in Cuba.

''(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report containing—

''(1) the results of the study carried out under subsection (a); and

''(2) proposed legislation, if any, to improve the ability of the Secretary to utilize United States agricultural export promotion and credit programs with respect to the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in Cuba.''.

SEC. 14. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report that sets forth—

(1) the extent (expressed in volume and dollar amounts) of sales to Cuba of agricultural commodities, medicines, and medical devices, since the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) a description of the types and end users of the goods so exported; and

(3) whether there has been any indication that any medicines, or medical devices exported to Cuba since the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) have been used for purposes of torture or other human rights abuses;

(B) were reexported; or

(C) were used in the production of any biotechnological product.

SEC 15. DEFINITIONS.

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term ''agricultural commodity''—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602); and

(B) includes fertilizer and organic fertilizer, except to the extent provided pursuant and organic fertilizer, except to the extent provided pursuant to Section 904 of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX of H.R. 5426 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, as enacted into law by Section 1(a) of Public Law 106–387, and as contained in the appendix of that Act).

(2) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term ''medical device'' has the meaning given the term ''device'' in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(3) MEDICINE.—The term ''medicine'' has the meaning given the term ''drug'' in section 201 the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 7321).

TITLE II

SEC. 20. REPEAL OF CODIFICATION OF TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS BY AMERICAN CITIZENS TO CUBA.

Section 910 of the Trade Sections Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX of H.R. 5426 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, as enacted into law by Section 1(a) of Public Law 106–387, and as contained in the appendix of that Act) is hereby repealed.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I rise today once again to introduce legislation to enhance trade provisions from Title Nine of the fiscal year 2001 agriculture appropriations bill.

The legislation that I join with my colleagues to introduce today, the Cuba Food & Medicine Access Act of 2001, exempts, among other things, the sale of agricultural commodities from the financing and licensing restrictions of Title Nine of last year's agriculture appropriations bill, also known as the Trade Sanctions Reform & Export Enhancement Act.

Last week, Senator DORGAN and I introduced similar corrective legislation. Title Nine of the fiscal year 2001 agriculture appropriations bill made significant progress toward ending the misguided policy of using unilateral food sanctions to isolate or punish so-called ''countries of concern''. Title Nine holds that ''The President shall terminate any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act.'' That is indeed progress, Mr. President.

As I noted last week with my friend from North Dakota, however, Title Nine prohibits basic facilitators to trade—financing and export promotion. The Trade Sanctions Reform & Export Enhancement Act effectively thwarts U.S. agricultural trade with Cuba.

It is that reality that prompts me to introduce and support as many legislative vehicles as I can toward repealing the prohibitions in last year's bill and opening the Cuban market to American agricultural commodities.

There has been much talk about the importance of American tourist travel to Cuba—this is true and I have stated it repeatedly. The Trade Sanctions Reform & Export Enhancement Act's tourist travel ban stifles the most powerful influence on Cuban society: American culture and perspective, both economic and political.

Consistent with the Dorgan-Roberts bill introduced last week, the codification of tourist travel restrictions is repealed under the Cuba Food & Medicine Access Act of 2001 as are restrictions on the sale of medicine and medical products. Further, the trade of both food and medicine is enhanced by nullifying a provision of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, which prohibits ships entering ports in Cuba from visiting U.S. ports for at least 180 days without a special license.

Today, however, I want to place more emphasis on the agricultural trade issue. The U.S. cannot afford to rule out any market for our agricultural commodities. Now more than ever, as new markets develop and our competitors seize those opportunities, it makes no sense to preclude the use of export promotion programs nor outlaw private U.S. financing. It is nonsense to isolate our farmers in this fashion.

Section 908 of the fiscal year 2001 agriculture appropriations bill reads ''no United States Government assistance, including United States foreign assistance, United States export assistance, and any United States credit or guarantees shall be available for exports to Cuba.'' Section 908 goes on to state, incredibly, that ''no United States person may provide payment or financing terms for sales of agricultural commodities or products to Cuba or any person in Cuba.''

It's quite clear, Mr. President, the intent of this provision is to keep the Cuban market cut off from America's farmers. This is unacceptable.

If it's not to keep the Cuban market cut off, then what is the policy? What are our farmers supposed to do when faced with this kind of contradictory and politicized language: You are permitted to sell to Cuba but don't bother trying? We are either going to encourage and facilitate global agricultural trade or we are going to discourage and complicate global agricultural trade. You can't have it both ways.

Why is this significant in regards to Cuba? Let us sample some recent statistics provided by the U.S.-Cuba Trade & Economic Council, based in New York City: Wheat exports from Canada to Cuba in 1999 and 2000—730,000 tons; corn exports from China to Cuba in 2000—26,101 tons; and rice exports from China to Cuba in 2000—225,510 tons.

No, Cuba is not the largest market, Mr. President, but the point is, our farmers should be able to compete for that business. It's our obligation to at least permit such an opportunity.

By Mr. FRIST:

S. 240. a bill to authorize studies on water supply management and development; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, today, I introduce the Water Resource Study Act of 2001. The purpose of this bill is to ensure an adequate supply of fresh water for Tennessee's future.

Currently, Tennessee is one of the fastest growing states in the country. We rank 9th out of the 50 states in projected population growth over the next 25 years. Though we welcome this growth, it is beginning to place a strain on our water supply. For example, public water use increased from 380 million gallons in 1960 to 777 million gallons in 1995. As industry and population increase, it will not be long before growth outpaces available water supply. We must act now to avoid serious problems.

Specifically, this legislation would allow Tennessee to work with the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to select a geographical area within the state having ''consistent, emerging water supply needs'' and to take a serious look at the water supply in that particular area. After gathering relevant data, the study would consider available federal resources, identify areas for improvement and detect outdated programs. It would also begin determining the appropriate role of the federal government in helping local communities to develop an adequate water supply.

This legislation is not the full solution, but it will assist in understanding the complexity of water supply development and the different alternatives to meeting future water supply needs. It is a good step in addressing this important issue for all Tennesseans.

I ask that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 240

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 ''Water Resource Study Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) water resources in the United States are among the most plentiful in the world;

(2) for many years, the effective development and use of water resources in the United States has been the focus of a wide array of Federal policies and programs;

(3) in recent years, unprecedented growth, multiple competing water uses, and growing

public interest in environmental protection have combined to create an atmosphere of conflicting policy interests;

(4) large-scale water conflicts continue to emerge between communities, States, and stakeholder interests in the southeastern region of the United States; and

(5) Federal support is needed to assess the utility and effectiveness of current Federal policies and programs as they relate to resolving State and local water supply needs.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Tennessee.

SEC. 4. STUDIES ON EMERGING WATER SUPPLY NEEDS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary shall offer to provide assistance to the State to conduct studies under this section.

(b) STUDIES.—As a condition of receiving assistance under this section, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, in consultation with the Secretary, the State shall—

(1) select a geographic area within the State having consistent, emerging, water supply needs; and

(2) conduct a study on the emerging water supply needs of the geographic area.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—A study conducted under this section shall—

(1) identify Federal and State resources, assistance programs, regulations, and sources of funding for water supply development and management that are applicable to the geographic areas selected under subsection (b)(1);

(2) identify potential weaknesses, redundancies, and contradictions in those resources, assistance programs, regulations, policies, and sources of funding;

(3) conduct a water resource inventory in the geographic study area to determine, with respect to the water supply needs of the area—

(A) projected demand;

(B) existing supplies and infrastructure;

(C) water resources that cannot be developed for water supplies due to regulatory or technical barriers, including—

(i) special aquatic sites (as defined in section 330.2 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)); and

(ii) bodies of water protected under any other Federal or State law;

(D) water resources that can be developed for water supplies, such as sites that have few, if any, technical or regulatory barriers to development;

(E) any water resources for which further research or investigation, such as testing of groundwater aquifers, is required to determine the potential for water supply development for the site;

(F) a description of the social, political, institutional, and economic dynamics and characteristics of the geographic study area that may affect the resolution of water supply needs;

(G) incentives for cooperation between water districts, local governments, and State governments, including methods that maximize private sector participation in the water supply development; and

(H) new water resource development technologies that merit further analysis and testing.

(d) LEAD AGENCY.—For each study under this section, the Corps of Engineers—

(1) shall be the lead Federal agency; and

(2) shall consult with the State for guidance in the development of the study.

(e) PARTICIPANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Geological Survey and the Tennessee Valley Authority shall participate in the study.

(2) ENTITIES SELECTED BY THE STATE.—In consultation with the Secretary, the State shall select additional entities to participate in the study.

(3) UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.—The University of Tennessee may elect to participate in the study.

(f) FUNDING.—The Federal share of each study under this section shall be 100 percent.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of a study under this section, the State shall submit a report describing the findings of the study to—

(1) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $1,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

By Mr. REID:

S. 241. A bill to direct the Federal Election Commission to set uniform national standards for Federal election procedures, change the Federal election day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the National Election Standards Act of 2001.

The entire nation was disgusted by the presidential election of 2000. That election revealed the flaws in our election process to the entire world. America is the greatest country—and the oldest democracy—in the world, and we can do better.

The most fundamental premise of democracy is that every vote is counted. But the reality is that votes cast in wealthier parts of the country frequently count more than votes cast in poorer areas, because wealthier districts have better, more accurate, more modern and less error-prone counting machines than poorer precincts and districts. Some counties in this nation are using voting machines and vote-counting machines that are 50, 60, 70 years old, and that have error rates of 3 or more percent. In the wealthiest nation in the world, that is simply unacceptable.

Today, I am introducing a bill that will give the Federal Election Commission the authority to issue uniform federal regulations governing registration, access to polling places, voting machines, and vote-counting procedures in federal elections across the country. Unlike some other proposals introduced this Congress, these regulations will be binding on states and localities. The Commission will also be authorized to set deadlines for states and localities to comply, and to provide the necessary federal funding to enable them to comply.

My bill will also require states to allow voters to register on the same day that they vote, and will move federal election days from the current Tuesday, to the preceding Saturday and Sunday. By simplifying registration, by allowing voters to vote on weekends, and extending election day to two days instead of one, more voters will be able to participate in federal elections more easily. I believe these changes will go a long way toward improving our atrocious voter turnout rates, and help restore some of the confidence in our election process that many Americans lost during the last election.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 242. A bill to authorize funding for University Nuclear Science and Engineering Programs at the Department of Energy for fiscal years 2002 through 2006; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of Energy to provide for the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology to reverse a serious decline in our nation's educational capability to produce future nuclear scientists and engineers. This bi-partisan bill which is referred to as the ''Department of Energy University Nuclear Science and Engineering Act'' is cosponsored by my colleagues Mr. DOMENICI and Mr. CRAPO. Let me outline how serious this decline is, after doing so I will outline its impact on our nation and then discuss how this bill attempts to remedy this situation.

As of this year, the supply of four-year trained nuclear scientists and engineers is at a 35-year low. The number of four-year programs across our nation to train future nuclear scientists has declined to approximately 25—a 50 percent reduction since about 1970. Two-thirds of the nuclear science and engineering faculty are over age 45 with little if any ability to draw new and young talent to replace them. Universities across the United States cannot afford to maintain their small research reactors forcing their closure at an alarming rate. This year there are only 28 operating research and training reactors, over a 50 percent decline since 1980. Most if not all of these reactors were built in the late 1950's and early 60's and were licensed initially for 30 to 40 years. As a result, within the next five years the majority of these 28 reactors will have to be relicensed. Relicensing is a long, lengthy process which most universities cannot and will not afford. Interestingly, the employment demand for nuclear scientists and engineers exceeds our nation's ability to supply them. This year, the demand exceeded supply by 350, by 2003 it will be over 400. Our current projections are that in five years 76 percent of the nation's nuclear workforce can retire, the university pipeline of new scientists and engineers is moving in the wrong direction to meet this national problem.

These human resource and educational infrastructure problems are serious. The decline in a competently

trained nuclear workforce affects a broad range of national issues.

We need nuclear engineers and health physicists to help design, safely dispose and monitor nuclear waste, both civilian and military.

We rely on nuclear physicists and scientists in the field of nuclear medicine to develop radio isotopes for the thousands of medical procedures performed everyday across our nation—to help save lives.

We must continue to operate and safely maintain our existing supply of fission reactors and respond to any future nuclear crisis worldwide—it takes nuclear scientists, engineers and health physicists to do that.

Our national security and treaty commitments rely on nuclear scientists to help stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons whether in our national laboratories or as part of worldwide inspection teams in such places as Iraq. Nuclear scientists are needed to convert existing reactors worldwide from highly enriched to low enriched fuels.

Nuclear engineers and health physicists are needed to design, operate and monitor future Naval Reactors. The Navy by itself cannot train students for their four year degrees—they only provide advance postgraduate training on their reactor's operation.

Basically, we are looking at the potential loss of a 50 year investment in a field which our nation started and leads the world in. What is worse, this loss is a downward self-feeding spiral. Poor departments cannot attract bright students and bright students will not carry on the needed cutting edge research that leads to promising young faculty members. Our system of nuclear education and training, in which we used to lead the world, is literally imploding upon itself.

I've laid out in this bill some proposals that I hope will seed a national debate in the upcoming 107th Congress on what we as a nation need to do to help solve this very serious problem. It is not a perfect bill, but I think it should start the ball rolling. I welcome all forms of bipartisan input on it. I hope that my colleagues in the House Science Committee looks favorably at this worthy effort and I would suggest joint hearings so that we as a Congressional body can hear together the testimony on the serious decline that we now face. My staff has worked from consensus reports from the scientific community developed by the Nuclear Energy Advisory Committee to the Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Science and Technology, in particular its subcommittee on Education and Training. The report is available on the Office's website. I encourage everyone to read and look at these startling statistics.

Here is an outline of what is in the bill.

First and foremost, we need to concentrate on attracting good undergraduate students to the nuclear sciences. I have proposed enhancing the current program which provides fellowships to graduate students and extends that to undergraduate students.

Second, we need to attract new and young faculty. I've proposed a Junior Faculty Research Initiation Grant Program which is similar to the NSF programs targeted only towards supporting new faculty during the first 5 years of their career at a university. These first five years are critical years that either make or break new faculty.

Third, I've proposed enhancing the Office's Nuclear Engineering Education and Research Program. This program is critical to university faculty and graduate students by supporting only the most fundamental research in nuclear science and engineering. These fundamental programs ultimately will strengthen our industrial base and over all economic competitiveness.

Fourth, I've strengthened the Office's applied nuclear science program by ensuring that universities play an important role in collaboration with the national labs and industry. This collaboration is the most basic form of tech transfer, it is face-to-face contact and networking between faculty, students and the applied world of research and industry. This program will ensure a transition between the student and their future employer.

Finally, I've strengthened what I consider the most crucial element of this program—ensuring that future generations of students and professors have well maintained research reactors.

I've proposed to increase the funding levels for refueling and upgrading academic reactor instrumentation.

I propose to start a new program whereby faculty can apply for reactor research and training awards to provide for reactor improvements.

I have proposed a novel program whereby as part of a student's undergraduate and graduate thesis project, they help work on the re-licensing of their own research reactors. This program must be in collaboration with industry which already has ample experience in relicensing. Such a program will once again provide face-to-face networking and training between student, teacher and ultimately their employer.

I have proposed a fellowship program whereby faculty can take their sabbatical year at a DOE laboratory. Under this program DOE laboratory staff can co-teach university courses and give extended seminars. This program also provides for part time employment of students at the DOE labs—we are talking about bringing in new and young talent.

For the research funds allocated, I have permitted portions be used to operating the reactor during the investigation. I make this allocation provided that the investigator's host institution makes a cost sharing commitment in its operation. My intent is clearly not to make the program simply fund the operations and maintenance of university reactors; it must be tied to the bill's research. The cost sharing insures that the host institution does not simply reallocate the funds already committed to operating the reactor.

In making all of these proposals, let me emphasize that each one of these programs I have described is intended to be peer reviewed and to have awards made strictly on merit of the proposals submitted. This program is not a hand out. Each element that I am proposing requires that faculty innovate and compete for these funds. Those institutions that do not win such competitions will have the choice of funding the research reactor activities themselves or consider shutting them down.

I have outlined a very serious problem that if not corrected now will cost far more to correct later on. If the program I have outlined is implemented, then it will strengthen our reputation as a leader in the nuclear sciences, strengthen our national security and our ability to compete in the world market place.

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

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

S. 242

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 ''Department of Energy University Nuclear Science and Engineering Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) U.S. university nuclear science and engineering programs are in a state of serious decline. The supply of bachelor degree nuclear science and engineering personnel in the United States is at a 35-year low. The number of four year degree nuclear engineering programs has declined 50 percent to approximately 25 programs nationwide. Over two-thirds of the faculty in these programs are 45 years or older.

(2) Universities cannot afford to support their research and training reactors. Since 1980, the number of small training reactors in the United States have declined by over 50 percent to 28 reactors. Most of these reactors were built in the late 1950s and 1960s with 30- to 40-year operating licenses, and will require re-licensing in the next several years.

(3) The neglect in human investment and training infrastructure is affecting 50 years of national R&D investment. The decline in a competent nuclear workforce, and the lack of adequately trained nuclear scientists and engineers, will affect the ability of the United States to solve future waste storage issues, maintain basic nuclear health physics programs, operate existing and design future fission reactors in the United States, respond to future nuclear events worldwide, help stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and design and operate naval nuclear reactors.

(4) Further neglect in the nation's investment in human resources for the nuclear sciences will lead to a downward spiral. As the number of nuclear science departments shrink, faculties age, and training reactors

close, the appeal of nuclear science will be lost to future generations of students.

(5) Current projections are that 76% of the nation's professional nuclear workforce can retire in 5 years, a new supply of trained scientists and engineers is needed.

(6) The Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology is well suited to help maintain tomorrow's human resource and training investment in the nuclear sciences. Through its support of research and development pursuant to the Department's statutory authorities, the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology is the principal federal agent for civilian research in the nuclear sciences for the United States. The Office maintains the Nuclear Engineering and Education Research Program which funds basic nuclear science and engineering. The Office funds the Nuclear Energy and Research Initiative which funds applied collaborative research among universities, industry and national laboratories in the areas of proliferation resistant fuel cycles and future fission power systems. The Office funds Universities to refuel training reactors from highly enriched to low enriched proliferation tolerant fuels, performs instrumentation upgrades and maintains a program of student fellowships for nuclear science, engineering and health physics.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, through the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology, shall support a program to maintain the nation's human resource investment and infrastructure in the nuclear sciences and engineering consistent with the Department's statutory authorities related to civilian nuclear research and development.

(b) DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—In carrying out the program under this Act, the Director of the Office of Nuclear Science and Technology shall—

(1) develop a robust graduate and undergraduate fellowship program to attract new and talented students;

(2) assist universities in recruiting and retaining new faculty in the nuclear sciences and engineering through a Junior Faculty Research Initiation Grant Program;

(3) maintain a robust investment in the fundamental nuclear sciences and engineering through the Nuclear Engineering Education Research Program;

(4) encourage collaborative nuclear research between industry, national laboratories and universities through the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative; and

(5) support communication and outreach related to nuclear science and engineering.

(c) MAINTAINING UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND TRAINING REACTORS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE.—Within the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act, the amounts specified under section 4(b) shall, subject to appropriations, be available for the following research and training reactor infrastructure maintenance and research:

(1) Refueling of research reactors with low enriched fuels, upgrade of operational instrumentation, and sharing of reactors among universities.

(2) In collaboration with the U.S. nuclear industry, assistance, where necessary, in relicensing and upgrading training reactors as part of a student training program.

(3) A reactor research and training award program that provides for reactor improvements as part of a focused effort that emphasizes research, training, and education.

(d) UNIVERSITY—DOE LABORATORY INTERACTIONS.—The Secretary of Energy, through the Office of Nuclear Science and Technology, shall develop—

(1) a sabbatical fellowship program for university professors to spend extended periods of time at Department of Energy laboratories in the areas of nuclear science and technology; and

(2) a visiting scientist program in which laboratory staff can spend time in academic nuclear science and engineering departments.

The Secretary may under section 3(b)(1) provide for fellowships for students to spend time at Department of Energy laboratories in the area of nuclear science under the mentorship of laboratory staff.

(3) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—For the research programs described, portions thereof may be used to supplement operation of the research reactor during investigator's proposed effort provided the host institution provides cost sharing in the reactor's operation.

(f) MERIT REVIEW REQUIRED.—All grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, or other financial assistance awards under this Act shall be made only after independent merit review.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) TOTAL AUTHORIZATION.—The following sums are authorized to be appropriate to the Secretary of Energy, to remain available until expended, for the purposes of carrying out this Act:

(1) $30,200,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $41,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $47,900,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $55,600,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $64,100,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(b) GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(b)(1):

(1) $3,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $3,100,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $3,200,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $3,200,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $3,200,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(c) JUNIOR FACULTY RESEARCH INITIATION GRANT PROGRAM.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(b)(2):

(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $7,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $8,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $9,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(d) NUCLEAR ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(b)(3):

(1) $8,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $12,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $13,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(e) COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH RELATED TO NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(b)(5):

(1) $200,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $200,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $300,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $300,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $300,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(f) REFUELING OF RESEARCH REACTORS AND INSTRUMENTATION UPGRADES.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(c)(1):

(1) $6,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $6,500,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $7,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $7,500,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $8,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(g) RE-LICENSING ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(c)(2):

(1) $1,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $1,100,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $1,200,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $1,300,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $1,300,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(h) REACTOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING AWARD PROGRAM.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(c)(3):

(1) $6,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $14,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $18,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(i) UNIVERSITY—DOE LABORATORY INTERACTIONS.—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(d):

(1) $1,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
(2) $1,100,000 for fiscal year 2003.
(3) $1,200,000 for fiscal year 2004.
(4) $1,300,000 for fiscal year 2005.
(5) $1,300,000 for fiscal year 2006.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. REID, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 243. A bill to provide for the issuance of bonds to provide funding for the construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I, along with Senators BINGAMAN, DASCHLE, CAMPBELL, INOUYE, COCHRAN, REID, AKAKA, and BAUCUS am introducing legislation to establish an innovative funding mechanism to enhance the ability of Indian tribes to construct, repair, and maintain quality educational facilities. Representatives from tribal schools in my State of South Dakota have been working with tribes nationwide to develop an initiative which I believe will be a positive first step toward addressing the serious crisis we are facing in Indian education.

Over 50 percent of the American Indian population in this country is age 24 or younger. Consequently, the need for improved educational programs and facilities, and for training the American Indian workforce is pressing. American Indians have been, and continue to be, disproportionately affected by both poverty and low educational achievement. The high school completion rate for Indian people aged 20 to 24 was 12.5 percent below the national average. American Indian students, on average, have scored far lower on the National Assessment for Education Progress indicators than all other students.

By ignoring the most fundamental aspect of education; that is, safe, quality educational facilities, there is little hope of breaking the cycle of low educational achievement, and the unemployment and poverty that result from neglected academic potential.

The Indian School Construction Act establishes a bonding authority to use

existing tribal education funds for bonds in the municipal finance market which currently serves local governments across the Nation. Instead of funding construction projects directly, these existing funds will be leveraged through bonds to fund substantially more tribal school construction, maintenance and repair projects.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates the tribal school construction and repair backlog at over $1 billion. Confounding this backlog, inflation and facility deterioration severely increases this amount. The administration's school construction request for fiscal year 2001 was over $62 million. In this budgetary climate, I believe every avenue for efficiently stretching the Federal dollar should be explored.

Tribal schools in my State and around the country address the unique learning needs and styles of Indian students, with sensitivity to Native cultures, ultimately promoting higher academic achievement. There are strong historical and moral reasons for continued support of tribal schools. In keeping with our special trust responsibility to sovereign Indian nations, we need to promote the self-determination and self-sufficiency of Indian communities. Education is absolutely vital to this effort. Allowing the continued deterioration and decay of tribal schools through lack of funding would violate the Government's commitment and responsibility to Indian nations and only slow the progress of self-sufficiency.

I urge my colleagues to closely examine the Indian School Construction Act and join me in working to make this innovative funding mechanism a reality. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 243

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 ''Indian School Construction Act''.

SEC. 2. INDIAN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BUREAU.—The term ''Bureau'' means the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior.

(2) INDIAN.—The term ''Indian'' means any individual who is a member of a tribe.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) TRIBAL SCHOOL.—The term ''tribal school'' means an elementary school, secondary school, or dormitory that is operated by a tribal organization or the Bureau for the education of Indian children and that receives financial assistance for its operation under an appropriation for the Bureau under section 102, 103(a), or 208 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450f, 450h(a), and 458d) or under the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) under a contract, a grant, or an agreement, or for a Bureau-operated school.

(5) TRIBE.—The term ''tribe'' has the meaning given the term ''Indian tribal government'' by section 7701(a)(40) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including the application of section 7871(d) of such Code. Such term includes any consortium of tribes approved by the Secretary.

(b) ISSUANCE OF BONDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a pilot program under which eligible tribes have the authority to issue qualified tribal school modernization bonds to provide funding for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of tribal schools, including the advance planning and design thereof.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to issue any qualified tribal school modernization bond under the program under paragraph (1), a tribe shall—

(i) prepare and submit to the Secretary a plan of construction that meets the requirements of subparagraph (B);

(ii) provide for quarterly and final inspection of the project by the Bureau; and

(iii) pledge that the facilities financed by such bond will be used primarily for elementary and secondary educational purposes for not less than the period such bond remains outstanding.

(B) PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION.—A plan of construction meets the requirements of this subparagraph if such plan—

(i) contains a description of the construction to be undertaken with funding provided under a qualified tribal school modernization bond;

(ii) demonstrates that a comprehensive survey has been undertaken concerning the construction needs of the tribal school involved;

(iii) contains assurances that funding under the bond will be used only for the activities described in the plan;

(iv) contains response to the evaluation criteria contained in Instructions and Application for Replacement School Construction, Revision 6, dated February 6, 1999; and

(v) contains any other reasonable and related information determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(C) PRIORITY.—In determining whether a tribe is eligible to participate in the program under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to tribes that, as demonstrated by the relevant plans of construction, will fund projects—

(i) described in the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List as of FY 2000 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (65 Fed. Reg. 4623-4624);

(ii) described in any subsequent priorities list published in the Federal Register; or

(iii) which meet the criteria for ranking schools as described in Instructions and Application for Replacement School Construction, Revision 6, dated February 6, 1999.

(D) ADVANCE PLANNING AND DESIGN FUNDING.—A tribe may propose in its plan of construction to receive advance planning and design funding from the tribal school modernization escrow account established under paragraph (6)(B). Before advance planning and design funds are allocated from the escrow account, the tribe shall agree to issue qualified tribal school modernization bonds after the receipt of such funds and agree as a condition of each bond issuance that the tribe will deposit into such account or a fund managed by the trustee as described in paragraph (4)(C) an amount equal to the amount of such funds received from the escrow account.

(3) PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—In addition to the use of funds permitted under paragraph (1), a tribe may use amounts received through the issuance of a qualified tribal school modernization bond to—

(A) enter into and make payments under contracts with licensed and bonded architects, engineers, and construction firms in order to determine the needs of the tribal school and for the design and engineering of the school;

(B) enter into and make payments under contracts with financial advisors, underwriters, attorneys, trustees, and other professionals who would be able to provide assistance to the tribe in issuing bonds; and

(C) carry out other activities determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(4) BOND TRUSTEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any qualified tribal school modernization bond issued by a tribe under this subsection shall be subject to a trust agreement between the tribe and a trustee.

(B) TRUSTEE.—Any bank or trust company that meets requirements established by the Secretary may be designated as a trustee under subparagraph (A).

(C) CONTENT OF TRUST AGREEMENT.—A trust agreement entered into by a tribe under this paragraph shall specify that the trustee, with respect to any bond issued under this subsection shall—

(i) act as a repository for the proceeds of the bond;

(ii) make payments to bondholders;

(iii) receive, as a condition to the issuance of such bond, a transfer of funds from the tribal school modernization escrow account established under paragraph (6)(B) or from other funds furnished by or on behalf of the tribe in an amount, which together with interest earnings from the investment of such funds in obligations of or fully guaranteed by the United States or from other investments authorized by paragraph (10), will produce moneys sufficient to timely pay in full the entire principal amount of such bond on the stated maturity date therefor;

(iv) invest the funds received pursuant to clause (iii) as provided by such clause; and

(v) hold and invest the funds in a segregated fund or account under the agreement, which fund or account shall be applied solely to the payment of the costs of items described in paragraph (3).

(D) REQUIREMENTS FOR MAKING DIRECT PAYMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trustee shall make any payment referred to in subparagraph (C)(v) in accordance with requirements that the tribe shall prescribe in the trust agreement entered into under subparagraph (C). Before making a payment to a contractor under subparagraph (C)(v), the trustee shall require an inspection of the project by a local financial institution or an independent inspecting architect or engineer, to ensure the completion of the project.

(ii) CONTRACTS.—Each contract referred to in paragraph (3) shall specify, or be renegotiated to specify, that payments under the contract shall be made in accordance with this paragraph.

(5) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—

(A) PRINCIPAL.—No principal payments on any qualified tribal school modernization bond shall be required until the final, stated maturity of such bond, which stated maturity shall be within 15 years from the date of issuance. Upon the expiration of such period, the entire outstanding principal under the bond shall become due and payable.

(B) INTEREST.—In lieu of interest on a qualified tribal school modernization bond there shall be awarded a tax credit under section 1400K of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(6) BOND GUARANTEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Payment of the principal portion of a qualified tribal school modernization bond issued under this subsection

shall be guaranteed solely by amounts deposited with each respective bond trustee as described in paragraph (4)(C)(iii).

(B) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2002, from amounts made available for school replacement under the construction account of the Bureau, the Secretary is authorized to deposit not more than $30,000,000 each fiscal year into a tribal school modernization escrow account.

(ii) PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall use any amounts deposited in the escrow account under clauses (i) and (iii) to make payments to trustees appointed and acting pursuant to paragraph (4) or to make payments described in paragraph (2)(D).

(iii) TRANSFERS OF EXCESS PROCEEDS.—Excess proceeds held under any trust agreement that are not needed for any of the purposes described in clauses (iii) and (v) of paragraph (4)(C) shall be transferred, from time to time, by the trustee for deposit into the tribal school modernization escrow account.

(7) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) OBLIGATION TO REPAY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the principal amount on any qualified tribal school modernization bond issued under this subsection shall be repaid only to the extent of any escrowed funds furnished under paragraph (4)(C)(iii). No qualified tribal school modernization bond issued by a tribe shall be an obligation of, nor shall payment of the principal thereof be guaranteed by, the United States, the tribes, nor their schools.

(B) LAND AND FACILITIES.—Any land or facilities purchased or improved with amounts derived from qualified tribal school modernization bonds issued under this subsection shall not be mortgaged or used as collateral for such bonds.

(8) SALE OF BONDS.—Qualified tribal school modernization bonds may be sold at a purchase price equal to, in excess of, or at a discount from the par amount thereof.

(9) TREATMENT OF TRUST AGREEMENT EARNINGS.—Any amounts earned through the investment of funds under the control of a trustee under any trust agreement described in paragraph (4) shall not be subject to Federal income tax.

(10) INVESTMENT OF SINKING FUNDS.—Any sinking fund established for the purpose of the payment of principal on a qualified tribal school modernization bond shall be invested in obligations issued by or guaranteed by the United States or in such other assets as the Secretary of the Treasury may by regulation allow.

(c) EXPANSION OF INCENTIVES FOR TRIBAL SCHOOLS.—Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter XI—Tribal School Modernization Provisions

''Sec. 1400K. Credit to holders of qualified tribal school modernization bonds.

"SEC. 1400K. CREDIT TO HOLDERS OF QUALIFIED TRIBAL SCHOOL MODERNIZATION BONDS.

''(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—In the case of a taxpayer who holds a qualified tribal school modernization bond on a credit allowance date of such bond which occurs during the taxable year, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for such taxable year an amount equal to the sum of the credits determined under subsection (b) with respect to credit allowance dates during such year on which the taxpayer holds such bond.

''(b) AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit determined under this subsection with respect to any credit allowance date for a qualified tribal school modernization bond is 25 percent of the annual credit determined with respect to such bond.

''(2) ANNUAL CREDIT.—The annual credit determined with respect to any qualified tribal school modernization bond is the product of—

''(A) the applicable credit rate, multiplied by

''(B) the outstanding face amount of the bond.

''(3) APPLICABLE CREDIT RATE.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the applicable credit rate with respect to an issue is the rate equal to an average market yield (as of the date of sale of the issue) on outstanding long-term corporate obligations (as determined by the Secretary).

''(4) SPECIAL RULE FOR ISSUANCE AND REDEMPTION.—In the case of a bond which is issued during the 3-month period ending on a credit allowance date, the amount of the credit determined under this subsection with respect to such credit allowance date shall be a ratable portion of the credit otherwise determined based on the portion of the 3-month period during which the bond is outstanding. A similar rule shall apply when the bond is redeemed.

''(c) LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The credit allowed under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed the excess of—

''(A) the sum of the regular tax liability (as defined in section 26(b)) plus the tax imposed by section 55, over

''(B) the sum of the credits allowable under part IV of subchapter A (other than subpart C thereof, relating to refundable credits).

''(2) CARRYOVER OF UNUSED CREDIT.—If the credit allowable under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation imposed by paragraph (1) for such taxable year, such excess shall be carried to the succeeding taxable year and added to the credit allowable under subsection (a) for such taxable year.

''(d) QUALIFIED TRIBAL SCHOOL MODERNIZATION BOND; OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) QUALIFIED TRIBAL SCHOOL MODERNIZATION BOND.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified tribal school modernization bond' means, subject to subparagraph (B), any bond issued as part of an issue under section 2(c) of the Indian School Construction Act, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this section, if—

''(i) 95 percent or more of the proceeds of such issue are to be used for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of a school facility funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior or for the acquisition of land on which such a facility is to be constructed with part of the proceeds of such issue,

''(ii) the bond is issued by a tribe,

''(iii) the issuer designates such bond for purposes of this section, and

''(iv) the term of each bond which is part of such issue does not exceed 15 years.

''(B) NATIONAL LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF BONDS DESIGNATED.—

''(i) NATIONAL LIMITATION.—There is a national qualified tribal school modernization bond limitation for each calendar year. Such limitation is—

''(I) $200,000,000 for 2002,

''(II) $200,000,000 for 2003, and

''(III) zero after 2004.

''(ii) ALLOCATION OF LIMITATION.—The national qualified tribal school modernization bond limitation shall be allocated to tribes by the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of section 2 of the Indian School Construction Act, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this section.

''(iii) DESIGNATION SUBJECT TO LIMITATION AMOUNT.—The maximum aggregate face amount of bonds issued during any calendar year which may be designated under subsection (d)(1) with respect to any tribe shall not exceed the limitation amount allocated to such government under clause (ii) for such calendar year.

''(iv) CARRYOVER OF UNUSED LIMITATION.—If for any calendar year—

''(I) the limitation amount under this subparagraph, exceeds

''(II) the amount of qualified tribal school modernization bonds issued during such year,

the limitation amount under this subparagraph for the following calendar year shall be increased by the amount of such excess. The preceding sentence shall not apply if such following calendar year is after 2010.

''(2) CREDIT ALLOWANCE DATE.—The term 'credit allowance date' means—

''(A) March 15,

''(B) June 15,

''(C) September 15, and

''(D) December 15.

Such term includes the last day on which the bond is outstanding.

''(3) BOND.—The term 'bond' includes any obligation.

''(4) TRIBE.—The term ''tribe'' has the meaning given the term ''Indian tribal government'' by section 7701(a)(40), including the application of section 7871(d). Such term includes any consortium of tribes approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

''(e) CREDIT INCLUDED IN GROSS INCOME.—Gross income includes the amount of the credit allowed to the taxpayer under this section (determined without regard to subsection (c)) and the amount so included shall be treated as interest income.

''(f) BONDS HELD BY REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES.—If any qualified tribal school modernization bond is held by a regulated investment company, the credit determined under subsection (a) shall be allowed to shareholders of such company under procedures prescribed by the Secretary.

''(g) CREDITS MAY BE STRIPPED.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There may be a separation (including at issuance) of the ownership of a qualified tribal school modernization bond and the entitlement to the credit under this section with respect to such bond. In case of any such separation, the credit under this section shall be allowed to the person who on the credit allowance date holds the instrument evidencing the entitlement to the credit and not to the holder of the bond.

''(2) CERTAIN RULES TO APPLY.—In the case of a separation described in paragraph (1), the rules of section 1286 shall apply to the qualified tribal school modernization bond as if it were a stripped bond and to the credit under this section as if it were a stripped coupon.

''(h) TREATMENT FOR ESTIMATED TAX PURPOSES.—Solely for purposes of sections 6654 and 6655, the credit allowed by this section to a taxpayer by reason of holding a qualified tribal school modernization bonds on a credit allowance date shall be treated as if it were a payment of estimated tax made by the taxpayer on such date.

''(i) CREDIT MAY BE TRANSFERRED.—Nothing in any law or rule of law shall be construed to limit the transferability of the credit allowed by this section through sale and repurchase agreements.

''(j) CREDIT TREATED AS ALLOWED UNDER PART IV OF SUBCHAPTER A.—For purposes of subtitle F, the credit allowed by this section shall be treated as a credit allowable under part IV of subchapter A of this chapter.

''(k) REPORTING.—Issuers of qualified tribal school modernization bonds shall submit reports similar to the reports required under section 149(e).''.

(d) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall not be construed to impact, limit, or affect the sovereign immunity of the Federal Government or any State or tribal government.

(2) APPLICATION.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to bonds issued after December 31, 2001, regardless of the status of regulations promulgated thereunder.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REID, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 244. A bill to provide for United States policy toward Libya; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, yesterday a Scottish court, meeting in the Netherlands, convicted Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi for the 1988 bombing of Pan American flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. That court sentenced him to life in prison. Two-hundred seven people, including 189 Americans, lost their lives in this barbaric act.

In addition, the court conclusively tied the planning and execution of the bombing to Libya and Libya intelligence.

While no verdict could have fully comforted the families of the victims, eased their anguish, or removed the haunting images from their minds, they can take some solace in the fact that guilt has now been established. I would like to personally thank the families of the victims for their hard work, for their dedication, and for the unyielding determination to ensure that their loved ones did not die in vain. The international community truly owes them a debt of gratitude.

Nevertheless, the quest for justice is not over. Now some have suggested the verdict brings the matter to a close, and at the sanctions in place since 1992 should now be lifted. We, however, believe that would be a serious mistake and an insult to the victims and their families. U.N. Resolutions have required Libya to pay compensation to the families of the victims of Pan Am 103 if a guilty verdict is rendered, and, second, to officially end support for international terrorism before the multilateral sanctions can permanently be lifted.

A formal lifting of the sanctions now would send Libya the wrong signal. It would indicate that the international community has absolved Libya of its role in the bombing, a role, to repeat, clearly established by the Scottish court. It would say that Libya should be accepted back into the community of responsible nations. It would bestow upon Colonel Qadhafi's regime a respect and credibility it seeks but has not earned.

The United States must press Libya to publicly accept its role in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, issue an apology, and compensate the victims' families.

Consequently, today we are introducing the Justice for the Victims of Pan Am 103 Act of 2001. This legislation is cosponsored by Senators HELMS, BROWNBACK, LEAHY, REID of Nevada, NELSON of Nebraska, CLINTON, DODD, BAUCUS, BOXER, BYRD, and CARPER.

The legislation states that it shall be the policy of the United States to oppose lifting U.N. and U.S. sanctions against Libya until all cases of American victims of Libyan terrorism have been resolved; the Government of Libya has accepted responsibility, has issued an apology, has paid compensation to the victims' families of Pan Am 103; and has taken real and concrete steps to end support of international terrorism; and the legislation would prohibit assistance to the Government of Libya until the President determines and certifies that Libya has fulfilled the above requirements.

In addition, the legislation expresses the sense of the Senate that the Government of Libya should be condemned for its support of international terrorism and the bombing of Pan Am 103.

Second, the Government of Libya should accept responsibility for the bombing, issue a public apology, and provide due compensation.

Finally, the President, the Secretary of State, and other U.S. officials should encourage other countries and the United Nations to maintain sanctions against Libya until it fulfills the above requirements. Until Libya accepts responsibility for its actions, apologizes, and ends its support for international terrorism, the United States should leave and will leave no stone unturned in the quest for justice.

We owe the victims of Pan Am 103 no less.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 22

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 22, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide meaningful campaign finance reform through requiring better reporting, decreasing the role of soft money, and increasing individual contribution limits, and for other purposes.

S. 29

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 29, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for 100 percent of the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 37

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) 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. 88

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 88, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability.

S. 104

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 120

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 120, a bill to establish a demonstration project to increase teacher salaries and employee benefits for teachers who enter into contracts with local educational agencies to serve as master teachers.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 127, a bill to give American companies, American workers, and American ports the opportunity to compete in the United States cruise market.

S. 143

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 143, a bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions for employees of the Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 174

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 174, a bill to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the microloan program, and for other purposes.

S. 177

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 177, a bill to amend the provisions of title 19, United States Code, relating to the manner in which pay policies and schedules and fringe benefit programs for postmasters are established.

S. 189

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 189, a bill to amend the Internal