

Whereas, Federal district courts, with the acquiescence of the United States Supreme Court, continue to order states to levy or increase taxes to comply with Federal mandates; and

Whereas, these court actions violate the Constitution of the United States and the legislative process; and

Whereas, The time has come for the people of this great nation and their duly elected representatives in State government to reaffirm in no uncertain terms that the authority to tax under the Constitution of the United States is retained by the people, who by their consent alone do delegate such power to tax explicitly to those duly elected representatives in the legislative branch of government whom they choose, such representatives being directly responsible and accountable to those who have elected them; and

Whereas, Several states have petitioned the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, As previously introduced in Congress, the amendment seeks to prevent Federal courts from levying or increasing taxes without representation of the people and against the people's wishes; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress prepare and submit to the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to add a new article providing as follows: "Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to instruct or order a state or a political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes"; and be it further

Resolved, That this application constitute a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania also propose that the legislatures of each of the several states comprising the United States, that have not yet made a similar request, apply to the Congress requesting enactment of an appropriate amendment to the Constitution of the United States and apply to the Congress to propose such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress, to the presiding officers of each house of Legislature in each of the states in the union and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

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. BINGAMAN:

S. 3277. A bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to enhance and extend authority relating to energy savings performance contracts of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 3278. A bill to authorize funding for nanoscale science and engineering research and development at the Department of Energy for fiscal years 2002 through 2006; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3279. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out pilot projects to increase milk consumption and reduce the cost of milk served to children; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 3277. A bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to enhance and extend authority relating to energy savings performance contracts of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ENERGY EFFICIENT COST SAVINGS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce important legislation, to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1986. This legislation, the "Energy Efficient Cost Savings Improvement Act of 2001" will improve the current law by enhancing and extending the authority relating to energy savings performance contracts of the Federal Government. The benefit to the taxpayer will be not only the realization of greater cost savings as they pertain to older, inefficient Federal buildings but, more importantly, the reduction in the waste of monies spent trying to improve these buildings when other, more cost effective alternatives are available.

The National Energy Conservation Policy Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, established a mandate for energy savings in Federal buildings and facilities. Aggressive energy conservation goals were subsequently established by Executive Order 12902, stating that, by 2005, Federal agencies must reduce their energy consumption in their buildings by 30 percent per square foot when compared to 1985 levels. Executive Order 13123 increased this goal to 35 percent by 2010.

To help attain these objectives, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 created Energy Savings Performance Contracting, ESPC, which offered a means of achieving this energy reduction goal at no capital cost to the government. That's right—no capital cost to the government, since ESPC is an alternative to the traditional method of Federal appropriations to finance these types of improvements in Federal buildings. Under the ESPC authority, Federal agencies contract with energy service companies, ESCO, which pay all the up-front costs. These costs relate to evaluation, design, financing, acquisition, installation, and maintenance of energy efficient equipment; altered operation and maintenance improvements; and technical services. The ESCO guarantees a fixed amount of energy cost savings throughout the life of the contract and is paid directly from those cost savings. Agencies retain the remainder of the cost savings for themselves and, at the end of the contract,

ownership of all property, along with the additional cost savings, reverts to the Federal government. Currently, contracts may range up to 25 years. Over the entire contract period, Federal monies are neither required nor appropriated for the improvements.

But, as innovative as the ESPC alternative may be, there is one area in which it falls short—and that is, how to avoid wasting valuable funds improving energy efficiency in a building that has long since passed its useful life. How do you justify energy conservation measures in buildings that are in constant need of maintenance or repair? Facilities that, no matter how much money is invested for renovation, will never meet existing building code requirements? You may save money by improving energy efficiency, but then turn around and reinvest even larger amounts in operating and maintaining a very old facility. Somewhere there has to be a point where we decide there must be other alternatives—and that is exactly what my legislation offers.

The most important element of my legislation is in the way it proposes to fund the construction of replacement Federal facilities. The legislation builds upon the existing Energy Savings Performance Contracting and takes it one logical step further—to include savings anticipated from operation and maintenance efficiencies of a new replacement Federal building. Perhaps the easiest way to explain the benefits of this change is by citing an example. In my home state of New Mexico, the Department of Energy Albuquerque Operations office resides in a complex of buildings constructed originally as Army barracks during the Korean War. Although these facilities have been renovated and modified throughout the years, they remain energy inefficient and require high maintenance and operation costs when compared to more contemporary buildings. What's more, over the next seven years, the Operations office will institute additional modifications to meet compliance requirements for seismic, energy savings, and other facility infrastructure concerns (maintenance, environmental, safety and health, etc.) at a cost of \$34.2 million. Even with these modifications, we end up with a modernized 50-year-old building that will continue to require expensive maintenance dollars. The estimate to replace the office complex with a new facility, by the way, is \$35.3 million. While Congress cannot afford to appropriate funds to build a new facility, we're willing to spend—no, we're forced to waste—almost as much in maintaining an old one.

As requested by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2000, the Department of Energy conducted a feasibility study for replacing the Albuquerque Operations office using an ESPC. The results of the study are enlightening, for it demonstrated that by using anticipated energy, operations, and maintenance efficiencies of a new

replacement building over the old one, the cost savings alone pay for the new facility. What's more, the analysis forecasts that after the annual ESPC loan payment is made to the contractor, there is a \$1 million per year surplus. Over a 25-year contract, the savings to the taxpayer is \$25 million.

Finally, I want to draw your attention to the broader implications that this legislation has for Federal agencies and taxpayers alike. The application of authority created by this legislation in the replacement of other Federal buildings could result in billions of dollars of avoided waste. Simply by considering operation and maintenance cost savings, we would reap a double benefit of newer facilities and much needed improvements to the Federal infrastructure at a fraction of the cost. And, since ESCOs typically use local companies to provide construction services, this type of program would have a very beneficial effect on local economies.

There is certainly enough work within the Federal government to move forward on this ESPC legislation. To this end, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 3278. A bill to authorize funding for nanoscale science and engineering research and development at the Department of Energy for fiscal years 2002 through 2006; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NANOSCALE SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of Energy to provide for a long term commitment in its Office of Science to the area of nanoscience and nanoengineering. This new area is of fundamental importance for maintaining our global economic leadership in energy technology as well in areas such as microchip design, space and transportation, medicines and biomedical devices. The fields of nanoscience and nanoengineering are so new and broad in their reach that no one industry can support them. They are a perfect example how we in Congress can make a difference to support our nation's technological leadership, a key element of the 21st century global economy.

The fields of nanoscience and engineering encompass the ability to create new states of matter by repositioning the atoms that make up their structure. The physical features that nanoscale R&D will develop are on the order of about 10 nanometers or 1000 times smaller than the diameter of a human hair. What we are talking about is making materials and devices not by miniaturization, which is a top down approach. Nanoscience is the bottom up fabrication of materials, atom by atom. When you build materials at this level, amazing things begin to happen. We are talking about microchips whose features will shrink by a factor of 100

below where industry projects they will be in the year 2010. These chip features will lead to radical breakthroughs in speed, cost and density of information storage. In the field of medicine and health, we are talking about drugs whose routes of delivery are literally at the molecular level. It will be possible to custom build proteins and other biological materials for future biomedical devices. In the field of energy efficiency, batteries and fuel cells can be built with storage capacities far exceeding our current state of the art. In the transportation industry, it will be possible to make ultra strong and light materials reducing the weight in airplanes, cars and space vehicles. All these breakthroughs in the diverse industries I have discussed will keep the United States' as a global leader in the 21st century economy.

The Department of Energy and its Office of Science are uniquely suited to support this critical research. The Office of Science has been at the forefront of conducting nanotechnology research for the past decade through its broad array of materials, physics, chemistry and biology programs. This authorization bill will carry forth four broad objectives of the Office of Science's existing nanotechnology effort, (1) attain a fundamental understanding of nanoscale phenomena, (2) achieve the ability to design bulk materials with desired properties using nanoscale manipulation, (3) study how living organisms produce materials naturally by arranging their atomic structure and implement it into the design process for nanomaterials, (4) develop experimental and computer tools with a national infrastructure to carry out nanoscience. Let me briefly comment on the fourth area in this list. The Office of Science is the nation's leader in developing and managing national user facilities across the broad range of physical sciences. It would be a natural progression for the Office of Science to develop similar user facilities to advance nanoscience. These facilities, located across the United States, will contain unique equipment and computers which will be accessible to individuals as well as multi-disciplinary teams. In the past, Office of Science national user facilities have served as crossing points between the transition from fundamental science to industrial capability. I expect that these nanoscience user facilities will serve as a similar transition point from long term fundamental research into applied industrial know-how. Accordingly, in this authorization bill I have allotted portions of the yearly budget towards developing these unique user facilities.

This bill is an important first step in a combined national nanoscience effort which will help to maintain the technological edge of our U.S. industry. I hope that the other federal R&D agencies will make similar commitments in their areas of expertise. Maintaining this edge, by promoting these long

term and high risk investigations is something which we cannot expect in the short time frame world of today's industry. It is critical that our U.S. government step into this void, particularly in the area of nanoscience, and provide the necessary intellectual capital to propel our national economy as a leader in the 21st century.

I ask for 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. 3278

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 "Department of Energy Nanoscale Science and Engineering Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The emerging fields of nanoscience and nanoengineering address the ability to create materials with fundamentally new compositions by repositioning atoms within an overall molecular composition.

(2) The ability of the United States to respond to the energy and economic challenges of the 21st century will be driven by science and technology. Nanoscience and nanoengineering will enable the United States to develop new technologies for energy exploration and production, for monitoring energy infrastructure, for increasing energy efficiency in end-use application, and for developing new technologies applicable to other Department of Energy statutory missions. These advances will also enhance the strength of U.S. science, technology, and medicine generally.

(3) The fundamental intellectual challenges inherent in nanoscience and nanoengineering are considerable, and require public support for basic and applied research and development. Significant advances in areas such as the self-assembly of atom clusters will be required before nanoscience or nanoengineering will be useful to the energy or manufacturing industries.

(4) The development of new scientific instruments will also be required to advance nanoscience and nanoengineering. Such instruments are likely to be large and costly. Specialized facilities are also likely to be required in order to advance the field and to realize its promise. Such facilities will be sufficiently expensive that they will have to be located and constructed on a centralized basis, similar to a number of unique facilities already managed by the Department of Energy.

(5) Contributions from individual researchers as well as multidisciplinary research teams will be required to advance nanoscience and nanoengineering.

(6) The Department of Energy's Office of Science is well suited to manage nanoscience and nanoengineering research and development for the Department. Through its support of research and development pursuant to the Department's statutory authorities, the Office of Science is the principal federal supporter of the research and development in the physical and computational sciences. The Office is also a significant source of federal support for research in genomics and the life sciences. The Office supports research and development by individual investigators and multidisciplinary teams, and manages special user facilities that serve investigators in both university and industry.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of Energy, through the Office of Science of the Department of Energy, shall support a program of research and development in nanoscience and nanoengineering consistent with the Department's statutory authorities related to research and development. The program shall include efforts to further the understanding of the chemistry, physics, materials science and engineering of phenomena on the scale of 1 to 100 nanometers.

(b) **DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE.**—In carrying out the program under this Act, the Director of the Office of Science shall—

(1) support both individual investigators and multidisciplinary teams of investigators;

(2) pursuant to subsection (c), develop, plan, construct, acquire, or operate special equipment or facilities for the use of investigators conducting research and development in nanoscience and nanoengineering;

(3) support technology transfer activities to benefit industry and other users of nanoscience and nanoengineering; and

(4) coordinate research and development activities with industry and other federal agencies.

(c) **NANOSCIENCE AND NANOENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTERS AND MAJOR INSTRUMENTATION.**—

(1) **AUTHORIZATION.**—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 projects to develop, plan, construct, acquire, or operate special equipment, instrumentation, or facilities for investigators conducting research and development in nanoscience and nanoengineering.

(2) **PROJECTS.**—Projects under paragraph (1) may include the measurement of properties at the scale of 1 to 100 nanometers, manipulation at such scales, and the integration of technologies based on nanoscience or nanoengineering into bulk materials or other technologies.

(3) **FACILITIES.**—Facilities under paragraph (1) may include electron microcharacterization facilities, microlithography facilities, scanning probe facilities and related instrumentation.

(4) **COLLABORATION.**—The Secretary shall encourage collaborations among universities, laboratories and industry at facilities under this subsection. At least one Departmental facility under this subsection shall have a specific mission of technology transfer to other institutions and to industry.

(d) **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 appropriated to the Secretary Of Energy, to remain available until expended, for the purposes of carrying out this Act:

- (1) \$160,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$270,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$290,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$310,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$330,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(b) **NANOSCIENCE AND NANOENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTERS AND MAJOR INSTRUMENTATION.**—Of the funds under subsection (a), the following sums are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 3(c):

- (1) \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.
- (2) \$135,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.
- (3) \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.
- (4) \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.
- (5) \$160,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 3189

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3189, a bill to provide more child support money to families leaving welfare, to simplify the rules governing the assignment and distribution of child support collected by States on behalf of children, to improve the collection of child support, to promote marriage, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 8

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 8, a resolution amending rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate relating to amendments to general appropriation bills

S. RES. 387

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 387, a resolution relative to the death of Representative Julian C. Dixon, of California.

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 387, supra.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED**EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMPLAINT DATA DISCLOSURE ACT****DURBIN AMENDMENT NO. 4362**

Mr. GRAMS (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1023) to require that each Government agency post monthly, on its public Web site, certain statistical data relating to Federal sector equal employment opportunity complaints filed with such agency, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PRIVATE RELIEF PROVISION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the renunciation of United States citizenship by Valdas Adamkus on February 25, 1998, in order to become the President of the Republic of Lithuania shall not—

(1) be treated under any Federal law as having as one of its purposes the avoidance of any Federal tax,

(2) result in the denial of any benefit under title II or XVIII of the Social Security Act, or under title 5, United States Code, or

(3) result in any restriction on the right of Valdas Adamkus to travel or be admitted to the United States.

WATER POLLUTION PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS ACT OF 2000**COLLINS AMENDMENT NO. 4363**

Mr. GRAMS (for Ms. COLLINS) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 870) to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) to increase the efficiency and accountability of Offices of

Inspector General within Federal departments, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 23, line 18, strike "inserting" and insert "adding".

On page 23, lines 21 and 22, strike "defined under sections 11(4) and 8G(a)(5)" and insert "(as defined under section 8G(a)(5) or 11(4))".

On page 23, lines 23 and 24, strike "defined under sections 11(4) and 8G(a)(5)" and insert "(as defined under section 8G(a)(5) or 11(4))".

On page 24, lines 9 and 10, strike "of Inspector General".

On page 24, lines 11 and 12, strike "of Inspector General".

On page 25, line 16, strike "annual reports" and insert "an annual report".

On page 32, strike lines 8 through 10.

On page 34, insert between lines 18 and 19 the following:

"(30) Inspector General, Tennessee Valley Authority."

On page 36, line 16, strike the quotation marks and second period.

On page 36, insert between lines 16 and 17 the following:

"Inspector General, Tennessee Valley Authority."

On page 36, line 23, insert "of the United States" after "Comptroller General".

On page 37, line 12, strike "paragraph (2)" and insert "subsection (a)".

INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL ACT OF 2000**HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 4364**

Mr. BYRD. (for Mr. HELMS) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2943) to authorize additional assistance for international malaria control, and to provide for coordination and consultation in providing assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to malaria, HIV, and tuberculosis; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House to the text of the bill, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Assistance for International Malaria Control Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Findings.

Sec. 103. Assistance for malaria prevention, treatment, control, and elimination.

TITLE II—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO MACAU

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Findings and declarations; sense of Congress.

Sec. 203. Continued application of United States law.

Sec. 204. Reporting requirement.

Sec. 205. Definitions.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES-CANADA ALASKA RAIL COMMISSION

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Findings.

Sec. 303. Agreement for a United States-Canada bilateral commission.

Sec. 304. Composition of commission.

Sec. 305. Governance and staffing of commission.

Sec. 306. Duties.
 Sec. 307. Commencement and termination of commission.
 Sec. 308. Funding.
 Sec. 309. Definitions.

**TITLE IV—PACIFIC CHARTER
 COMMISSION ACT OF 2000**

Sec. 401. Short title.
 Sec. 402. Purposes.
 Sec. 403. Establishment of commission.
 Sec. 404. Duties of commission.
 Sec. 405. Membership of commission.
 Sec. 406. Powers of commission.
 Sec. 407. Staff and support services of commission.
 Sec. 408. Termination.
 Sec. 409. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Assistance efforts in Sudan.
 Sec. 502. Authority to provide towing assistance.
 Sec. 503. Sense of Congress on the American University in Bulgaria.

**TITLE VI—PAUL D. COVERDELL WORLD
 WISE SCHOOLS ACT OF 2000**

Sec. 601. Short title.
 Sec. 602. Findings.
 Sec. 603. Designation of Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program.

**TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR
 INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL**

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "International Malaria Control Act of 2000".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:
 (1) The World Health Organization estimates that there are 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 cases of malaria each year.

(2) According to the World Health Organization, more than 1,000,000 persons are estimated to die due to malaria each year.

(3) According to the National Institutes of Health, about 40 percent of the world's population is at risk of becoming infected.

(4) About half of those who die each year from malaria are children under 9 years of age.

(5) Malaria kills one child each 30 seconds.

(6) Although malaria is a public health problem in more than 90 countries, more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa.

(7) In addition to Africa, large areas of Central and South America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East are high risk malaria areas.

(8) These high risk areas represent many of the world's poorest nations.

(9) Malaria is particularly dangerous during pregnancy. The disease causes severe anemia and is a major factor contributing to maternal deaths in malaria endemic regions.

(10) "Airport malaria", the importing of malaria by international aircraft and other conveyances, is becoming more common, and the United Kingdom reported 2,364 cases of malaria in 1997, all of them imported by travelers.

(11) In the United States, of the 1,400 cases of malaria reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1998, the vast majority were imported.

(12) Between 1970 and 1997, the malaria infection rate in the United States increased by about 40 percent.

(13) Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite that is spread to humans by mosquitoes.
 (14) No vaccine is available and treatment is hampered by development of drug-resistant parasites and insecticide-resistant mosquitoes.

SEC. 103. ASSISTANCE FOR MALARIA PREVENTION, TREATMENT, CONTROL, AND ELIMINATION.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations, shall provide assistance for the establishment and conduct of activities designed to prevent, treat, control, and eliminate malaria in countries with a high percentage of malaria cases.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF INTERACTION AMONG EPIDEMICS.—In providing assistance pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator should consider the interaction among the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

(3) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION REQUIREMENT.—Activities referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the dissemination of information relating to the development of vaccines and therapeutic agents for the prevention of malaria (including information relating to participation in, and the results of, clinical trials for such vaccines and agents conducted by United States Government agencies) to appropriate officials in such countries.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a) \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

**TITLE II—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES
 WITH RESPECT TO MACAU**

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "United States-Macau Policy Act of 2000".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—Congress makes the following findings and declarations:

(1) The continued economic prosperity of Macau furthers United States interests in the People's Republic of China and Asia.

(2) Support for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy, and as such, that principle naturally applies to United States policy toward Macau.

(3) The human rights of the people of Macau are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Macau.

(4) A fully successful transition in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau must continue to safeguard human rights in and of themselves.

(5) Human rights also serve as a basis for Macau's continued economic prosperity, and Congress takes note of Macau's adherence to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should play an active role in maintaining Macau's confidence and prosperity, Macau's unique cultural heritage, and the mutually beneficial ties between the people of the United States and the people of Macau;

(2) through its policies, the United States should contribute to Macau's ability to maintain a high degree of autonomy in matters other than defense and foreign affairs as promised by the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Portugal in the Joint Declaration, particularly with respect to such matters as trade, commerce, law enforcement, finance, monetary policy, aviation, shipping, communications, tourism, cultural affairs, sports, and participation in international organizations, consistent with

the national security and other interests of the United States; and

(3) the United States should actively seek to establish and expand direct bilateral ties and agreements with Macau in economic, trade, financial, monetary, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement, communication, transportation, and other appropriate areas.

SEC. 203. CONTINUED APPLICATION OF UNITED STATES LAW.

(a) CONTINUED APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any change in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau, and subject to subsections (b) and (c), the laws of the United States shall continue to apply with respect to Macau in the same manner as the laws of the United States were applied with respect to Macau before December 20, 1999, unless otherwise expressly provided by law or by Executive order issued pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) EXCEPTION.—Whenever the President determines that Macau is not sufficiently autonomous to justify treatment under a particular law of the United States, or any provision thereof, different from that accorded the People's Republic of China, the President may issue an Executive order suspending the application of paragraph (1) to such law or provision of law. The President shall promptly notify the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate concerning any such determination and shall publish the Executive order in the Federal Register.

(b) EXPORT CONTROLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The export control laws, regulations, and practices of the United States shall apply to Macau in the same manner and to the same extent that such laws, regulations, and practices apply to the People's Republic of China, and in no case shall such laws, regulations, and practices be applied less restrictively to exports to Macau than to exports to the People's Republic of China.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting the provision of export control assistance to Macau.

(c) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b) and paragraph (2), for all purposes, including actions in any court of the United States, Congress approves of the continuation in force after December 20, 1999, of all treaties and other international agreements, including multilateral conventions, entered into before such date between the United States and Macau, or entered into force before such date between the United States and the Republic of Portugal and applied to Macau, unless or until terminated in accordance with law.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If, in carrying out this subsection, the President determines that Macau is not legally competent to carry out its obligations under any such treaty or other international agreement, or that the continuation of Macau's obligations or rights under any such treaty or other international agreement is not appropriate under the circumstances, the President shall take appropriate action to modify or terminate such treaty or other international agreement. The President shall promptly notify the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate concerning such determination.

SEC. 204. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than March 31 of each of the years 2001, 2002, and 2003, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign

Relations of the Senate a report on conditions in Macau of interest to the United States. The report shall describe—

(1) significant developments in United States relations with Macau, including any determination made under section 203;

(2) significant developments related to the change in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau affecting United States interests in Macau or United States relations with Macau and the People's Republic of China;

(3) the development of democratic institutions in Macau;

(4) compliance by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal with their obligations under the Joint Declaration; and

(5) the nature and extent of Macau's participation in multilateral forums.

(b) SEPARATE PART OF COUNTRY REPORTS.—Whenever a report is transmitted to Congress on a country-by-country basis, there shall be included in such report, where applicable, a separate subreport on Macau under the heading of the country that exercises sovereignty over Macau.

SEC. 205. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) JOINT DECLARATION.—The term "Joint Declaration" means the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macau, dated April 13, 1987.

(2) MACAU.—The term "Macau" means the territory that prior to December 20, 1999, was the Portuguese Dependent Territory of Macau and after December 20, 1999, became the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES-CANADA ALASKA RAIL COMMISSION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Rails to Resources Act of 2000".

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) rail transportation is an essential component of the North American intermodal transportation system;

(2) the development of economically strong and socially stable communities in the western United States and Canada was encouraged significantly by government policies promoting the development of integrated transcontinental, interstate and interprovincial rail systems in the states, territories and provinces of the two countries;

(3) United States and Canadian federal support for the completion of new elements of the transcontinental, interstate and interprovincial rail systems was halted before rail connections were established to the State of Alaska and the Yukon Territory;

(4) rail transportation in otherwise isolated areas facilitates controlled access and may reduce overall impact to environmentally sensitive areas;

(5) the extension of the continental rail system through northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory to the current terminus of the Alaska Railroad would significantly benefit the United States and Canadian visitor industries by facilitating the comfortable movement of passengers over long distances while minimizing effects on the surrounding areas; and

(6) ongoing research and development efforts in the rail industry continue to increase the efficiency of rail transportation, ensure safety, and decrease the impact of rail service on the environment.

SEC. 303. AGREEMENT FOR A UNITED STATES-CANADA BILATERAL COMMISSION.

The President is authorized and urged to enter into an agreement with the Govern-

ment of Canada to establish an independent joint commission to study the feasibility and advisability of linking the rail system in Alaska to the nearest appropriate point on the North American continental rail system.

SEC. 304. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

(a) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission to be composed of 24 members, of which 12 members are appointed by the President and 12 members are appointed by the Government of Canada.

(2) GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS.—The Agreement should provide for the membership of the Commission, to the maximum extent practicable, to be representative of—

(A) the interests of the local communities (including the governments of the communities), aboriginal peoples, and businesses that would be affected by the connection of the rail system in Alaska to the North American continental rail system; and

(B) a broad range of expertise in areas of knowledge that are relevant to the significant issues to be considered by the Commission, including economics, engineering, management of resources, social sciences, fish and game management, environmental sciences, and transportation.

(b) UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP.—If the United States and Canada enter into an agreement providing for the establishment of the Commission, the President shall appoint the United States members of the Commission as follows:

(1) Two members from among persons who are qualified to represent the interests of communities and local governments of Alaska.

(2) One member representing the State of Alaska, to be nominated by the Governor of Alaska.

(3) One member from among persons who are qualified to represent the interests of Native Alaskans residing in the area of Alaska that would be affected by the extension of rail service.

(4) Three members from among persons involved in commercial activities in Alaska who are qualified to represent commercial interests in Alaska, of which one shall be a representative of the Alaska Railroad Corporation.

(5) One member representing United States Class I rail carriers and one member representing United States rail labor.

(6) Three members with relevant expertise, at least one of whom shall be an engineer with expertise in subarctic transportation and at least one of whom shall have expertise on the environmental impact of such transportation.

(c) CANADIAN MEMBERSHIP.—The Agreement should provide for the Canadian membership of the Commission to be representative of broad categories of interests of Canada as the Government of Canada determines appropriate, consistent with subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 305. GOVERNANCE AND STAFFING OF COMMISSION.

(a) CHAIRMAN.—The Agreement should provide for the Chairman of the Commission to be elected from among the members of the Commission by a majority vote of the members.

(b) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES MEMBERS.—

(1) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Commission appointed by the President who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government 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 (in-

cluding travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission. Each such member who is an officer or employee of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for services as an officer or employee of the United States.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission appointed by the President shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Agreement should provide for the appointment of a staff and an executive director to be the head of the staff.

(2) COMPENSATION.—Funds made available for the Commission by the United States may be used to pay the compensation of the executive director and other personnel at rates fixed by the Commission that are not in excess of the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) OFFICE.—The Agreement should provide for the office of the Commission to be located in a mutually agreed location within the impacted areas of Alaska, the Yukon Territory, and northern British Columbia.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission to meet at least bi-annually to review progress and to provide guidance to staff and others, and to hold, in locations within the affected areas of Alaska, the Yukon Territory and northern British Columbia, such additional informational or public meetings as the Commission deems necessary to the conduct of its business.

(f) PROCUREMENT OF SERVICES.—The Agreement should authorize and encourage the Commission to procure by contract, to the maximum extent practicable, the services (including any temporary and intermittent services) that the Commission determines necessary for carrying out the duties of the Commission. In the case of any contract for the services of an individual, funds made available for the Commission by the United States may not be used to pay for the services of the individual at a rate that exceeds the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 306. DUTIES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission to study and assess, on the basis of all available relevant information, the feasibility and advisability of linking the rail system in Alaska to the North American continental rail system through the continuation of the rail system in Alaska from its northeastern terminus to a connection with the continental rail system in Canada.

(2) SPECIFIC ISSUES.—The Agreement should provide for the study and assessment to include the consideration of the following issues:

(A) Railroad engineering.

(B) Land ownership.

(C) Geology.

(D) Proximity to mineral, timber, tourist, and other resources.

(E) Market outlook.

(F) Environmental considerations.

(G) Social effects, including changes in the use or availability of natural resources.

(H) Potential financing mechanisms.

(3) ROUTE.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission, upon finding that it is feasible and advisable to link the rail system

in Alaska as described in paragraph (1), to determine one or more recommended routes for the rail segment that establishes the linkage, taking into consideration cost, distance, access to potential freight markets, environmental matters, existing corridors that are already used for ground transportation, the route surveyed by the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II and such other factors as the Commission determines relevant.

(4) **COMBINED CORRIDOR EVALUATION.**—The Agreement should also provide for the Commission to consider whether it would be feasible and advisable to combine the power transmission infrastructure and petroleum product pipelines of other utilities into one corridor with a rail extension of the rail system of Alaska.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Agreement should require the Commission to submit to Congress and the Secretary of Transportation and to the Minister of Transport of the Government of Canada, not later than 3 years after the Commission commencement date, a report on the results of the study, including the Commission's findings regarding the feasibility and advisability of linking the rail system in Alaska as described in subsection (a)(1) and the Commission's recommendations regarding the preferred route and any alternative routes for the rail segment establishing the linkage.

SEC. 307. COMMENCEMENT AND TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) **COMMENCEMENT.**—The Agreement should provide for the Commission to begin to function on the date on which all members are appointed to the Commission as provided in the Agreement.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—The Commission should be terminated 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report under section 306.

SEC. 308. FUNDING.

(a) **RAILS TO RESOURCES FUND.**—The Agreement should provide for the following:

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The establishment of an interest-bearing account to be known as the "Rails to Resources Fund".

(2) **CONTRIBUTIONS.**—The contribution by the United States and the Government of Canada to the Fund of amounts that are sufficient for the Commission to carry out its duties.

(3) **AVAILABILITY.**—The availability of amounts in the Fund to pay the costs of Commission activities.

(4) **DISSOLUTION.**—Dissolution of the Fund upon the termination of the Commission and distribution of the amounts remaining in the Fund between the United States and the Government of Canada.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to any fund established for use by the Commission as described in subsection (a)(1) \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 309. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **AGREEMENT.**—The term "Agreement" means an agreement described in section 303.

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term "Commission" means a commission established pursuant to any Agreement.

TITLE IV—PACIFIC CHARTER COMMISSION ACT OF 2000

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Pacific Charter Commission Act of 2000".

SEC. 402. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to promote a consistent and coordinated foreign policy of the United States to ensure economic and military security in the Asia-Pacific region;

(2) to support democratization, the rule of law, and human rights in the Asia-Pacific region;

(3) to promote United States exports to the Asia-Pacific region by advancing economic cooperation;

(4) to assist in combating terrorism and the spread of illicit narcotics in the Asia-Pacific region; and

(5) to advocate an active role for the United States Government in diplomacy, security, and the furtherance of good governance and the rule of law in the Asia-Pacific region.

SEC. 403. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President is authorized to establish a commission to be known as the Pacific Charter Commission (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Commission").

(b) **EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The authority to establish the Commission under this section shall expire at the close of December 31, 2002.

SEC. 404. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

(a) **DUTIES.**—The Commission should establish and carry out, either directly or through nongovernmental organizations, programs, projects, and activities to achieve the purposes described in section 402, including research and educational or legislative exchanges between the United States and countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

(b) **MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENTS.**—The Commission should monitor developments in countries of the Asia-Pacific region with respect to United States foreign policy toward such countries, the status of democratization, the rule of law and human rights in the region, economic relations among the United States and such countries, and activities related to terrorism and the illicit narcotics trade.

(c) **POLICY REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—In carrying out this section, the Commission should evaluate United States Government policies toward countries of the Asia-Pacific region and recommend options for policies of the United States Government with respect to such countries, with a particular emphasis on countries that are of importance to the foreign policy, economic, and military interests of the United States.

(d) **CONTACTS WITH OTHER ENTITIES.**—In performing the functions described in subsections (a) through (c), the Commission should, as appropriate, seek out and maintain contacts with nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, and representatives of industry, including receiving reports and updates from such organizations and evaluating such reports.

(e) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of the establishment of the Commission, and not later than the end of each 12-month period thereafter, the Commission shall prepare and submit to the President and Congress a report that contains the findings of the Commission, in the case of the initial report, during the period since the date of establishment of the Commission, or, in the case of each subsequent report, during the preceding 12-month period. Each such report shall contain—

(1) recommendations for legislative, executive, or other actions resulting from the evaluation of policies described in subsection (c);

(2) a description of programs, projects, and activities of the Commission for the prior year or, in the case of the initial report, since the date of establishment of the Commission; and

(3) a complete accounting of the expenditures made by the Commission during the prior year or, in the case of the initial report, since the date of establishment of the Commission.

SEC. 405. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION.

(a) **COMPOSITION.**—If established pursuant to section 403, the Commission shall be composed of seven members all of whom—

(1) shall be citizens of the United States who are not officers or employees of any government, except to the extent they are considered such officers or employees by virtue of their membership on the Commission; and

(2) shall have interest and expertise in issues relating to the Asia-Pacific region.

(b) **APPOINTMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The individuals referred to in subsection (a) shall be appointed—

(A) by the President, after consultation with the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(2) **POLITICAL AFFILIATION.**—Not more than four of the individuals appointed under paragraph (1) may be affiliated with the same political party.

(c) **TERM.**—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.

(d) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) **CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.**—The President shall designate a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Commission from among the members of the Commission.

(f) **COMPENSATION.**—

(1) **RATES OF PAY.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—Each member of the Commission may receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) **MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(h) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(i) **AFFIRMATIVE DETERMINATIONS.**—An affirmative vote by a majority of the members of the Commission shall be required for any affirmative determination by the Commission under section 404.

SEC. 406. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) **HEARINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS.**—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony and receive such evidence, and conduct such investigations as the Commission considers advisable to carry out this title.

(b) **INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this title. Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of any such department agency shall furnish such information to the Commission as expeditiously as possible.

(c) **CONTRIBUTIONS.**—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises of services or property, both real and personal, for the purpose of assisting or facilitating the work of the Commission. Gifts, bequests, or devises of money and proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available for disbursement upon order of the Commission.

(d) **MAILS.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 407. STAFF AND SUPPORT SERVICES OF COMMISSION.

(a) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall have an executive director appointed by the Commission who shall serve the Commission under such terms and conditions as the Commission determines to be appropriate.

(b) STAFF.—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel, not to exceed 10 individuals, as it considers appropriate.

(c) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Upon request of the chairperson of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may detail, on a nonreimbursable basis, any of the personnel of the agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this title.

(d) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 408. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate not later than 6 years after the date of the establishment of the Commission.

SEC. 409. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the event the Commission is established, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$2,500,000 for the initial 24-month period of the existence of the Commission.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 410. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall take effect on February 1, 2001.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**SEC. 501. ASSISTANCE EFFORTS IN SUDAN.**

(a) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized to undertake appropriate programs using Federal agencies, contractual arrangements, or direct support of indigenous groups, agencies, or organizations in areas outside of control of the Government of Sudan in an effort to provide emergency relief, promote economic self-sufficiency, build civil authority, provide education, enhance rule of law and the development of judicial and legal frameworks, support people-to-people reconciliation efforts, or implement any program in support of any viable peace agreement at the local, regional, or national level in Sudan.

(b) EXCEPTION TO EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the prohibitions set forth with respect to Sudan in Executive Order No. 13067 of November 3, 1997 (62 Fed. Register 59989) shall not apply to any export from an area in Sudan outside of control of the Government of Sudan, or to any necessary transaction directly related to that export, if the President determines that the export or related transaction, as the case may be, would directly benefit the economic development of that area and its people.

SEC. 502. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE TOWING ASSISTANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States LST Association (in this section referred to as the "Association") is a patriotic organization dedicated to honoring the memories of those brave American servicemen who selflessly served, and often made the ultimate sacrifice, in the defense of the United States, its allies, and the principles of democracy and freedom.

(2) The Association is currently engaged in efforts to return to the United States the former United States warship, Landing Ship

Tank 325 (LST 325) to serve as a memorial to those American servicemen who went into harm's way aboard and from such warships.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide towing services from a suitable vessel of the United States Navy to tow the former LST 325 from its present location, or a location to be determined by the Secretary, to a port on the East Coast of the United States to be determined by the Secretary. The Secretary of the Navy may not provide such services unless the Secretary finds that the provision of such services will not interfere with military operations, military readiness, naval force presence requirements, or the accomplishment of the specific missions of the vessel providing the towing services.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—The services authorized by subsection (b) may not be provided except as part of a regular rotation of the vessel providing the services back to the United States. Such services may be provided only after—

(1) the former LST 325 has been determined by a professional marine survey or by the United States Coast Guard to be seaworthy for towing and meeting requirements for entry into a United States port; and

(2) the Association has named the United States Navy as an additional insured party to the tow hull policy covering the former LST 325, including a waiver of subrogation.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of Navy may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the provision of towing services under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 503. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN BULGARIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the American University in Bulgaria—

(1) is a fine educational institution that has received generous and well-deserved financial assistance from the United States Government;

(2) has a successful track record and is educating a generation of leaders who will shape and determine the future of their own societies;

(3) has instilled in students in the Balkan region of Europe the intellectual rigor of the American system of higher education;

(4) promotes the study and understanding of democratic governance principles;

(5) maintains entrance and academic standards that are exemplary and has a commitment to providing educational opportunities that is based upon merit rather than solely on the ability of students to bear the entire cost of their education; and

(6) is a cost-effective institution of higher learning and offers a high-quality education.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should assist the American University in Bulgaria to become a self-sustaining institution of higher education in the Balkan region of Europe.

TITLE VI—PAUL D. COVERDELL WORLD WISE SCHOOLS ACT OF 2000**SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Act of 2000".

SEC. 602. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Paul D. Coverdell was elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1970 and later became Minority Leader of the Georgia State Senate, a post he held for 15 years.

(2) As the 11th Director of the Peace Corps from 1989 to 1991, Paul Coverdell's dedication to the ideals of peace and understanding helped to shape today's Peace Corps.

(3) Paul D. Coverdell believed that Peace Corps volunteers could not only make a dif-

ference in the countries where they served but that the greatest benefit could be felt at home.

(4) In 1989, Paul D. Coverdell founded the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program to help fulfill the Third Goal of the Peace Corps, "to promote a better understanding of the people served among people of the United States".

(5) The World Wise Schools Program is an innovative education program that seeks to engage learners in an inquiry about the world, themselves, and others in order to broaden perspectives; promote cultural awareness; appreciate global connections; and encourage service.

(6) In a world that is increasingly interdependent and ever changing, the World Wise Schools Program pays tribute to Paul D. Coverdell's foresight and leadership. In the words of one World Wise Schools teacher, "It's a teacher's job to touch the future of a child; it's the Peace Corps' job to touch the future of the world. What more perfect partnership.."

(7) Paul D. Coverdell served in the United States Senate from the State of Georgia from 1993 until his sudden death on July 18, 2000.

(8) Senator Paul D. Coverdell was beloved by his colleagues for his civility, bipartisan efforts, and his dedication to public service.

SEC. 603. DESIGNATION OF PAUL D. COVERDELL WORLD WISE SCHOOLS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the program under section 18 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2517) referred to before such date as the "World Wise Schools Program" is redesignated as the "Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference before the date of enactment of this Act in any law, regulation, order, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program shall, on and after such date, be considered to refer to the Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I would like to have the honor of concluding some business items.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 1653, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1653) to complete the orderly withdrawal of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from the civil administration of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, and to assist in the conservation of coral reefs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1653) was read the third time and passed.