provide competitive grants for training court reporters and closed captioners to meet requirements for realtime writers under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 486

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 486, a bill to provide for equal coverage of mental health benefits with respect to health insurance coverage unless comparable limitations are imposed on medical and surgical benefits.

S. 488

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 488, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 5-year extension of the credit for electricity produced from wind.

S. 491

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 491, a bill to expand research regarding inflammatory bowel disease, and for other purposes.

S. 539

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 539, a bill to authorize appropriations for border and transportation security personnel and technology, and for other purposes.

S. 560

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 560, a bill to impose tariff-rate quotas on certain casein and milk protein concentrates.

S. RES. 48

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 48, a resolution designating April 2003 as ''Financial Literacy for Youth Month''.

S. RES. 52

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 52, a resolution recognizing the social problem of child abuse and neglect, and supporting efforts to enhance public awareness of the problem.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORZINE (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 574. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to toll the 5-year limit for assistance under the temporary assistance to needy families program for recipients who live in a State that is experiencing significant increases in unemployment; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce legislation, the Unemployment Protection for Low-Income Families on TANF Act, or UPLIFT Act, that will protect low-income families who are transitioning from welfare to work from losing their welfare benefits during periods of high unemployment. I want to thank my colleague, Senator MURRAY, for joining me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

Forcing families off welfare during a recession because they cannot find a job lacks commonsense. In fact, during an economic downturn, which we are in right now, low-skilled workers and recently employed workers are more likely to lose their jobs, and unfortunately, only 30 to 40 percent of former welfare recipients who become unemployed qualify for Unemployment Insurance. Furthermore, there are 1.5 million fewer jobs today than there were a year ago, when the economic downturn began, making it increasingly difficult for these individuals to find employment, particularly full-time employment.

A single parent receiving welfare assistance while working 30 hours a week who loses her job during a recession should not be penalized. For families like this, welfare is the only unemployment insurance they have. But, under current law, federal welfare time limits and work requirements continue to apply during periods of high-unemployment.

The Unemployment Protection for Low-Income Families through TANF Act, or UPLIFT Act, would require states to disregard federal TANF assistance for all recipients when the national unemployment rate reaches or exceeds 6.5 percent or when a state unemployment rises by 1.5 percentage points over a three-month period.

Every percentage point increase in unemployment results in a welfare caseload increase of 5 percent. In addition to enacting a strong contingency fund for states experiencing high unemployment and increased caseloads, Congress must act to ensure that welfare recipients are not time-limited off of welfare when the economy is weak and jobs are in short supply. In addition to promoting self-sufficiency, TANF programs should be a safety net for low-income families who are unable to find work or meet their needs.

My legislation will help parents who are trying to transition from welfare to work, but are unable to find work during a weak economy, to provide for their families without the fear of losing cash assistance. The TANF program is not only about moving people from welfare to work, it is also about reducing poverty and helping families in need.

While welfare reform has succeeded at moving thousands of people into work, its success has come in strong economic times. As people reach their 5-year time limits, we can only hope they will be able to find jobs in what is now a more difficult economy. The reality is that many states are experiencing high unemployment right now, making it extremely difficult for welfare recipients to find good paying full-time jobs. We shouldn't penalize people who are trying to transition from welfare to work just because the economy is bad. We need to continue to help these families build their skills and find employment when times are tough.

As Congress acts to reauthorize the TANF program I ask my colleagues to support legislation that will protect families transitioning from welfare to work from losing their benefits during a recession.

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. 574

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 ''Unemployment Protection for Low-Income Families on TANF Act of 2003'' or the ''UPLIFT Act of 2003''.

SEC. 2. DISREGARD OF MONTHS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING PERIODS OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 408(a)(7) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 608(a)(7)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(H) DISREGARD OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING PERIODS OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In determining the number of months for which an adult has received assistance under a State or tribal program funded under this part, the State or tribe shall disregard any month in which the State is determined to be a high unemployment State for that month.

''(ii) DEFINITION OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT STATE.—For purposes of clause (i), a State shall be considered to be a high unemployment State for a month if it satisfies either of the following criteria:

''(I) STATE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.—The average—

''(aa) rate of total unemployment (seasonally adjusted) in the State for the period consisting of the most recent 3 months for which data are available has increased by the lesser of 1.5 percentage points or by 50 percent over the corresponding 3-month period in either of the 2 most recent preceding fiscal years; or

''(bb) insured unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) in the State for the most recent 3 months for which data are available has increased by 1 percentage point over the corresponding 3-month period in either of the 2 most recent preceding fiscal years.

''(II) NATIONAL RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.—The average rate of total unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for all States for the period consisting of the most recent 3 months for which data for all States are published equals or exceeds 6.5 percent.

''(iii) DURATION.—A State that is considered to be a high unemployment State under clause (ii) for a month shall continue to be considered such a State until the rate that was used to meet the definition as a high unemployment State under that clause for the most recently concluded 3-month period for which data are available, falls below the level attained in the 3-month period in which the State first qualified as a high unemployment State under that clause.''.

By Mr. INOUYE:

S. 575. A bill to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide for the support of Native American language survival schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide authorization for the establishment of Native American Language Survival Schools. I am pleased to be joined in the co-sponsorship of this measure by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL.

As part of the United States' forced assimilation policies towards Native Americans in the 1880s, the Federal Government initiated a system of off-reservation boarding schools. Native American Children were forcibly taken from their families and transported hundreds of miles to schools were they were subjected to efforts to eradicate all vestiges of their cultural background: their hair was cut notwithstanding the religious importance of hair length in most native cultures; their clothes were replaced with military-style uniforms; they were forbidden to practice their native religions; and they were punished for speaking their native languages. This effort to eradicate Indian culture was unsuccessful and the United States eventually abandoned this policy. However, the long-lasting impacts have separated generations of Native Americans from their native languages.

The Native American Languages Act of 1990 officially repudiated the policies of the past and declared that ''it is the policy of the United States to preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages.'' The Native American Languages Act Amendments of 1992 amended the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to establish a grant program to support Native American language projects which would be administered by the Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health and Human Services. This bill would bring the Nation one step closer to assuring the preservation and revitalization of Native American languages by supporting the development of Native American Language Survival Schools.

The purpose of this bill is to address the effects of past discrimination against Native American language speakers and to support revitalization of such languages through the development of Native American Language Survival Schools and Native American language Nests. In addition, the bill seeks to demonstrate the positive effects of Native American Language Survival Schools on the academic success of Native American students and their mastery of standard English. An important component in language revitalization is family involvement with the Native American Language Survival Schools, as well as educational exchanges among Native American Language Survival Schools. Furthermore, the bill provides support for Native American Language Survival School facilities and endowments, the development of local and national teaching models, and the creation of a university-level support center system for Native American Language Survival Schools.

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KYL, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. REID, and Mr. SUNUNU):

S. 576. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a shorter recovery period for the depreciation of certain leasehold improvements, to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today, joined again by my colleague Mr. NICKLES and many others, to introduce important legislation to provide a 10-year depreciation life for leasehold improvements. Leasehold improvements are the alterations to leased space made by a building owner as part of the lease agreement with a tenant.

This is a common sense move that will help bring economic development to cities and towns around the country that want to revitalize their business districts. It will allow owners of commercial property to remodel their buildings to better meet the business needs of their communities—whether for new computer ports and data lines for high-tech entrepreneurs, or better lighting and sales space for retailers.

In actual commercial use, leasehold improvements typically last as long as the lease—an average of 5 to 10 years. However, the Internal Revenue Code requires leasehold improvements to be depreciated over 39 years—the life of the building itself.

Economically, this makes no sense. The owner receives taxable income over the life of the lease, yet can only recover the costs of the improvements associated with that lease over 39 years—a rate nearly four times slower. This preposterous mismatch of income and expenses causes the owner to incur an artificially high tax cost on these improvements.

The bill we are introducing today will correct this irrational and uneconomic tax treatment by shortening the cost recovery period for certain leasehold improvements from 39 years to a more realistic 10 years. The proposal being offered today would apply to property placed in service after September 10, 2004, in order to provide a smooth transition from the temporary bonus depreciation system enacted as part of the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002.

This legislation would more closely align the expenses incurred to construct improvements with the income they generate over the term of the lease. By reducing the cost recovery period, the expense of making these improvements could fall more into line with the economics of a commercial lease transaction, and more building owners would be able to adapt their buildings to fit the needs of today's business tenant.

It is good for the economy to keep existing buildings commercially viable. When older buildings can serve tenants who need modern, efficient commercial space, there is less pressure for developing greenfields in outlying areas. Americans are concerned about preserving open space, natural resources, and a sense of neighborhood. The current law 39-year cost recovery period for leasehold improvements is an impediment to reinvesting in existing properties and communities.

Shortening the recovery period will make renovation and revitalization of business properties more attractive. That will be good not just for property owners, but also for the economic development professionals who are working hard every day to attract new businesses to empty downtown storefronts or aging strip malls. And it will be good for the architects and contractors who carry out the renovations.

I urge all Senators to join us in supporting this legislation to provide rational depreciation treatment for leasehold improvements.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, today I am joining my colleague from North Dakota, Mr. CONRAD, in introducing legislation to provide that leasehold improvements are depreciated over 10 years instead of the current-law 39 years. Leasehold improvements are modifications to the interior of rental space, either office or retail space, not residential real estate, made by a building owner as part of a lease agreement with a tenant. These improvements include electrical and communications outlets, data ports, floor coverings, fire and security systems, and internal walls.

Under the current depreciation system, leasehold improvements to rental property are depreciated over the same time period as the building itself—39 years. However, this 39 year depreciable life does not reflect the actual

life of these improvements. Lease terms average 7 to 10 years for office space and 3 to 5 years for retail space. Building owners typically must remove any leasehold improvements they have made to a property at the end of the lease term. Or, in the case of a lease renewal, tenants frequently demand that owners make improvements to the property as a condition of renewing the lease. Requiring business owners to depreciate these improvements over 39 years leads to a mismatch of income and expenses, thereby increasing the tax consequence of making such improvements. The long depreciation period simply makes no economic sense.

I believe that our tax laws should be updated to treat leasehold improvements in a more rational manner. That is why my colleague and I are introducing legislation to reduce the depreciable life of these improvements from 39 years to 10 years. By reducing the time period over which leasehold improvements are depreciated, our bill will more accurately align income and expenses related to rental property, and will mitigate the tax disincentives to modernizing commercial buildings.

In last year's economic stimulus bill Congress provided some relief to owners of rental property by allowing a 30 percent depreciation bonus for qualified leasehold improvements. However, this relief is only partial and is temporary. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact my legislation that will provide more rational tax-treatment of leasehold improvements on a permanent basis. By so doing, we will take an incremental step toward modernizing the tax code's outdated depreciation rules.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. SUNUNU):

S. 577. A bill to establish the Freedom's Way National Heritage Area in the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation to establish the Freedom's Way National Heritage Area in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The bill is cosponsored by Senator KENNEDY, Senator GREGG and Senator SUNUNU.

The bill proposes to establish a national heritage area including 36 communities in Massachusetts and six communities in New Hampshire. The area has important cultural and natural legacies that are important to New England and the entire Nation. I want to highlight just a few of the reasons I believe this designation makes sense.

The Freedom's Way is an ideal candidate because it is rich in historic sties, trails, landscapes and views. The land and the area's resources are pieces of American history and culture. The entire region, and especially places like Lexington and Concord, is important to our country's founding and our political and philosophical principles. Within the 42 communities are truly special places. These include the Minuteman National Historic Park, more than 40 National Register Districts and National Historic Landmarks, the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Walden Pond State Reservation, Gardener State Park, Harvard Shaker Village and the Shirley Shaker Village.

In addition, there is strong grassroots support for this designation. The people of these communities organized themselves in this effort and have now turned to us for assistance. I hope we can provide it. Supporters include elected officials, people dedicated to preserving a small piece of American and New England history, and local business leaders. It is an honor to help their cause.

Finally, I am very pleased that Senators from both Massachusetts and New Hampshire have embraced this proposal. I thank Senators KENNEDY, GREGG, and SUNUNU.

By Mr. INOUYE (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. AKAKA, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 578. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to include Indian tribes among the entities consulted with respect to activities carried out by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Affairs.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill that would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to include Indian tribal governments amongst the governmental entities that are consulted with respect to activities carried out by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. This bill is entitled the ''Tribal Government Amendments to the Homeland Security Act of 2002'', and I am pleased to be joined in the sponsorship of this measure by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL, as well as our colleagues Senator DANIEL AKAKA, and Senator MARIA CANTWELL.

The amendments proposed in this measure were developed in consultation with the Senate Government Affairs Committee in the last session of the Congress but were not included in the final version of the Act because of the procedural posture of the bill as it came to the Senate from the House of Representatives.

There are 260 miles of tribal lands which form our northern and southern borders with Canada and Mexico, and along those border lands, tribal governments are the principal and frequently the only law enforcement presence with the capacity to protect those borders and to assure the safety of our homeland. In addition, there are hundreds of miles of tribal lands that border the waters surrounding the United States, and there too, tribal law enforcement is the first line of defense for purposes of homeland security.

In the Homeland Security Act of 2002, tribal governments are included in the definition of ''local governments''. As we all know, local governments are political subdivisions of the States. In contrast, tribal governments are recognized as separate sovereigns under the United States Constitution that do not derive their sovereign status from the States, and accordingly, we believe that Federal law should continue to reflect the legal distinction between local governments that are political subdivisions of the States and tribal governments.

Accordingly, these amendments would remove tribal governments from the definition of ''local governments'' as currently set forth in the Act, and insert tribal governments in the appropriate and relevant sections of the Act.

There can be no doubt that tribal governments have a critical role to play in our Nation's homeland security efforts and the protection of our land and water borders. Thus, this measure also makes clear that for purposes of homeland security, the United States recognizes the inherent authority of tribal governments to exercise jurisdiction currently with the Federal government to assure that applicable criminal, civil and regulatory laws are enforced on tribal lands.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mrs. HUTCHISON).

S. 579. A bill to reauthorize the National Transportation Safety Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. MCCAIN. 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. 579

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 ''National Transportation Safety Board Reauthorization Act of 2003''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) FISCAL YEARS 2003–2006.—Section 1118(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''and''; and

(2) by striking ''such sums to'' and inserting the following: ''$73,325,000 for fiscal year 2003, $78,757,000 for fiscal year 2004, $83,011,000 for fiscal year 2005, and $87,539,000 for fiscal year 2006. Such sums shall''.

(b) EMERGENCY FUND.—Section 1118(b) of such title is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: ''In addition, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to increase the fund to, and maintain the fund at, a level not to exceed $3,000,000.''.

(c) NTSB ACADEMY.—Section 1118 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) ACADEMY.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Board for necessary expenses of the National Transportation

Safety Board Academy, not otherwise provided for, $3,347,000 for fiscal year 2003, $4,896,000 for fiscal year 2004, $4,995,000 for fiscal year 2005, and $5,200,000 for fiscal year 2006. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

''(2) FEES.—The Board may impose and collect such fees as it determines to be appropriate for services provided by or through the Academy.

''(3) RECEIPTS CREDITED AS OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, any fee collected under this paragraph—

''(A) shall be credited as offsetting collections to the account that finances the activities and services for which the fee is imposed;

''(B) shall be available for expenditure only to pay the costs of activities and services for which the fee is imposed; and

''(C) shall remain available until expended.

''(4) REFUNDS.—The Board may refund any fee paid by mistake or any amount paid in excess of that required.''.

(c) REPORT ON ACADEMY OPERATIONS.—The National Transportation Safety Board shall transmit an annual report to the Congress on the activities and operations of the National Transportation Safety Board Academy.

SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES OF PASSENGERS INVOLVED IN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS.

(a) RELINQUISHMENT OF INVESTIGATIVE PRIORITY.—Section 1136 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) RELINQUISHMENT OF INVESTIGATIVE PRIORITY.—

''(1) GENERAL RULE.—This section (other than subsection (g)) shall not apply to an aircraft accident if the Board has relinquished investigative priority under section 1131(a)(2)(B) and the Federal agency to which the Board relinquished investigative priority is willing and able to provide assistance to the victims and families of the passengers involved in the accident.

''(2) BOARD ASSISTANCE.—If this section does not apply to an aircraft accident because the Board has relinquished investigative priority with respect to the accident, the Board shall assist, to the maximum extent possible, the agency to which the Board has relinquished investigative priority in assisting families with respect to the accident.''.

(b) REVISION OF MOU.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall revise their 1977 agreement on the investigation of accidents to take into account the amendments made by this section and shall submit a copy of the revised agreement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 4. RELIEF FROM CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS FOR INVESTIGATIONS SERVICES.

Section 1113(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''Statutes;'' in paragraph (1)(B) and inserting ''Statutes, and, for investigations conducted under section 1131, enter into such agreements or contracts without regard to any other provision of law requiring competition if necessary to expedite the investigation;''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) The Board, as a component of its annual report under section 1117, shall include an enumeration of each contract for $25,000 or more executed under this section during the preceding calendar year.''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Economic Committee be authorized to conduct a hearing in Room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, Friday, March 7, 2003, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

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

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, pursuant to Executive Order 12131, appoints the following Members to the President's Export Council:

The Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN).

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. TALENT).

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on today's Executive Calendar: Calendar Nos. 50, 51, 57, 58, and 59.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations were considered and confirmed, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Eugene James Corcoran, of New York, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York for the term of four years.

Humberto S. Garcia, of Puerto Rico, to be United States Attorney for the District of Puerto Rico for the term of four years.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Stephen A. Cambone, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence.

AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John D.W. Corley

ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601, and to be a Senior Member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations under title 10, U.S.C., section 711:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Walter L. Sharp

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 10, 2003

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 2 p.m., Monday, March 10. I further ask unanimous consent that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume executive session for the consideration of the nomination of Miguel Estrada.

I further ask unanimous consent that when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of Calendar No. 19, S. 3, the partial-birth abortion bill, under the order entered into yesterday, the time from 5 to 6 p.m. be equally divided between Senator SANTORUM or his designee and the minority leader or his designee.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. For the information of all Senators, on Monday, the Senate will once again resume consideration of the Estrada nomination. We will continue to pursue an agreement to allow for an up-or-down vote which is the end point for this nomination. At 5 o'clock on Monday, the Senate will begin consideration of S. 3, the partial-birth abortion bill. A number of Senators have indicated they will be available to make their opening statements on that bill during Monday's session. As a reminder, the first rollcall vote of Monday's session will occur at 6 p.m. on the nomination of Gregory Frost to be a U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

I thank all Members for their attention.

Mr. REID. Mr. Leader, Monday afternoon from 2 until 5 we will be on the Estrada nomination again. We have had a long, thorough debate on this matter. There has been some difficult dialog, but it has all been for the advocacy that should be present in the Senate. What this is leading up to is everything has gone so well at this point, we would hope—and I will be here virtually all the time that afternoon—that there would be no effort to try to sneak in a vote when somebody is not on the floor or anything like that. I think it would really take away from what has happened here. I continue to ask that question.

I am not sure that there will be people from the Judiciary Committee available all that afternoon. That means I will have to cover that. There are times when I am indisposed for various reasons.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, we can assure the other side that we will be engaged just in discussion on the Estrada nomination and have no intention to