

attack crowded millennium celebrations." Fortunately, we have made significant strides in enhancing our defense against and reducing our vulnerabilities to terrorism.

The Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996, Public Law 104-201, Nunn-Lugar-Domenici amendment, authorized a coordinated Federal response to train, equip, and otherwise enhance the capability of Federal, State, and local emergency "first responders," e.g., primarily police, fire, and emergency medical officers, for terrorist incidents involving mass casualties, or nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. Most of our current antiterrorism programs are outgrowths of this landmark legislation.

More than 40 Federal departments, agencies, and bureaus have some role in combating terrorism. The Justice Department, through the FBI, is the lead Federal agency for domestic terrorism and provides on-site emergency law enforcement response to all incidents. However, State and local governments and emergency responders bear the primary responsibility for responding to terrorist incidents, augmented by Federal resources. Therefore, Federal, State, and local coordination and cooperation is critical to ensuring that our population centers are properly safeguarded. I am particularly pleased with terrorism preparedness efforts in Hawaii, which have been hailed by HHS as "exemplary" and "national models."

Two little known, but essential components of the national antiterrorism program and support to local communities are Civil Support Teams, CSTs, and Metropolitan Medical Response Systems, MMRS.

Hawaii's Civil Support Team is one of 27 Army and Air National Guard CSTs that will be deployed in 26 States by the spring of 2001. Each team consists of 22 members who undergo 15 months of specialized training. Each team is equipped with a mobile analytical lab and a communications facility. Teams would be deployed to assist first responders in the event of a WMD incident. The teams, under the command of a State's governor, provide support to civilian agencies to assess the nature of an attack, provide medical and technical advice, and help coordinate subsequent State and Federal responses. Hawaii's Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team, the 93rd WMD-CST, is a composite Army/Air National Guard Unit, and component of the Hawaii Army National Guard, Headquarters, State Area Command. The team is currently undergoing training at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, and is expected to be fully trained and deployed by May 2001.

In 1997, Honolulu was selected as one of the first 25 cities in the Nation to contract with HHS to develop a Metropolitan Medical Response System and procure essential prophylactic pharmaceuticals and specialized equipment. MMRS are multi-disciplinary medical

teams consisting of physicians, nurses, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, and law enforcement officers, who provide initial on-site response and care, provide for safe patient transportation to hospital emergency rooms, provide definitive medical and mental health care to victims of various types of attack, and can prepare patients for onward movement to other regions, should this be required. In August 2000, the HHS expanded Hawaii's MMRS program by directing and funding an assessment of the unique needs of geographically isolated jurisdictions and an evaluation of long-term sustainment of the MMRS. Both studies will serve as national models. This is a further testament of the quality of Hawaii's MMRS program and highly complimentary of the personnel involved in its development.

Fortunately, terrorism involving the use of weapons of mass destruction is likely to remain rare. Nevertheless, as in the case of other low probability/high consequence risks, it remains a very serious and highly complex national concern. The precautionary safeguards we have taken thus far are essential and prudent, but offer no guarantees. We need to remain vigilant and ensure that our antiterrorism and counter terrorism programs continue to be properly funded, adequately maintained, and adjusted to meet the ever evolving threat. The American public demands no less.

PIPELINE SAFETY

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I deeply regret that the House of Representatives failed yesterday to favorably approve S. 2438, the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2000. That measure was taken up under suspension of the rules in the House, and therefore, needed two-thirds of the members present and voting to support its passage. The final vote was 232 to 158.

As my colleagues know, the Senate has worked long and hard to produce comprehensive pipeline safety legislation. As a result of our bipartisan efforts, we unanimously approved S. 2438 nearly four weeks ago. That measure includes the best provisions from four separate proposals pending in the Senate, including legislation introduced by Senators MURRAY and GORTON, the measure introduced by Senator HOLLINGS on behalf of the Administration, the bill introduced by Senator BINGAMAN, and the bill I introduced along with Senators MURRAY and GORTON. While the final bill may not be the preference of every member, it is a fair and balanced compromise piece of legislation and, to quote Secretary Slater, "is critical to make much-needed improvements to the pipeline safety program. It provides for stronger enforcement, mandatory testing of all pipelines, community right-to-know information, and additional resources."

There is one and only one reason the Senate bill fell 28 votes short, pre-

venting it from being on its way to the President at this moment: Partisan Politics.

I can understand the hesitation on the part of some to approve a measure that doesn't include every single provision they envision as necessary to address pipeline safety improvements. But the Senate-passed bill is a good bill and would go a long way in promoting safety improvements. Senator MURRAY said it best on the floor of the Senate just two weeks ago: "Don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good." But instead of heeding that advice, the House has neither approved its own version of a pipeline safety bill nor has it approved the Senate's unanimously-passed bill. And now time is simply running out.

I do not relish voicing criticism toward the House opponents of S. 2438. But because of their actions, we will most likely fail to make any advancement in pipeline safety this year. And if we are ultimately prevented from enacting pipeline safety legislation in these remaining few days of the session, these and the other members working with them will be even less pleased by the criticisms I will be directing their way if even one more life is lost because of our inaction. Be assured, I will be back on this floor reminding everyone of our missed opportunity to address identified pipeline safety shortcomings due to the actions of these few members. They will be held accountable.

Mr. INSLEE from the State of Washington testified before the Senate Commerce Committee in May on the need to pass comprehensive legislation, noting that the "opportunity to pass comprehensive, meaningful legislation may not come again until there is another tragedy". Sadly, since the time Mr. INSLEE made those comments, two other accidents have occurred—claiming a total of 13 more lives. How many more lives are going to be lost before Congress finally passes pipeline safety legislation?

It is my understanding Mr. INSLEE has urged the Administration, members of his House delegation, and leadership on the House side, not to support the Senate bill. It is also my understanding that he has ignored advice from his own Senate colleague, Senator MURRAY, on this matter. In doing so, he is dooming the months of effort that a member of his own party, a Senator from his own home state, has put into crafting a bill that will undoubtedly improve pipeline safety. His actions may have killed the only chance that pipeline safety legislation will pass this year. And in doing so, he is ensuring that even more lives may be lost—and that the unacceptable status quo will remain.

I support passage of the strongest safety bill possible, and I know the House members I have mentioned are fully aware of this fact. The strongest bill possible at this time is the bill we approved in the Senate three weeks

ago. Mr. INSLEE's and others' claims that their efforts are driven by a desire for a stronger bill sound well and good. But the reality is those efforts only preclude any advancement in pipeline safety from occurring. The actions of these members not only ignore the substantial steps we've made to reach a fair, balanced pro-safety bill, but also could jeopardize the likelihood we'll make any progress on pipeline safety for many years to come.

I urge those members obstructing action on pipeline safety legislation to think carefully about the consequences of their obstructionist actions. Each day that passes without enactment of comprehensive pipeline safety legislation places public safety at risk.

SITUATION IN THE IVORY COAST

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise to comment on the alarming situation in the Ivory Coast.

When General Robert Guei seized power in a coup last December, he indicated that he intended to hand over power to a civilian government quickly. Instead, and despite the urging of distinguished African heads of state from South Africa, Nigeria, and Senegal, Guei has chosen to run for President from his position of illegitimate authority, in which he can manipulate his own chances of electoral success.

Last Friday, the Ivory Coast's Supreme Court issued a ruling barring all but five of twenty candidates seeking to run in Presidential elections slated for later this month. The ruling disqualified popular opposition leaders, most notably Former Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara, and the former ruling party's candidate, Emile Constant Bombey. Notably, Guei's former legal advisor is now serving as the court's chief. The upcoming elections are looking more and more like political farce, and General Guei's credibility is in tatters.

Leading up to the Court's ruling, the General Guei's government took actions clearly intended to intimidate the opposition, instituting a state of emergency, banning opposition politicians from international travel, and executing sweeps to round up immigrants who have consistently supported elements of the opposition. The junta that claimed it stepped into power to save the country now appears committed to a course of destruction. One of Africa's most stable and important economies is threatened by the instability exacerbated by the junta's political machinations, and General Guei's attempts to rally popular support have been characterized by misguided, xenophobic rhetoric aimed at threatening foreigners in a country that depends upon an immigrant workforce.

The people of the Ivory Coast deserve far better than this. At its core, democratic government is about trusting citizens to choose their own destiny, not about manipulating and restricting

the choices available to them. The West African region, currently engaged in a struggle between the forces of democracy and those of thuggery, certainly does not need another thinly disguised dictatorship in its ranks. The only interests served by the junta's behavior are their own.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, CO-CHAIR OF THE NORTHEAST-MIDWEST SENATE COALITION

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the excellent service of Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN as co-chair of the bipartisan Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition. Senator MOYNIHAN, as we all know and regret, will be retiring from the United States Senate at the end of this year. Many people have commented on his excellent service to the nation and to New York State. I want to pay tribute to his leadership on regional issues.

Senator MOYNIHAN was elected co-chair of the Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition in April 1987. A bipartisan group of senators had formed the Coalition in 1978 with the goal of promoting regional economic and environmental interests. Senator MOYNIHAN replaced Senator Alan Dixon, and served for several years with Senator John Heinz. Upon his election as co-chair, Senator MOYNIHAN said, "States in the frost belt have of late shared a burden of heavy losses in manufacturing jobs, military installations and contracts. Environmental concerns, from the rising waters of the Great Lakes to acid rain, occupy us all."

Over the past seven Congresses, Senator MOYNIHAN persistently has advanced investments in our region's infrastructure, job-training and education programs, and basic industries. A stickler for accurate and timely data in order to judge our challenges and progress, he has documented the flow of federal funds from the Northeast and Midwest. Working with both Republicans and Democrats, he also has been a champion of the Great Lakes and the region's other great environmental assets.

Now, Lake Champlain may not be a great Lake to the rest of you, but in our part of the world, it is revered in the same way. And it is the reason behind my earliest work with Senator MOYNIHAN.

In the summer of 1989, when I was a freshman Member of the minority party and Senator MOYNIHAN was Chair of the Environment Subcommittee on Water Resources, he scheduled a field hearing to gather information on the water quality status of Lake Champlain. The hearing was split into two sessions, one on each side of the lake. We heard from Vermonters in Burlington, then enjoyed a boat ride across the lake to hear from upstate New Yorkers in Plattsburgh.

As his first act after commencing the hearing in Burlington, Chairman MOY-

NIHAN graciously handed the gavel to me so that I might preside over the Vermont portion of the hearing. That marked the first time I ever chaired a Senate hearing, and was made ever more memorable by the fact that DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN had bestowed the honor.

We had an enjoyable, productive day, during the course of which Chairman MOYNIHAN entertained and enlightened the participants with his intimate knowledge of the history of Lake Champlain, one our nation's most historic water bodies. Moreover, he demonstrated a keen knowledge of the science, hydrology and ecology of Lake Champlain. Senator MOYNIHAN was bestowed a hero's welcome by his constituents upon disembarking on the Adirondack coast of Lake Champlain that day. He earned an everlasting respect among all who participated in the hearing.

We returned to Washington to draft the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act, in concert with Senators LEAHY and D'Amato, and promptly moved the bill through the scrutiny of the Water Resources Subcommittee, then the full Environment Committee and on to the Senate floor. Before the year had ended, that bill had become law. And it has proven to be a great success for the benefit of Lake Champlain, as well as a model for cooperation between different states, distinct federal regional jurisdictions and separate nations.

Senator MOYNIHAN, I commend you for your leadership on this important law. And I thank you for the latitude you gave me, in my first year in this United States Senate, to put my mark upon this legislation which continues to have a profound and positive influence on the ecology of Lake Champlain and the quality of life for the hundreds of thousands of people who live, work and recreate.

Aside from this example, there are many others. Senator MOYNIHAN took his assignment as co-chair of the Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition during a time when our region was being less than affectionately referred to as the "rust belt." Manufacturing plants were closing, unemployment was high, and many workers needed to be retrained for new challenges. Senator MOYNIHAN led the Coalition in trying to identify and promote public policies that would take advantage of the region's common assets—its plentiful natural resources, distinguished university and research centers, significant financial centers, and a history of entrepreneurship.

Although he would be the first to admit that challenges remain, this region's progress over the past decade and a half results, in part, from Senator MOYNIHAN's consistent leadership.

With Senator MOYNIHAN's leadership, the Coalition has advanced numerous policy initiatives. It authored the nation's first pollution prevention law and promoted the National Invasive Species Act to block the proliferation