

research to change these machines, you have to know where you need to be to be able to comply. We have never done this.

In addition, even though it seems as if a lot of people are using them, there are many fewer using the facilities in the wintertime. So it would have been possible, if the park had managed the snow machines rather than just letting them go, to separate the uses if they conflict with one another. If you have snow machines conflicting with cross-country skiers, in most parts you can have some space in between them. The park is never managed. Instead of seeking to manage these kinds of things, they simply say: Now we are going to do away with them.

The real issue there is access. Parks and public lands at least have two major functions. One is to preserve the resource. The second is to give the owners, who are the taxpayers, an opportunity to enjoy them. One of the ways of enjoying them is, in this case, a snow machine. Rather than simply eliminate it, it seems to me we ought to take a little bit more time and find some ways to fit that into what we are doing, whether it is used for hunting or hiking or sightseeing.

We were talking about energy over here. One of the reasons we are having energy problems is that our domestic production is down. One of the reasons it is down is we have made it more difficult to have access in the public lands. In Wyoming, that is a real problem because half the land belongs to the Federal Government.

So I think there are a lot of things we can do to be able to still protect the resource yet provide for multiple use of those resources.

Finally, there is grazing. A year ago, the Senate bill had language in it that if the Bureau of Land Management, didn't have the resources to go in and investigate and take a look at a grazing allotment—if the BLM did not get there, as they were supposed to, then they could cancel the allotment of this grazing. All we are saying is, when the BLM can't get to it, until they are able to, they ought to be able to go on as they have before, under their original contract. That is language that should be there. We would like to make sure it is there as we go through this.

Finally, there is a wild horse problem. We have a large number of wild horses in Wyoming. Not many people have to deal with that problem. The administration has requested \$9 million for the next 4 years as part of an effort to bring the wild horses back to manageable levels. As a matter of fact, in the Red Desert of Wyoming, about 10 years ago, there was a lawsuit which required that these numbers be brought down. The BLM has never done that. Now they say: We can't do it unless we have some additional funding. The House funded the administration's request, but an amendment on the floor brought it down to \$5 million. The Senate bill does not fund the adminis-

tration's request. Now we have the possibility of BLM taking money away from other uses unless they have some more resources to handle these wild horses.

I hope we can talk about some of these issues. I understand they are unique problems. I do not think there are many wild horses in Rhode Island, but they are in other places. This is the kind of bill where we have to deal with the unique things that happen in the West.

Again, I appreciate very much the work of the chairman. I know he comes from a western State with a considerable amount of unique and public resources as well. I also know that he is very interested in dealing with them fairly.

I compliment that effort. I want to work with him to see if we can deal with some of these other unique problems that arise.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. My colleague from Missouri is very gracious and I can do this in 30 seconds.

AMENDMENT NO. 3772

(Purpose: To increase funding for emergency expenses resulting from wind storms)

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE], for himself and Mr. GRAMS, proposes an amendment numbered 3772.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 165, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

For an additional amount for emergency expenses resulting from damage from windstorms, \$7,249,000 to become available upon enactment of this Act and, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that the President submits to Congress an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.): *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)).

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, this amendment, again, is to restore \$7.2 million in emergency funding. My colleague from Washington made a helpful suggestion. Senator GRAMS is coming back from Minnesota today. I believe we can do this together. I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be laid aside, and when Senator GRAMS comes back, we will talk to-

night. We will both come out together. He will join me.

I thank my colleague from Washington and my colleague from West Virginia as well for their support. It is terribly important to get this additional money to deal with the blow-down. I thank my colleagues.

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

The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed for 4 minutes as in morning business.

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

NATIONAL WOMEN'S SMALL BUSINESS SUMMIT REPORT

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, on a number of occasions, I have come to this floor to talk about the importance of women-owned businesses. Women-owned businesses employ more than 27.5 million people and generate over \$3.6 billion in sales and have grown by 103 percent in the past 4 years.

As one of the fastest growing segments of the economy, women-owned small businesses are essential to America's future prosperity, as well as the prosperity and the well-being of the individual communities and particularly the families of those women who own businesses.

In recognition of this growth and contribution to our economic life, I convened with a bipartisan group of policymakers a national women's small business summit entitled "New Leaders for a New Century," which was held in Kansas City, MO, on June 4 and 5 of this year. The cosponsors of that conference were my ranking member on the Small Business Committee, Senator JOHN KERRY, along with Senators DIANNE FEINSTEIN, KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, OLYMPIA SNOWE, and MARY LANDRIEU.

Today I am very pleased to announce that we are releasing a report of the recommendations of the women who attended this summit. Copies will be available in every office. It will be available through the Small Business Committee, and later I will also ask that portions be printed in the RECORD.

Because the conference was designed to elicit directly the views, concerns, and policy recommendations of women business owners, we learned more about the obstacles women entrepreneurs face and the specific issues which are of the utmost importance to them.

It is interesting; what we learned is this: Despite the advances women have made in the entrepreneurial area, their top priorities remain, first, procuring their fair share of Federal contracts. We have already dealt with that on this floor, and in a bipartisan, overwhelming vote on a resolution said the Federal Government needs to live up to its legislatively mandated responsibility to set aside 5 percent of small

business contracts for women small business owners. They have not even come halfway to the goal.

Second, the women business owners who met with us are very much concerned about taxes. They said their top priority was getting rid of the death tax. Small business owners do not know when they will owe the estate or death tax or how much they will owe, so they have enormously high compliance costs.

A survey by the National Association of Women Business Owners found that the estate tax imposed almost \$60,000 in death-tax-related cost on women business owners. That is not taxes imposed; that is how much it cost the average woman-owned small business to figure out what the death tax implication would be.

As a congressman colleague in Missouri once said, there ought be no taxation without respiration. That was the overwhelming view of the women in this conference.

In addition, the report outlines the women's views on what the Federal Government can do to help women entrepreneurs in areas such as access to capital, pensions and retirement, expanding markets, and health care. By asking women small business owners themselves to identify their professional concerns and make corresponding policy recommendations, we as policymakers, as legislators, should be able to craft our agenda much more effectively, and that agenda is oversight of the Small Business Administration and other Government agencies complying with the law, as well as legislative recommendations. This, we think, should facilitate even greater success on the part of current women small business owners and also offer incentives to more women to consider becoming business owners themselves.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the conclusion of the report be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCLUSION

The Summit participants were a diverse group of experienced women business owners who presented their candid views in response to the challenge from the Summit's sponsors. The participants' discussions focused on a vast number of wide-ranging issues and problems in seven areas confronting women-owned small businesses. There was no script directing the agenda. The Summit was participant-driven—the participants identified problems, they formulated solutions, and they put the recommendations in priority order.

Each participant brought a unique perspective to the Summit. One half of all participants had companies that had been in business for at least 10 years. Eighty-six percent of the women small-business owners were between the ages of 35 and 64. These seasoned executives and entrepreneurs brought years of experience to the table, and they are the best source for ideas on and solutions to the pressing problems confronting women-owned businesses in America today.

The issue singled out as the top priority by the Summit participants were Federal procurement. The participants at the highly attended Procurement session made a series of 13 recommendations. From this list, the participants' number one priority was that Federal agencies must begin awarding 5% of their contract dollars to women-owned small businesses. This 5% goal was established by Congress in 1994, and Federal agencies have failed to reach even one-half of the goal—2.5%—every year since the goal was enacted into law.

The second highest-ranked priority area for women business owners was the availability of capital, with a particular emphasis on their inability to raise equity investment capital. For start-up and fast-growing companies, the ability to raise equity capital is often critical to building a successful business. Equity infusions are designed to strengthen a company's balance sheet, which enables it to borrow money from banks and other commercial lenders in order to meet the company's day-to-day operating needs. The door to equity capital has been effectively shut and locked for the vast majority of women business owners.

The Summit's goal was to ensure that the recommendations from the participants receive serious scrutiny from the 107th Congress and the new Administration as they are sworn-in this coming January. New incentives should be developed in some areas to help women-owned small businesses continue to thrive. But in other areas, government must simply stay out of the way and let these entrepreneurs do what they do best—run successful companies. At the same time, the heads of Federal agencies need to be held accountable when their agency fails to do its part under the law, such as with the requirement that the Federal government must award 5% of its contracts to women-owned small businesses.

With all of the participants' specific recommendations in each of the respective topic areas, the Congress and the Executive Branch have a new mandate—listen to what women small-business owners have said and answer their call to action. In that vein, this report will be distributed to every Member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives and to the President of the United States in order to ensure that the Summit's recommendations are in the forefront of what needs to be done to help small businesses. The major issues singled out by the Summit participants must be the focus of the Congress and the Administration as they work to support and assist women-owned small businesses, which are so critical to the continued economic prosperity of this country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001—Continued

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague, the chairman of the committee, for allowing me this time. I thank the ranking member, Senator BYRD, for having done an excellent job on this bill. There are many items in the bill before us that I, along with the Senator from Wyoming, believe are very important. We wish them Godspeed.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

THE GREENBRIER

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, tucked into a sheltered green valley in Southern West Virginia is a magical place, a place where fascinating history, natural majesty, and sumptuous comfort have combined since the first days of our nation's founding to create a spot that is justly world-renowned. That place, Mr. President, is called The Greenbrier, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. It has been a special place for several decades now, overflowing with game for the Shawnee Indians, a spa since colonial days, a place of high society idylls and balls, fought over during the Civil War, a World War II diplomatic internment site and then a rest and recuperation hospital for wounded soldiers, and a secret government relocation site—all cloaked behind the well-bred, white-columned face of a grand southern belle of a resort.

Mr. President, in May, my wife Erma and I celebrated our 63rd anniversary. Erma is my childhood sweetheart, the former Erma Ora James. We have written a lot of history together over the past 63 years, and I could not ask for a better coauthor.

This year, as we have in the last several years, we celebrated at the fabled Greenbrier resort in White Sulphur Springs. I am certainly not original in my inspiration to celebrate moments of marital bliss there—President John Tyler, the first President to be married in office, spent part of his 1844 honeymoon in White Sulphur Springs. Actors Debbie Reynolds and Eddie Fisher spent part of their 1955 honeymoon there, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy arrived at the Greenbrier on October 11, 1914, for a two-week honeymoon. Many, many, other famous names are inscribed in the Greenbrier's guest register. The history that Erma and I have created together is a blink of the eye compared to that of The Greenbrier, whose healing waters were first enjoyed by hardy colonists in 1778, as they had been by Shawnee Indians for untold years before that.

The Greenbrier has been a resort almost since the day in 1778 that Mrs. Anderson, one of the first homesteaders in the Greenbrier area of the "Endless Mountains," as the region was identified on colonial maps, first tested the wondrous mineral waters on her chronic rheumatism. Word of Mrs. Anderson's recovery spread rapidly, and numerous log cabins were soon erected near the spring. The "summer season" at the spring was born, albeit in a somewhat primitive state.

Still, the fame of the spring along Howard's Creek continued to spread. Thomas Jefferson mentioned "Howard's Creek of Green Briar" in his