

Earlier this week, the nonpartisan General Accounting Office, GAO, reported that coordination is fragmented between 40 Federal departments and agencies responsible for responding to a bioterrorist attack.

The GAO report also noted insufficient State and local planning for response to terrorist attacks. In addition, while spending on domestic preparedness for terrorist attacks has risen 310 percent since 1998, only a portion of these funds were used to conduct research on and prepare for the public health and medical consequences of a bioterrorist attack.

To better address the needs of State and local communities in dealing with the threat of bioterrorism, I recently joined Senators EDWARDS and HAGEL on legislation called the Biological and Chemical Weapons Preparedness Act.

Our legislation provides \$1.6 billion in new resources for Federal, State, and local efforts, including \$450 million specifically for agricultural counterterrorism and food safety measures.

Too often, bioterrorism funding has been tied up in the bureaucracy of Washington, and I'm pleased that our legislation sends over one-third of these funds, \$555 million, directly to States and local governments through new block grants. Our legislation gives States and local communities the resources to study the problems unique to them and implement appropriate solutions.

Our legislation would accomplish six goals. First, we would provide training and equipment to State and local "first responders," such as emergency medical personnel, law enforcement officials, fire fighters, physicians, and nurses, to recognize and respond to biological and chemical attacks.

Second, our bill strengthens the local public health network through increased training, coordination, and additional specialized equipment.

Third, we protect food safety and the agricultural economy by providing assistance to States to better coordinate with law enforcement and public health officials, increase training and awareness among farmers and other agricultural stakeholders. Our measure would also give States the resources they need to establish emergency diagnostic facilities to work in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's facility to quickly diagnose animal diseases. Along with this assistance to States, the measure would provide additional funds for the USDA's counterterrorism efforts.

Fourth, the legislation assists local hospital emergency rooms with response training and biocontainment and decontamination capabilities.

Fifth, we address the need to develop and stockpile vaccines and antibiotics.

Finally, our Biological and Chemical Weapons Preparedness Act enhances disease surveillance between the Centers for Disease Control, CDC, and State and local public health services to provide electronic nationwide access

to critical data, treatment guidelines, and alerts.

Our legislation has been referred to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and there have already been a handful of hearings held so far. I anticipate a number of proposals, similar to ours, being discussed and a compromise ultimately being sent to the President this year.

I will continue to work to ensure that the provisions in our legislation dealing with rural communities and agriculture remain in a final version that is signed into law by the President.

ONE-MONTH ANNIVERSARY OF TERRORIST ATTACKS

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, grief has changed the face of America. We are a tear-stained Nation. But today, one month after the September 11 attacks, we are one America, united as seldom before.

Patriotism prevails throughout the country. The pins on our jackets, the flags taped to cars and hanging from windows, the millions of dollars in donations to the victims, this is the American response to tragedy.

We are united in support of our troops flying dangerous missions over Afghanistan. This is the first step in a prolonged campaign against the terrorists. It is a necessary step and it is directed at the right targets, the Taliban government that has given safe harbor to terrorist organizations for far too long.

Americans are also united in sympathy with the Afghan people. While our bombers are flying over Taliban strongholds, our C-17s are dropping food to the refugees.

Today, our thoughts are with those who lost their lives one month ago, and with the families who said goodbye to their loved ones for the last time.

But in the past month, we have seen the great spirit of Americans. The hatred and utter disregard for human life shown by the terrorists stands in stark contrast to the outpouring of sympathy and compassion by millions of Americans, in acts great and small. We gave what we could: Money, water, shelter, blood, and sometimes just a shoulder to lean on. Entertainers came together for an unprecedented benefit, athletes donated their salaries, and children even donated their piggy banks.

Among the most inspiring stories of September 11 were the rescue workers. Sadly, many of the heroes of September 11 are now among the victims. Their valor has inspired the Nation. Their sacrifice will not go unnoted or their deeds unsung. If those rescue workers could muster the strength to do what was needed then, surely our Nation can find the strength to do what is needed now.

We must prepare our military, strengthen our intelligence operations, and tighten our security. And we must rally behind our President.

Let those who practice terrorism or harbor terrorists have no doubt about America's intent. We will find you. We will strike you militarily, economically, and politically. And you will pay a heavy price for your acts against mankind.

We have overcome the enemies of freedom before. We conquered the evil of fascism in Europe and Asia, rescued democracy, and built a better world. We defied communism for decades powered by the certainty that freedom would ultimately triumph over oppression. You will not take these gains from us.

Though we mourn the loss of our fellow Americans, our eyes are undimmed by tears. Our dreams are undiminished by fear. From the ashes of terrorism, we will build a new tower to freedom that will cast its light around the world.

And, with God's help, we will prove again what the poet Carl Sandburg once said: "We are Americans. Nothing like us ever was."

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, statistics show that a woman is raped every five minutes in the United States and that one in every three adult women experiences at least one physical assault by a partner during adulthood. In fact, more women are injured by domestic violence each year than by automobile accidents and cancer deaths combined.

October, as Domestic Violence Awareness Month, is a good time to take a serious look at the progress we've made in addressing the problem of abuse against women in our communities. In 1983, I introduced legislation in the South Dakota State Legislature to use marriage license fees to help fund domestic abuse shelters. At that time, thousands of South Dakota women and children were in need of shelters and programs to help them. However, few people wanted to acknowledge that domestic abuse occurred in their communities, or even in their homes.

During the last 7 years, I have led efforts in the United States Congress to authorize the original Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, and, most recently, expand and improve the program to assist rural communities. South Dakota has received over \$8 million in VAWA funds for women's shelters and family violence prevention services. In addition the law has doubled prison time for repeat sex offenders, established mandatory restitution to victims of violence against women, and strengthened interstate enforcement of violent crimes against women. South Dakotans can also call a nationwide toll-free hotline for immediate crisis intervention help and free referrals to local services. The number for women to call for help is 1-800-799-SAFE.

In South Dakota last year, over 5,500 women were provided assistance in domestic violence shelters and outreach centers thanks, in part, to VAWA funds. While I am pleased that we have made significant progress in getting resources to thousands of South Dakota women in need, it is important to look beyond the numbers. Fifty-five hundred neighbors, sisters, daughters, and wives in South Dakota were victimized by abuse last year. Thousands of other women are abused and don't seek help. We must also recognize that the problem is multiplied on the reservations where Native American women are abused at two and a half times the national rate and are more than twice as likely to be rape victims as any other race of women.

The words of a domestic abuse survivor may best illustrate the need to remain vigilant in Congress and in our communities on preventing domestic abuse. A woman from my State wrote me and explained that she was abused as a child, raped as a teenager, and emotionally abused as a wife. Her grandchildren were also abused. In her letter, she pleaded: "Don't let another woman go through what I went through, and please don't let another child go through what my grandchildren have gone through. You can make a difference." We all can make a difference by protecting women from violence and abuse.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred July 6, 2001 in Monmouth County, NJ. Seven people were sentenced on multiple counts, including aggravated assault and harassment by bias intimidation under the state law, for assaulting a 23-year-old learning disabled man with hearing and speech impediments. The victim was lured to a party, bound, and physically and verbally assaulted for three hours. Later, he was taken to a wooded area where the torture continued until he was able to escape.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS FOR PHYSICS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to recognize the ac-

complishments of two Boulder, Colorado scientists. On October 10, 2001 Carl E. Wieman, a professor of physics at the University of Colorado at Boulder and Eric A. Cornell, the senior scientist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, (NIST), received the Nobel Prize for Physics. The two shared the award with Wolfgang Ketterle of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

All three received this award for their work that created the world's first Bose-Einstein Condensate which occurs when a group of atoms overlap and their individual wavelengths behave in identical fashion creating a "superatom". The condensate allows scientists to study the extremely small world of quantum physics as if they are looking through a giant magnifying glass. Its creation established a new branch of atomic physics that has provided a number of scientific discoveries.

The research was funded by the National Science Foundation, NIST, the Office of Naval Research and the University of Colorado at Boulder. Wieman and Cornell are both fellows of JILA which is formerly known as the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics where much of the research was done. It is a joint institute of the University of Colorado at Boulder and NIST and it exists for research and graduate education in the physical sciences.

Both Wieman and Cornell have won several prestigious awards in the past including the Benjamin Franklin Medal in Physics from the Franklin Institute in 2000, the Lorentz Medal from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1998, the King Faisal International Prize in Science in 1997 and the Fritz London Award for low-temperature physics in 1996.

Carl Wieman and Eric Cornell became the second and third Nobel Prize winners at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and Cornell is the second for NIST. Thomas Cech, a CU-Boulder professor of Chemistry and biochemistry, was a co winner of the 1989 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Sydney Altman of Yale University for research on RNA. William Phillips, a NIST fellow, shared the 1997 Nobel Prize in physics.

I want to personally congratulate Carl Wieman and Eric Cornell for this truly prestigious award of excellence in scientific research.

REWARDS FOR JUSTICE FUND

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, since the brutal assault on our Nation almost 3 weeks ago, Americans of all walks of life have asked the question: How can I help in the fight against terrorism? One option is the Rewards for Justice Fund, a nonprofit organization that was created in the days following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The fund was announced on the Today Show on October 1, 2001.

Since 1984, the Rewards for Justice Program has quietly but effectively thwarted terrorism by using reward payments to obtain information on terrorists' locations and plans. The Rewards for Justice Program enables individual citizens to unite and make financial contributions to the Department of State Rewards for Justice Program. Money raised by individual citizens responding to the Fund's call to action, will be turned over directly to the State Department's anti-terrorism program. The Rewards for Justice Fund represents the first broad based fund of individual citizen contributions to be accepted by the Department of State to enhance the anti-terrorism program.

Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security David Carpenter, says: "It's clear to us that the Rewards for Justice Program saves lives, in that those who have perpetrated crimes against us in the past often intend to perpetrate additional crimes. The information we receive by offering rewards has saved countless lives and we are confident it will save additional lives in the future."

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, Americans have shown tremendous resolve in raising money to help the victims and their families. Now, the same involvement and spirit that is the trademark of our great country will be focused on the very important quest of tracking and apprehending terrorists, both at home and abroad.

Information on the Rewards for Justice Fund can be found on the Internet at www.rewardsfund.com. For more information on the State Department's Rewards for Justice Program see their website at www.dssrewards.net/index.htm.

ENERGY LEGISLATION

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise to make a short comment regarding energy legislation. I have heard a few of my colleagues question how Majority Leader DASCHLE is handling the Senate schedule. I want to take exception to those complaints.

I believe the Majority Leader has done an outstanding job moving legislation this Congress. We started the year with a new Administration and then the Senate changed hands, that is difficult enough. And since September 11 we are in truly extraordinary times. Yet, under his leadership, and with the leadership of President Bush and Minority Leader LOTT, we have moved quickly and decisively to approve the use of force, to appropriate emergency funding and assist the airline industry. That progress stalled this week with objections over the airline security proposal, but that is hardly the fault of the Majority Leader. It's ironic that members came to the floor to protest the schedule for an energy bill on a day that their leadership delayed the airline security bill. Majority Leader DASCHLE is not the problem.