

feasible. We must also provide the necessary tools to implement them.

Our Nation will be no more secure tomorrow if we create new top of the line databases and do not see to it that government agencies share critical information.

We will be no safer tomorrow if we do not create a workable entry-exit tracking system to ensure that terrorists do not enter the U.S. and blend into our communities without detection.

And we will be no safer if we simply authorize new programs and information sharing, but do not provide the resources necessary to put the new technology at the border, train agents appropriately, and require our various government agencies to cooperate in this effort.

We have a lot to do and I am confident that we will move swiftly and with great care to address these important issues. The legislation I introduce today is an important, and strong, first step. But this is only the beginning of a long, difficult process.

I urge my colleagues to support us on this legislation. I yield the floor.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I'm pleased to join with Senators FEINSTEIN and KYL in introducing the Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001.

Both of these leaders have worked feverishly to bring this bipartisan bill to fruition and I have very much appreciated the opportunity to work with them in assembling a strong and meaningful package to help secure our homeland.

The bottom line is, at this extraordinary time, in the wake of horrific attacks from without against innocent lives within our borders, we must take every conceivable step with regard to those variables we can control in securing our Nation. How can we do anything less when it has become so abundantly and tragically apparent that admittance into this country cannot and must not be the "X-Factor" in protecting our homeland?

Entry into this country is a privilege, not a right, and it's a privilege that's clearly been violated by evildoers who were well aware of inherent weaknesses in the system. Just look at the story of Mohamed Atta, coming into Miami, he told the INS that he was returning to the U.S. to continue flight training, despite the fact that he presented them with a tourist visa, not the student required visa for his purposes, and they let him in. INS has since said that Atta had filed months earlier to change his status from tourist to student so they let him in, despite long-standing policy that once you leave the country, you're considered to have abandoned your change of status request.

What this bill is about is stopping dangerous aliens from entering our country at their point-of-origin and their point of entry by giving those Federal agencies charged with that responsibility the tools necessary to do the job. Now, some say the tools we

need are better technologies, some say better information, some say better coordination. The beauty of this bill is that it stands on all three legs, because I can tell you if there's one thing I learned from my experience in working on these issues on the House Foreign Affairs International Operations Subcommittee it's that we're only going to get to the root of the problem with a comprehensive approach.

This was clear from the aftermath of our investigation of the comings and goings of the mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, the radical Egyptian cleric Sheikh Rahman. We found that the Sheikh had entered and exited the country five times totally unimpeded, even after the State Department formally revoked his visa and even after the INS granted him permanent resident status. In fact, in March of 1992, the INS rescinded that status which was granted in Newark, New Jersey about a year before.

But then, unbelievably, the Sheikh requested asylum in a hearing before an immigration judge in the very same city, got a second hearing, and continued to remain in the country even after the bombing, with the Justice Department rejecting holding Rahman in custody pending the outcome of deportation proceedings and the asylum application, stating that "in the absence of concrete evidence that Rahman is participating in or involved in planning acts of terrorism, the assumption of that burden, upon the U.S. Government, is considered unwarranted."

To address the trail of errors, I introduced legislation to modernize the State Department's antiquated microfiche lookout system, but as we've painfully learned in the interim, such a system is only as good as the information they can access. That's why we fought tooth and nail to require information sharing between the FBI and the State Department, but even then it was only a watered-down provision that eventually passed into law in 1994, with even that sunset in 1997 with a brief extension lapsing in 1998.

So I'm pleased that the terrorism bill we just passed does require information sharing between the State Department and the FBI, but we can and must do more, we must also require information sharing among all agencies like the CIA, DEA, INS, and Customs.

And that's what this bill does, along with my measure that's included to establish "Terrorist Lookout Committees" at every embassy, which are required to meet on a monthly basis and report on their knowledge or lack of knowledge of anyone who should be excluded from the U.S. Ultimately, each Deputy Chief of Mission would be responsible for this information, because to paraphrase Admiral Rickover, unless you can identify the person who's responsible when something goes wrong, then you have never had anyone really responsible.

We should also know who and what is in our waters and be pro-active in pre-

venting potential threats from reaching our shores. As I mentioned at a recent Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee hearing, a terrorist act involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons at one of our seaports could result in the extensive loss of lives. In that light, I'm pleased this bill also includes a measure I developed that requires incoming vessels to submit to the Coast Guard crew and passenger manifests as background on the vessel 96 hours before arrival.

And finally, we ought to ensure that the person standing in front of the INS agent at the border is the same person who applied for that visa. It does no good to do every background check in the world overseas, only to have someone else actually show up at our doorstep. The fact is, we have the so-called "biometric technology" available to close this gap, and I'm pleased that my measure requiring fingerprinting for visa applicants both abroad and at the border has been included.

As the President said just the other day, "We're going to start asking a lot of questions that heretofore have not been asked." By giving the Director of Homeland Security the responsibility of developing a centralized "lookout" database for all of this information, along with instituting tighter application and screening procedures and increased oversight for student visas, we will close the loopholes and help bring all our Nation's resources to bear in securing our nation.

This is a crucial bill in our war on terrorism and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 176—RELATING TO EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL OFFICE EXPENSES

Mr. INHOFE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 176

Resolved,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT TO SENATE RESOLUTION 294.

Section 2(3) of Senate Resolution 294, Ninety-sixth Congress, agreed to April 29, 1980, is amended—

(1) by striking "and" after "copies of the book 'We, the People,'" and inserting a comma; and

(2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ", copies of the book 'A Young Person's Guide to the United States Capitol' published by the United States Capitol Historical Society, and copies of the book 'Exploring Capitol Hill: A Kid's Guide to the U.S. Capitol and Congress' published by the United States Capitol Historical Society'."

SEC. 2. COPIES DEEMED TO BE FEDERAL PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the book 'A Young Person's Guide to the United States Capitol' published by the United States Capitol Historical Society, and copies of the book 'Exploring Capitol Hill: A Kid's Guide to the U.S.

Capitol and Congress' published by the United States Capitol Historical Society shall be deemed to be Federal publications described in section 6(b)(1)(B)(v) of Public Law 103-283.

SENATE RESOLUTION 175—HONORING PENN STATE FOOTBALL COACH JOE PATERNO

Mr. SANTORUM (for himself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 175

Whereas Joe Paterno has served Penn State University as a coach for 52 years, a tenure spanning the administrations of 11 United States Presidents;

Whereas Joe Paterno has served as Penn State's 14th head coach for nearly 36 years, since February 19, 1966;

Whereas Joe Paterno has been on the coaching staff for more than half of the football games played by the Nittany Lions since the program began in 1887;

Whereas Joe Paterno always has placed a very strong emphasis on academic achievement and character building, as evidenced by the selection of 21 first-team Academic All-Americans, 14 Hall of Fame Scholar-Athletes, and 17 NCAA postgraduate scholarship winners so far during his tenure;

Whereas Joe Paterno's most recent NCAA 4-year player graduation rate of 76 percent far exceeds the NCAA-wide average of 48 percent for the same period;

Whereas Joe Paterno and his wife, Sue, have personally donated over \$4,000,000 to Penn State's student library and academic programs;

Whereas Joe Paterno has led Penn State teams to 5 undefeated seasons;

Whereas Joe Paterno has led Penn State teams to 20 bowl game victories in his career as head coach, more than any other coach in college football history;

Whereas Joe Paterno was the first college football coach to win all of the 4 major New Year's Day bowl games: the Rose, Sugar, Cotton, and Orange Bowls;

Whereas Joe Paterno led 2 teams to National Championship titles, in 1982 and 1986;

Whereas Joe Paterno's coaching efforts have yielded over 250 National Football League players;

Whereas Joe Paterno has been chosen an unprecedented 4 times as American Football Coaches Association Coach of the Year; and

Whereas Joe Paterno, on October 27, 2001, broke the longstanding record for NCAA Division I-A victories, reaching the 324-victory mark, by leading his team to a 29-27 win over Ohio State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. CONGRATULATION AND COMMENDATION.

The Senate recognizes and honors Joe Paterno—

(1) for his lifetime emphasis on academic achievement;

(2) for his constant integrity, professionalism, and strong focus on character building for amateur athletes;

(3) for the example he sets through philanthropic support for academic programs; and

(4) for becoming the first NCAA Division I-A football coach to achieve 324 career victories, on October 27, 2001.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(1) Penn State Football Head Coach Joe Paterno; and

(2) Penn State University President Graham Spanier.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2056. Mr. GREGG (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. ENZI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

SA 2057. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3061, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2058. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2059. Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. REID, and Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3061, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2060. Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2044 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 3061) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2061. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. HOLLINGS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1214, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish a program to ensure greater security for United States seaports, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2062. Mr. REID (for Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. DOMENICI)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

SA 2063. Mr. REID (for Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2064. Mr. REID (for Mr. SESSIONS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2065. Mr. REID (for Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2066. Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2067. Mr. REID (for Mr. TORRICELLI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2068. Mr. REID (for Mr. TORRICELLI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2069. Mr. REID (for Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. CORZINE)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2070. Mr. REID (for Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. REED)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2071. Mr. REID (for Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. REED)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2072. Mr. REID (for Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. REED)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2073. Mr. REID (for Mr. SPECTER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2074. Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself and Mr. NICKLES) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2075. Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2076. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. MILLER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2077. Mr. HARKIN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2078. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2079. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2080. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. DEWINE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2081. Mr. HARKIN (for Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2082. Mr. HARKIN (for Mrs. CLINTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2083. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. REID, and Mr. DOMENICI)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2084. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. MURRAY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2085. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2086. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

SA 2087. Mr. HARKIN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2056. Mr. GREGG (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. ENZI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3061, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 54, strike line 19 through "and renovation:" on line 14, page 57, and insert the following:

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

For carrying out title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 as amended by H.R. 1 as passed by the Senate on June 14, 2001 ("ESEA"); the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; and section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$12,804,900,000, of which \$5,029,200,000 shall become available on July 1, 2002, and shall remain available through September 30, 2003, and of which \$6,953,300,000 shall become available on October 1, 2002, and shall remain available through September 30, 2003, for academic year 2002-2003: *Provided*, That \$7,398,721,000 shall be available for basic grants under section 1124: *Provided further*, That up to \$3,500,000 of these funds shall be available to the Secretary of Education on October 1, 2001, to obtain updated educational-agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census: *Provided further*, That \$1,364,000,000 shall be available for concentration grants under section 1124A: *Provided further*, That grant awards under sections 1124 and 1124A of title I of the ESEA shall be not less than the greater of 95 percent of the amount each State and local educational agency received under this authority for fiscal year 2001: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, grant awards under 1124A of title I of the ESEA shall be made to those local educational agencies that received a concentration grant under the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2001, but are not eligible to receive such a grant for fiscal year 2002: *Provided further*, That \$1,437,279,000 shall be available for targeted grants under