

Food and Drug Administration, and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. Dr. Barthwell also has worked with policy makers at the highest levels of state and federal government. I urge the Senate to confirm Dr. Barthwell's nomination as soon as possible. Her contributions will be invaluable as the White House implements the President's addiction treatment expansion initiative, one which could go a long way to help our country effectively deal with the serious domestic drug addiction problem that it faces.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise to commend the fiscal year 2002 Defense authorization conferees, particularly Senator LEVIN and Senator WARNER, for retaining the language adopted by the Senate with regard to reforming the Federal Prison Industries.

During consideration of the Defense authorization bill, the Senate voted 74-24 to table an amendment that would have removed the Federal Prison Industries reform provision from the bill.

Section 821 of the bill, which has now been endorsed by the conference and adopted overwhelmingly by both the House and the Senate, ends FPI's "mandatory source" status as a supplier of products to the Department of Defense, DOD. When this bill becomes law, FPI will be required to compete for future Department of Defense contracts that have been previously monopolized under FPI's "mandatory source" status dating back to 1934. Most importantly, this provision will enable the Department of Defense to determine, for itself, whether the FPI can best meet the Department's needs in terms of price, quality, and time of delivery. If the DOD determines that the FPI product is not the best one available, the Department can purchase a more competitive product to meet its needs.

I would like to point out that by eliminating the Federal Prison Industries' mandatory source status, this reform affects another controversial marketing scheme that the FPI developed in recent years. As a result of this bill, the FPI will no longer be able to require Defense contractors to use their products. Let me give an example of what this means: when the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, NAVFAC, the Corps of Engineers, Air Force, or any other Defense agency issues a contract for architect-engineer, A/E, services, the A/E firm cannot be forced to specify FPI products, such as office furniture systems, in its designs and specifications. It is my view that architects and engineers should be free to specify products, such as modular office systems, interior design, and other products, that provide the highest quality design, best value, and greatest functionality to the Federal Government. Should the FPI continue to mandate that subcontractors use FPI products it would be in direct con-

flict with the underlying provisions of the Defense authorization language—in effect circumventing congressional intent.

Mr. President, I also want my colleagues to know that there are still a number of issues related to the practices of the Federal Prison Industries that Congress must address in the near future. Senator LEVIN and I have introduced a broader initiative—S. 1295—that seeks to make a number of needed, government-wide reforms affecting the sales and services by FPI. We are also working with the bipartisan team of Representatives HOEKSTRA, FRANK, COLLINS, MALONEY, and SENSENBRENNER of their companion bill, H.R. 1577. It is my hope that when we return in January, Congress will take up comprehensive Federal Prison Industry reform. It is also my strong desire that the Bush administration address this issue administratively. Many of the problems we are experiencing with the FPI have not been the result of legislative action, but rather administrative expansion. I look forward to working with Senator LEVIN and Senator WARNER in oversight of the implementation of this provision in the Defense Department's acquisition regulations.

I have a long record of interest in the issue of unfair government competition with the private sector. When the government needs commercially available products and services, the government should go to the competitive, private sector market to procure those services. Such full and open competition leads to the highest quality, the most fair and reasonable price, and the overall best value for the taxpayer. I am pleased the Congress is taking another step in that direction by enacting the FPI reforms in this bill. Once again, I commend Senator LEVIN and Senator WARNER for their leadership, and I thank them for the cooperation they have extended to me in this matter.

THE PACIFIC SALMON RECOVERY ACT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, Senator BOXER introduced last Thursday, December 13, 2001, the Pacific Salmon Recovery Act that will grant Federal funding for State and Tribal salmon recovery efforts in California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. I would like to thank her and her staff for their hard work and for Senator BOXER's determination to have a bipartisan bill on salmon recovery. I also would like to thank my colleague from Idaho, Senator CRAPO, Senators SMITH and WYDEN from Oregon, and Senator FEINSTEIN from California, for their valuable input that clearly helped to create responsible and effective bipartisan legislation to recover salmon. I enjoyed working with all of them and their staff.

For over 20 years, California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, have attempted mightily to sustain salmon runs in river basins throughout the

West and, along with the Federal Government, have invested billions of dollars in that effort.

Many individual citizens in my State of Idaho and some special interest groups from around the country have quite frequently criticized justly the expenditures of these large sums of money for salmon recovery. The criticism often pointed to poor coordination among State, Federal, and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies, as well as to ineffective recovery programs developed either by those agencies or under their supervision.

The Pacific Salmon Recovery Act, S. 1825, takes aim at these infirmities and establishes a framework that will ensure better coordination and more effective recovery programs. I am convinced that we'll get better "bang for the buck" if this bill is enacted.

However, salmon recovery is complex. Recent scientific research has underscored the difficulty in finding quick solutions to salmon recovery. Scientists have been candid in stating unequivocally that there is no "silver bullet" that can cure what is causing diminishing salmon returns. The focus on dam removal during the last several years has retarded progress in recovering salmon. The majority of a salmon's life cycle is spent in the ocean. It is there that the salmon nourishes itself and prepares for the arduous journey back to spawning areas. What is becoming increasingly clear from new ocean research is that warm ocean temperature is causing a severe reduction in the ocean's salmon carrying capacity. More research in this area will provide helpful insight as to what can be done to adjust to that devastating fact. The recent change to colder Pacific Ocean temperatures is widely credited for the record salmon returns that the Pacific Northwest has experienced this year. It is my hope that a more open dialogue on ways to approach salmon recovery will ensure continued progress on effective measures that will both recover these fish and protect the economy of the West. It is my belief that this bill will enhance the prospect of achieving that goal.

There are many good provisions in this bill. For example, it authorizes \$350 million a year over the next five years to be spent on salmon recovery, a sizable amount that I hope will be appropriated by Congress each of those years. But I would like to highlight the peer review provisions in particular. Those provisions require each State or Tribal science based recovery activity to undergo scientific peer review before that activity will be funded with Federal money. It is modeled on the very successful peer review requirement contained in the Northwest Power Act for State and Tribal salmon recovery programs that get Pacific Northwest ratepayer money.

Ensuring accountability for large expenditures of taxpayer money is essential to keep the trust of the American taxpayer.

The American taxpayers are entitled to a fair accounting and an objective review of the underlying science that supports many of the very expensive recovery plans, particularly the salmon supplementation and habitat restoration programs, that will be developed by the States and participating Tribes.

The peer review requirement in this bill will provide the reasonable assurances of competency for those expensive programs that the taxpayer deserves.

Again, I thank my colleagues from Idaho, California, and Oregon for their strong support and commitment to include Idaho in the quest to achieve successful salmon recovery in the West and for their tireless efforts over the last several months to draft the appropriate legislative framework in which to accomplish the complex task of recovering those marvelous and important fish.

TOP GOVERNMENT ETHICS AWARD

Mr. ROCKFELLER. Mr. President, today I am proud to highlight the recognition given to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the outstanding job they have done and the recognition they are receiving for their employee ethics programs.

The Office of Government Ethics has announced that VA's Office of General Counsel received their Outstanding Ethics Program Award. The award was presented on December 13 by Amy Comstock, the director of the ethics office.

VA has the largest centralized ethics program in the Federal Government and is the second largest Federal department with 219,000 employees scattered nationwide and hundreds of facilities. Ethics issues are administered through the Office of General Counsel, both in VA's central office and through its 23 regional counsel office, who review financial disclosure reports and conduct annual ethics training. These efforts are supported by human resources staff.

In addition, VA's ethics issues are particularly complex. VA's mission is so broad and many of its employees have outside activities. For example, many VA physicians are also on faculty at affiliated universities and conduct outside research.

It is critical that our Federal agencies live up to the expectations of the Americans people, particularly of the nation's veterans whom we serve. This award demonstrates how a centralized and proactive approach can yield tremendous results. I am pleased to see VA's efforts being recognized.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REAR ADMIRAL (SELECT) PATRICK W. DUNNE, USN

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and honor Captain

Patrick W. Dunne, United States Navy, as he departs the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs and assumes command of U.S. Naval Forces in Guam. Captain Dunne is a Naval Officer of the finest caliber who has established an impeccable reputation in the Navy and with the Congress through his multiple tours as a Congressional Liaison.

A career submariner, Captain Dunne graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1973. As a junior officer, he has served with distinction at sea, both in the fast attack submarines USS *Batfish* and USS *Baton Rouge*, and the fleet ballistic missile submarine USS *Nathanael Greene*. In May 1985, Captain Dunne was selected as Naval Aide to President Reagan. In addition to his normal duties, he was responsible for the coordination of all military support for the Reykjavik Summit with President Gorbachev. Following this eventful tour, Captain Dunne assumed command of the attack submarine USS *Baltimore*, home ported in Norfolk, VA. During his command, *Baltimore* completed a deployment to the Mediterranean Sea and the operational evaluation of one of the Navy's newest submarine sonar systems.

Captain Dunne then began his first of three tours at the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs as the Congressional Liaison Officer for Submarine Programs. Following this tour, Captain Dunne returned to sea, assuming command of the submarine tender USS *Frank Cable* home ported in Charleston, South Carolina. Under his command, *Frank Cable* was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for its exceptional support of the submarines assigned to Submarine Squadron Four. Subsequent staff tours include serving as the Head, Plans and Programs for the Director, Submarine Warfare on the Chief of Naval Operation's staff, and his second tour in the Office of Legislative Affairs, this time as the Director of Naval Programs. Captain Dunne was next selected to serve as the Chief of Naval Operations' Special Assistant for Joint Matters and he then returned to the Office of Legislative Affairs for the third time as the Deputy Chief of Legislative Affairs.

The Department of the Navy, Congress, and the American people have been served well by this dedicated naval officer. Members of this Congress will not soon forget the leadership, service, and dedication of Captain Pat Dunne. He will be missed. We wish Pat, and his lovely wife Dianne, our very best as he continues his already distinguished career. •

BERNICE FOX

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise to recognize a long-time New Mexican, Bernice Fox, who is retiring after an amazing record of service in the public and private sectors. Her work in these areas has spanned 63 years, a most remarkable achievement.

Bernice Fox, born in Bloomington, Illinois in 1920, has lived in New Mexico

for almost 40 years. In the private sector, she owned and operated motels and apartments, and she worked as a legal secretary for several New Mexican attorneys.

In 1993, instead of enjoying the retirement that most of us would be seeking at the age of 73, Bernice Fox began still another career in support of the Department of Energy at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, New Mexico. She was present to witness the opening of that remarkable facility, the world's only permanent repository for transuranic radioactive wastes.

Now Bernice Fox is planning to retire from the Department of Energy at the end of this year. I salute her for her long service to the citizens of New Mexico and the nation. Whether her next career involves real retirement or still another challenge, I salute Bernice Fox on her long history of contributions.

Bernice Fox is being honored with her own special day by proclamation of the Governor of New Mexico. It is only fitting that Congress further honor her with this statement today. •

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE A. BANDOUVERES

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to George Bandouveres of Rollinsford, NH, for being honored with World War II medals for acts of bravery. George, a veteran of the U.S. Army, served his country with honor during World War II.

I admire the many veterans who have served America with courage and devotion. My own father, a naval aviator, was killed in a World War II related incident days before my fourth birthday.

As a Vietnam veteran, I admire the heroism of George Bandouveres. The medals he so bravely earned while serving in the 103rd Infantry Division are a tribute to his service to our Nation.

George was active in World War II campaigns including: Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, southern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe. For his services he received military medals including: Bronze Star Medal, Good Conduct Medal, World War II Victory Medal, American Campaign Medal, European-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with bronze and silver service stars and a bronze service arrowhead, Combat Infantryman Badge and Honorable Service Lapel Button.

I was honored to help George secure the medals he acquired while serving in the U.S. Army during World War II. His courage and devotion to America are to be commended. It is truly an honor and a privilege to represent him in the U.S. Senate. •

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN P. BARBA

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Steve Barba of Dixville Notch, NH,