

claimed another 14,000 lives; and osteoporosis and cardiovascular disorders;

Whereas research sponsored by the National Institutes of Health is responsible for the identification of genetic mutations relating to nearly 100 diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, cystic fibrosis, Huntington's disease, osteoporosis, many forms of cancer, and immune deficiency disorders;

Whereas many Americans still face serious and life-threatening health problems, both acute and chronic;

Whereas neurodegenerative diseases of the elderly, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease threaten to destroy the lives of millions of Americans, overwhelm the Nation's health care system, and bankrupt the Medicare and Medicaid programs;

Whereas one in one hundred Americans are currently infected with the hepatitis C virus, an insidious liver condition that can lead to inflammation, cirrhosis, and cancer as well as liver failure;

Whereas 320,000 Americans are now suffering from AIDS and hundreds of thousands with HIV infection;

Whereas cancer remains a comprehensive threat to any tissue or organ of the body at any age, and remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality;

Whereas the extent of psychiatric and neurological diseases poses considerable challenges in understanding the workings of the brain and nervous system;

Whereas recent advances in the treatment of HIV illustrate the promise research holds for even more effective, accessible, and affordable treatments for persons with HIV;

Whereas infants and children are the hope of our future, yet they continue to be the most vulnerable and under served members of our society;

Whereas prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in men and last year 31,900 men died from prostate cancer;

Whereas diabetes, both insulin and non-insulin forms, afflict 16 million Americans and places them at risk for acute and chronic complications, including blindness, kidney failure, atherosclerosis and nerve degeneration;

Whereas the emerging understanding of the principles of biomimetics have been applied to the development of hard tissue such as bone and teeth as well as soft tissue, and this field of study holds great promise for the design of new classes of biomaterials, pharmaceuticals, diagnostic and analytical reagents;

Whereas research sponsored by the National Institutes of Health will map and sequence the entire human genome by 2003, leading to a new era of molecular medicine that will provide unprecedented opportunities for the prevention, diagnoses, treatment, and cure of diseases that currently plague society;

Whereas the fundamental way science is conducted is changing at a revolutionary pace, demanding a far greater investment in emerging new technologies, research training programs, and in developing new skills among scientific investigators; and

Whereas most Americans show overwhelming support for an increased Federal investment in biomedical research: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the 'Biomedical Revitalization Resolution of 2001'.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that funding for the National Institutes of Health should be increased by \$3,400,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and that the budget resolution appropriately reflect sufficient funds to achieve this objective.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to introduce, with my distinguished colleague, Senator HARKIN, an important resolution calling for increased funding for the National Institutes of Health, to keep us on track to double NIH funding by fiscal year 2003. Specifically, the resolution calls for the fiscal year 2002 budget resolution to include an additional \$3.4 billion in the health function, to be allocated for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health.

As chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, I have said many times that the National Institutes of Health is the crown jewel of the Federal Government—perhaps the only jewel of the Federal Government. When I came to the Senate in 1981, NIH spending totaled \$3.6 billion. Today, funding is \$20.3 billion. This money has been very well spent, given that the advances realized by the National Institutes of Health has spawned tremendous breakthroughs in our knowledge and treatment for diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, severe mental illnesses, diabetes, osteoporosis, heart disease, and many others. It is clear that a substantial investment in the NIH is paying off and that it is crucial that increased funding be continued in order to convert these advances into treatment and cures.

The effort to double NIH began on May 21, 1997, when the Senate passed a sense-of-the-Senate resolution stating that funding for the National Institutes of Health be doubled over five years. Regrettably, even though the resolution was passed by an overwhelming vote of 98 to nothing, the Budget Resolution contained a \$100 million reduction for health programs. That led to the introduction of an amendment to the resolution by myself and Senator HARKIN to add \$1.1 billion to carry out the expressed sense of the Senate to increase NIH funding. Our amendment, however, was defeated 63–37. We were extremely disappointed that, while the Senate had expressed its druthers on a resolution, they were simply unwilling to put up the actual dollars to accomplish this vital goal.

The following year, during debate on the fiscal year 1999 budget resolution, Senator HARKIN and I again introduced an amendment to the budget resolution which called for a \$2 billion increase for the National Institutes of Health. While we gained more support on this vote than in the previous year, our amendment was again defeated by a vote of 57–41. Not to be deterred, Senator HARKIN and I again went to work with our Subcommittee and we were able to add an additional \$2 billion to the NIH account for fiscal year 1999.

In fiscal year 2000, Senator HARKIN and I again offered an amendment to the budget resolution to add \$1.4 billion to the health accounts, over and above

the \$600 million increase which had already been provided by the Budget Committee. Despite this amendment's defeat by a vote of 47–52, we were able to provide in the appropriations bill a \$2.3 billion increase for fiscal year 2000.

Last year, Senator HARKIN and I yet again offered an amendment to the budget resolution to increase funding for health programs by \$1.6 billion. This amendment passed by a vote of 55–45. This victory brought the NIH increase to \$2.7 billion for FY'01. However, after late night negotiations with the House, the funding for NIH was cut by \$200 million below that amount.

This brief history of defeats and victories brings us to where we are today. The amount necessary to keep us on our track to double NIH funding will require \$3.4 billion for fiscal year 2002. I believe that this goal can be achieved if we make the proper allocation of our resources.

Our investment has resulted in tremendous advances in medical research. A new generation of AIDS drugs are reducing the presence of the AIDS virus in HIV infected persons to nearly undetectable levels. Death rates from cancer have begun a steady decline. With the sequencing of the human genome, we will begin, over the next few years, to reap the benefits in many fields of research as analysis continues. And if scientists are correct, stem cell research could result in a veritable fountain of youth in replacing diseased cells. I anxiously await the results of all of these avenues of remarkable research.

I, like millions of Americans, have benefited tremendously from the investment we have made in the National Institutes of Health. That is why we offer this resolution today—to call upon the Budget Committee to include the additional \$3.4 billion to the health accounts so we can carry forward the important work of the National Institutes of Health.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 13, 2001, at 9:30 a.m., in open and closed sessions to receive testimony on current and future worldwide threats to the national security of the United States.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 13, 2001, to conduct an oversight hearing to receive the semiannual report of the Federal Reserve as mandated by the Federal Reporting Act of 2000.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, February 13, 2001, at 9 a.m. on airline customer service.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Tuesday, February 13, 2001, at 10:30 a.m. for a hearing to consider the nomination of Joe M. Allbaugh to be Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Aging be authorized to meet for a hearing on "The Nursing Shortage and Its Impact on America's Health Care Delivery System."

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent John Lang and Jason Lagasca, legislative fellows in my office, be granted floor privileges during this afternoon's session.

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

MEASURE PLACED ON THE
CALENDAR—S. 320

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 320 be placed on the calendar.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT
AGREEMENT—S. 320

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 320, regarding technical changes to patent and copyright laws. Further, I ask unanimous consent that no amendments or motions be in order and that there be up to 1 hour of debate equally divided in the usual form; and following the use or yielding back of time, the bill be read a third time and the Senate proceed to vote on passage, with no intervening action or debate.

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

ORDER FOR STAR PRINT—S. 250

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 250 be star printed with the changes at the desk.

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

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 106-398 and in consultation with the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, appoints the following individuals as members of the United States-China Security Review Commission: Michael A. Ledeen, of Maryland; Roger W. Robinson, Jr., of Maryland; and Arthur Waldron, of Pennsylvania.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 94-304, as amended by Public Law 99-7, appoints the following Senators as members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki) during the 107th Congress: The Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH).

The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 106-550, announces the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the James Madison Commemoration Commission Advisory Committee: Steven G. Calabresi of Illinois, and Forrest McDonald of Alabama.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,
FEBRUARY 14, 2001

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 10 a.m. on Wednesday, February 14. I further ask unanimous consent that immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then proceed to a period for morning business until 2 p.m., with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator THOMAS, or his designee, in control of the time between 10 a.m. and 10:40 a.m.; Senators COLLINS and BOND controlling the time between 10:40 a.m. and 11 a.m.; Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, in control of the time between 11 a.m. and 12 noon; Senator LOTT, or his designee, in control of 60 minutes; and Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, in control of 60 minutes.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, tomorrow the Senate will be in session beginning at 10 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will proceed to the bill regarding copyright and patent

laws. A vote is expected to occur on passage of that piece of legislation at approximately 3 p.m. Also, the Senate could consider the Paul Coverdell Peace Corps bill and the small business advocacy bill. Therefore, votes can and should be expected to occur.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:08 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, February 14, 2001, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 13, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BILL FRIST, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 531:

To be major

JAY O. AANRUD, 0000
JAMES M. ABATTI, 0000
DEREK A. ABEYTA, 0000
*EDWARD T. ACKERMAN, 0000
TODD E. ACKERMAN, 0000
*MARVIN R. ACQUISTAFACE, 0000
MARK R. ADAIR, 0000
*JAIME ADAMES, 0000
*CLOYCE J. ADAMS, 0000
JEROME P. ADAMS, 0000
*MICHAEL E. ADDERLEY, 0000
JEFFREY E. ADDISON, 0000
LARRY D. ADKINS, 0000
*JOHN T. AGUILAR, 0000
JEFFREY R. ALEXANDER, 0000
*ROBERT M. ALEXANDER, 0000
*JOSEPH A. ALLEGRETTI, 0000
*BRADLEY D. ALLEN, 0000
CRAIG L. ALLEN, 0000
*GREGORY R. ALLEN, 0000
NEIL T. ALLEN, 0000
RICHARD G. ALLEN, 0000
BENJAMIN L. ALLEY, 0000
DAVID L. ALMAND, 0000
KELLY M. ALTON, 0000
PETER A. AMES, 0000
*AMELIA K. ANDERSON, 0000
*BRADLEY D. ANDERSON, 0000
*BRADLEY E. ANDERSON, 0000
ERIK H. ANDERSON, 0000
*JEFFREY R. ANDERSON, 0000
JAMES F. ANDERTON, 0000
*WESMOND C. ANDREWS, 0000
*DAVID S. ANDRUS, 0000
THOMAS M. ANGELO, 0000
*DOUGLAS E. ANTCLIFF, 0000
JOHN S. R. ANTONEN, 0000
MARK A. AOWN, 0000
*MICHAEL J. APOL, 0000
SCOTT A. ARCURI, 0000
ELLEN M. ARDREY, 0000
*JOHN M. ARDHART, 0000
ROBERT G. ARMFIELD, 0000
*KEVIN S. ARMSTRONG, 0000
RICHARD W. ARMSTRONG, 0000
RUSSELL L. ARMSTRONG, 0000
*THOMAS K. ARMSTRONG JR., 0000
CRAIG L. ARNOLD, 0000
MICHAEL L. ARNOLD, 0000
NEIL P. ARNOLD, 0000
WILLIAM H. ARNOLD, 0000
KEVIN R. ARTHUR, 0000
*PARK D. ASHLEY, 0000
*JULIANA M. ASTRACHAN, 0000
MICHAEL ATIGNA, 0000
*JOSEPH ATKINS, 0000
ELISABETH S. AULD, 0000
*RICHARD M. AULD, 0000
DALE R. AUSTIN, 0000
WARREN G. AUSTIN, 0000
*ERIC AXELBANK, 0000
MICHAEL D. BACKMAN, 0000
GEOFFREY S. BACON, 0000
*DAVID E. BACOT, 0000