

greater, to pay the administrative expenses necessary to carry out this Act.”.

SEC. 4. COOPERATION.

The Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 is further amended by redesignating section 7 (16 U.S.C. 4266) as section 8, and by inserting after section 6 the following:

“SEC. 7. ADVISORY GROUP.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—To assist in carrying out this Act, the Secretary may convene an advisory group consisting of individuals representing public and private organizations actively involved in the conservation of Asian elephants.

“(b) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

“(1) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Group shall—

“(A) ensure that each meeting of the advisory group is open to the public; and

“(B) provide, at each meeting, an opportunity for interested persons to present oral or written statements concerning items on the agenda.

“(2) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide to the public timely notice of each meeting of the advisory group.

“(3) MINUTES.—Minutes of each meeting of the advisory group shall be kept by the Secretary and shall be made available to the public.

“(c) EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the advisory group.”.

SEC. 5. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 is amended as follows:

(1) Section 4(3) (16 U.S.C. 4263(3)) is amended by striking “the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund established under section 6(a)”, and inserting “the account established by division A, section 101(e), title I of Public Law 105-277 under the heading ‘MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND’”.

(2) Section 6 (16 U.S.C. 4265) is amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through “(d) ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF DONATIONS.” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 6. ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF DONATIONS.”

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Title I of section 101(e) of division A of Public Law 105-277 (112 Stat. 2681-237) is amended under the heading ‘MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND’ by striking “Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, subchapter I” and inserting “Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, part I”.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—

(1) The matter under the heading “MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND” in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 4246; 112 Stat. 2681-237), is amended

(A) by striking “section 5304” and all that follows through “section 6 of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997” and inserting “section 5 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5304), part I of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4211 et seq.), and section 5 of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4264)”;.

(B) by striking “16 U.S.C. 4224” and inserting “section 2204 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4224)”;.

(C) by striking “16 U.S.C. 4225” and inserting “section 2205 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4225)”; and

(D) by striking “16 U.S.C. 4211” and inserting “section 2101 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4211)”.

(2) Effective on the day after the date of enactment of the African Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001 (107th Congress)—

(A) section 2104(a) of the African Elephant Conservation Act is amended by striking “this Act” and inserting “this title”; and

(B) section 2306(b) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245(b)) is amended by striking “this Act” each place it appears and inserting “this title”.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.

Section 10(a)(1) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “2003” and inserting “2005”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read the third time, and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 700), as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 265, S. Con. Res. 80.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 80) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the 30th anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 80) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 80

Whereas clean water is a natural resource of tremendous value and importance to the United States;

Whereas there is resounding public support for protecting and enhancing the quality of the rivers, streams, lakes, wetland, and marine water of the United States;

Whereas maintaining and improving water quality is essential to protecting public health, fisheries, wildlife, and watersheds, and to ensuring abundant opportunities for public recreation and economic development;

Whereas it is a national responsibility to provide clean water for future generations;

Whereas substantial progress has been made in protecting and enhancing water

quality since the date of enactment, in 1972, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) due to concerted efforts by Federal, State, and local governments, the private sector, and the public;

Whereas serious water pollution problems persist throughout the United States and significant challenges lie ahead in the effort to protect water resources from point sources and nonpoint sources of pollution;

Whereas further development and innovation of water pollution control programs and advancement of water pollution control research, technology, and education are necessary and desirable; and

Whereas October 2002 is the 30th anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, as the United States marks the 30th anniversary, in October 2002, of the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), Congress encourages the people of the United States and all levels of government to recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of the United States under, and to recommit to achieving the goals of, that Act.

HONORARY CITIZENSHIP FOR PAUL YVES ROCH GILBERT DU MOTIER

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 286, S.J. Res. 13.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the joint resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 13) conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor this resolution to grant honorary citizenship to the Marquis de Lafayette.

Aside from being a hero of the American Revolution, the Marquis de Lafayette is known for the grand tour he took of the new Republic in the 1820's. During his visit to Vermont in 1825, a town was renamed as Fayetteville until it was changed again to Newfane in 1882.

He also laid the cornerstone of the Old Mill, a historic building on the University of Vermont's campus. The school now honors his memory with a statue on campus.

It is not inappropriate, at a time when we are engaged in a struggle against international terrorism, we recall that even in our infancy, this country has always had friends and allies from other parts of the world. After two hundred years, the world has gotten smaller and our international allies and coalition partners are essential to our long term success in the difficult times ahead. We should never forget this nation's friends.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution

be read the third time, and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 13) was read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 13

Whereas the United States has conferred honorary citizenship on four other occasions in more than 200 years of its independence, and honorary citizenship is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted;

Whereas Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette or General Lafayette, voluntarily put forth his own money and risked his life for the freedom of Americans;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette, by an Act of Congress, was voted to the rank of Major General;

Whereas, during the Revolutionary War, General Lafayette was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, demonstrating bravery that forever endeared him to the American soldiers;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette secured the help of France to aid the United States' colonists against Great Britain;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette was conferred the honor of honorary citizenship by the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette was the first foreign dignitary to address Congress, an honor which was accorded to him upon his return to the United States in 1824;

Whereas, upon his death, both the House of Representatives and the Senate draped their chambers in black as a demonstration of respect and gratitude for his contribution to the independence of the United States;

Whereas an American flag has flown over his grave in France since his death and has not been removed, even while France was occupied by Nazi Germany during World War II; and

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette gave aid to the United States in her time of need and is forever a symbol of freedom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette, is proclaimed to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America.

DESIGNATING 2002 THE YEAR OF
THE ROSE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to Calendar No. 285, S.J. Res. 8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 8) designating 2002 as the "Year of the Rose".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read a third time, passed, the pre-

amble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 8) was read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 8

Whereas the study of fossils has shown that the rose has been a native wild flower in the United States for over 35,000,000 years;

Whereas the rose is grown today in every State;

Whereas the rose has long represented love, friendship, beauty, peace, and the devotion of the American people to their country;

Whereas the rose has been cultivated and grown in gardens for over 5,000 years and is referred to in both the Old and New Testaments;

Whereas the rose has for many years been the favorite flower of the American people, has captivated the affection of humankind, and has been revered and renowned in art, music, and literature;

Whereas our first President was also our first rose breeder, 1 of his varieties being named after his mother and still being grown today; and

Whereas in 1986 the rose was designated and adopted as the national floral emblem of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) designates the year of 2002 as the "Year of the Rose"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,
DECEMBER 19, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until the hour of 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, December 19; that immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Senate resume consideration of the farm bill; further, that the vote on cloture on the substitute amendment occur at 1:15 p.m.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there will be rollcall votes on the farm bill tomorrow morning, as we know.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that if there is no further business to come before the Senate, following the statement by the Senator from Arkansas for 5 minutes and the statement by the Senator from Alabama for 10 minutes, the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate everyone's cooperation. I know the hour is late. It is a very difficult bill for everyone, but I do appreciate the cooperation tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

WANTING A FARM BILL

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I have the permission of the Senator from Arkansas to go first.

I do take offense at the distinguished Senator from Iowa, Mr. HARKIN, saying we do not want a farm bill. That is not true. I do want a farm bill. I do not think there is a Senator here who does not want one, and I would like to see one completed before we leave.

I have been talking to farmers back home in my State, and they tell me frankly they like Cochran-Roberts. I am pleased to support the amendment that Senator HUTCHINSON has offered that has the House structure with some additional language in it that we think makes the bill even better. That was my farm bill that I offered, along with Senator HUTCHINSON and four Democrats. There were four Democrats and three Republicans on that bill. I believe the Presiding Officer was on that bill. It was a good bipartisan bill.

As the bill went through the system, the committee dealt with it and the majority leader dealt with it, and pretty soon we had a bill that was not as balanced as we would like to see it.

A lot of people in this Senate who care about agriculture—and there are some other than Senator HARKIN—are really concerned about the legislation and want a good bill.

Senator COCHRAN from Mississippi who chair the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee is one of the most knowledgeable people in this Senate on agricultural issues.

Senator PAT ROBERTS chaired the House Committee on Agriculture and is one of the most knowledgeable people in this Senate on agriculture.

Senator LUGAR, the former chairman of the Agriculture Committee and one of the finest Members of this body, is not comfortable with this legislation, and he certainly, as a farmer, cares about agriculture. So does Senator GRASSLEY who spoke earlier, a farmer himself, and a senior member of the Agriculture Committee.

They just do not agree with Senator HARKIN on everything that is in a bill that he admits is not perfect.

What we ought to do, and what I would have expected to happen, is that these responsible, experienced Senators and farm experts would be able to get together and work out some of the problems and not end up with a problem with the House and a problem with the President.

How are we going to get a bill passed if it cannot be conference? How are we going to get a bill passed if the President vetoes it? It is not going to happen. Let's get together now. That is the problem.