

conference we could insert a higher figure for Fiscal Year 2003 than the \$40,000,000 that has been spent on humanitarian demining each of the last several years.

The second change is to delete subsection (b) of section 242. The Foreign Relations Committee, in its desire to increase funds for humanitarian demining, had suggested that the Secretary of State be authorized to provide up to \$40,000,000 from development assistance funds in addition to the \$40,000,000 authorized in the State Department's Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account. The Foreign Operations Subcommittee informs us that this is not tenable, and I accept their point that this would have been robbing Peter to pay Paul. I think we have made our point, however, that more funds are needed for this program, which has an important political impact in addition to providing humanitarian benefits.

Another provision that is deleted in the managers' amendment is section 302, (on an interagency program to prevent diversion of sensitive U.S. technology). This was an effort to authorize the Secretary of State to institute new joint programs with the Department of Commerce and the Commissioner of Customs to improve our export control, as well as a program to use retired inspectors and investigators from the U.S. Customs Service and the Bureau of Export Enforcement in our diplomatic missions overseas. Another committee questioned our jurisdiction in this matter, and we did not have time to work out this matter today, so we are dropping the provision. The need remains, however, to make more use of the many talents of current and former Commerce and Customs personnel. Especially in our overseas missions, those people can make contracts with law enforcement and border control officials in foreign countries that traditional diplomats have a hard time achieving. So I hope that we can work something out on this issue in the weeks and months to come.

Another provision in the managers' amendment inserts into section 404, on improvements to the Automated Export System new subsections to extend the range of exporters that must file their Shippers' Export Declarations electronically and to increase the penalties for failure to file and for filing false information. An earlier version of these subsections was deleted by the Committee at the request of Senator ENZI of Wyoming, who spotted some faulty language. The version added to the managers' amendment was worked out with Senator ENZI and with the Department of Commerce, and I am pleased to thank my friend from Wyoming, who is a new member of the Foreign Relations Committee, but an expert in export control, for his sage counsel on this provision.

Section 602 of this bill, on nonproliferation interests and free trade

agreements, is deleted by the managers' amendment. There were questions from other committees as to whether this was within our jurisdiction. I hope we can resolve those concerns, because the fact remains that other countries' nonproliferation and export control laws and actions are relevant to the question of whether we should engage in free trade with those countries.

The managers' amendment inserts into section 701 authorizing certain ship transfers, a subsection authorizing the transfer of four KIDD-class guided missile destroyers to Taiwan. This provision was accidentally omitted from the bill at the Committee's business meeting. In fact, these ship transfers, and the others in this bill, have already been enacted in the defense authorization act. The Foreign Relations Committee is the committee of jurisdiction on this matter, so we do that in this bill.

One issue that is not addressed in this bill, but that is of considerable interest to Senator MILKULSKI and others, is the need for a Center for Antiterrorism and Security Training in the Department of State. We tried to get funding for this in Fiscal Year 2001, but the executive branch went to the wrong subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and this center fell between the cracks. Now, as our Antiterrorism Assistance Program increases its course offerings for security personnel from friendly countries, the need for a training center is greater than ever. The Security Assistance Act may not be the best vehicle in which to address this issue, but I want to assure my good friend from Maryland that we work on this and that we will assure the State Department of our support for a new center.

Even with the managers' amendments this is a good bill that will contribute to our national security. I am happy to urge support of it and I am very pleased that my colleagues appear ready to approve it.

Mr. REID. I ask consent the amendment be agreed to, the bill be read the third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 2695) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted and Proposed.")

The bill (S. 1803), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

[The bill will appear in a future edition of the RECORD.]

TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER FACILITIES

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 273, S. 1608.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1608) to establish a program to provide grants to drinking water and wastewater facilities to meet immediate security needs.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. WATER SECURITY GRANTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term "eligible entity" means a publicly- or privately-owned drinking water or wastewater facility.

(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECT OR ACTIVITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "eligible project or activity" means a project or activity carried out by an eligible entity to address an immediate physical security need.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "eligible project or activity" includes a project or activity relating to—

(i) security staffing;

(ii) detection of intruders;

(iii) installation and maintenance of fencing, gating, or lighting;

(iv) installation of and monitoring on closed-circuit television;

(v) rekeying of doors and locks;

(vi) site maintenance, such as maintenance to increase visibility around facilities, windows, and doorways;

(vii) development, acquisition, or use of guidance manuals, educational videos, or training programs; and

(viii) a program established by a State to provide technical assistance or training to water and wastewater facility managers, especially such a program that emphasizes small or rural eligible entities.

(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "eligible project or activity" does not include any large-scale or system-wide project that includes a large capital improvement or vulnerability assessment.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program to allocate to States, in accordance with paragraph (2), funds for use in awarding grants to eligible entities under subsection (c).

(2) ALLOCATION TO STATES.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Administrator shall allocate the funds to States in accordance with the formula for the distribution of funds described in section 1452(a)(1)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(a)(1)(D)).

(3) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date described in paragraph (2), each State shall provide to each eligible entity in the State a notice that funds are available to assist the eligible entity in addressing immediate physical security needs.

(c) AWARD OF GRANTS.—

(1) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity that seeks to receive a grant under this section shall submit to the State in which the eligible entity is located an application for the grant in such form and containing such information as the State may prescribe.

(2) CONDITION FOR RECEIPT OF GRANT.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall agree to expend all funds provided by the grant not later than September 30 of the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted.

(3) DISADVANTAGED, SMALL, AND RURAL ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—A State that awards a grant

under this section shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with the income and population distribution of the State, that a sufficient percentage of the funds allocated to the State under subsection (b)(2) are available for disadvantaged, small, and rural eligible entities in the State.

(d) **ELIGIBLE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A grant awarded by a State under subsection (c) shall be used by an eligible entity to carry out 1 or more eligible projects or activities.

(2) **COORDINATION WITH EXISTING TRAINING PROGRAMS.**—In awarding a grant for an eligible project or activity described in subsection (a)(3)(B)(vii), a State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with training programs of rural water associations of the State that are in effect as of the date on which the grant is awarded.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1608), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

WAIVING CERTAIN LIMITATIONS IN THE USE OF FUNDS TO PAY THE COSTS OF PROJECTS IN RESPONSE TO THE ATTACK ON THE WORLD TRADE CENTER

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 275, S. 1637.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1637) to waive certain limitations in the case of use of the emergency fund authorized by section 125 of title 23, United States Code, to pay the costs of projects in response to the attack on the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on September 11, 2001.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Senator CLINTON has an amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration, that the amendment be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the bill, as amended, be read three times and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements pertaining thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 2696) was agreed to, as follows:

On page 2, strike lines 10 through 14 and insert the following:

“shall be 100 percent; and

“(2) notwithstanding section 125(d)(1) of that”.

The bill (S. 1637), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

[The bill will appear in a future edition of the RECORD.]

FEDERAL JUDICIARY PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 105, S. 1099.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1099) to increase the criminal penalty for assaulting or threatening Federal judges or family members and other public servants and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is passing the Smith-Leahy Federal Judiciary Protection Act, S. 1099.

In the last two Congresses, I joined as an original cosponsor of identical legislation introduced by Senator GORDON SMITH, which unanimously passed the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate but was not acted upon by the House of Representatives. I commend the Senator from Oregon for his continued leadership in protecting public servants in our Federal government.

Our bipartisan legislation would provide greater protection to Federal judges, law enforcement officers, and United States officials and their families. Federal law enforcement officers, under our bill, include United States Capitol Police Officers. United States officials, under our bill, include the President, Vice President, Cabinet Secretaries and Members of Congress.

Specifically, our legislation would: increase the maximum prison term for forcible assaults, resistance, intimidation or interference with a Federal judge, law enforcement officer or United States official from 3 years imprisonment to 8 years; increase the maximum prison term for use of a deadly weapon or infliction of bodily injury against a Federal judge, law enforcement officer or United States official from 10 years imprisonment to 20 years; and increase the maximum prison term for threatening murder or kidnapping of a member of the immediate family of a Federal judge or law enforcement officer from 5 years imprisonment to 10 years.

Our bipartisan bill has the support of the Department of Justice, the United States Judicial Conference, the United States Sentencing Commission and the United States Marshal Service.

It is most troubling that the greatest democracy in the world needs this legislation to protect the hard working men and women who serve in our Federal government. Just a few months ago, I was saddened to read about death threats against my colleague from Vermont after his act of conscience in declaring himself an Independent.

Senator JEFFORDS received multiple threats against his life, which forced around-the-clock police protection. These unfortunate threats made a difficult time even more difficult for Senator JEFFORDS and his family.

We are seeing more violence and threats of violence against officials of our Federal government. In July, we commemorated the lives of two Capitol Police officers, Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson, who were slain in the line of duty in the Capitol Building in 1998. A courtroom in Urbana, Illinois, was firebombed recently, apparently by a disgruntled litigant. And we also continue to mourn the victims of the horrible tragedy of the bombing of the federal office building in Oklahoma City in 1995.

In my home state during the summer of 1997, a Vermont border patrol officer, John Pfeiffer, was seriously wounded by Carl Drega, during a shootout with Vermont and New Hampshire law enforcement officers in which Drega lost his life. Earlier that day, Drega shot and killed two state troopers and a local judge in New Hampshire. Apparently, Drega was bent on settling a grudge against the judge who had ruled against him in a land dispute. I had a chance to visit John Pfeiffer in the hospital and met his wife and young daughter. As a federal law enforcement officer, Agent Pfeiffer and his family will receive greater protection under our bill.

After the tragic events of September 11, it is even more important that we protect the dedicated women and men throughout the Federal Judiciary and Federal government in this country who do a tremendous job under difficult circumstances. They are examples of the hard-working public servants that make up the federal government, who are too often maligned and unfairly disparaged.

It is unfortunate that it takes acts or threats of violence to put a human face on the Federal Judiciary, law enforcement officers and U.S. officials, to remind everyone in our democracy that these are people with children and parents and friends. They deserve our respect and our protection.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the several requests are granted.

The bill (S. 1099) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1099

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Federal Judiciary Protection Act of 2001”.

SEC. 2. ASSAULTING, RESISTING, OR IMPEDING CERTAIN OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES.

Section 111 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “three” and inserting “8”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “ten” and inserting “20”.