

exemption in the copyright law for distance learning, but also contains a number of safeguards for copyright owners. In particular, the bill excludes from the exemption those works that are produced primarily for instructional use, because for such works, unlike entertainment products or materials of a general educational nature, the exemption could significantly cut into primary markets, impairing incentives to create. Indeed, the Web-Based Education Commission urged the development of "high quality online educational content that meets the highest standards of educational excellence." Copyright protection can help provide the incentive for the development of such content.

In addition, the bill requires the use by distance educators of technological safeguards to ensure that the dissemination of material covered under the exemption is limited only to the students who are intended to receive it.

Finally, the TEACH Act directs the Copyright Office to conduct a study on the status of licensing for private and public school digital distance education programs and the use of copyrighted works in such programs, and to convene a conference to develop guidelines for the use of copyrighted works for digital distance education under the fair use doctrine and the educational use exemptions in the copyright law. Both the Copyright Office report and the Kerrey Commission noted dissatisfaction with the licensing process for digital copyrighted works. According to the Copyright Office, many educational institutions "describe having experienced recurrent problems [that] . . . can be broken down into three categories: difficulty locating the copyright owner; inability to obtain a timely response; and unreasonable prices for other terms." Similarly, the Kerrey Commission report echoed the same concern. A study focusing on these licensing issues will hopefully prove fruitful and constructive for both publishers and educational institutions.

The Kerrey Commission report observed that "[c]oncern about inadvertent copyright infringement appears, in many school districts, to limit the effective use of the Internet as an educational tool." For this reason, the Kerrey Commission report endorsed "the U.S. Copyright Office proposal to convene education representatives and publisher stakeholders in order to build greater consensus and understanding of the 'fair use' doctrine and its application in web-based education. The goal should be agreement on guidelines for the appropriate digital use of information and consensus on the licensing of content not covered by the fair use doctrine." The TEACH Act will provide the impetus for this process to begin.

I appreciate that, generally speaking, copyright owners believe that current copyright laws are adequate to enable and foster legitimate distance learning

activities. As the Copyright Office report noted, copyright owners are concerned that "broadening the exemption would result in the loss of opportunities to license works for use in digital distance education" and would increase the "risk of unauthorized downstream uses of their works posed by digital technology." Based upon its review of distance learning, however, the Copyright Office concluded that updating section 110(2) in the manner proposed in the TEACH Act is "advisable." I agree. At the same time we have made efforts to address the valid concerns of both the copyright owners and the educational and library community, and look forward to working with all interested stakeholders as this legislation is considered by the Judiciary Committee and the Congress.

Distance education is an important issue to both the chairman and to me, and to the people of our States. I commend him for scheduling a hearing on this important legislation for next week.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 45—
HONORING THE MEN AND
WOMEN WHO SERVE THIS COUNTRY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE TO FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF THE 21 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WHO PERISHED IN THE CRASH ON MARCH 3, 2001

Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 45

Whereas on March 3, 2001, a tragic crash of a C-23 from the 171st Aviation Battalion of the Florida Army National Guard, carrying guardsmen from the 203rd Red Horse Unit of the Virginia Air National Guard took the lives of 21 guardsmen;

Whereas this unfortunate crash occurred during a routine training mission;

Whereas the National Guard is present in every state and four protectorates and is comprised of citizen-soldiers and airmen who continually support our active forces;

Whereas members of the Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors were on site the day of the accident and generously rendered assistance to family members and friends; and

Whereas this is a somber reminder of the fact that the men and women in the United States Armed Forces put their lives on the line every day to protect this great Nation and that each citizen should forever be grateful for the sacrifices made by these men and women: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contributions of the 21 National Guardsmen who made the ultimate sacrifice to their Nation on March 3, 2001;

(2) expresses deep and heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of the crash victims for this tragic loss;

(3) expresses appreciation for the members of the Tragedy Assistance Program for Sur-

vivors for their continued support to surviving family members; and

(4) honors the men and women who serve this country through the National Guard and is grateful for everything that each guardsman gives to protect the United States of America.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, sadly, I rise today to talk about the recent crash of a National Guard aircraft in flying over Georgia. Last Friday, 21 members of the National Guard lost their lives in a horrible plane crash. How does one understand the death of 21 soldiers and airmen who dedicated their time and energy to contribute to our nation's defense?

While there perhaps is no easy answer to this question, the patriotism and dedication of these men is without doubt. Nineteen served with the Virginia Air National Guard in the 203d Red Horse Unit. Three were of the 171st Aviation Battalion of the Florida Army National Guard. All come from a proud citizen-soldier tradition that dates back to the War of Independence.

This was a routine mission for the fated C-23 Sherpa. With the Florida Guardsmen at the controls, the plane took off on Friday morning, headed for Virginia. Its passengers had just completed their two-weeks of annual training in Georgia, where they had honed their already refined construction abilities. They were heading back to their families and the civilian jobs. Alas, those reunions were never to occur.

It is a great loss whenever a member of the armed services gives his or her life in the line of duty. But perhaps because these men came straight out of local communities, because they were juggling the demands of work and family along with their national service, we feel the losses like these especially deeply. Their departure reminds us that our friends, colleagues, and neighbors in the National Guard make sacrifices every time they report for duty. They leave the comfort of their homes for the rigors of service. It is a sacrifice that is worthy of honor and recognition, but often goes unnoticed until they make the ultimate sacrifice.

With that in mind, I join with my colleague Senator KIT BOND in introducing a resolution that honors their service and expresses our heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims.

SENATE RESOLUTION 46—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Indian Affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 46

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and

8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized from March 1, 2001, through February 28, 2003, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, under this resolution shall not exceed \$970,754.00, of which amount (1) no funds may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$1,000 may be expended for the training of professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,718,989.00, of which amount (1) no funds may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$1,000 may be expended for the training of professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period October 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$734,239.00, of which amount (1) no funds may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$1,000 may be expended for the training of professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its finding, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2001.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of the salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2001, through February 28, 2003, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations".

SENATE RESOLUTION 47—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SHELBY submitted the following resolution; from the Select Committee on Intelligence; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 47

Resolved,

That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized from March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001; October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002; and October 1, 2002 through February 28, 2003 in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001 under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,859,933 of which amount not to exceed \$37,917 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

(b) For the period October 1, 2001 through September 30, 2002, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,298,074, of which amount not to exceed \$65,000 be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

(c) For the period October 1, 2002 through February 28, 2003, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,410,164, of which amount not to exceed \$27,083 be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2003, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee, from March 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001; October 1, 2001 through September 30, 2002; and October 1, 2002 through February 28, 2003, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 48—HONORING THE LIFE OF FORMER GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA HAROLD E. STASSEN, AND EXPRESSING DEEPEST CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE TO HIS FAMILY ON HIS DEATH

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

S. RES. 48

Whereas the Senate has learned with sadness of the death of Harold E. Stassen;

Whereas Harold E. Stassen, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, greatly distinguished himself and his State by his long commitment to public service;

Whereas in 1938, Harold E. Stassen, at age 31, became the youngest person elected Governor in the history of the United States;

Whereas Harold E. Stassen, elected to 3 consecutive terms as Governor of Minnesota, was a visionary leader of the Republican Party and was nationally recognized for civil service and anti-corruption reforms while Governor;

Whereas during Harold E. Stassen's third term as Governor, he voluntarily resigned from that office to join the United States Navy in World War II, helping to free American prisoners of war from Japan and received promotion to the rank of captain;

Whereas Harold E. Stassen was an original signer of the United Nations charter of 1948, and in that same year undertook the first of 9 campaigns for President of the United States;

Whereas Harold E. Stassen served 5 years in the Eisenhower administration, first overseeing foreign aid programs, then serving as a Special Presidential Assistant on disarmament policy;

Whereas although Harold E. Stassen spent much of his life as a public servant, he was also highly respected as an international lawyer in private practice;

Whereas Harold E. Stassen, a major constructive force in shaping the course of the 20th Century, was a great intellectual force, a noble statesman, and a high moral example;

Whereas Harold E. Stassen was committed not only to his country and his ideals, but also to his late wife of 70 years, Esther, his daughter and son, his 7 grandchildren, and 4 great-grandchildren; and

Whereas in the days following the passing of Harold E. Stassen, many past and present Minnesota public servants and national leaders have praised the life he led: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the long life and devoted work of a great leader and public servant; and

(2) expresses its deepest condolences and best wishes to the family of Harold E. Stassen in this difficult time of loss.