

SENATE RESOLUTION 81—COMMENDING THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FOR THEIR PERSISTENCE, DEVOTION TO DUTY, SACRIFICE, AND SUCCESS IN OBTAINING THE SAFE REPATRIATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE CREW OF THE NAVY EP-3E ARIES II AIRCRAFT WHO HAD BEEN DETAINED IN CHINA

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. RES. 81

Whereas, on March 31, 2001, two fighter aircraft of the People's Republic of China intercepted a United States Navy EP-3E ARIES II maritime patrol aircraft on a routine reconnaissance mission in international airspace over the China Sea;

Whereas one of the two Chinese aircraft collided with the United States aircraft, jeopardizing the lives of its 24 crewmembers, causing serious damage, and forcing the United States aircraft commander, Navy Lieutenant Shane Osborn, to issue a "MAYDAY" distress call and perform an emergency landing at a Chinese airfield on Hainan Island;

Whereas, in violation of international norms, the Government of the People's Republic of China detained the United States aircrew for 11 days, initially refusing the requests of United States consular and military officials for access to the crew; and

Whereas the persistence and devotion to duty of the members of the United States mission in the People's Republic of China resulted in the release of all members of the United States aircrew on April 12, 2001: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby commends the members of the United States mission in the People's Republic of China, and other responsible officials of the Departments of State and Defense, for their outstanding performance in obtaining the safe repatriation to the United States of the crew of the Navy EP-3E ARIES II aircraft.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—HONORING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE NATION

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BOND, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 36

Whereas Congress created the National Science Foundation in 1950 to promote the progress of science, to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare, and to secure the national defense;

Whereas the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 was signed into law by President Harry S. Truman on May 10, 1950;

Whereas the National Science Foundation strengthens the economy and improves the quality of life in the United States as the Federal Government's only agency dedicated to the support of education and fundamental

research in all scientific and engineering disciplines;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has worked continuously and successfully to ensure that the United States maintains its leadership in discovery, learning, and innovation in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has supported the research of more than half of the United States Nobel laureates in physics, chemistry, and economics;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has been the lead Federal agency in a number of national science initiatives, such as those in information technology and nanotechnology;

Whereas the National Science Foundation funds almost 20,000 research and education projects in science and engineering at over 2,000 colleges and universities, elementary and secondary schools, nonprofit organizations, and small businesses throughout our Nation;

Whereas the National Science Foundation's innovative education programs work to ensure that every American student receives a solid foundation in science, technology, and mathematics through support for the training and education of teachers, the public, and students of all ages and backgrounds, and by supporting research into new teaching tools, curricula, and methodologies;

Whereas the programs funded by the National Science Foundation are an exemplary demonstration of the value of scientific peer review in selecting the most innovative and technically excellent research activities using a network of over 50,000 scientists and engineers each year;

Whereas the National Science Foundation's international programs promote new partnerships and cooperative projects between United States scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues, and such partnerships play a key role in establishing and strengthening diplomatic and economic ties; and

Whereas research supported by the National Science Foundation has led to discoveries, technologies, and products which affect our daily lives, including a greater understanding of bacteria, viruses, and the structure of DNA; medical diagnostic tools, such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI); the Internet, web browsers, and fiber optics, which have revolutionized global communication; polymer materials used in products ranging from clothing to automobiles; Doppler radar used for accurate weather forecasting; artificial skin that can help recovering burn victims; economic research in game and decision theory which has led to a greater understanding of economic cycles; and discoveries of new planets, black holes, and insights into the nature of the universe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the significance of the anniversary of the founding of the National Science Foundation;

(2) acknowledges the completion of 50 years of achievement and service by the National Science Foundation to the United States; and

(3) reaffirms its commitment for the next 50 years to support research, education, and technological advancement and discovery through the National Science Foundation, the premier scientific agency in the Federal Government.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to introduce this resolution to commemorate the National Science Foundation, (NSF)'s, fifty years of pub-

lic service. I am joined in this resolution by Senator HOLLINGS, Senator ALLEN, Senator BREAUX, Senator BOND, Senator ROCKEFELLER, Senator JEFFORDS, Senator MIKULSKI, Senator LIEBERMAN, and Senator KENNEDY. In addition, I would like to thank my colleague, Representative NICK SMITH, for his leadership on this issue. The NSF has played a crucial role in developing and maintaining the United States economic and scientific leadership, and it deserves the gratitude of the American people for its groundbreaking work.

Since its creation in 1950, the National Science Foundation has conducted "cutting-edge" research. More than half of the U.S. Nobel Laureates in physics, chemistry, and economics have had their research supported by NSF. The National Solar Observatory, and other NSF-sponsored programs, are finding new discoveries about the Sun, the planets, and other galaxies in our universe. The NSF also runs programs that study life here on Earth. The NSF Antarctic station, that has recently been in the news, studies the West Antarctic Ice Shelf to understand changes in global climate change. The recent news report on the Antarctic Station further highlights the risk, sacrifice, and dedication that many of our scientists and engineers take on a daily basis in our scientific research pursuits. A NSF-sponsored Multidisciplinary Center for Earthquake Engineering Research studies new construction techniques to prevent death and destruction from earthquakes. The NSF Plant Genome Project is mapping a model plant, the Arabidopsis thaliana, to find ways to develop crops resistant to insects, disease, and harsh environmental conditions. Most important, NSF plays an important role in working with America's schools to teach children math and science and train the scientists and engineers that are necessary to maintaining America's technological leadership.

It is important to point out that NSF-sponsored research continues to play an important role in every day American life. Research sponsored by NSF developed Magnetic Resonance Imaging, (MRI), artificial skin, and other medical breakthroughs that have saved the lives of millions of Americans. NSF research also developed the Doppler radar, which is used every day to warn Americans of impending hazardous weather. In addition, the NSF played a major role in developing the Internet, web browsers, and fiber optics, which have revolutionized our economy and culture. The NSF also helped to develop the American Sign Language Dictionary. Currently, the NSF is pursuing a number of new research initiatives, including nanotechnology and information technology. These new endeavors promise to foster new discoveries throughout the 21st century.

In conclusion, I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this resolution to express our gratitude and support for

this major American research institution.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, innovation, undeniably, has been the cornerstone of this nation's competitiveness. What is often overlooked, however, is that the precursor to innovation is basic, fundamental research. An agency that has been essential to this kind of research is the National Science Foundation, NSF. Through the NSF, the United States has invested in world class basic research at our colleges and universities.

Today, we are introducing a resolution to commemorate 50 years of accomplishment by the National Science Foundation. The NSF is the Federal agency mandated to support overall academic science and engineering in the United States. To fulfill this responsibility, it supports both (1) university and college research in all fields of science, engineering, and mathematics, and (2) science, engineering, and mathematics education, including precollege as well as university education. NSF provides grants for these purposes, as opposed to operating research laboratories of its own.

NSF supported researchers have won Nobel Prizes and have made discoveries that have significantly affected our daily lives. From understanding DNA to the development of web browsers, the science that NSF sponsors has enormous impacts. Moreover, NSF helps support the graduate students who become the next generation of researchers, teachers, and practitioners in the Sciences.

Specifically, I would like to draw attention to NSF's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research, EPSCoR. This program is helping to develop the research infrastructure in states like South Carolina that have traditionally been left behind in Federal research funding. I encourage the NSF to continue its support for EPSCoR.

NSF will complete its 50th year on May 10. I salute the agency's contribution to U.S. prosperity and scientific inquiry and hope that the next 50 years are just as productive as the first 50.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 358. Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1, to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

SA 359. Ms. COLLINS proposed an amendment to amendment SA 358 proposed by Mr. JEFFORDS to the bill (S. 1) supra.

SA 360. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DODD, Mr. REED, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KOHL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BREAUX, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. JOHNSON) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 358 proposed by Mr. JEFFORDS to the bill (S. 1) supra.

SA 361. Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself and Mr. BOND) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 358 proposed by Mr. JEFFORDS to the bill (S. 1) supra.

SA 362. Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. FITZGERALD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 363. Mr. TORRICELLI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 364. Mr. TORRICELLI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 365. Mr. DODD (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. REED, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 358 proposed by Mr. JEFFORDS to the bill (S. 1) supra.

SA 366. Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 367. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 368. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 369. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 370. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 371. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 358. Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1, to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Better Education for Students and Teachers Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. References.
- Sec. 3. Short title; purpose; definitions; uniform provisions.
- Sec. 4. Maintenance of effort.
- Sec. 5. Prohibition regarding State aid.
- Sec. 6. Participation by private school children and teachers.
- Sec. 7. Standards for by-pass.
- Sec. 8. Complaint process for participation of private school children.
- Sec. 9. By-pass determination process.
- Sec. 10. Prohibition against funds for religious worship or instruction.
- Sec. 11. Applicability to home schools.
- Sec. 12. General provision regarding non-recipient nonpublic schools.
- Sec. 13. School prayer.
- Sec. 14. General prohibitions.
- Sec. 15. Prohibition on Federal mandates, direction, and control.

TITLE I—BETTER RESULTS FOR DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Sec. 101. Policy and purpose.

Sec. 102. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 103. Reservation and allocation for school improvement.

PART A—BETTER RESULTS FOR DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Sec. 111. State plans.
Sec. 112. Local educational agency plans.
Sec. 113. Eligible school attendance areas.
Sec. 114. Schoolwide programs.
Sec. 115. Targeted assistance schools.
Sec. 116. Pupil safety and family school choice.
Sec. 117. Assessment and local educational agency and school improvement.
Sec. 118. Assistance for school support and improvement.
Sec. 119. Parental involvement.
Sec. 120. Professional development.
Sec. 120A. Participation of children enrolled in private schools.
Sec. 120B. Early childhood education.
Sec. 120C. Allocations.

PART B—LITERACY FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Sec. 121. Reading first.
Sec. 122. Early reading initiative.

PART C—EDUCATION OF MIGRATORY CHILDREN

Sec. 131. Program purpose.
Sec. 132. State application.
Sec. 133. Comprehensive plan.
Sec. 134. Coordination.

PART D—INITIATIVES FOR NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT, OR AT RISK YOUTH

Sec. 141. Initiatives for neglected, delinquent, or at risk youth.

PART E—21ST CENTURY LEARNING CENTERS; COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL REFORM; SCHOOL DROPOUT PREVENTION

Sec. 151. 21st century learning centers; comprehensive school reform.

PART F—EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Sec. 161. Statement of policy.
Sec. 162. Grants for State and local activities.
Sec. 163. Local educational agency grants.
Sec. 164. Secretarial responsibilities.
Sec. 165. Definitions.
Sec. 166. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 167. Conforming amendments.

TITLE II—TEACHERS

Sec. 201. Teacher quality.
Sec. 202. Teacher mobility.

TITLE III—MOVING LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT STUDENTS TO ENGLISH FLUENCY

Sec. 301. Bilingual education.

TITLE IV—SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

Sec. 401. Amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
Sec. 402. Gun-free requirements.
Sec. 403. School safety and violence prevention.
Sec. 404. Environmental tobacco smoke.

TITLE V—PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE AND FLEXIBILITY

Sec. 501. Public school choice and flexibility.

TITLE VI—PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sec. 601. Parental involvement and accountability.

TITLE VII—INDIAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND ALASKA NATIVE EDUCATION

Sec. 701. Programs.
Sec. 702. Conforming amendments.

TITLE VIII—REPEALS

Sec. 801. Repeals.