

and federal laboratories. And, the STTR Program has proven to be immensely successful at growing small firms from these types of partnerships.

The Committee on Small Business has recently received data on the commercial success of small firms that received STTR awards between 1995 and 1997. The results are truly outstanding. Of the 102 projects surveyed in that time-frame, 53 percent had either resulted in sales or the companies involved in the projects had received follow-on developmental funding for the technology. To date, these projects had resulted in \$132 million from sales and \$53 million in additional developmental funding. Moreover, the Committee has learned that the companies who had received these STTR awards are projecting an additional \$186 million in sales in 2001 and an estimated additional \$900 million in sales by 2005. These numbers are even more remarkable when one considers that it typically takes between 7 to 10 years to successfully commercialize new technologies.

In addition to proving to be an amazing commercial success, the STTR Program has also provided high-quality research to the Federal Government. In the most recent published report of the General Accounting Office on the STTR Program, Federal agencies rated highly the technical quality of the proposals. The DOE, as an example, rated the quality of the proposed research in the top ten percent of all research funded by the Department.

A good example of the benefits that the STTR Program provides to small firms and universities is the experience of Engineering Software Research and Development, Inc. in St. Louis, MO. Engineering Software, in partnership with Washington University in St. Louis, received a phase two award from the Air Force to develop an innovative method of analyzing the stresses placed on composite materials. While this technology is currently being used in the aeronautics industry, it has many other practical applications.

The STTR Program permitted Dr. Barna Szabo, who had originated an algorithm he developed at Washington University, to transfer the technology to Engineering Software, which had the software infrastructure to transition the technology from an academic to a practical commercial application. According to Dr. Szabo, Engineering Software has received to date at an estimated \$1.25 million in sales and follow-on developmental funding resulting from the technology funded by the STTR award and that the STTR Program was of great assistance in transferring the technology from the academic environment to actual use and application.

Based on the proven success of the STTR Program to date, this legislation increases the funds allocated for the program. This increase is phased-in through the length of the reauthorization. When a program is working as

well as the STTR Program, it would be a mistake if Congress did not build on its success.

This is especially true for Federal investment in small business research and development. Despite report after report demonstrating that small businesses innovate at a greater rate than large firms, small businesses only receive less than four percent of all Federal research and development dollars. This number has remained essentially unchanged for the past 22 years. Increasing funds for the STTR Program sends a strong message that the Federal Government acknowledges the contributions that small businesses have made and will continue to make to government research and development efforts and to our nation's economy.

I am pleased that my colleague Senator KERRY and I have worked together on this bi-partisan legislation. It is a good bill for the small business high-technology community and will ensure that our Federal research and development needs are well met in the next decade. When this bill is debated by the full Senate, I trust that it will receive the support of all of our colleagues.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, research and development has been a fundamental driver of the growth of our economy. It is critical that we continue significant investment in R&D and improve commercialization of the research undertaken at our non-profit institutions.

I thank the Small Business Committee ranking member JOHN KERRY and Chairman CHRISTOPHER BOND for taking a leadership role in reauthorizing the Small Business Technology Transfer program. The program is a companion to the very successful Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program which funds R&D projects undertaken by small businesses. Under the STTR program, the U.S. Departments of Defense, Energy, and Health and Human Services, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation must set-aside .15 percent of their research dollars for award to small high technology firms that partner with non-profit research institutions.

The STTR program is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2001. The Kerry-Bond bill, entitled the Small Business Technology Transfer Program Reauthorization Act of 2001, extends the program until 2010. In addition to extending the STTR program it gradually increases the percentage of Federal R&D funding going to the program from .15 percent to .5 percent over 9 years. There is also a provision to encourage agencies to increase outreach to small business and universities to promote the STTR Program.

Many of our most successful businesses in the changing economy were only recently small businesses. Going back only 25 years, one of my State's largest employers, Microsoft, was a

small business. Even today, many of the innovators driving the rapid industrial evolution work in small businesses. But the risk and expense of conducting serious R&D efforts can be beyond the means of many of these businesses.

On the other side of the equation, the commercial value of non-profit research often remains unrealized because there are not adequate opportunities to bring researchers together with those who could best make the research into a marketable product.

This program fills a very important need by bringing together the capabilities of our non-profit research institutions with the entrepreneurial spirit of our small businesses. The program holds great promise as one way to meet the scientific and technological challenges of our changing economy. And this program has already been successful throughout the United States. In my state alone over the past 5 years, 52 grants have been awarded for work in biotechnology, medicine, fluid mechanics, chemistry, electronics and computer technologies. I am very pleased to be able to lend my support to this program and look forward to this bill moving rapidly into law.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 85—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 6 THROUGH 12, 2001, AS “TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK”, AND DESIGNATING TUESDAY, MAY 8, 2001 AS “NATIONAL TEACHER DAY”

Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENZI, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. STEVENS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 85

Whereas the foundation of American Freedom and democracy is a strong, effective system of education where every child has the opportunity to learn in a safe and nurturing environment;

Whereas a first rate education system depends on a partnership between parents, principals, teachers, and children;

Whereas much of the success of our Nation is the result of the hard work and dedication of teachers across the Nation;

Whereas in addition to a child's family, knowledgeable and skillful teachers can have a profound impact on the child's early development and future success;

Whereas many people spend their lives building careers, teachers spend their careers building lives;

Whereas our Nation's teachers serve our Nation's children beyond the call of duty as coaches, mentors, and advisers without regard to fame or fortune; and

Whereas across our Nation, nearly 3,000,000 men and women experience the joys of teaching young minds the virtues of reading, writing, and arithmetic: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 6 through 12, 2001, as “Teacher Appreciation Week”;

(2) designates Tuesday, May 8, 2001 as "National Teacher Day"; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to take a moment out of their busy lives to say thanks and pay tribute to our Nation's teachers.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to say thank you to the over 3,000,000 teachers in this Nation for all of the hard work and personal sacrifices they make to educate our youth. For this reason, I introduce a resolution designating the week of May 6 through 12, 2001, as "Teacher Appreciation Week" and designating Tuesday, May 8, 2001 as "National Teacher Day."

All of us know that individuals do not pursue a career in the teaching profession for the money. People go into the teaching profession for grander reasons—to educate our youth, to make a lasting influence.

While many people spend their lives building careers, our teachers spend their careers building lives. Simply put, to teach is to touch a life forever.

How true that is. I venture to say that every one of us can remember at least one teacher and the special influence he or she had on our lives.

By educating today's youth, our teacher's are preparing tomorrow's leaders.

This week in the Senate, we are considering legislation to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. How appropriate it is that during this debate Teacher Appreciation Week and National Teacher Day are upon us.

The education legislation before us this week is based on the principle that our education system must ensure that no child is left behind.

As we move towards education reforms to achieve this goal, we must keep in mind the other component in our education system—the teachers. If we forget our teachers in this debate, our children will be left behind.

Quality, caring teachers, along with quality, caring parents, play the predominant roles in ensuring that no child is left behind.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing our Nation's teachers by passing this resolution designating the week of May 6 through 12, 2001, as "Teacher Appreciation Week, and Tuesday, May 8, 2001, as "National Teacher Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 86—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANT ROLE PLAYED BY THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES SMALL BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BURNS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. ENSIGN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the

following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 86

Whereas small businesses comprise 99 percent of all firms in the United States;

Whereas small businesses offer a significant number of job opportunities, with 52 percent of all private sector workers employed by small businesses;

Whereas small businesses contribute to the economic well-being of the Nation by providing 51 percent of the private sector output;

Whereas small businesses represent 96 percent of all exporters of goods; and

Whereas the Congress established the Small Business Administration in 1953 to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns in order to preserve free competitive enterprise, to ensure that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts or subcontracts for property and services for the Federal Government be placed with small business enterprises, to ensure that a fair proportion of the total sales of Government property be made to such enterprises, and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy for the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Small Business Administration should continue to be the leading advocate in the Federal Government for small business concerns;

(2) the Senate strongly urges the President to strengthen and expand assistance to small business concerns through Federal Government programs to ensure that—

(A) a growing number of small business concerns receive contracts for goods and services from the Federal Government;

(B) the Federal Government undertakes steps to increase the number of opportunities provided to women-owned and minority-owned small business concerns for contracting with the Federal Government for the provision of goods and services;

(C) guaranteed loans, including microloans and microloan technical assistance for start-up and growing small business concerns, and venture capital are made available to all qualified small business concerns;

(D) special programs are implemented in economically distressed urban and rural areas in order to create new business opportunities for small business concerns that will create meaningful jobs and economic growth; and

(E) the management assistance programs delivered by resource partners on behalf of the Small Business Administration, such as the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and the Small Business Development Center and Women's Business Center programs, are provided with the Federal resources necessary to do their jobs;

(3) the Senate strongly urges the President to adopt a policy to achieve the applicable procurement goals for small business concerns, including the goals for women-owned small business concerns, HUBZone small business concerns, socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, and small business concerns owned by service-disabled veterans;

(4) the President should hold the head of each Federal department and agency accountable to ensure that the small business procurement goals are achieved during the term of his Administration;

(5) the President should direct the heads of each Federal department and agency to comply fully with the requirements of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act and the Regulatory Flexibility Act; and

(6) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration should have an active

role as a member of the President's Cabinet and the Domestic and National Economic Policy Councils.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 396. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 397. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 398. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 399. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 400. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 401. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 402. Mr. BYRD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 403. Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 358 proposed by Mr. JEFFORDS to the bill (S. 1) supra.

SA 404. Mr. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 405. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 406. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 407. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 408. 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 409. 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 410. Mr. BYRD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 411. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 412. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. ALLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 413. Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. KOHL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 414. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. DODD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 415. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.