

³Section 102(b) Report: Review and Report on the Applicability to the Legislative Branch of Federal Law Relating to Terms and Conditions of Employment and Access to Public Services and Accommodations (Dec. 31, 1998).

⁴Section 230 of the CAA mandated a study of the status of the application of the eleven CAA laws to GAO, GPO and the Library to "evaluate whether the rights, protections and procedures, including administrative and judicial relief, applicable to [these instrumentalities] . . . are comprehensive and effective . . . includ[ing] recommendations for any improvements in regulations or legislation." Originally, the Administrative Conference of the United States was charged with carrying out the study and making recommendations, but when the Conference lost its funding, the responsibility for the study was transferred to the Board.

⁵Section 230 Study: Study of Laws, Regulations, and Procedures at The General Accounting Office, The Government Printing Office and The Library of Congress (December 1996) (Section 230 Study).

⁶The Board also found that resolution of existing uncertainty as to whether GAO, GPO and Library employees alleging violations of sections 204-207 of the CAA may use CAA procedures was an additional reason to include recommendations about coverage.

⁷See, e.g., 5 U.S.C. §2302(b)(8).

⁸The private-sector laws made applicable by the CAA are listed in note 1, at page 1, above.

⁹1998 Section 102(b) Report at 16.

¹⁰Id. at 17.

¹¹The only exception is the WARN Act which has no such authorities.

¹²1998 Section 102(b) Report at 27.

¹³In December 1998, at the time the 1998 Section 102(b) Report issued, there were four Board members; the fifth Board member's term had expired and a new appointee had not yet been named. Since the issuance of the 1998 Report the terms of the four Board members who participated in that Report have expired. At present, the five-Member Board of Directors is again at its full complement; three Members were appointed in October 1999 and two Members were appointed in May 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NONPROLIFERATION PROGRAMS

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board recently completed a review of the Department of Energy's (DOE) nonproliferation programs with Russia and released a report card assessing the contributions and needs of those programs. Two renowned Americans, former Senator Howard Baker and Lloyd Cutler, served as co-chairmen of a bipartisan task force comprised of technical experts, respected academicians and distinguished Congressmen and Senators from both political parties representing both chambers of the Congress. My colleagues will be interested to know that former Senators on the task force included Senators Baker, Boren, Hart, McClure, Nunn, and Simpson. Former House Members included Representatives Derrick, Hamilton, and Skaggs. In short, this task force brought together an experienced bipartisan group of esteemed experts whose views are well respected to examine the status of DOE's nonproliferation programs with Russia.

The report they have produced should be required reading for everyone concerned about what the nation needs to do to meet our most important national security requirements.

No one could question that the greatest risks of proliferating weapons and materials of mass destruction (WMD) come from the massive WMD infrastructure left behind when the Soviet Union dissolved. Experts estimate that the former Soviet Union produced more than 40,000 nuclear weapons and left behind a huge legacy of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium—enough to build as many or more than 40,000 additional nuclear weapons. We are just now beginning to comprehend the vast quantities of chemical and biological weapons produced in the former Soviet Union. We have learned much about the stockpiles of nuclear, biological, and chemical materials that still exist in today's Russia. We have a fuller understanding of the extensive industrial infrastructure in Russia which is still capable of conducting research and producing such weapons. We are anxiously aware of the thousands of experienced Russian scientists and technicians who worked in that complex, many of whom are in need of a stable income.

Those huge numbers assume frightening implications when one considers that two years ago, conspirators at a Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy facility were caught trying to steal nuclear materials almost sufficient to build a nuclear weapon. At the same time, the mayor of Krasnoyarsk, a closed "nuclear city" in the Russian nuclear weapons complex, warned that a popular uprising was unavoidable in his city since nuclear scientists and other workers had not been paid for many months and that basic medical supplies were not available to serve the population. In December, 1998, Russian authorities arrested an employee at Russia's premier nuclear weapons laboratory in Sarov for espionage and charged him with attempting to sell nuclear weapon design information to agents from Iraq and Afghanistan. I am certain that many of my colleagues in the Senate have heard the stories regarding attempted smuggling of radioactive materials by Russian Navy personnel aboard their decaying submarine fleet. There are numerous other incidents that bring the Russian proliferation threat from incomprehensible quantities to real life threats of massive destruction.

In reviewing those threats and the various DOE programs underway to meet those dangers, the task force drew several major conclusions and recommendations on how we should proceed to reduce and ultimately eliminate the proliferation threats posed by Russia. Mr. President and colleagues of the Senate, let me cite those findings and recommendations for you.

The task force found that the "most urgent unmet national security threat to the United States today is the dan-

ger that weapons of mass destruction or weapons—usable material in Russia could be stolen and sold to terrorists or hostile nation states and used against American troops abroad or citizens at home." They noted that "current nonproliferation programs in the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense (DoD), and related agencies have achieved impressive results (in supporting nonproliferation objectives) . . . , but their limited mandate and function fall short of what is required to address adequately the threat."

The task force calls for the new Administration and the 107th Congress to increase our efforts to meet the proliferation threat, the dimensions of which we are only beginning to fully understand. In so doing, the report recommends that we undertake a net assessment of the threat, develop a strategy to meet it using specific goals and measurable objectives, establish a centralized command of our financial and human resources needed to do the job, and identify criteria for measuring the benefits to the United States of expanded nonproliferation programs. In particular, the task force urges the President in consultation with the Congress and in cooperation with the Russian Federation to quickly formulate a strategic plan to prevent the outflow of Russian nuclear weapons scientific expertise and to secure or neutralize all nuclear weapons-usable material in Russia during the next eight to ten year period. The task force estimates that it would take less than one percent of the U.S. defense budget or less than \$30 billion over the next decade to do the job.

In short there is no more cost effective way to achieve our own national security goals than by investing in the DOE and DoD nonproliferation programs being conducted in cooperation with Russia. I urge the President, members of his administration, and my colleagues in the Senate to understand the importance of these programs to the nation. As we proceed in the uncharted waters of relations between the United States and Russia in the coming months and years, I hope we will be mindful of the central importance of these programs to our national security and to their great significance to cooperative relationships between our countries. I urge all of you to read this report carefully and support its recommendations during the forthcoming legislative cycle.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING MR. JIM NICHOLSON

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and recognize a fellow Coloradan, Mr. Jim Nicholson, the former chairman of the Republican National Committee. My friend and colleague has provided the State of Colorado, the Nation and the Republican

Party outstanding service where he has devoted countless hours and tireless efforts with the Republican National Committee. I am here today to say a heartfelt "Thank You Jim," on behalf of all Coloradans.

He rose through the ranks of the Republican National Committee over the years. Based on his record of ability and accomplishments, he was elected Chairman where he served with honor and distinction.

Jim Nicholson has definitely demonstrated his commitment to ideals and an organization that has changed so dramatically over the years. His dedication and experience in business and politics will be sorely missed, but I know he will not be far away.

Also, Jim's quiet demeanor belies his gung-ho nature. As a ranger in Vietnam, he proved his dedication to a cause. And, Jim brought that same gung-ho quality to Washington where his efforts in the Republican National Committee gave us all a stronger voice and better means of resolving the hardships that all Americans face everyday. I would also like to mention his major role in helping win a trifecta in the last election, where Republicans won the White House, a majority in the House and retention of the Senate for the first time in many years.

When I first heard that Jim's tenure was coming to an end I was pleased for him and his wonderful family, but I also realized that the Republican Party, the State of Colorado and the entire Nation will be losing a devoted advocate.

I remember conversations with individuals telling me about his commitment and his passion for duty and honor. Well, I think Jim epitomizes duty and honor. Through boom and bust he has always been on the right side and I admire his steadfast devotion.

Jim and I have shared numerous experiences in our different roles. We have attended dinners and speeches together, and we have fought side by side in Colorado and in Washington. I know that he will still be involved in our lives, and I hope that our paths soon cross again. He has been a great professional associate and a greater friend. I wish Jim only the best in his next career move.●

RUTLAND HIGH SCHOOL BAND

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to commend Vermont's Rutland High School Band that performed Saturday, January 20, 2001, at the Inauguration of our Nation's 43rd President. The Rutland High Band represented our State with dignity and pride, celebrating one of our country's finest traditions, the peaceful transfer of power from one administration to the next. Their outstanding performance made me proud to be a Vermonter.

Hours of practice and preparation shone through during their two hour

and fifteen minute performance. Ninety-two talented students made up this extraordinary band.

Students woke up on Inauguration Day at 4 a.m. in order to arrive at the Pentagon for an early morning security check, then played on a stage at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street, both before and after the President's swearing-in ceremony. Their dedication to excellence set an example for all of us.

The band was directed by Marc Whitman, who is a motivated and worthy leader of his students. Under his supervision, the Rutland High School Band was a true asset to the Inauguration festivities. I congratulate each and every band member and their musical directors on a superb job on January 20. All Vermonters are proud of them.

Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from an article about the band that appeared in the Rutland Daily Herald on January 22.

The article follows:

[From the Rutland Herald, Jan. 22, 2001]

HAIL (AND RAIN) TO THE CHIEF

(By Kevin O'Connor)

Ask anyone in the Rutland High School band: Playing at George W. Bush's inaugural Saturday left its mark.

Make that watermark.

"To see the bands, the floats, the protestors and the signs was significant, and then to be a part of that experience was something in itself," saxophonist Charles Romeo said. "We made our place in history and being in the rain makes it better—it's a better story to tell."

The 18-year-old senior was one of 92 students who soaked up the chance to represent Vermont at inaugural ceremonies this past weekend in Washington, DC.

Rutland High first played for a president when John F. Kennedy took office in 1961—a moment frozen in time by a blizzard of snow and 22-degree winds.

Forty years later, the band again took the inaugural by storm.

How wet did it get?

"Very, very wet," French horn player Devon Balfour said in a phone interview after the band returned to its hotel late Saturday night. "We were all drenched, but I don't think it mattered to many of us, because it was so exciting."

Students were set to wake Saturday as early as 4 p.m. so they could reach a Pentagon security check by 6:30 a.m., and play on a stage at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street before and after the president's swearing-in.

But the weather almost washed out their plans. Inaugural organizers didn't commit to outdoor ceremonies until late Friday, leaving the band, its two music teachers and 10 parent chaperons wondering for hours.

"I didn't even consider it as an option," band director Marc Whitman said of cancellation, "but the kids would have gotten their chance to swim in the hotel pool all day."

Band members didn't march in the inaugural parade like their predecessors, but instead performed for some of the thousands of spectators around the U.S. Capitol from 10:30 to 11:30 a.m. and 12:45 to 2 p.m.●

WILLIMANTIC LIONS CLUB

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the Willimantic

Lions Club of Willimantic, Connecticut. On February 24, they will be celebrating their 60th Year of Service to the Greater Windham/Willimantic Community.

Since the Willimantic Lions Club was established 60 years ago, they have reached out to assist many members of the community but especially the blind and visually impaired. Their members have worked to provide eye exams, eyeglasses, low vision devices and guide dogs for members of the community through a variety of local fundraisers. The Lions Club also has lent its support to such worthwhile local causes as soup kitchens, the Red Cross, Special Olympics, the Boy and Girl Scouts and academic scholarships for local students.

As the Willimantic Lions Club has grown over the years, it has attracted more than 700 men and women as members of their club. Their numerous good works have touched many lives and demonstrated the true value of volunteerism. The people of Connecticut thank the Willimantic Lions Club and all its members for their service, dedication, and contributions to our state.●

GUN SAFETY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on October 16, 2000, Mr. Charlton Heston, President of the National Rifle Association (NRA), gave a speech at a campaign rally in Grand Rapids, Michigan. On the campaign trail in Michigan, Mr. Heston asserted that Vice President Al Gore's position on guns had changed and suggested that "in any other time or place, you'd be looking for a lynching mob."

Such inflammatory and extremist remarks are an outrage. The NRA itself should condemn them. The fact that an average of ten children suffer gun-related deaths each day demands that we work together to end gun violence, yet Mr. Heston's comments serve only to further polarize the debate over guns and gun safety.

Although some in the crowd at the NRA rally in October may have been in support of Mr. Heston's rhetoric, the majority of people in Michigan reject the hate that was exuded by NRA's leader that October day in Michigan. In November, voters in Michigan also demonstrated that they oppose the tactics of the gun lobby and voters around the country voiced their support for gun safety measures, such as closing the gun show loophole that gives youth and criminals illegitimate access to firearms.

Mr. President, the American people have called on all of us to work toward decreasing the amount of gun violence in their schools and communities, and I am hopeful that the 107th Congress will be able to respond to their call by passing responsible gun safety legislation.●