

## STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT REDUCING CRIME IN PUBLIC HOUSING SHOULD BE A PRIORITY, AND THAT THE SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION PROGRAM SHOULD BE FULLY FUNDED**

Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. SAR-BANES, Mr. REED, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DODD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BAYH, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CLELAND, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 52

Whereas while various public housing developments suffer from serious crime problems, many have made significant progress in reducing crime through initiatives funded by the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP);

Whereas PHDEP was first established in 1988 under former President George Bush and the former Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Jack Kemp, and has enjoyed strong bipartisan support since its inception;

Whereas PHDEP funds a wide variety of anticrime initiatives, that include—

- (1) the employment of security personnel and investigators;
- (2) the reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for additional security;
- (3) drug education and prevention, intervention, and treatment programs;
- (4) voluntary resident patrols; and
- (5) physical improvements designed to enhance security, including fences and cameras;

Whereas PHDEP has successfully enabled housing authorities to work cooperatively with residents, local officials, police departments, community groups, Boys and Girls Clubs, drug counseling centers, and other community-based organizations to develop locally-supported anticrime initiatives;

Whereas the Internet web site of the Department of Housing and Urban Development has stated that the program's "success is rooted in the fact that the people respond better and become more involved in something they have helped to build";

Whereas in addition to providing direct funding for anticrime initiatives, PHDEP has helped housing authorities leverage funding from other sources that might otherwise be unavailable, such as funding from local banks, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and private foundations;

Whereas a portion of funding allocated to the PHDEP is also used to reduce crime in privately-owned, publicly assisted housing, and assisted housing on Indian reservations, which also can suffer from serious crime problems;

Whereas the Internet web site of the Department of Housing and Urban Development has pointed out that "in several of the Nation's largest public housing authorities—largest in terms of unit size—the rate of crime has fallen since the mid-1990's, even though the crime rate in the respective surrounding communities increased. And we

know that crime levels in many housing authorities are dropping, in both absolute and percentage terms. These are merely the successes that we can measure. There are many more that are simply immeasurable.'";

Whereas Congress has recognized the success of the PHDEP by increasing program funding from \$8,200,000 in fiscal year 1989 to \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2001;

Whereas evicting residents who engage in unlawful activity can help reduce crime, but much of the crime in public housing is perpetrated by nonresidents, and evictions must be supplemented by the more comprehensive anticrime approach supported by the PHDEP;

Whereas public housing authorities could use operating subsidies to fund some anticrime initiatives under applicable law, but those subsidies are based on a formula that does not account for PHDEP eligible activities and are inadequate to fund most of the anticrime initiatives supported by the program, and PHDEP has the added advantage of requiring public housing authorities to develop and implement anticrime plans with the support and participation of residents and local communities, which has proved critical in ensuring the effectiveness of such plans;

Whereas while, as with any program of its size, there have been reports of isolated problems, PHDEP generally has been well run and free of the widespread abuses that have plagued other housing programs in the past, in part because of the broad participation of residents and local communities, and because the program has required housing authorities to provide comprehensive plans before receiving funds, and complete reports on their progress;

Whereas during the process leading to his confirmation, the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Mel Martinez, stated in a written response to a question posed by Senator Jon S. Corzine that, "HUD's Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, PHDEP, supports a wide variety of efforts by public and Indian housing authorities to reduce or eliminate drug-related crime in public housing developments. Based on this core purpose, I certainly support the program.'";

Whereas PHDEP is critical not only to millions of public and assisted housing residents, most of whom are hard working, law abiding citizens, but also to surrounding communities, residents of which also suffer if neighboring housing developments are plagued with high rates of crime; and

Whereas continued funding of PHDEP would demonstrate that the Nation is serious about maintaining its commitment to reducing the problem of crime in public housing; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

- (1) reducing crime in public housing should be a priority; and
- (2) the successful Public Housing Drug Elimination Program should be fully funded.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 53—ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES TO REDUCE HUNGER AND POVERTY, AND TO PROMOTE FREE MARKET ECONOMIES AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 53

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This concurrent resolution may be cited as the "Hunger to Harvest: Decade of Support for Sub-Saharan Africa Resolution".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Despite some progress in recent years, sub-Saharan Africa enters the new millennium with many of the world's poorest countries and is the one region of the world where hunger is both pervasive and increasing.

(2) Thirty-three of the world's 41 poorest debtor countries are in sub-Saharan Africa and an estimated 291,000,000 people, nearly one-half of sub-Saharan Africa's total population, currently live in extreme poverty on less than \$1 a day.

(3) One in three people in sub-Saharan Africa is chronically undernourished, double the number of three decades ago. One child out of seven dies before the age of five, and one-half of these deaths are due to malnutrition.

(4) Sub-Saharan Africa is the region in the world most affected by infectious disease, accounting for one-half of the deaths worldwide from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, and several other diseases.

(5) Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 70 percent of adults, and 80 percent of children, living with the HIV virus, and 75 percent of the people worldwide who have died of AIDS lived in Africa.

(6) The HIV/AIDS pandemic has erased many of the development gains of the past generation in sub-Saharan Africa and now threatens to undermine economic and social progress for the next generation, with life expectancy in parts of sub-Saharan Africa having already decreased by 10-20 years as a result of AIDS.

(7) Despite these immense challenges, the number of sub-Saharan African countries that are moving toward open economies and more accountable governments has increased, and these countries are beginning to achieve local solutions to their common problems.

(8) To make lasting improvements in the lives of their people, sub-Saharan Africa governments need support as they act to solve conflicts, make critical investments in human capacity and infrastructure, combat corruption, reform their economies, stimulate trade and equitable economic growth, and build democracy.

(9) Despite sub-Saharan Africa's enormous development challenges, United States companies hold approximately \$12,800,000,000 in investments in sub-Saharan Africa, greater than United States investments in either the Middle East or Eastern Europe, and total United States trade with sub-Saharan Africa currently exceeds that with all of the independent states of the former Soviet Union, including the Russian Federation. This economic relationship could be put at risk unless additional public and private resources are provided to combat poverty and promote equitable economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

(10) Bread for the World Institute calculates that the goal of reducing world hunger by one-half by 2015 is achievable through an increase of \$4,000,000,000 in annual funding from all donors for poverty-focused development. If the United States were to shoulder one-fourth of this aid burden—approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year—the cost to each United States citizen would be one penny per day.

(11) Failure to effectively address sub-Saharan Africa's development needs could result in greater conflict and increased poverty, heightening the prospect of humanitarian intervention and potentially threatening a wide range of United States interests in sub-Saharan Africa.

**SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the years 2002 through 2012 should be declared “A Decade of Support for Sub-Saharan Africa”;

(2) not later than 90 days after the date of adoption of this concurrent resolution, the President should submit a report to Congress setting forth a five-year strategy, and a ten-year strategy, to achieve a reversal of current levels of hunger and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa, including a commitment to contribute an appropriate United States share of increased bilateral and multilateral poverty-focused resources for sub-Saharan Africa, with an emphasis on—

(A) health, including efforts to prevent, treat, and control HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other diseases that contribute to malnutrition and hunger, and to promote maternal health and child survival;

(B) education, with an emphasis on equal access to learning for girls and women;

(C) agriculture, including strengthening subsistence agriculture as well as the ability to compete in global agricultural markets, and investment in infrastructure and rural development;

(D) private sector and free market development, to bring sub-Saharan Africa into the global economy, enable people to purchase food, and make health and education investments sustainable;

(E) democratic institutions and the rule of law, including strengthening civil society and independent judiciaries;

(F) micro-finance development; and

(G) debt relief that provides incentives for sub-Saharan African countries to invest in poverty-focused development, and to expand democratic participation, free markets, trade, and investment;

(3) the President should work with the heads of other donor countries and sub-Saharan African countries, and with United States and sub-Saharan African private and voluntary organizations and other civic organizations, including faith-based organizations, to implement the strategies described in paragraph (2);

(4) Congress should undertake a multi-year commitment to provide the resources to implement those strategies; and

(5) 120 days after the date of adoption of this concurrent resolution, and every year thereafter, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, should submit to Congress a report on the implementation of those strategies, including the action taken under paragraph (3), describing—

(A) the results of the implementation of those strategies as of the date of the report, including the progress made and any setbacks suffered;

(B) impediments to, and opportunities for, future progress;

(C) proposed changes to those strategies, if any; and

(D) the role and extent of cooperation of the governments of sub-Saharan countries and other donors, both public and private, in combating poverty and promoting equitable economic development.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution that expresses the sense of the Senate that the United States should commit itself to

fighting hunger and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa, and should demonstrate this commitment through increased financial assistance until the continent's current hunger trends are reversed.

Hunger, poverty and disease are widespread in sub-Saharan Africa. Approximately 291 million individuals in the region, nearly half of the total population, live on less than \$1 a day. Thirty-three of the world's 41 heavily indebted poor countries, HIPC's, are in sub-Saharan Africa. The United States and other developed countries can help. We must invest in poverty-focused development, directed towards investments that have proven to be effective in reducing hunger, in the areas of agriculture, health, education, micro-finance, and debt relief. We must support sub-Saharan African countries as they are becoming more democratic and are shaping locally based solutions to hunger and poverty with the participation of civil society and nongovernmental organizations.

The urgency and tragedy of the AIDS pandemic has drawn important attention to the continent of sub-Saharan Africa. As we address the HIV/AIDS pandemic, we must also address hunger. Hunger and health are closely linked: poor people cannot feed themselves adequately, and the resulting malnourishment weakens their bodies' defense against AIDS and other infectious diseases. Poor communities cannot build clinics for AIDS-related education, diagnosis, or treatment, and even if clinics exist, poor and hungry people cannot afford fees for care or medicine. To address HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, we must also address the context that promotes this pandemic's spread.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my friend from Nebraska, Senator HAGEL, in submitting this resolution, entitled “Hunger to Harvest: A Decade of Support for sub-Saharan Africa.” The Resolution speaks for itself, but I want to make a couple of brief points.

Sub-Saharan Africa today is a region suffering from immense problems, and none more catastrophic than AIDS. Over 25 million people are infected with the AIDS virus, and almost 4 million more people are infected each year. The disease is destroying whole societies in a region that was already the poorest in the world.

Another million people, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and mostly children, die from malaria each year. Many of these deaths could be prevented with mosquito bed nets that cost a few dollars a piece.

An estimated 2 million people have died from hunger and disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the civil war there, and hardly anyone noticed. There is similar suffering in southern Sudan.

Hunger and poverty are endemic in sub-Saharan Africa, as are violence and corruption. It is beyond tragic that a region with such great potential has

been so devastated by corrupt leaders who have robbed their countries' wealth, and fought wars for no other reason than to amass riches and power, wars that have spanned decades and wreaked havoc on their own people.

Yet despite this terrible legacy there are signs of hope. Some countries have emerged from chaos and are beginning to recover. Nigeria is an example. Namibia is another. Still others, like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, are showing tentative but encouraging signs. It is also noteworthy that American companies are increasingly investing in sub-Saharan Africa, investments which today total some \$12.8 billion.

These are positive changes that deserve our support, but United States assistance to sub-Saharan Africa is a mere \$2 per person per year. We cannot solve Africa's problems, but Bread for the World Institute calculates that great progress could be made in reducing hunger and poverty in Africa with relatively modest increases in international assistance.

This Resolution seeks to focus attention on the urgent needs in sub-Saharan Africa. But it goes further, by requesting the Administration to develop five and ten year strategies for helping to address those needs, in health, education and agriculture, and for promoting free market economies, trade and investment, democracy and the rule of law. With clear strategies, specific goals, the resources to implement them, and benchmarks for measuring results, we can make a difference. We also request the Administration to report on progress in implementing these strategies.

It is my hope that this resolution will lead to a new U.S. approach toward sub-Saharan Africa. As the world's richest, most powerful Nation I believe we can and should do far more to assist the world's poor. But the leaders of the sub-Saharan countries also have a responsibility to support policies that benefit and provide incentives to their people. Those who do, deserve our support.

Finally, I want to thank Bread for the World for its help on the Resolution, and for its life-saving work in sub-Saharan Africa and around the world.

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**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 807. Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. BOND, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. BURNS, and Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1052, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

SA 808. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1052, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 809. Mr. McCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1052, *supra*.