

EC-2899. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Process for Exempting Quarantine and Preshipment Applications of Methyl Bromide" (FRL7014-5) received on July 13, 2001; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2900. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Policy, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a nomination confirmed for the position of Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, received on July 11, 2001; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-2901. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs (Management), Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "25 CFR Part 11, Law and Order on Indian Reservations" (RIN1076-AE19) received on July 13, 2001; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the following reports of committees were submitted on July 13, 2001:

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 1178: An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 107-38).

By Mr. REID, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Report to accompany S. 1171, An original bill making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 107-39).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Further Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2002." (Rept. No. 107-40).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES RECEIVED DURING RECESS

The following reports of committees were submitted on July 16, 2001:

By Mr. BIDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 180: A bill to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan.

S. 494: A bill to provide for a transition to democracy and to promote economic recovery in Zimbabwe.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. CRAIG):

S. 1179. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to ensure an adequate level of commodity purchases under the school lunch program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. EDWARDS:

S. 1180. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the International Civil Rights Center and Museum in the State of North Carolina as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. BAYH):

S. 1181. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2719 South Webster Street in Kokomo, Indiana, as the "Elwood Haynes "Bud" Hillis Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLINGS:

S. 1182. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to lease land at the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project, South Carolina, to the South Carolina Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1183. A bill to authorize the modification of a pump station intake structure and discharge line of the Fort Fairfield, Maine, flood control project at full Federal expense; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BYRD):

S. Res. 134. A resolution authorizing that the Senate office of Senator John D. Rockefeller IV be used to collect donations of clothing from July 13, 2001, until July 20, 2001, from concerned Members of Congress and staff to assist the West Virginia families suffering from the recent disaster of flooding and storms; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 2001

By Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1176. A bill to strengthen research conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation with my friend and colleague, Senator CARPER, which will strengthen the use of science at the Environmental Protection Agency. By improving science at the Agency, we will be improving the framework of our regulatory decisions. It is important that these regulations be effective, not onerous and inefficient. To make government regulations efficient, they must be based on a solid foundation of scientific understanding and data.

Last year, the National Research Council released a report, "Strengthening Science at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: Research Management and Peer Review Practices" which outlined current practices at the EPA and made recommendations for improving science within the agency. The bill we are introducing today, the "Environmental Research En-

hancement Act," builds on the NRC report.

When the Environmental Protection Agency was created in 1970 by President Nixon, its mission was set to protect human health and safeguard the environment. In the 1960s, it had become increasingly clear that "we needed to know more about the total environment—land, water, and air." The EPA was part of President Nixon's re-organizational efforts to effectively ensure the protection, development and enhancement of the total environment.

For the EPA to reach this mission, establishing rules and priorities for clean land, air and water require a fundamental understanding of the science behind the real and potential threats to public health and the environment. Unfortunately, many institutions, citizens and groups believe that science has not always played a significant role in the decision-making process at the EPA.

In NRC's report last year, it was concluded that, while the use of sound science is one of the Environmental Protection Agency's goals, the EPA needs to change its current structure to allow science to play a more significant role in decisions made by the Administrator.

The legislation we are introducing today looks to address those shortcomings at the EPA by implementing portions of the report that require congressional authorization.

Under our bill, a new position, Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology will be established at the EPA. This individual will oversee the Office of Research and Development; the Environmental Information Agency; the Science Advisory board; the Science Policy Council; and the scientific and technical activities in the regulatory program at the EPA. This new position is equal in rank to the current Deputy Administrator and would report directly to the Administrator. The new Deputy would be responsible for coordinating scientific research and application between the scientific and regulatory arms of the Agency. This will ensure that sound science is the basis for regulatory decisions. The new Deputy's focus on science could also change how environmental decisions are made.

Additionally, the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, currently the top science job at the EPA, will be appointed for 6 years versus the current 4 years political appointment. Historically, this position is recognized to be one of the EPA's weakest and most transient administrative positions according to NRC's report, even though in my view, the position addresses some of the Agency's more important topics. By lengthening the term of this Assistant Administrator position and removing it from the realm of politics, I believe there will be more continuity in the scientific work of the Agency across administrations and allow the Assistant

Administrator to focus on science conducted at the Agency.

In 1997, we learned the problems that can arise when sound science is not used in making regulatory decisions. Following EPA's ozone and particulate matter regulations there was great uncertainty on the scientific side.

When initially releasing the Ozone/PM regulations, the EPA greatly overestimated the impacts for both ozone and PM, and they had to publicly change their figures later on. Additionally, they selectively applied some study results while ignoring others in their calculations. For example, the majority of the health benefits for ozone are based on one PM study by a Dr. Moogarkar, even though the Agency ignored the PM results of that study because it contradicted their position on PM.

The legislation that Senator CARPER and I are introducing will ensure that science no longer takes a "back seat" at the Environmental Protection Agency in terms of policy making. I call on my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this bill, and I urge speedy consideration of this bill. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1176

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Environmental Research Enhancement Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6 of the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 4361c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the 'Agency') the position of Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology.

"(2) APPOINTMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"(B) CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—In making an appointment under subparagraph (A), the President shall consider recommendations submitted by—

"(i) the National Academy of Sciences;

"(ii) the National Academy of Engineering; and

"(iii) the Science Advisory Board established by section 8 of the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 4365).

"(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

"(A) OVERSIGHT.—The Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology shall coordinate and oversee—

"(i) the Office of Research and Development of the Agency (referred to in this section as the 'Office');

"(ii) the Office of Environmental Information of the Agency;

"(iii) the Science Advisory Board;

"(iv) the Science Policy Council of the Agency; and

"(v) scientific and technical activities in the regulatory program and regional offices of the Agency.

"(B) OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology shall—

"(i) ensure that the most important scientific issues facing the Agency are identified and defined, including those issues embedded in major policy or regulatory proposals;

"(ii) develop and oversee an Agency-wide strategy to acquire and disseminate necessary scientific information through intramural efforts or through extramural programs involving academia, other government agencies, and the private sector in the United States and in foreign countries;

"(iii) ensure that the complex scientific outreach and communication needs of the Agency are met, including the needs—

"(I) to reach throughout the Agency for credible science in support of regulatory office, regional office, and Agency-wide policy deliberations; and

"(II) to reach out to the broader United States and international scientific community for scientific knowledge that is relevant to Agency policy or regulatory issues;

"(iv) coordinate and oversee scientific quality-assurance and peer-review activities throughout the Agency, including activities in support of the regulatory and regional offices;

"(v) develop processes to ensure that appropriate scientific information is used in decisionmaking at all levels in the Agency; and

"(vi) ensure, and certify to the Administrator of the Agency, that the scientific and technical information used in each Agency regulatory decision and policy is—

"(I) valid;

"(II) appropriately characterized in terms of scientific uncertainty and cross-media issues; and

"(III) appropriately applied.

"(f) ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

"(1) TERM OF APPOINTMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development of the Agency shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.

"(2) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1) applies to each appointment that is made on or after the date of enactment of this subsection.

"(g) SENIOR RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS IN OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The head of the Office, in consultation with the Science Advisory Board and the Board of Scientific Counselors of the Office, shall establish a program to recruit and appoint to the laboratories of the Office senior researchers who have made distinguished achievements in environmental research.

"(2) AWARDS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office shall make awards to the senior researchers appointed under paragraph (1)—

"(i) to support research in areas that are rapidly advancing and are related to the mission of the Agency; and

"(ii) to train junior researchers who demonstrate exceptional promise to conduct research in such areas.

"(B) SELECTION PROCEDURES.—The head of the Office shall establish procedures for the selection of the recipients of awards under this paragraph, including procedures for consultation with the Science Advisory Board and the Board of Scientific Counselors of the Office.

"(C) DURATION OF AWARDS.—Awards under this paragraph shall be made for a 5-year period and may be renewed.

"(3) PLACEMENT OF RESEARCHERS.—Each laboratory of the Office shall have not fewer than 1 senior researcher appointed under the program established under paragraph (1).

"(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection.

"(h) OTHER ACTIVITIES OF OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

"(1) ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE.—The Office shall—

"(A) make a concerted effort to give research managers of the Office a high degree of flexibility and accountability, including empowering the research managers to make decisions at the lowest appropriate management level consistent with the policy of the Agency and the strategic goals and budget priorities of the Office;

"(B) maintain approximately an even balance between core research and problem-driven research;

"(C) develop and implement a structured strategy for encouraging, and acquiring and applying the results of, research conducted or sponsored by other Federal and State agencies, universities, and industry, both in the United States and in foreign countries;

"(D) substantially improve the documentation and transparency of the decisionmaking processes of the Office for—

"(i) establishing research and technical-assembly priorities;

"(ii) making intramural and extramural assignments; and

"(iii) allocating funds.

"(2) ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator of the Agency shall—

"(A) substantially increase the efforts of the Agency—

"(i) to disseminate actively the research products and ongoing projects of the Office;

"(ii) to explain the significance of the research products and projects; and

"(iii) to assist other persons and entities inside and outside the Agency in applying the results of the research products and projects;

"(B) direct the Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology to expand on the science inventory of the Agency by conducting, documenting, and publishing a more comprehensive and detailed inventory of all scientific activities conducted by Agency units outside the Office, which inventory should include information such as—

"(I) project goals, milestones, and schedules;

"(II) principal investigators and project managers; and

"(III) allocations of staff and financial resources; and

"(ii) use the results of the inventory to ensure that activities described in clause (i) are properly coordinated through the Agency-wide science planning and budgeting process and are appropriately peer reviewed; and

"(C) change the peer-review policy of the Agency to more strictly separate the management of the development of a work product from the management of the peer review of that work product, thereby ensuring greater independence of peer reviews from the control of program managers, or the potential appearance of control by program managers, throughout the Agency.".

(b) DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR POLICY AND MANAGEMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The position of Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is redesignated as the position of "Deputy Administrator for Policy and

Management of the Environmental Protection Agency".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall be deemed to be a reference to the Deputy Administrator for Policy and Management of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE LEVEL III.—Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and inserting the following:

“Deputy Administrator for Policy and Management of the Environmental Protection Agency.

“Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology of the Environmental Protection Agency.”

**STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS**

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. BAYH):

S. 1181. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2719 South Webster Street in Kokomo, Indiana, as the “Elwood Haynes “Bud” Hillis Post Office Building”; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mr. LUGAR. Madam President, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a distinguished Hoosier and tireless public servant, former Congressman Bud Hillis.

My colleague, Mr. BAYH, and I are introducing legislation to honor Congressman Hillis by naming the Post Office in Kokomo, Indiana the Elwood Haynes “Bud” Hillis Post Office.

Congressman Hillis honorably served the people of Indiana’s 5th District in the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1986. Congressman Hillis was a fair and reasonable voice on national security, trade, and veterans’ issues. A graduate of Indiana’s Culver Military Academy, he enlisted in the Army at the age of 18 and fought in the World War II European Theater as an infantryman for 27 months. After leaving active duty as a first lieutenant, Bud Hillis attended Indiana University and the Indiana University School of Law. He went on to practice law in Howard County, Indiana, and served as Chairman of the county bar association.

Before being elected to Congress in 1970, Congressman Hillis served two terms in the Indiana House of Representatives.

The 1970s and early 1980’s were difficult times for many in Indiana’s 5th District. A downturn in the auto industry during the recession brought unemployment in some of the district’s more highly industrialized communities to over 15 percent. He founded the Congressional Auto Task Force and he helped to round up votes in 1979 to pass legislation that I had sponsored here in the Senate to guarantee loans to the struggling Chrysler Corporation, an employer of more than 60,000 Hoosiers at the time. In 1983, he worked to pro-

TECT the auto industry from Japanese imports by extending a voluntary restraint agreement. He was a strong force on the Congressional Steel Caucus and served as Vice President of the executive committee.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, Congressman Hillis was a dependable ally of the Reagan military build-up that helped to bring an end to the Cold War. He supported American service men by backing enlistment bonuses for military personnel and was a proponent of reinstating draft registration, which had ended with the Vietnam War. Further, he was instrumental in development and deployment of the M-1 tank and the preservation of Grissom Air Force Reserve Base in Peru, Indiana.

Congressman Hillis also took a personal interest with the veterans of our Nation. As a member of the Veterans’ Affairs Committee, he was a leader in improving health care for veterans and was instrumental in the construction of the community-based outpatient clinic in Crown Point, IN.

Congressman Bud Hillis has a distinguished record of service to his country and to the people of Indiana. The dedication of the post office in Kokomo, Indiana, a city that continues to be involved deeply with the American auto industry that Congressman Hillis supported so strongly, would be a fitting tribute for such an honorable statesman.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1181

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ELWOOD HAYNES “BUD” HILLIS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2719 South Webster Street in Kokomo, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the “Elwood Haynes ‘Bud’ Hillis Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Elwood Haynes “Bud” Hillis Post Office Building.

By Mr. HOLLINGS:

S. 1182. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to lease land at the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project, South Carolina, to the South Carolina Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will provide economic stimulation to one of the poorest counties in South Carolina. This legislation will allow the South Carolina Department of Commerce, SCDOC, to proceed with a project that began almost a decade ago. Well, actually the project began

long before that, way back when the Army Corps of Engineers built Lake Richard B. Russell in 1984.

Lake Russell is a 26,000-acre freshwater lake on the South Carolina-Gorgia border and was very controversial when originally proposed by the Army Corps of Engineers. Enhancement of economic development in the region was a main selling point of the Corps to overcome State, local and environmental objections to the lake. Yet, to date, virtually no development has occurred despite efforts from South Carolina’s Department of Commerce. Today, there is not a single room for rent by the public within sight of, or within reasonable walking distance of, the lake. There is only one gas pump on the entire lake and that is at a State park.

Following the completion of Lake Russell in 1984, the Department of Commerce and Abbeville County began a plan for the development of a lake-front golf and vacation resort. The Department contracted with a development company in 1997 to develop the project, but in 1998, due to financial difficulties, construction was suspended and the developer defaulted on its Development Agreement with SCDOC. As a result of this default, the Commerce Department terminated the agreement and the property was returned to the State.

In January 1999, in an attempt to complete this project, SCDOC solicited proposals from various qualified developers. After consideration of several proposals, a developer was selected that had a history of successful developments throughout the State of South Carolina. However, in order for the project to be successful, changes to the current lease have to be made. These changes are reflected by the proposed legislation.

When drafting this legislation, I wanted to address several points that may cause concern. First, I wanted to make sure the public had an opportunity to be involved throughout the process. Second, I wanted to make sure any additional land that was included in the project would be mitigated by providing lands with similar ecological values and habitat. And third, I wanted to ensure that this project would be economically viable. I believe the legislation does this.

Like I said, the legislation is simple and will bring economic development to a county that has longed for it. By completing this project, Abbeville County will be able to take advantage of the economic stimulation created by vacationers and tourism from the surrounding major cities, which include Atlanta, Macon, Columbia, Greenville, and Augusta. This economic development was promised when the lake was built in 1984 and I believe we should honor our commitment.