

electricity crisis and to help prevent such emergencies from occurring in other States in the future. Today, I am introducing another such bill—the State Electricity Reserve Fund Act.

Current electricity generating capacity is tied to the expected need. Private generating companies have no incentive to build or maintain facilities that would generate capacity greater than what is needed to meet consumer demand. The plants would be idle most of the time. As a result, electricity shortages can occur.

A lack of rainfall, which means that hydroelectric facilities cannot be operated as often, as well as unseasonably hot or cold temperatures, or rapid population increases in a State can all result in a demand for electricity unexpectedly exceeding supply. But with supply tied to expected demand, this can result in devastatingly large price increases for consumers and/or electricity shortages, which in turn could cause brownouts or blackouts.

This is exactly what has happened in California. In the late 1980's, the California Public Utilities Commission required utilities to determine demand for new power generating capacity. At that time, the state recognized that generation needs could increase. However, the utilities argued that no new capacity would be needed in California until 2005. The utilities fought the attempt by the state to make them build more generating capacity. The utilities argued it was not needed.

It turned out that it was needed. And whether the utilities should have known is another argument for another day. But the point here is that we cannot rely on the private sector to create a "rainy day fund" of electricity in the event of emergencies.

So, the State Electricity Reserve Fund Act would create a revolving loan fund for states to use to help pay for the creation of an electricity reserve capacity. These loans could be used by states to build electricity generation facilities that would be controlled by the state and would be kept in reserve unless the Governor of the State declares an electricity emergency.

Mr. President, it is not an unusual thing for the federal government to prepare for energy emergencies. We have the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the case of oil shortages, and last year we established the Home Heating Oil Reserve for the Northeastern States. My bill is based on the same premise.

True, we cannot store electricity like we can store petroleum and heating oil. But we can financially help States build a reserve facility, including a reserve of the fuel that is needed to generate electricity, to be used in the case of electricity emergencies. If such a reserve had existed in California, we would not have reached State III emergencies and rolling blackouts over the past couple of weeks.

Mr. President, I think being prepared for emergencies is always a good pol-

icy. Helping States be prepared for electricity emergencies is no different.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy 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. 221

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 "State Electricity Reserve Fund Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to assist States in creating electric generating capacity to be used in the event of an electricity emergency.

SEC. 3. EMERGENCY ELECTRICITY GENERATION FACILITIES.

(a) REVOLVING LOAN FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving loan fund to be known as the "State Electricity Reserve Loan Fund" consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to such Fund as provided in this section.

(b) EXPENDITURES FROM LOAN FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, may make loans from the State Electricity Reserve Loan Fund, without further appropriation, to a State.

(2) PURPOSE.—Loans provided under this section shall be used for the purpose of designing and constructing 1 or more facilities in a State with capacity to generate an amount of electricity sufficient to meet the amount of any intermittent deficiencies in electricity supply that the State may reasonably be expected to experience during any period over the next 10 years.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—A facility designed or constructed with a loan provided under this section—

(A) shall be owned by the State and operated by the State directly or through a contract with an electric utility or a consortium of electric utilities; and

(B) shall be operated to supply electricity to the electricity transmission grid only during periods of electricity emergencies declared by the Governor of the State.

(4) DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.—No loan shall be provided under this section unless the Secretary determines that—

(A) there is reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan; and

(B) the amount of the loan, together with other funds provided by or available to the State, is adequate to assure completion of the facility or facilities for which the loan is made.

(5) LOAN AMOUNT.—The amount of a loan provided under this section shall not exceed the lesser of—

(A) 40 percent of the costs to be incurred in designing and constructing the facility or facilities involved; or

(B) \$1,000,000,000.

(c) LOAN REPAYMENT.—

(1) LENGTH OF REPAYMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before making a loan under this section, the Secretary shall determine the period of time within which a State must repay such loan.

(B) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall in no case allow repayment of such loan—

(i) to begin later than the date that is 2 years after the date on which the loan is made; and

(ii) to be completed later than the date that is 10 years after the date on which the loan is made.

(C) MORATORIUM.—The Secretary may grant a temporary moratorium on the repayment of a loan provided under this section if, in the determination of the Secretary, continued repayment of such loan would cause a financial hardship on the State that received the loan.

(2) INTEREST.—The Secretary may not impose or collect interest or other charges on a loan provided under this section.

(3) CREDIT TO LOAN FUND.—Repayment of amounts loaned under this section shall be credited to the State Electricity Reserve Loan Fund and shall be available for the purposes for which the fund is established.

(d) ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.—The Secretary may defray the expenses of administering the loans provided under this section.

(e) APPROPRIATIONS.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the State Electricity Reserve Loan Fund—

- (1) \$5,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2002;
- (2) \$4,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2003;
- (3) \$3,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2004;
- (4) \$2,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2005; and
- (5) \$1,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2006.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 6

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 6, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

S. 27

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) were added as cosponsors of S. 27, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

S. 28

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 28, a bill to guarantee the right of all active duty military personnel, merchant mariners, and their dependents to vote in Federal, State, and local elections.

S. 29

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) were added as cosponsors of S. 29, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for 100 percent of the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 70

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 70, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Center for Social Work Research.

S. 88

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Hawaii

(Mr. INOUYE) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) were added as cosponsors of S. 88, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability.

S. 104

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 104, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 147

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 147, a bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal district judges, and for other purposes.

S. 148

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 148, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes.

S. 171

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 171, a bill to repeal certain travel provisions with respect to Cuba and certain trade sanctions with respect to Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, and Sudan, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 4

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. CON. RES. 4, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding housing affordability and ensuring a competitive North American market for softwood lumber.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5—COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS

Mr. INOUYE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 5

Whereas since the War of American Independence, nurses have served the Armed Forces of the United States in peace and in war;

Whereas on February 2, 1901, Congress authorized the establishment of a permanent nurse corps;

Whereas for the past 100 years the United States Army Nurse Corps has served with distinction at home and on distant battlefields;

Whereas over 21,000 Army nurses served in World War I, and many of them were noted in British Army dispatches for their meritorious service;

Whereas in World War II, over 57,000 Army nurses again served with distinction, including 67 who were captured in the Philippines and held as prisoners of war for 3 years before their liberation in February 1945;

Whereas Army nurses served in hostilities in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, Kuwait, and Somalia;

Whereas Army nurses were there to care for United States soldiers, wherever those soldiers were fighting, thereby winning extraordinary distinction and respect for the Nation and the United States Army;

Whereas on this 100th Anniversary of the United States Army Nurse Corps, nurses in the Army Reserve, the Army National Guard, and the Regular Army are deployed to over 15 countries, including to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo;

Whereas the motto of Army nurses, "Ready, Caring, Proud" is more than mere words, it is the creed by which the Army nurse lives and serves;

Whereas it is certain that Army nurses, selflessly serving the Nation, will continue to be the credentials of our Army, even though no one can predict the cause, location, or magnitude of future battles; and

Whereas the United States Army Nurse Corps is committed to providing quality care in peace and war, at anytime and in any place; Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the valor, commitment, and sacrifice that United States Army nurses have made throughout the history of the Nation;

(2) commends the United States Army Nurse Corps for 100 years of selfless service;

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation recognizing the 100th anniversary of the United States Army Nurse Corps on February 2, 2001; and

(4) calls upon the people of the United States to observe that anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the United States Army Nurse Corps.

As a proud supporter of the Army Nurse Corps, both the officers and the many enlisted and civilian personnel who work with them, I am pleased that we are taking time today to recognize their contributions to our army and our nation.

Since the War of Independence, nurses have served our military in peace and in war, but it was not until 1901 that a bill came before the Congress to establish a permanent Nurse Corps. The Nurse Corps became a permanent corps of the medical department under the Army Reorganization Act passed by the Congress on February 2, 1901. At that time, the Nurse corps was composed of only women.

The Army Nurse Corps has a proud history. More than 21,000 nurses served during World War I, many of them named in British Army dispatches for their meritorious service. In World War II, more than 57,000 Army nurses again served with distinction. Sixty-six of those nurses were captured in the Philippines and held as prisoners of war for three years before their liberation in February 1945. There is not enough time to describe all of the heroic actions of the nurses who waded ashore on the Anzio beachhead and many

other locations throughout the war. One nurse, Lieutenant Frances Y. Slinger from Roxbury, Massachusetts, wrote a letter to Stars and Stripes from her tent in Belgium:

Sure we rough it. But compared to the way you men are taking it, we can't complain, nor do we feel that bouquets are due us. . . . It is to you we doff our helmets. To every G.I. wearing the American uniform—for you we have the greatest admiration and respect.

Seventeen days later, on October 21, 1944, Lieutenant Slanger died of wounds caused by the shelling of her tented hospital area. Hundreds of soldiers replied:

To all Army nurses overseas: We men were not given the choice of working in the battlefield or the home front. We cannot take any credit for being here. We are here because we have to be. You are here because you felt you were needed. So, when an injured man opens his eyes to see one of you . . . Concerned with his welfare, he can't but be overcome by the very thought that you are doing it because you want to . . . you endure whatever hardships you must be where you can do us the most good.

Eventually, on August 9, 1955, Public Law 294 authorized commissions for male nurses in the U.S. Army Reserve. Army Nurses went to serve our nation in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo and other far away destinations. Army Nurses are currently deployed to more than 15 countries, and there are nurses in the Army Reserves, Army National Guard and the Active Force. Today, we recognize the men and women of the Army Nurse Corps for their selfless service and dedication to our nation and our military. I commend the Army Nurse Corps for its commitment to excellence and for a century of leadership and caring for America's Army from 1901 to 2001.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6—EXPRESSING THE SYMPATHY FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKE THAT STRUCK INDIA ON JANUARY 26, 2001, AND SUPPORT FOR ONGOING AID EFFORTS

Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 6

Whereas on the morning of January 26, 2001, a devastating and deadly earthquake shook the state of Gujarat in western India, killing untold tens of thousands of people, injuring countless others, and crippling most of the region;

Whereas the earthquake of January 26, 2001, has left thousands of buildings in ruin, caused widespread fires, and destroyed infrastructure;

Whereas the people of India and people of Indian origin have displayed strength, courage, and determination in the aftermath of the earthquake;

Whereas the people of the United States and India have developed a strong friendship based on mutual interests and respect;