

SENATE RESOLUTION 144—COM-  
MENDING JAMES W. ZIGLAR FOR  
HIS SERVICE TO THE UNITED  
STATES SENATE

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 144

Whereas James W. Ziglar was elected the 35th Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the United States Senate on October 15, 1998

Whereas "Jim" served the United States Senate with great dedication, integrity and professionalism;

Whereas Jim Ziglar always performed his duties with unflinching good humor and bipartisanship;

Whereas as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate Jim Ziglar has utilized his previous 23 years in the public financial industry to the benefit of the entire Senate in implementing new and innovative programs in an efficient and effective manner.

Whereas James W. Ziglar will leave the Senate in August for the position of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the United States Senate commends James W. Ziglar for his service to the United States Senate, and wishes to express its deep appreciation and gratitude.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to James W. Ziglar.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLU-  
TION 62—CONGRATULATING  
UKRAINE ON THE 10TH ANNIVER-  
SARY OF THE RESTORATION OF  
ITS INDEPENDENCE AND SUP-  
PORTING ITS FULL INTEGRA-  
TION INTO THE EURO-ATLANTIC  
COMMUNITY OF DEMOCRACIES

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 62

Whereas August 24, 2001, marks the tenth anniversary of the restoration of independence in Ukraine;

Whereas the United States, having recognized Ukraine as an independent state on December 25, 1991, and having established diplomatic relations with Ukraine on January 2, 1992, recognizes that fulfillment of the vision of a Europe whole, free, and secure requires a strong, stable, democratic Ukraine fully integrated in the Euro-Atlantic community of democracies;

Whereas, during the fifth anniversary commemorating Ukraine's independence, the United States established a strategic partnership with Ukraine to promote the national security interests of the United States in a free, sovereign, and independent Ukrainian state;

Whereas Ukraine is an important European nation, having the second largest territory and sixth largest population in Europe;

Whereas Ukraine is a member of international organizations such as the Council of Europe and the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as well as international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD);

Whereas in July 1994, Ukraine's presidential elections marked the first peaceful

and democratic transfer of executive power among the independent states of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas five years ago, on June 28, 1996, Ukraine's parliament voted to adopt a Ukrainian Constitution, which upholds the values of freedom and democracy, ensures a citizen's right to own private property, and outlines the basis for the rule of law in Ukraine without regard for race, religion, creed, or ethnicity;

Whereas Ukraine has been a paragon of inter-ethnic cooperation and harmony as evidenced by the OSCE's and the United States State Department's annual human rights reports and the international community's commendation for Ukraine's peaceful handling of the Crimean secession disputes in 1994;

Whereas Ukraine, through the efforts of its government, has reversed the downward trend in its economy, experiencing the first real economic growth since its independence in fiscal year 2000 and the first quarter of 2001;

Whereas Ukraine furthered the privatization of its economy through the privatization of agricultural land in 2001, when the former collective farms were turned over to corporations, private individuals, or cooperatives, thus creating an environment that leads to greater economic independence and prosperity;

Whereas Ukraine has taken major steps to stem world nuclear proliferation by ratifying the START I Treaty on nuclear disarmament and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, subsequently has turned over the last of its Soviet-era nuclear warheads on June 1, 1996, and in 1998 agreed not to assist Iran with the completion of a nuclear power plant in Bushehr thought to be used for the possible production of weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas Ukraine has found many methods to implement military cooperation with its European neighbors, as well as peacekeeping initiatives worldwide, as exhibited by Ukraine's participation in the KFOR and IFOR missions in the former Yugoslavia, and offering up its own forces to be part of the greater United Nations border patrol missions in the Middle East and the African continent;

Whereas Ukraine became a member of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO), signed a NATO-Ukraine Charter at the Madrid Summit in July 1997, and has been a participant in the Partnership for Peace (PfP) program since 1994 with regular training maneuvers at the Yavoriv military base in Ukraine and on Ukraine's southern-most shores of the Black Sea;

Whereas on June 7, 2001, Ukraine signed a charter for the GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Moldova) alliance, in hopes of promoting regional interests, increasing cooperation, and building economic stability; and

Whereas 15 years ago, the Soviet-induced nuclear tragedy of Chernobyl gripped Ukrainian lands with insurmountable curies of radiation which will affect generations of Ukraine's inhabitants, and thus, now, Ukraine promotes safety for its citizens and its neighboring countries, as well as concern for the preservation of the environment by closing the last Chernobyl nuclear reactor on December 15, 2000: Now, therefore, be it

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

**SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) as a leader of the democratic nations of the world, the United States congratulates the people of Ukraine on their tenth anniver-

sary of independence and supports peace, prosperity, and democracy in Ukraine;

(2) Ukraine has made significant progress in its political reforms during the first ten years of its independence, as is evident by the adoption of its Constitution five years ago;

(3) the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of Ukraine within its existing borders is an important factor of peace and stability in Europe;

(4) the President, the Prime Minister, and Parliament of Ukraine should continue to enact political reforms necessary to ensure that the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government of Ukraine transparently represent the interests of the Ukrainian people;

(5) the Government and President of Ukraine should promote fundamental democratic principles of freedom of speech, assembly, and a free press;

(6) the Government and President of Ukraine should actively pursue in an open and transparent fashion investigations into violence committed against journalists, including the murders of Heorhiy Gongadze and Ihor Oleksandrov

(7) the Government of Ukraine (including the President and Parliament of Ukraine) should uphold international standards and procedures of free and fair elections in preparation for its upcoming parliamentary elections in March 2002;

(8) the Government of Ukraine (including the President and Parliament of Ukraine) should continue to accelerate its efforts to transform its economy into one founded upon free market principles and governed by the rule of law;

(9) the United States supports all efforts to promote a civil society in Ukraine that features a vibrant community of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and an active, independent, and free press;

(10) the Government of Ukraine (including the President and Parliament of Ukraine) should follow a westward-leaning foreign policy whose priority is the integration of Ukraine into Euro-Atlantic structures;

(11) the President of the United States should continue to consider the interests and security of Ukraine in reviewing or revising any European military and security arrangements, understandings, or treaties; and

(12) the President of the United States should continue to support and encourage Ukraine's role in NATO's Partnership for Peace program and the deepening of Ukraine's relationship with NATO.

**SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF THE RESOLUTION.**

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States with the further request that the President transmit such copy to the Government of Ukraine.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLU-  
TION 63—RECOGNIZING THE IM-  
PORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF  
THE YOUTH FOR LIFE: REMEM-  
BERING WALTER PAYTON INI-  
TIATIVE AND ENCOURAGING  
PARTICIPATION IN THIS NATION-  
WIDE EFFORT TO EDUCATE  
YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT ORGAN  
AND TISSUE DONATION

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 63

Whereas more than 76,000 men, women, and children currently await life-saving transplants;

Whereas every 14 minutes another name is added to the national transplant waiting list;

Whereas people of all ages and medical histories are potential organ, tissue, and blood donors;

Whereas more than 2,300 of those awaiting transplants are under the age of 18;

Whereas approximately 14,000 children and young adults under the age of 18 have donated organs or tissue since 1988;

Whereas science shows that acceptance rates increase when donors are matched to recipients by age;

Whereas organ donation is often a family decision, and sharing a decision to become a donor with family members can help to ensure a donation when an occasion arises;

Whereas nationwide there are up to 15,000 potential donors annually, but consent from family members to donation is received for less than 6,000;

Whereas educating young people about organ and tissue donation promotes family discussions over the desire of family members to become organ donors;

Whereas Youth For Life: Remembering Walter Payton is committed to educating young adults about organ donation and encouraging students to discuss this decision with their family and register to be organ donors;

Whereas the Youth For Life: Remembering Walter Payton program is dedicated to football legend Walter Payton, who broke the NFL career rushing record on October 7, 1984; and

Whereas Youth For Life: Remembering Walter Payton Day will be held on October 9, 2001: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports the purposes and objectives of Youth For Life: Remembering Walter Payton; and

(2) encourages all young people to learn about the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donations and to discuss these donations with their families and friends.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I stand before my colleagues today to acknowledge the contributions made by a dedicated group of young people from my home State of Illinois. John McCaskey, Erin Kinsella and Mark Pendleton have initiated a unique program to raise awareness among young adults about organ donation.

Youth for Life: Remembering Walter Payton works in partnership with the National Football League, NFL, to urge students to become organ donors. Informational school forums will acquaint students with the issue and those who decide to sign an organ donor card will receive an autograph from an NFL player. Program organizers call it "an autograph for an autograph," and to date, they have enlisted the help of players, coaches and alumni from every NFL team.

The program honors Walter Payton, the Illinois football star who brought to the Nation's attention the difficulties patients face while on the waiting list for a donated organ. The NFL's all-time rushing leader, Payton died two years ago while waiting for a liver transplant at age 46.

Walter Payton broke Jim Brown's all-time rushing record on October 7, 1984, and the Youth for Life: Remembering Walter Payton program organizers have decided to launch their efforts on October 9, 2001 to commemorate this accomplishment. While his record-breaking performance on the football field as a Chicago Bear set him apart from his competitors, his struggle to find a suitable organ donor is all too common.

More than 2,300 individuals suffering from a condition serious enough to place them on the waiting list for an organ or tissue transplant are under the age of 18. Last year, 641 of those patients were between the ages of 11 and 17. The Youth for Life: Remembering Walter Payton program highlights the fact that Americans of all ages need organ and tissue transplants. Many factors influence whether or not a transplant will be successful, and matching donor and recipient age is one way to improve surgery outcomes. Anyone can become an organ and tissue donor, and I would also like to emphasize how important it is that young people both learn about organ and tissue donation and share that knowledge with their families.

I am submitting a resolution that will support the purposes and objectives of the Youth for Life: Remembering Walter Payton program and encourage more young people to learn about organ and tissue donation. I am pleased that Senators ALLEN, KENNEDY and FRIST have joined me in cosponsoring this resolution. In the House of Representatives, Representative BROWN of Ohio and Representative LARGENT of Oklahoma have also chosen to lend their support to this program.

My colleagues know how far we have come in this field of medicine, especially Senator FRIST, himself a transplant surgeon. The first successful transplant was the result of a kidney donation from one identical twin to another. It occurred 47 years ago, without the use of any anti-rejection medication. The first liver and heart transplants followed, and progress has continued at breakneck speed. Today, transplant procedures are more common, successful and safe. Patients suffering from kidney failure, diabetes, heart disease and hepatitis C are just some of the individuals whose lives have been saved or vastly improved by advances in heart, liver, lung and tissue transplant science.

In addition to expanding the list of disorders treatable or curable with an organ or tissue transplant, doctors and scientists have improved the success and safety of transplant surgery. Organ and tissue recipients survive and thrive today because investments in biomedical research have broadened our understanding of the immunological factors that can enhance donor and recipient compatibility. Work in the laboratory has led to the discovery of various immunosuppressive drugs that decrease the likelihood of organ and tis-

sue rejection. Increased rates of success have inspired more and more insurers to include transplant procedures and medication as part of the coverage they offer. Yet we continue to neglect an important part of the equation for saving and improving the lives of those patients waiting list for an organ or tissue transplant: Identifying and referring potential donors.

Progress in the field of transplant science is truly remarkable. This progress is why I vote time and time again to invest in medical research. This progress is also why I stand before my colleagues once again to emphasize the critical role played by groups like Youth for Life: Remembering Walter Payton.

The number of registered organ and tissue donors remains woefully inadequate. Every 14 minutes another individual joins the waiting list for an organ or tissue donation. Identifying more donors and encouraging them to discuss consent with their next-of-kin is a part of the battle against disease that we are not winning. We cannot afford to neglect the important work of groups that raise awareness about organ and tissue donation. Increasing knowledge about and inspiring interest in this issue is the only way we can ensure that innovations in the laboratory and increased proficiency among medical providers make a difference in the lives of those patients waiting for a transplant. The need for more donors is acute, and without groups like Youth for Life: Remembering Walter Payton, the number of patients who die while waiting for a transplant will only increase.

I introduced my "Give Thanks, Give Life" resolution in 1999, which emphasized the importance of discussing organ and tissue donation with family members to ensure that the desire to donate would be honored. At that time, there were 66,000 patients waiting for transplants. 76,000 individuals are waiting today. Of the 16,000 potential donors each year, less than half will actually result in a donation of an organ or tissue, because too many potential donors fail to discuss their desire to donate with family members.

For those 76,000 Americans who are on the waiting list for an organ or tissue donation, identifying and referring more donors is a matter of life or death. Once the decision to become a donor is made, family members must be made aware of the donor's intention. Youth for Life: Remembering Walter Payton is a commendable program because it tackles both of these barriers to linking organ and tissue donors with patients in need. Not only does the program encourage more individuals to become donors, it also recognizes that young people can take a leading role in initiating family discussion about intentions to be an organ and tissue donor.

This resolution affirms the goals and ideas of the Youth for Life: Remembering Walter Payton program, and

urges young people to learn more about the value of organ and tissue donation and share that information with family members. I commend the program's founders for all the good work they have done thus far, and ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing their efforts.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1190. Mr. LUGAR proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers.

SA 1191. Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BOND, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFFEE, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Mr. REED, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra.

SA 1192. Mr. SMITH of Oregon submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1193. Mr. SMITH of Oregon submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1194. Mr. GREGG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1195. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1196. Mr. GREGG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1197. Mr. GREGG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1198. Mr. GREGG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1199. Mr. GREGG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1200. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1201. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1202. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1203. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1204. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1205. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1206. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1207. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1208. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1209. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra.

SA 1210. Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1211. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1212. Mr. LUGAR proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1246, supra.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1190. Mr. LUGAR proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; as follows:

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

##### SECTION 1. MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE.

(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use \$4,622,240,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make a market loss assistance payment to owners and producers on a farm that are eligible for a final payment for fiscal year 2001 under a production flexibility contract for the farm under the Agriculture Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.).

(b) AMOUNT.—The amount of assistance made available to owners and producers on a farm under this section shall be proportionate to the amount of the total contract payments received by the owners and producers for fiscal year 2001 under a production flexibility contract for the farm under the Agriculture Market Transition Act.

##### SEC. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL OILSEEDS PAYMENT.

The Secretary shall use \$423,510,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make a supplemental payment under section 202 of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-224; 7 U.S.C. 1421 note) to producers of the 2000 crop of oilseeds that previously received a payment under such section.

##### SEC. 3. SUPPLEMENTAL PEANUT PAYMENT.

The Secretary shall use \$54,210,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide a supplemental payment under section 204(a) of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-224; 7 U.S.C. 1421 note) to producers of quota peanuts or additional peanuts for the 2000 crop year that previously received a payment under such section. The Secretary shall adjust the payment rate specified in such section to reflect the amount made available for payment under this section.

##### SEC. 4. SUPPLEMENTAL TOBACCO PAYMENT.

(a) SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall use \$129,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide a supplemental payment under section 204(b) of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-224; 7 U.S.C. 1421 note) to eligible persons (as defined in such sec-

tion) that previously received a payment under such section.

(b) SPECIAL RULE FOR GEORGIA.—The Secretary may make payments under this section to eligible persons in Georgia only if the State of Georgia agrees to use the sum of \$13,000,000 to make payments at the same time, or subsequently, to the same persons in the same manner as provided for the Federal payments under this section, as required by section 204(b)(6) of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000.

##### SEC. 5. SUPPLEMENTAL WOOL AND MOHAIR PAYMENT.

The Secretary shall use \$16,940,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide a supplemental payment under section 814 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (as enacted by Public Law 106-387), to producers of wool, and producers of mohair, for the 2000 marketing year that previously received a payment under such section. The Secretary shall adjust the payment rate specified in such section to reflect the amount made available for payments under this section.

##### SEC. 6. SUPPLEMENTAL COTTONSEED ASSISTANCE.

The Secretary shall use \$84,700,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide supplemental assistance under section 204(e) of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-224; 7 U.S.C. 1421 note) to producers and first-handlers of the 2000 crop of cottonseed that previously received assistance under such section.

##### SEC. 7. SPECIALTY CROPS.

(A) BASE STATE GRANTS.—The Secretary shall use \$26,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make grants to the several States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to be used to support activities that promote agriculture. The amount of the grant shall be—

(1) \$500,000 to each of the several States; and

(2) \$1,000,000 to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(b) GRANTS FOR VALUE OF PRODUCTION.—The Secretary shall use \$133,400,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make a grant to each of the several States in an amount that represents the proportion of the value of specialty crop production in the State in relation to the national value of specialty crop production, as follows:

- (1) California, \$63,320,000.
- (2) Florida, \$16,860,000.
- (3) Washington, \$9,610,000.
- (4) Idaho, \$43,670,000.
- (5) Arizona, \$3,430,000.
- (6) Michigan, \$3,250,000.
- (7) Oregon, \$3,220,000.
- (8) Georgia, \$2,730,000.
- (9) Texas, \$2,660,000.
- (10) New York, \$2,660,000.
- (11) Wisconsin, \$2,570,000.
- (12) North Carolina, \$1,540,000.
- (13) Colorado, \$41,510,000.
- (14) North Dakota, \$1,380,000.
- (15) Minnesota, \$1,320,000.
- (16) Hawaii, \$1,150,000.
- (17) New Jersey, \$1,100,000.
- (18) Pennsylvania, \$980,000.
- (19) New Mexico, \$900,000.
- (20) Maine, \$880,000.
- (21) Ohio, \$800,000.
- (22) Indiana, \$660,000.
- (23) Nebraska, \$640,000.
- (24) Massachusetts, \$640,000.
- (25) Virginia, \$620,000.
- (26) Maryland, \$500,000.
- (27) Louisiana, \$460,000.
- (28) South Carolina, \$440,000.
- (29) Tennessee, \$400,000.
- (30) Illinois, \$400,000.
- (31) Oklahoma, \$390,000.
- (32) Alabama, \$300,000.