

added as cosponsors of S. 885, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for national standardized payment amounts for inpatient hospital services furnished under the medicare program.

S. 899

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 899, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to increase the amount paid to families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

S. 913

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) were added as cosponsors of S. 913, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the medicare program of all oral anticancer drugs.

S. 972

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 972, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve electric reliability, enhance transmission infrastructure, and to facilitate access to the electric transmission grid.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE), and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 980, a bill to provide for the improvement of the safety of child restraints in passenger motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 990

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 990, a bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to improve the provisions relating to wildlife conservation and restoration programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1007

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1007, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat gold, silver, and platinum, in either coin or bar form, in the same manner as stocks and bonds for purposes of the maximum capital gains rate for individuals.

S. 1022

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1022, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Federal civilian and military retirees to pay health insurance premiums on a pretax basis and to allow a deduction for TRICARE supplemental premiums.

S. 1042

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1042, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II, and for other purposes.

S. 1107

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1107, a bill to amend the National Labor relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to prevent discrimination based on participation in labor disputes.

S. 1140

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1140, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1169

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1169, a bill to streamline the regulatory processes applicable to home health agencies under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act and the medicaid program under title XIX of such Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1209

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1209, a bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to consolidate and improve the trade adjustment assistance programs, to provide community-based economic development assistance for trade-affected communities, and for other purposes.

S. 1211

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1211, a bill to reauthorize and revise the Renewable Energy Production Incentive program, and for other purposes.

S. 1225

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1225, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redesign the \$1 bill so as to incorporate the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and a list of the Articles of the Constitution on the reverse side of such currency.

S. 1226

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) were added as cosponsors of S. 1226, a bill to require the display of the POW/MIA flag at the World War II Memorial, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

S. 1249

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1249, a bill to promote the economic security and safety of victims of domestic and sexual violence, and for other purposes.

S. 1253

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1253, a bill to protect ability of law enforcement to effectively investigate and prosecute illegal gun sales and protect the privacy of the American people.

S. 1274

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1274, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide programs for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of stroke.

S. 1275

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1275, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants for public access defibrillation programs and public access defibrillation demonstration projects, and for other purposes.

S. 1365

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) were added as cosponsors of S. 1365, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to States for affordable housing for low-income persons, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 64

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 64, a concurrent resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to enter into a contract for the design and construction of a monument to commemorate the contributions of minority women to women's suffrage and to the participation of minority women in public life, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 1405. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow certain coins to be acquired by individual retirement accounts and other individually directed pension plan accounts; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation allowing certain U.S. legal tender coins to be qualified investments for an individual retirement account (IRA).

Congress excluded "collectibles," such as antiques, gold and silver bullion, and legal tender coinage, as appropriate for contribution to IRAs in 1981. The primary reason was the concern that individuals would get a tax

break when they bought collectibles for their personal use. For example, a taxpayer might deduct the purchase of an antique rug for his/her living room as an IRA investment. Congress was also concerned about how the many different types of collectibles are valued.

Over the years, however, certain coins and precious metals have been excluded from the definition of a collectible because they are independently valued investments that offer investors portfolio diversity and liquidity. For example, Congress excluded gold and silver U.S. American Eagles from the definition of collectibles in 1986, and the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 took the further step of excluding certain precious metals bullion.

My legislation would exclude from the definition of collectibles only those U.S. legal tender coins which meet the following three standards: certification by a nationally recognized grading service, traded on a nationally-recognized network and held by a qualified trustee as described in the Internal Revenue Code. In other words, only investment quality coins that are independently valued and not held for personal use may be included in IRAs.

There are several nationally-recognized, independent certification or grading services. Full-time professional graders (numismatists) examine each coin for authenticity and grade them according to established standards. Upon certification, the coin is sonically-sealed (preserved) to ensure that it remains in the same condition as when it was graded.

Legal tender coins are then traded via two independent electronic networks—the Certified Coin Exchange and Certified CoinNet. These networks are independent of each other and have no financial interest in the legal tender coinage and precious metals markets. The networks function in precisely the same manner as the NASDAQ with a series of published “bid” and “ask” prices and last trades. The buys and sells are enforceable prices that must be honored as posted until updated.

Mr. President, the liquidity provided through a bona fide national trading network, combined with published prices, make legal tender coinage a practical investment that offers investors diversification and liquidity. Investment in these tangible assets has become a safe and prudent course of action for both the small and large investor and should be given the same treatment under the law as other financial investments. I urge the Senate to enact this important legislation as soon as possible.

Mr. President, 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. 1405

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

SECTION 1. CERTAIN COINS NOT TREATED AS COLLECTIBLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 408(m)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to exception for certain coins and bullion) is amended—

(1) by inserting after clause (iv) in subparagraph (A) the following new clause:

“(v) any coin certified by a recognized grading service and either traded on a nationally recognized electronic network or listed by a recognized wholesale reporting service, and which is or was at any time legal tender in the United States, or”, and

(2) by striking “such bullion” in the matter following subparagraph (B) and inserting “such coin or bullion (in either coin or bar form)”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1407. A bill to establish a national competence for critical infrastructure protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Critical Infrastructures Protection Act of 2001. This bill represents an important first step towards greatly increasing our understanding of our nation’s infrastructures and the interdependencies among those infrastructures that underpin our daily lives.

I would ask my colleagues to think about the scare surrounding the year 2000 potential computer glitch, the so-called Y2K problem. We invested billions of dollars to ensure that the transition to that date did not cause a cataclysmic failure in our weapons systems, medical devices, energy sources, financial systems and many other areas. But, the cyber component of our potential vulnerability did not disappear on January 2, 2000.

The physical infrastructures that support our daily lives are vulnerable as well. The increasing complexity of transportation and energy infrastructures make them extremely vital to our economy and exceedingly vulnerable to minor disturbances or perturbations, intentional or not. In many instances, a cyber infrastructure underlies the normal, efficient functioning of the physical infrastructures.

The smooth functioning of the Federal Government, whether it’s a Defense Department mission or the handling of veteran’s medical claims, relies heavily on cyber infrastructures. Further, many critical infrastructures are supported or owned by private sector entities. The task of adequate protection and mitigation risk must be a cooperative effort between Federal, State and local governments and private sector actors.

Beyond having insufficient understanding of the complex systems and their interdependencies, we also have no means to pinpoint what vulnerabilities we face or create policies to address vulnerabilities or ensure stability. Technology has outpaced our understanding of the potential inherent weaknesses or ensuing vulnerabilities. We currently cannot

assess either the problems or possible solutions.

The administration is fully aware of this problem. We confront a fundamental national security concern, and we currently lack sufficient government coordination and scientific understanding to adequately address it.

The President will sign an Executive order in the coming weeks to address the coordination needs of the federal agencies responsible for critical infrastructures. This Executive order establishes the President’s Critical Infrastructure Protection and Continuity Board to address our federal government’s policies, procedures and capacity to achieve specific policy objectives. This Board will require scientific modeling and simulation capacity to inform policy making and implementation of a framework to ensure adequate protection.

The National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC) offers precisely that scientific capability. For almost a decade two of the Department of Energy National Laboratories, Los Alamos and Sandia National Labs, have been working to model our nation’s energy and transportation infrastructures. They have also modeled epidemics, simulated anthrax attacks and assisted private sector companies better understand the infrastructure necessarily for the next generation of cell phones.

The computing capacity and expertise applied to modeling and simulating the physics of a nuclear explosion can be readily leveraged to address the design and protection of our nation’s cyber and physical infrastructures.

This bill is designed to support the President’s forthcoming executive order by reiterating our key national policy objectives, including: that the physical or virtual disruption of any of these critical infrastructures should be rare, brief, limited geographically, manageable, and minimally detrimental to the economy, essential human and government services, and national security; a public-private partnership, involving corporation and non-governmental organizations, is necessary to facilitate adequate protection; the need for a comprehensive and effective program to ensure continuity of essential Federal functions under all circumstances.

The bill also establishes NISAC as a core research and analytical tool to support the President’s Critical Infrastructure Protection and Continuity Board, especially, but not limited to, the Infrastructure Interdependencies Committee established in the Executive order.

Further, the bill authorizes \$8 million for the first year in order to expedite the process of creating a structure for data acquisition, model development and enhanced understanding of our nation’s infrastructures and their interdependencies.

Our Nation cannot be secure without sufficient understanding of the infrastructures that undergrid our economy and facilitate modern life. The unintentional or overt disruption of any one of these infrastructures could have a cascading effect on other areas. In a worst case scenario, such mass disruption could have a severe economic or national security impact.

I ask my colleagues for their support in ensuring we immediately apply the best available means to addressing these threats. NISAC can offer the appropriate analytical tools to support the President's Critical Infrastructure Board. This bill will position and fund NISAC in the forthcoming year to fulfill this mission.

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. 1407

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 "Critical Infrastructures Protection Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Information revolution has transformed the conduct of business and the operations of government as well as the infrastructure relied upon for the defense and national security of the United States.

(2) Private business, government, and the national security apparatus increasingly depend on an interdependent network of critical physical and information infrastructures, including telecommunications, energy, financial services, water, and transportation sectors.

(3) A continuous national effort is required to ensure the reliable provision of cyber and physical infrastructure services critical to maintaining the national defense, continuity of government, economic prosperity, and quality of life in the United States.

(4) This national effort requires extensive modeling and analytic capabilities for purposes of evaluating appropriate mechanisms to ensure the stability of these complex and interdependent systems, and to underpin policy recommendations, so as to achieve the continuous viability and adequate protection of the critical infrastructure of the nation.

SEC. 3. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) that any physical or virtual disruption of the operation of the critical infrastructures of the United States be rare, brief, geographically limited in effect, manageable, and minimally detrimental to the economy, essential human and government services, and national security of the United States;

(2) that actions necessary to achieve the policy stated in paragraph (1) be carried out in a public-private partnership involving corporate and non-governmental organizations; and

(3) to have in place a comprehensive and effective program to ensure the continuity of essential Federal Government functions under all circumstances.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL COMPETENCE FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION.

(a) SUPPORT OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND CONTINUITY BY NATIONAL IN-

FRASTRUCTURE SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC) shall provide support for the activities of the President's Critical Infrastructure Protection and Continuity Board under Executive Order ____.

(2) PARTICULAR SUPPORT.—The support provided for the Board under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Modeling, simulation, and analysis of the systems comprising critical infrastructures, including cyber infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure, and physical infrastructure, in order to enhance understanding of the large-scale complexity of such systems and to facilitate modification of such systems to mitigate the threats to such systems and to critical infrastructures generally.

(B) Acquisition from State and local governments and the private sector of data necessary to create and maintain models of such systems and of critical infrastructures generally.

(C) Utilization of modeling, simulation, and analysis under subparagraph (A) to provide education and training to members of the Board, and other policymakers, on matters relating to—

(i) the analysis conducted under that subparagraph;

(ii) the implications of unintended or unintentional disturbances to critical infrastructures; and

(iii) responses to incidents or crises involving critical infrastructures, including the continuity of government and private sector activities through and after such incidents or crises.

(D) Utilization of modeling, simulation, and analysis under subparagraph (A) to provide recommendations to members of the Board and other policymakers, and to departments and agencies of the Federal Government and private sector persons and entities upon request, regarding means of enhancing the stability of, and preserving, critical infrastructures.

(3) RECIPIENT OF CERTAIN SUPPORT.—Modeling, simulation, and analysis provided under this subsection to the Board shall be provided, in particular, to the Infrastructure Interdependencies committee of the Board under section 9(c)(8) of the Executive Order referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND CONTINUITY BOARD.—The Board shall provide to the Center appropriate information on the critical infrastructure requirements of each Federal agency for purposes of facilitating the provision of support by the Center for the Board under subsection (a).

SEC. 5. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "critical infrastructure" means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is hereby authorized for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2002, \$8,000,000 for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency for activities of the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center under section 4 in that fiscal year.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Indian Affairs have scheduled a joint hearing to receive testimony on legislative proposals relating to the development of energy resources on Indian and Alaska Native lands, including the generation and transmission of electricity.

The hearing will take place on September 12 at 2:30 p.m., in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing to submit written statements should address them to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Attn. Patty Beneke, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

For further information, please call Patty Beneke of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources (202/224-5451) or Karen Atkinson of the Committee on Indian Affairs (202/224-2251).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate Wednesday, September 5 at 7 p.m., in closed session to mark up the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2002.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SARBANES Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 5, 2001 at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing titled, "The Threat of Bioterrorism and the Spread of Infectious Diseases".

WITNESSES

Panel 1: The U.S. Response to an Act of Bioterrorism:

The Honorable Sam Nunn, Co-Chair and Chief Executive Officer, Nuclear Threat Initiative, Washington, DC; The Honorable James R. Woolsey, Former Director of Central Intelligence, and Partner, Shea & Gardner, Washington, DC.

Panel 2: Strengthening the Domestic and International Capability To Prevent and Defend Against Intentional and Natural Disease Outbreaks:

Dr. D.A. Henderson, MD, MPH, Director, Center for Civilian Biodefense Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; Dr. David L. Heymann, MD, Executive Director, Communicable Diseases, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Fred C. Iklé, Distinguished Scholar, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, DC; Mr. Frank J.