

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every six months thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the effectiveness of the requirements in this section in facilitating commercial aviation safety and the suppression of terrorism by commercial aircraft.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. 1465. A bill to authorize the President to provide assistance to Pakistan and India through September 30, 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I am introducing today a bill, along with Senator MCCONNELL, and there will be others who will be added as cosponsors to the bill, to provide limited authority to the President to provide assistance to Pakistan and India.

This bill provides a limited waiver authority to the President to provide foreign aid assistance to Pakistan and to India. I do not need to remind anybody in this body of the difficulty facing particularly Pakistan at this time, as General Musharraf, the Chief Executive of the country, stepped forward to support the United States in this time of fighting international terrorism, particularly that which is based in Afghanistan.

Yet because of prior legislation, the United States cannot provide certain types of aid to Pakistan that I believe the administration may well need to provide to Pakistan to keep the Government there, to provide support and help to the Government.

For instance, the U.S. Government today, because of sanctions that were put on Pakistan by law and there is no waiver authority, cannot provide more than \$50 million in foreign aid assistance to Pakistan. They can in some areas provide below \$50 million, but they cannot provide any more than that. They can do no debt rescheduling. There are no balance of payment supports the United States can provide to Pakistan. These are a lot of funds, but I want to point out what would take place if the Pakistani Government gets into great difficulty and the United States is not able to help.

General Musharraf controls nuclear weapons and missile capacity as well. If the Government of Pakistan does not survive, it will probably move to a more radical regime that will have both nuclear weapons and the capacity to deliver those nuclear weapons to our allies and even possibly U.S. interests.

Pakistan is helping us against this battle of terrorism. We need to lift all sanctions to work with them. We are going to need to help them economically during this very difficult time for them and for us.

As we move forward in this battle on terrorism, we are going to have to work with people in many ways. There

is a military component that people watch, but there is also a strong cooperative component which needs to take place. We need to work with our potential allies around Afghanistan so that we can go into the country of Afghanistan or support resistance fighters around Afghanistan and in Afghanistan, which I think is the better route to go, for us to drain the swamp and be able to get the terrorism at that point in time or cause them to move and capture them at that time.

The administration is asking for this important assistance. They will need to work very closely with Pakistan. The Musharraf government has had sanctions imposed on it because they triggered particular provisions by their own actions. The administration is going to have to weigh that very carefully. If they are going to return to an elective government, which the Pakistani President and the Supreme Council of Pakistan, the Supreme Court has stated that they will next October have free elections to elect their leadership, we are going to have to appraise this as it moves forward.

Right now the Bush administration does not even have the authority to waive these sanctions to provide foreign aid, debt repayment, and assistance. They do not even have the option. This bill will provide them the waiver authority to provide that assistance. It means the sanctions will still be in place, and the administration will have to decide whether or not to lift them.

I am introducing this bill now because I would like to see it included either on the Defense authorization bill, foreign ops appropriations bill, or as a freestanding bill passing through this Congress. This needs to take place. That is why I am introducing this bill and drawing it to the attention of my colleagues. We need to do this, and we should not be parsimonious in this time of great difficulty for us and for them. I thank the Chair.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1672. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

SA 1673. Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. REID, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. DODD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S.

1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1674. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1675. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1676. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CLELAND, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1677. Mr. LEVIN (for Mr. CLELAND) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1678. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. COLLINS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. ALLARD)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1679. Mr. LEVIN (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1680. Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1681. Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself and Mr. HUTCHINSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1682. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1683. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SANTORUM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1684. Mr. LEVIN (for Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1685. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. HUTCHINSON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1686. Mr. LEVIN (for Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1687. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. VOINOVICH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, *supra*.

SA 1688. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1689. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BIDEN, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1690. Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BOND, and Mr. ALLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1672. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 3(e) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) APPROPRIATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the limits in paragraph (2), there are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 2002, and each fiscal year thereafter through 2011, such sums as may be necessary to the Fund for the purpose of making payments to eligible beneficiaries under this Act.

“(2) LIMITATION.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) may not exceed—

- “(A) in fiscal year 2002, \$172,000,000;
- “(B) in fiscal year 2003, \$143,000,000;
- “(C) in fiscal year 2004, \$107,000,000;
- “(D) in fiscal year 2005, \$65,000,000;
- “(E) in fiscal year 2006, \$47,000,000;
- “(F) in fiscal year 2007, \$29,000,000;
- “(G) in fiscal year 2008, \$29,000,000;
- “(H) in fiscal year 2009, \$23,000,000;
- “(I) in fiscal year 2010, \$23,000,000; and
- “(J) in fiscal year 2011, \$17,000,000.”.

SA 1673. Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUEY, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. REID, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. DODD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 209, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 652. COMPUTATION OF SURVIVOR BENEFITS.

(a) **INCREASED BASIC ANNUITY.**—(1) Subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) of section 1451 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “35 percent of the base amount.” and inserting “the product of the base amount and the percent applicable for the month. The percent applicable for a month is 35 percent for months beginning on or before the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002, 40 percent for months beginning after such date and before October 2005, and 45 percent for months beginning after September 2005.”.

(2) Subsection (a)(2)(B)(i) of such section is amended by striking “35 percent” and inserting “the percent specified under subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) as being applicable for the month”.

(3) Subsection (c)(1)(B)(i) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking “35 percent” and inserting “the applicable percent”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: “The percent applicable for a month under the preceding sentence is the percent specified under subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) as being applicable for the month.”.

(4) The heading for subsection (d)(2)(A) of such section is amended to read as follows: “COMPUTATION OF ANNUITY.”.

(b) **ADJUSTED SUPPLEMENTAL ANNUITY.**—Section 1457(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “5, 10, 15, or 20 percent” and inserting “the applicable percent”; and

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following: “The percent used for the computation shall be an even multiple of 5 percent and, whatever the percent specified in the election, may not exceed 20 percent for months beginning on or before the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002, 15 percent for months beginning after that date and before October 2005, and 10 percent for months beginning after September 2005.”.

(c) **RECOMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.**—(1) Effective on the first day of each month referred to in paragraph (2)—

(A) each annuity under section 1450 of title 10, United States Code, that commenced before that month, is computed under a provision of section 1451 of that title amended by subsection (a), and is payable for that month shall be recomputed so as to be equal to the amount that would be in effect if the percent applicable for that month under that provision, as so amended, had been used for the initial computation of the annuity; and

(B) each supplemental survivor annuity under section 1457 of such title that commenced before that month and is payable for that month shall be recomputed so as to be equal to the amount that would be in effect if the percent applicable for that month under that section, as amended by this section, had been used for the initial computation of the supplemental survivor annuity.

(2) The requirements for recomputation of annuities under paragraph (1) apply with respect to the following months:

(A) The first month that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) October 2005.

(d) **RECOMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY REDUCTIONS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL SURVIVOR ANNUITIES.**—The Secretary of Defense shall take such actions as are necessitated by the amendments made by subsection (b) and the requirements of subsection (c)(1)(B) to ensure that the reductions in retired pay under section 1460 of title 10, United States Code, are adjusted to achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (b) of that section.

SA 1674. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 821 of the bill.

SA 1675. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3159. CLARIFICATION OF CALCULATION OF ANNUAL INFLATION ADJUSTMENT FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FOR THE WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT.

(a) **CLARIFICATION.**—Section 15(c) of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act (Public Law 102-579; 106 Stat. 4791) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter before subparagraph (A), by inserting after “such subsection” the following: “, as adjusted from time to time under this subsection,”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after “decrease” the following: “for such fiscal year”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “the fiscal year prior to the first fiscal year to which subsection (a) applies” and inserting “the fiscal year preceding such preceding fiscal year”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 1998, and shall apply with respect to fiscal years beginning on or after the date.

(c) **AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS FOR PAYMENT UNDER RETROACTIVE AMENDMENT.**—(1) The Secretary of Energy shall determine the amount that would have been available for economic assistance payments under section 15 of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act in each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 if the amendments made by subsection (a) had taken effect on October 1, 1998.

SA 1676. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CLELAND, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXIX, add the following:

SEC. 2905. RENAMING OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990 AND DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION.

(a) **RENAMING OF ACT.**—(1) Section 2901(a) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by striking “Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990” and inserting “Defense Base Review Act of 1990”.

(2) Any reference in any law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Defense Base Review Act of 1990.

(b) **RENAMING OF COMMISSION.**—(1) Section 2902(a) of that Act is amended by striking “Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission” and inserting “Defense Base Review Commission”.

(2) Any reference in any law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be deemed to be a reference to the Defense Base Review Commission.

SA 1677. Mr. LEVIN (for Mr. CLELAND) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military

activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 377, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. 1124. AUTHORITY TO EXEMPT CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS FROM EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO EXEMPT.**—Chapter 81 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 1599d. Appointment in competitive civil service of certain health care professionals: exemption from examination

“(a) **AUTHORITY TO EXEMPT.**—The Secretary of Defense may appoint in the competitive civil service without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5 (other than sections 3303, 3321, and 3328 of such title) an individual who has a recognized degree or certificate from an accredited institution in a covered health-care profession or occupation.

“(b) **COVERED HEALTH-CARE PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.**—For purposes of subsection (a), a covered health-care profession or occupation is any of the following:

- “(1) Physician.
- “(2) Dentist.
- “(3) Podiatrist.
- “(4) Optometrist.
- “(5) Pharmacist.
- “(6) Nurse.
- “(7) Physician assistant.
- “(8) Audiologist.
- “(9) Expanded-function dental auxiliary.
- “(10) Dental hygienist.

“(c) **PREFERENCES IN HIRING.**—In using the authority provided by this section, the Secretary shall apply the principles of preference for the hiring of veterans and other persons established in subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“1599d. Appointment in competitive civil service of certain health care professionals: exemption from examination.”

SA 1678. Mr. WARNER (for Ms. COLLINS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. ALLARD)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 718. MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON REQUIREMENT OF NONAVAILABILITY STATEMENT OR PREAUTHORIZATION.

(a) **CLARIFICATION OF COVERED BENEFICIARIES.**—Subsection (a) of section 721 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted in Public Law 106-398; 114 Stat. 1654A-184) is amended by striking “covered beneficiary under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, who is enrolled in TRICARE Standard,” and inserting “covered bene-

ficiary under TRICARE Standard pursuant to chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.”.

(b) **REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR NOTIFICATION REGARDING HEALTH CARE RECEIVED FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.**—Subsection (b) of such section is repealed.

(c) **WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—Such section, as so amended, is further amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(b) **WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if—

“(1) the Secretary—

“(A) demonstrates that significant costs would be avoided by performing specific procedures at the affected military medical treatment facility or facilities;

“(B) determines that a specific procedure must be provided at the affected military medical treatment facility or facilities to ensure the proficiency levels of the practitioners at the facility or facilities; or

“(C) determines that the lack of nonavailability statement data would significantly interfere with TRICARE contract administration;

“(2) the Secretary provides notification of the Secretary’s intent to grant a waiver under this subsection to covered beneficiaries who receive care at the military medical treatment facility or facilities that will be affected by the decision to grant a waiver under this subsection;

“(3) the Secretary notifies the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Secretary’s intent to grant a waiver under this subsection, the reason for the waiver, and the date that a nonavailability statement will be required; and

“(4) 60 days have elapsed since the date of the notification described in paragraph (3).”.

(d) **DELAY OF EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking “take effect on October 1, 2001” and inserting “be effective beginning on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002”; and

(2) by redesignating the subsection as subsection (c).

(e) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 1, 2002, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the Secretary’s plans for implementing section 721 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001, as amended by this section.

SA 1679. Mr. LEVIN (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT ON V-22 OSPREY AIRCRAFT BEFORE DECISION TO RESUME FLIGHT TESTING.

Not later than 30 days before the planned date to resume flight testing of the V-22 Osprey aircraft, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall submit to Congress a report containing the following:

(1) A comprehensive description of the status of the hydraulics system and flight control software of the V-22 Osprey Aircraft, including—

(A) a description and analysis of any deficiencies in the hydraulics system and flight control software of the V-22 Osprey aircraft; and

(B) a description and assessment of the actions taken to redress such deficiencies.

(2) A description of the current actions, and any proposed actions, of the Department of Defense to implement the recommendations of the Panel to Review the V-22 Program.

(3) An assessment of the recommendations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in its report on tiltrotor aeromechanics.

SA 1680. Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 270, line 9, strike “(A)” and all that follows through “(4)” on line 25.

On page 271, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

(c) EVALUATION OF BUNDLING EFFECTS.—Section 15(h)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(h)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “, and whether contract bundling played a role in the failure,” after “agency goals”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) The number and dollar value of consolidations of contract requirements with a total value in excess of \$5,000,000, including the number of such consolidations that were awarded to small business concerns as prime contractors.”.

(d) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—Section 15(p) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(p)) is amended to read as follows:

“(p) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall conduct a study examining the best means to determine the accuracy of the market research required under subsection (e)(2) for each bundled contract, to determine if the anticipated benefits were realized, or if they were not realized, the reasons there for.

“(2) **PROVISION OF INFORMATION.**—A Federal agency shall provide to the appropriate procurement center representative a copy of market research required under subsection (e)(2) for consolidations of contract requirements with a total value in excess of \$5,000,000, upon request.

“(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002, the Administrator shall submit a report to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives on the results of the study conducted under this subsection.”.

On page 290, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. 824. HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNs.—Section 3(p) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as paragraphs (5) through (8), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP.—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A small business concern described in subparagraph (B) meets the

United States citizenship requirement of paragraph (3)(A) if, at the time of application by the concern to become a qualified HUBZone small business concern for purposes of any contract and at such times as the Administrator shall require, no non-citizen has filed a disclosure under section 13(d)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(d)(1)) as the beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of the outstanding shares of that small business concern.

“(B) CONCERNs DESCRIBED.—A small business concern is described in this subparagraph if the small business concern—

“(i) has a class of securities registered under section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l); and

“(ii) files reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a small business issuer.”.

“(C) NON-CITIZENS.—In this paragraph, the term ‘non-citizen’ means

“(i) an individual that is not a United States citizen; and

“(ii) any other person that is not organized under the laws of any State or the United States.”.

SA 1681. Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself and Mr. HUTCHINSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title I, add the following:

SEC. 142. PROCUREMENT OF ADDITIONAL M291 SKIN DECONTAMINATION KITS.

(a) INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE-WIDE PROCUREMENT.—(1) The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 104 for Defense-wide procurement is hereby increased by \$2,400,000, with the amount of the increase available for the Navy for procurement of M291 skin decontamination kits.

(2) The amount available under paragraph (1) for procurement of M291 skin decontamination kits is in addition to any other amounts available under this Act for procurement of M291 skin decontamination kits.

(b) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 201(4) for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, is hereby decreased by \$2,400,000, with the amount to be derived from the amount available for the Technical Studies, Support and Analysis program.

SA 1682. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. . It is the sense of the Senate that adjacent parcels of land at the former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, should be

transferred to the Santa Ana Unified School District and Rancho Santiago Community College District for educational purposes.

SA 1683. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SANTORUM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 23, line 12, increase the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 23, line 11, reduce the amount by \$1,000,000.

SA 1684. Mr. LEVIN (for Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 833. INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS PROGRAM.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR PROGRAM.—Chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2404 the following new section 2405:

“§ 2405. Inensitive munitions program

“(a) REQUIREMENT FOR PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a program to ensure, to the extent practicable, that munitions under development or in procurement are safe throughout development and fielding when subjected to unplanned stimuli.

“(b) CONTENT OF PROGRAM.—The program shall include safety criteria, safety procedures, and requirements to conform to those criteria and procedures.

“(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—At the same time that the budget for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the insensitive munitions program. The report shall include the following matters:

“(1) The waivers of requirements referred to in subsection (b) that have been granted under the program during the fiscal year preceding fiscal year in which the report is submitted, together with a discussion of the justifications for the waivers.

“(2) Identification of the funding proposed for the program in that budget, together with an explanation of the proposed funding.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2404 the following new item:

“2405. Inensitive munitions program.”.

SA 1685. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. HUTCHINSON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following:

SEC. 556. RETROACTIVE MEDAL OF HONOR SPECIAL PENSION.

(a) ENTITLEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Robert R. Ingram of Jacksonville, Florida, who was awarded the Medal of Honor pursuant to Public Law 105-103 (111 Stat. 2218), shall be entitled to the special pension provided for under section 1562 of title 38, United States Code (and antecedent provisions of law), for months that begin after March 1966.

(b) AMOUNT.—The amount of special pension payable under subsection (a) for a month beginning before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be the amount of special pension provided for by law for that month for persons entered and recorded in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll (or antecedent Medal of Honor Roll required by law).

SA 1686. Mr. LEVIN (for Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . LEASING OF NAVY SHIPS FOR UNIVERSITY NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC LABORATORY SYSTEM

Subsection (g) of 10 U.S.C. 2667 (section 1061, National Defense Authorization Act, 1998, P.L. 105-85) is amended by adding a new paragraph at the end as follows:

(3) The requirements of paragraphs (1) shall not apply to renewals or extensions of a lease with a selected institution for operation of a ship within the University National Oceanographic Laboratory System, if

(A) use of the ship is restricted to federally supported research programs and non-federal uses under specific conditions with approval by the Secretary of the Navy;

(B) because of the anticipated value to the Navy of the oceanographic research and training that will result from the ship's operation, no monetary lease payments are required from the lessee under the initial lease or under any renewals or extensions; and

(C) the lessee is required to maintain the ship in a good state of repair readiness, and efficient operating conditions, conform to all applicable regulatory requirements, and assume full responsibility for the safety of the ship, its crew, and scientific personnel aboard.

SA 1687. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. VOINOVICH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 1124. PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 5758. Expenses for credentials

“(a) An agency may use appropriated or other available funds to pay for—

“(1) employee credentials, including professional accreditation, State-imposed and professional licenses, and professional certifications; and

“(2) examinations to obtain such credentials.

“(b) No authority under subsection (a) may be exercised on behalf of any employee occupying or seeking to qualify for appointment to any position which is excepted from the competitive service because of its confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating character.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“5758. Expenses for credentials.”.

SA 1688. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on that table; as follows:

On page 31, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. 233. SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001 FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION DEFENSE-WIDE.

Section 201(4) of Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106-398; 114 Stat. 1654A-32) is amended by striking “\$10,873,712,000” and inserting “\$10,874,712,000”.

SA 1689. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BIDEN, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle C—Coordination of Nonproliferation Programs and Assistance

SEC. 1231. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Nonproliferation Programs and Assistance Coordination Act of 2001”.

SEC. 1232. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) United States nonproliferation efforts in the independent states of the former Soviet Union have achieved important results in ensuring that weapons of mass destruction, weapons-usable material and technology, and weapons-related knowledge remain beyond the reach of terrorists and weapons-proliferating states.

(2) Although these efforts are in the United States national security interest, the effectiveness of these efforts suffers from a lack of coordination within and among United States Government agencies.

(3) Increased spending and investment by the United States private sector on non-

proliferation efforts in the independent states of the former Soviet Union, specifically, spending and investment by the United States private sector in job creation initiatives and proposals for unemployed Russian weapons scientists and technicians, are making an important contribution in ensuring that knowledge related to weapons of mass destruction remains beyond the reach of terrorists and weapons-proliferating states.

(4) Increased spending and investment by the United States private sector on nonproliferation efforts in the independent states of the former Soviet Union require the establishment of a coordinating body to ensure that United States public and private efforts are not in conflict, and to ensure that public spending on nonproliferation efforts by the independent states of the former Soviet Union is maximized to ensure efficiency and further United States national security interests.

SEC. 1233. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE ON NONPROLIFERATION ASSISTANCE TO THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the executive branch of the Government an interagency committee known as the “Committee on Nonproliferation Assistance to the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” (in this title referred to as the “Committee”).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Committee shall be composed of 6 members, as follows:

(A) A representative of the Department of State designated by the Secretary of State.

(B) A representative of the Department of Energy designated by the Secretary of Energy.

(C) A representative of the Department of Defense designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(D) A representative of the Department of Commerce designated by the Secretary of Commerce.

(E) A representative of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs designated by the Assistant to the President.

(F) A representative of the Director of Central Intelligence.

(2) The Secretary of a department named in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of paragraph (1) shall designate as the department's representative an official of that department who is not below the level of an Assistant Secretary of the department.

(b) CHAIR.—The representative of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall serve as Chair of the Committee. The Chair may invite the head of any other department or agency of the United States to designate a representative of that department or agency to participate from time to time in the activities of the Committee.

SEC. 1234. DUTIES OF COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall have primary continuing responsibility within the executive branch of the Government for—

(1) monitoring United States nonproliferation efforts in the independent states of the former Soviet Union;

(2) coordinating the implementation of United States policy with respect to such efforts; and

(3) recommending to the President, through the National Security Council—

(A) integrated national policies for countering the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction; and

(B) options for integrating the budgets of departments and agencies of the Federal Government for programs and activities to counter such threats.

(b) DUTIES SPECIFIED.—In carrying out the responsibilities described in subsection (a), the Committee shall—

(1) arrange for the preparation of analyses on the issues and problems relating to coordination within and among United States departments and agencies on nonproliferation efforts of the independent states of the former Soviet Union;

(2) arrange for the preparation of analyses on the issues and problems relating to coordination between the United States public and private sectors on nonproliferation efforts in the independent states of the former Soviet Union, including coordination between public and private spending on nonproliferation programs of the independent states of the former Soviet Union and coordination between public spending and private investment in defense conversion activities of the independent states of the former Soviet Union;

(3) provide guidance on arrangements that will coordinate, de-conflict, and maximize the utility of United States public spending on nonproliferation programs of the independent states of the former Soviet Union to ensure efficiency and further United States national security interests;

(4) encourage companies and nongovernmental organizations involved in nonproliferation efforts of the independent states of the former Soviet Union to voluntarily report these efforts to the Committee;

(5) arrange for the preparation of analyses on the issues and problems relating to the coordination between the United States and other countries with respect to nonproliferation efforts in the independent states of the former Soviet Union; and

(6) consider, and make recommendations to the President and Congress with respect to, proposals for new legislation or regulations relating to United States nonproliferation efforts in the independent states of the former Soviet Union as may be necessary.

SEC. 1235. COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR NONPROLIFERATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The President may, acting through the Committee, develop a comprehensive program for the Federal Government for carrying out nonproliferation programs and activities.

(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The program under subsection (a) shall include plans and proposals as follows:

(1) Plans for countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and technologies.

(2) Plans for providing for regular sharing of information among intelligence, law enforcement, and customs agencies of the Federal Government.

(3) Plans for establishing appropriate centers for analyzing seized nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical weapons, and related materials and technologies.

(4) Proposals for establishing in the United States appropriate legal controls and authorities relating to the export of nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical weapons and related materials and technologies.

(5) Proposals for encouraging and assisting governments of foreign countries to implement and enforce laws that set forth appropriate penalties for offenses regarding the smuggling of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and technologies.

(6) Proposals for building the confidence of the United States and Russia in each other's controls over United States and Russian nuclear weapons and fissile materials, including plans for verifying the dismantlement of nuclear weapons.

(7) Plans for reducing United States and Russian stockpiles of excess plutonium,

which plans shall take into account an assessment of the options for United States cooperation with Russia in the disposition of Russian plutonium.

(8) Plans for studying the merits and costs of establishing a global network of means for detecting and responding to terrorism or other criminal use of biological agents against people or other forms of life in the United States or any foreign country.

(c) REPORT.—(1) At the same time the President submits to Congress the budget for fiscal year 2003 pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the President shall submit to Congress a report that sets forth the comprehensive program developed under this section.

(2) The report shall include the following:

(A) The specific plans and proposals for the program under subsection (b).

(B) Estimates of the funds necessary, by agency or department, for carrying out such plans and proposals in fiscal year 2003 and five succeeding fiscal years.

(3) The report shall be in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 1236. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.

All departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall provide, to the extent permitted by law, such information and assistance as may be requested by the Committee Chair in carrying out their functions and activities under this title.

SEC. 1237. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

Information which has been submitted to the Committee or received by the Committee in confidence shall not be publicly disclosed, except to the extent required by law, and such information shall be used by the Committee only for the purpose of carrying out the functions and activities set forth in this title.

SEC. 1238. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title—

(1) applies to the data-gathering, regulatory, or enforcement authority of any existing department or agency of the Federal Government over nonproliferation efforts in the independent states of the former Soviet Union, and the review of those efforts undertaken by the Committee shall not in any way supersede or prejudice any other process provided by law; or

(2) applies to any activity that is reportable pursuant to title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.).

SEC. 1239. INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION DEFINED.

In this title the term “independent states of the former Soviet Union” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801).

SA 1690. Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BOND, and Mr. ALLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1438, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following new title:

TITLE XIV—AMERICAN SERVICE-MEMBERS' PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

SEC. 1401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “American Servicemembers’ Protection Act of 2001”.

SEC. 1402. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On July 17, 1998, the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, meeting in Rome, Italy, adopted the “Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court”. The vote on whether to proceed with the statute was 120 in favor to 7 against, with 21 countries abstaining. The United States voted against final adoption of the Rome Statute.

(2) As of April 30, 2001, 139 countries had signed the Rome Statute and 30 had ratified it. Pursuant to Article 126 of the Rome Statute, the statute will enter into force on the first day of the month after the 60th day following the date on which the 60th country deposits an instrument ratifying the statute.

(3) Since adoption of the Rome Statute, a Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court has met regularly to draft documents to implement the Rome Statute, including Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Elements of Crimes, and a definition of the Crime of Aggression.

(4) During testimony before the Congress following the adoption of the Rome Statute, the lead United States negotiator, Ambassador David Scheffer stated that the United States could not sign the Rome Statute because certain critical negotiating objectives of the United States had not been achieved. As a result, he stated: “We are left with consequences that do not serve the cause of international justice.”

(5) Ambassador Scheffer went on to tell the Congress that: “Multinational peacekeeping forces operating in a country that has joined the treaty can be exposed to the Court’s jurisdiction even if the country of the individual peacekeeper has not joined the treaty. Thus, the treaty purports to establish an arrangement whereby United States armed forces operating overseas could be conceivably prosecuted by the international court even if the United States has not agreed to be bound by the treaty. Not only is this contrary to the most fundamental principles of treaty law, it could inhibit the ability of the United States to use its military to meet alliance obligations and participate in multinational operations, including humanitarian interventions to save civilian lives. Other contributors to peacekeeping operations will be similarly exposed.”

(6) Notwithstanding these concerns, President Clinton directed that the United States sign the Rome Statute on December 31, 2000. In a statement issued that day, he stated that in view of the unremedied deficiencies of the Rome Statute, “I will not, and do not recommend that my successor submit the Treaty to the Senate for advice and consent until our fundamental concerns are satisfied”.

(7) Any American prosecuted by the International Criminal Court will, under the Rome Statute, be denied procedural protections to which all Americans are entitled under the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution, such as the right to trial by jury.

(8) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States should be free from the risk of prosecution by the International Criminal Court, especially when they are stationed or deployed around the world to protect the vital national interests of the United States. The United States Government has an obligation to protect the members of its Armed Forces, to the maximum extent possible, against criminal prosecutions carried out by the International Criminal Court.

(9) In addition to exposing members of the Armed Forces of the United States to the risk of international criminal prosecution, the Rome Statute creates a risk that the President and other senior elected and appointed officials of the United States Gov-

ernment may be prosecuted by the International Criminal Court. Particularly if the Preparatory Commission agrees on a definition of the Crime of Aggression over United States objections, senior United States officials may be at risk of criminal prosecution for national security decisions involving such matters as responding to acts of terrorism, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and deterring aggression. No less than members of the Armed Forces of the United States, senior officials of the United States Government should be free from the risk of prosecution by the International Criminal Court, especially with respect to official actions taken by them to protect the national interests of the United States.

(10) Any agreement within the Preparatory Commission on a definition of the Crime of Aggression that usurps the prerogative of the United Nations Security Council under Article 39 of the charter of the United Nations to “determine the existence of any act of aggression” would contravene the charter of the United Nations and undermine deterrence.

(11) It is a fundamental principle of international law that a treaty is binding upon its parties only and that it does not create obligations for nonparties without their consent to be bound. The United States is not a party to the Rome Statute and will not be bound by any of its terms. The United States will not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over United States nationals.

SEC. 1403. WAIVER AND TERMINATION OF PROHIBITIONS OF THIS TITLE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO INITIALLY WAIVE SEC-TIONS 1405 AND 1407.—The President is au-thorized to waive the prohibitions and re-quirements of sections 1405 and 1407 for a sin-gle period of one year. A waiver under this sub-section may be issued only if the Presi-dent at least 15 days in advance of exercising such authority—

(1) notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the intention to exercise such authority; and

(2) determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the International Criminal Court has entered into a binding agreement that—

(A) prohibits the International Criminal Court from seeking to exercise jurisdiction over the following persons with respect to actions undertaken by them in an official ca-pacity:

(i) covered United States persons;

(ii) covered allied persons; and

(iii) individuals who were covered United States persons or covered allied persons; and

(B) ensures that no person described in subparagraph (A) will be arrested, detained, prosecuted, or imprisoned by or on behalf of the International Criminal Court.

(b) AUTHORITY TO EXTEND WAIVER OF SEC-TIONS 1405 AND 1407.—The President is au-thorized to waive the prohibitions and re-quirements of sections 1405 and 1407 for suc-cessive periods of one year each upon the ex-piration of a previous waiver pursuant to sub-section (a) or this sub-section. A waiver under this sub-section may be issued only if the President at least fifteen days in advance of exercising such authority—

(1) notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the intention to exercise such authority; and

(2) determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the International Criminal Court—

(A) remains party to, and has continued to abide by, a binding agreement that—

(i) prohibits the International Criminal Court from seeking to exercise jurisdiction over the following persons with respect to

actions undertaken by them in an official capacity:

- (I) covered United States persons;
- (II) covered allied persons; and
- (III) individuals who were covered United States persons or covered allied persons; and
- (ii) ensures that no person described in clause (i) will be arrested, detained, prosecuted, or imprisoned by or on behalf of the International Criminal Court; and

(B) has taken no steps to arrest, detain, prosecute, or imprison any person described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A).

(c) AUTHORITY TO WAIVE SECTIONS 1404 AND 1406 WITH RESPECT TO AN INVESTIGATION OR PROSECUTION OF A NAMED INDIVIDUAL.—The President is authorized to waive the prohibitions and requirements of sections 1404 and 1406 to the degree such prohibitions and requirements would prevent United States cooperation with an investigation or prosecution of a named individual by the International Criminal Court. A waiver under this subsection may be issued only if the President at least 15 days in advance of exercising such authority—

(1) notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the intention to exercise such authority; and

(2) determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) a waiver pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of the prohibitions and requirements of sections 1405 and 1407 is in effect;

(B) there is reason to believe that the named individual committed the crime or crimes that are the subject of the International Criminal Court's investigation or prosecution;

(C) it is in the national interest of the United States for the International Criminal Court's investigation or prosecution of the named individual to proceed; and

(D) in investigating events related to actions by the named individual, none of the following persons will be investigated, arrested, detained, prosecuted, or imprisoned by or on behalf of the International Criminal Court with respect to actions undertaken by them in an official capacity:

(i) Covered United States persons.

(ii) Covered allied persons.

(iii) Individuals who were covered United States persons or covered allied persons.

(d) TERMINATION OF WAIVER PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (c).—Any waiver or waivers exercised pursuant to subsection (c) of the prohibitions and requirements of sections 1404 and 1406 shall terminate at any time that a waiver pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of the prohibitions and requirements of sections 1405 and 1407 expires and is not extended pursuant to subsection (b).

(e) TERMINATION OF PROHIBITIONS OF THIS TITLE.—The prohibitions and requirements of sections 1404, 1405, 1406, and 1407 shall cease to apply, and the authority of section 1408 shall terminate, if the United States becomes a party to the International Criminal Court pursuant to a treaty made under article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 1404. PROHIBITION ON COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(a) APPLICATION.—The provisions of this section—

(1) apply only to cooperation with the International Criminal Court and shall not apply to cooperation with an ad hoc international criminal tribunal established by the United Nations Security Council before or after the date of the enactment of this Act to investigate and prosecute war crimes committed in a specific country or during a specific conflict; and

(2) shall not prohibit—

(A) any action permitted under section 1408; or

(B) communication by the United States of its policy with respect to a matter.

(b) PROHIBITION ON RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR COOPERATION.—Notwithstanding section 1782 of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, no United States Court, and no agency or entity of any State or local government, including any court, may cooperate with the International Criminal Court in response to a request for cooperation submitted by the International Criminal Court pursuant to the Rome Statute.

(c) PROHIBITION ON TRANSMITTAL OF LETTERS ROGATORY FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Notwithstanding section 1781 of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, no agency of the United States Government may transmit for execution any letter rogatory issued, or other request for cooperation made, by the International Criminal Court to the tribunal, officer, or agency in the United States to whom it is addressed.

(d) PROHIBITION ON EXTRADITION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency or entity of the United States Government or of any State or local government may extradite any person from the United States to the International Criminal Court, nor support the transfer of any United States citizen or permanent resident alien to the International Criminal Court.

(e) PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF SUPPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency or entity of the United States Government or of any State or local government, including any court, may provide support to the International Criminal Court.

(f) PROHIBITION ON USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS TO ASSIST THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds appropriated under any provision of law may be used for the purpose of assisting the investigation, arrest, detention, extradition, or prosecution of any United States citizen or permanent resident alien by the International Criminal Court.

(g) RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE PURSUANT TO MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATIES.—The United States shall exercise its rights to limit the use of assistance provided under all treaties and executive agreements for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, multilateral conventions with legal assistance provisions, and extradition treaties, to which the United States is a party, and in connection with the execution or issuance of any letter rogatory, to prevent the transfer to, or other use by, the International Criminal Court of any assistance provided by the United States under such treaties and letters rogatory.

(h) PROHIBITION ON INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS.—No agent of the International Criminal Court may conduct, in the United States or any territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, any investigative activity relating to a preliminary inquiry, investigation, prosecution, or other proceeding at the International Criminal Court.

SEC. 1405. RESTRICTION ON UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

(a) POLICY.—Effective beginning on the date on which the Rome Statute enters into force pursuant to Article 126 of the Rome Statute, the President should use the voice and vote of the United States in the United Nations Security Council to ensure that each resolution of the Security Council authorizing any peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations permanently exempts, at a minimum, members of the Armed Forces of the United States participating in such operation from criminal prosecution or other assertion of jurisdiction by the International Criminal Court for actions undertaken by such personnel in connection with the operation.

(b) RESTRICTION.—Members of the Armed Forces of the United States may not participate in any peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations, the creation of which is authorized by the United Nations Security Council on or after the date that the Rome Statute enters into effect pursuant to Article 126 of the Rome Statute, unless the President has submitted to the appropriate congressional committees a certification described in subsection (c) with respect to such operation.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—The certification referred to in subsection (b) is a certification by the President that—

(1) members of the Armed Forces of the United States are able to participate in the peacekeeping or peace enforcement operation without risk of criminal prosecution or other assertion of jurisdiction by the International Criminal Court because, in authorizing the operation, the United Nations Security Council permanently exempted, at a minimum, members of the Armed Forces of the United States participating in the operation from criminal prosecution or other assertion of jurisdiction by the International Criminal Court for actions undertaken by them in connection with the operation;

(2) members of the Armed Forces of the United States are able to participate in the peacekeeping or peace enforcement operation without risk of criminal prosecution or other assertion of jurisdiction by the International Criminal Court because each country in which members of the Armed Forces of the United States participating in the operation will be present either is not a party to the International Criminal Court and has not invoked the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court pursuant to Article 12 of the Rome Statute, or has entered into an agreement in accordance with Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against members of the Armed Forces of the United States present in that country; or

(3) the national interests of the United States justify participation by members of the Armed Forces of the United States in the peacekeeping or peace enforcement operation.

SEC. 1406. PROHIBITION ON DIRECT OR INDIRECT TRANSFER OF CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date on which the Rome Statute enters into force, the President shall ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to prevent the transfer of classified national security information and law enforcement information to the International Criminal Court for the purpose of facilitating an investigation, apprehension, or prosecution.

(b) INDIRECT TRANSFER.—The procedures adopted pursuant to subsection (a) shall be designed to prevent the transfer to the United Nations and to the government of any country that is party to the International Criminal Court of classified national security information and law enforcement information that specifically relates to matters known to be under investigation or prosecution by the International Criminal Court, except to the degree that satisfactory assurances are received from the United Nations or that government, as the case may

be, that such information will not be made available to the International Criminal Court for the purpose of facilitating an investigation, apprehension, or prosecution.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit any action permitted under section 1408.

SEC. 1407. PROHIBITION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(a) PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), and effective one year after the date on which the Rome Statute enters into force pursuant to Article 126 of the Rome Statute, no United States military assistance may be provided to the government of a country that is a party to the International Criminal Court.

(b) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President may, without prior notice to Congress, waive the prohibition of subsection (a) with respect to a particular country if he determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that it is important to the national interest of the United States to waive such prohibition.

(c) ARTICLE 98 WAIVER.—The President may, without prior notice to Congress, waive the prohibition of subsection (a) with respect to a particular country if he determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such country has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against United States personnel present in such country.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The prohibition of subsection (a) shall not apply to the government of—

(1) a NATO member country;

(2) a major non-NATO ally (including Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand); or

(3) Taiwan.

SEC. 1408. AUTHORITY TO FREE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER PERSONS DETAINED OR IMPRISONED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to use all means necessary and appropriate to bring about the release of any person described in subsection (b) who is being detained or imprisoned by, on behalf of, or at the request of the International Criminal Court.

(b) PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO BE FREED.—The authority of subsection (a) shall extend to the following persons:

(1) Covered United States persons.

(2) Covered allied persons.

(3) Individuals detained or imprisoned for official actions taken while the individual was a covered United States person or a covered allied person, and in the case of a covered allied person, upon the request of such government.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—When any person described in subsection (b) is arrested, detained, investigated, prosecuted, or imprisoned by, on behalf of, or at the request of the International Criminal Court, the President is authorized to direct any agency of the United States Government to provide—

(1) legal representation and other legal assistance to that person (including, in the case of a person entitled to assistance under section 1037 of title 10, United States Code, representation and other assistance in the manner provided in that section);

(2) exculpatory evidence on behalf of that person; and

(3) defense of the interests of the United States through appearance before the International Criminal Court pursuant to Article 18 or 19 of the Rome Statute, or before the courts or tribunals of any country.

(d) BRIBES AND OTHER INDUCEMENTS NOT AUTHORIZED.—This section does not authorize the payment of bribes or the provision of other such incentives to induce the release of a person described in subsection (b).

SEC. 1409. ALLIANCE COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) REPORT ON ALLIANCE COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President should transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to each military alliance to which the United States is party—

(1) describing the degree to which members of the Armed Forces of the United States may, in the context of military operations undertaken by or pursuant to that alliance, be placed under the command or operational control of foreign military officers subject to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court because they are nationals of a party to the International Criminal Court; and

(2) evaluating the degree to which members of the Armed Forces of the United States engaged in military operations undertaken by or pursuant to that alliance may be exposed to greater risks as a result of being placed under the command or operational control of foreign military officers subject to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO ACHIEVE ENHANCED PROTECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President should transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a description of modifications to command and operational control arrangements within military alliances to which the United States is a party that could be made in order to reduce any risks to members of the Armed Forces of the United States identified pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(c) SUBMISSION IN CLASSIFIED FORM.—The report under subsection (a), and the description of measures under subsection (b), or appropriate parts thereof, may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 1410. WITHHOLDINGS.

Funds withheld from the United States share of assessments to the United Nations or any other international organization during any fiscal year pursuant to section 705 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (as enacted by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113; 113 Stat. 1501A-460), are authorized to be transferred to the Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance Account of the Department of State.

SEC. 1411. APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 1404 AND 1406 TO EXERCISE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 1404 and 1406 shall not apply to any action or actions with respect to a specific matter involving the International Criminal Court taken or directed by the President on a case-by-case basis in the exercise of the President's authority as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States under article II, section 2 of the United States Constitution or in the exercise of the executive power under article II, section 1 of the United States Constitution.

(b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), not later than 15 days after the President takes or directs an action or actions de-

scribed in subsection (a) that would otherwise be prohibited under section 1404 or 1406, the President shall submit a notification of such action to the appropriate congressional committees. A notification under this paragraph shall include a description of the action, a determination that the action is in the national interest of the United States, and a justification for the action.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If the President determines that a full notification under paragraph (1) could jeopardize the national security of the United States or compromise a United States law enforcement activity, not later than 15 days after the President takes or directs an action or actions referred to in paragraph (1) the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees that an action has been taken and a determination has been made pursuant to this paragraph. The President shall provide a full notification under paragraph (1) not later than 15 days after the reasons for the determination under this paragraph no longer apply.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as a grant of statutory authority to the President to take any action.

SEC. 1412. NONDELEGATION.

The authorities vested in the President by sections 1403 and 1411(a) may not be delegated by the President pursuant to section 301 of title 3, United States Code, or any other provision of law. The authority vested in the President by section 1405(c)(3) may not be delegated by the President pursuant to section 301 of title 3, United States Code, or any other provision of law to any official other than the Secretary of Defense, and if so delegated may not be subdelegated.

SEC. 1413. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title and in section 706 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION.—The term “classified national security information” means information that is classified or classifiable under Executive Order 12958 or a successor Executive order.

(3) COVERED ALLIED PERSONS.—The term “covered allied persons” means military personnel, elected or appointed officials, and other persons employed by or working on behalf of the government of a NATO member country, a major non-NATO ally (including Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand), or Taiwan, for so long as that government is not a party to the International Criminal Court and wishes its officials and other persons working on its behalf to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

(4) COVERED UNITED STATES PERSONS.—The term “covered United States persons” means members of the Armed Forces of the United States, elected or appointed officials of the United States Government, and other persons employed by or working on behalf of the United States Government, for so long as the United States is not a party to the International Criminal Court.

(5) EXTRADITION.—The terms “extradition” and “extradite” mean the extradition of a person in accordance with the provisions of chapter 209 of title 18, United States Code, (including section 3181(b) of such title) and such terms include both extradition and surrender as those terms are defined in Article 102 of the Rome Statute.

(6) INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The term “International Criminal Court” means the court established by the Rome Statute.

(7) MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY.—The term “major non-NATO ally” means a country that has been so designated in accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(8) PARTICIPATE IN ANY PEACEKEEPING OPERATION UNDER CHAPTER VI OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR PEACE ENFORCEMENT OPERATION UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.—The term “participate in any peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations” means to assign members of the Armed Forces of the United States to a United Nations military command structure as part of a peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations in which those members of the Armed Forces of the United States are subject to the command or operational control of one or more foreign military officers not appointed in conformity with article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

(9) PARTY TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The term “party to the International Criminal Court” means a government that has deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession to the Rome Statute, and has not withdrawn from the Rome Statute pursuant to Article 127 thereof.

(10) PEACEKEEPING OPERATION UNDER CHAPTER VI OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR PEACE ENFORCEMENT OPERATION UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.—The term “peacekeeping operation under chapter VI of the charter of the United Nations or peace enforcement operation under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations” means any military operation to maintain or restore international peace and security that—

(A) is authorized by the United Nations Security Council under chapter VI or VII of the charter of the United Nations; and

(B) is paid for from assessed contributions of United Nations members that are made available for peacekeeping or peace enforcement activities.

(11) ROME STATUTE.—The term “Rome Statute” means the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on July 17, 1998.

(12) SUPPORT.—The term “support” means assistance of any kind, including financial support, transfer of property or other material support, services, intelligence sharing, law enforcement cooperation, the training or detail of personnel, and the arrest or detention of individuals.

(13) UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—The term “United States military assistance” means—

(A) assistance provided under chapter 2 or 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.); or

(B) defense articles or defense services furnished with the financial assistance of the United States Government, including through loans and guarantees, under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 25, 2001, at 10 a.m., in open session to consider the nominations of Gen. Peter Pace, USMC, for reappointment in the grade of general and for appointment as the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. John W. Handy, USAF, for reappointment in the grade of general and for appointment as Commander in Chief, United States Transportation Command and Commander, Air Mobility Command; and Adm. James O. Ellis, Jr., USN, for reappointment in the grade of admiral and for appointment as Commander in Chief, United States Strategic Command.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet on Tuesday, September 25, 2001, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a business meeting to consider the following nominations: Brigadier General Edwin J. Arnold, Jr. to be a Member and President of the Mississippi River Commission; Nils J. Diaz to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Marianne Lamont Horinko to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Environmental Protection Agency; Patrick Hayes Johnson to be Federal Cochairperson, Delta Regional Authority; Harold Craig Manson to be Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, Department of the Interior; Paul Michael Parker to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, Department of Defense; Mary E. Peters to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation; and Brigadier General Carl A. Strock to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission.

In addition, the following will be considered: S. 950, Federal Reformulated Fuels Act; S. 1206, to reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; S. 1270, to designate the United States courthouse located at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the “Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse”; and Several GSA Building and Lease Committee Resolutions.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 25, 2001, at 11 a.m., to hold a nomination hearing.

Nominees: Mr. Dennis Schornack, of Michigan, to be Commissioner on the

part of the United States on the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada; Mr. John Danilovich, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Costa Rica; and Mr. Roy Austin, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago. Additional nominees to be announced.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 25, 2001, at approximately 2:30 p.m., to hold a Business Meeting.

Nominees: Ms. Charlotte Beers, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy; Mr. Ralph Boyce, Jr., of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia; Mr. Kenneth Brill, of Maryland, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Vienna Office of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador; Mr. Kenneth Brill, of Maryland, to be Representative of the United States of America to the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the rank of Ambassador; Mrs. Patricia de Stacy Harrison, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Educational and Cultural Affairs); Mr. Hans Hertell, of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic; Mr. Robert Jordan, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Mr. Michael Malinowski, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal; Mr. Jackson McDonald, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of The Gambia; Mr. Kevin McGuire, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Namibia; Mr. Kevin Moley, of Arizona, to be Representative of the United States of America to the European Office of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador; Mrs. Arlene Render, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire; Ms. Mattie Sharpless, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Central African Republic; Mr. R. Barrie Walkley, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea; and Mr. John Wolf, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Non-proliferation). Additional nominees to be announced.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Tuesday, September 25, 2001, at 2:30 p.m., for a hearing entitled “Weak Links: How Should the Federal Government Manage Airline Passenger and Baggage Screening?”

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