

or demonstrate the use of technology to create tamper resistant licenses.

Our bill also requires States to make their driver's licenses and identification cards more resistant to tampering, altering, or counterfeiting than they are today. But, again, the bill does not specify what those security features ought to be. Instead, it requires the Secretary of Transportation to engage in rulemaking with the States and with experts to collectively develop the required minimum standards for all states to adopt.

The bill also cracks down on internal fraud and bribery that, unfortunately, occur behind the DMV counters. We impose tough penalties for unauthorized access to or use of DMV equipment used to manufacture licenses, and also creates penalties for persons who fraudulently issue, obtain, renew, or transfer a driver's license. The bill also requires States to conduct internal audits of license issuance processes to identify and address these fraudulent activities.

Finally, our bill enhances privacy protection for license holders by significantly strengthening the Driver's Privacy Protection Act, which Congress last amended in 1994. The bill protects the privacy of driver's information by expanding the definitions of sensitive "personal information" and by tightening up the current set of permissible disclosures.

Additionally, under this bill, State motor vehicle agencies would be prohibited from disclosing or displaying social security numbers on any driver's license, motor vehicle registration, or any other document issued for the purpose of identification.

With Federal financial and technical assistance and a narrowly tailored common-sense approach, I believe this bill can close the loopholes that continue to leave all of us vulnerable. By working together, we can assist states to adopt a new system that will ensure integrity in the issuance process, integrity in the cards themselves, and protection of privacy of drivers across the country. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. 3110. A bill to require further study before amendment 13 to the Northeast Multispecies (Groundfish) Management Plan is implemented; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Fisheries Management Fairness Act in order to provide New England fishermen with a guarantee that the fisheries management decisions that affect their lives will not be made without the benefit of sound, reliable data.

Fishing is more than just a profession in New England. Fishing is a way of life. This way of life is being threatened, however, by excessive regulations and unnecessary litigation. Despite scientific evidence of a rebound in fish

stocks, fishermen are suffering under ever more burdensome restrictions. As a result of recent litigation, fishermen have seen their days at sea slashed, struggle to implement new gear changes, and are squeezed into ever smaller fishing areas.

Everyday, I hear from fishermen who struggle to support their families because they have been deprived of their right to make an honest living on the seas. The "working waterfronts" of our communities are in danger of disappearing, likely to be replaced by tourism and development. Once the culture of fishing is lost, it will be all but impossible to replace.

On September 11, 2002, the National Marine Fisheries Service announced that the trawler gear used on the NOAA research vessel Albatross IV had been calibrated incorrectly, casting suspicion over the data it had collected since February of 2000. The miscalibrated gear had been used to conduct the last eight stock abundance surveys, which measure long-term increases and decreases in stock populations.

Data gathered by these surveys are the basis for regulations in fisheries management plans governing the rebuilding of overfished stocks. These regulations take the form of "amendments" to the New England's overall groundfish management plan, covering a complex of thirteen groundfish species. Amendment 13, the next set of regulations, is supposed to be ready for implementation by August 22, 2003.

Although the National Marine Fisheries Service has conducted an observation cruise and a performance review workshop with industry to examine the extent of the damage in the survey, the agency has concluded that additional research is required to determine the full extent of the damage caused by the flawed gear. The Service has pledged to conduct a "short-term experiment" to determine the extent of the damage to the survey. This short-term experiment will rely on video and sensor equipment to gather data, and a subsequent workshop to examine the data and produce a report that can be used in updating groundfish assessments.

It is unlikely that this experiment will provide the quality of data necessary to develop Amendment 13 by its court-ordered deadline. The type of data necessary to develop fisheries management plans can be produced only after years of research that demonstrate long-term stock trends. Theoretical modeling of past data of questionable quality is simply not good enough to develop the regulations of a plan that will affect the survival of our fishermen.

When fishermen's livelihoods depend on the quality of survey data, we owe it to them to get the data collection right. There is no room for second-rate science and faulty data.

My bill addresses these problems by preventing Amendment 13 from being implemented for two years, enough

time to allow the Northeast Fishery Science Center and the National Marine Fishery Center to determine the reliability of the data collected by the Albatross IV and to collect accurate data on which to base future amendments.

I will not stand idly by and let New England's fishing community die without a fight. I pledge to work with my colleagues in the Senate to work to pass this legislation. If we cannot pass it as a rider to another bill during this session, then I plan to reintroduce it and fight for its passage when we reconvene next year.

#### STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 338—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 2002, AS "CHILDREN'S INTERNET SAFETY MONTH"

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CRAIG, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

##### S. RES. 338

Whereas the Internet is one of the most effective tools available for purposes of education and research and gives children the means to make friends and freely communicate with peers and family anywhere in the world;

Whereas the new era of instant communication holds great promise for achieving better understanding of the world and providing the opportunity for creative inquiry;

Whereas it is vital to the well-being of children that the Internet offer an open and responsible environment to explore;

Whereas access to objectionable material, such as violent, obscene, or sexually explicit adult material may be received by a minor in unsolicited form;

Whereas there is a growing concern in all levels of society to protect children from objectionable material; and

Whereas the Internet is a positive educational tool and should be seen in such a manner rather than as a vehicle for entities to make objectionable materials available to children: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate

(1) designates October, 2002, as "Children's Internet Safety Month" and supports its official status on the Nation's promotional calendar; and

(2) supports parents and guardians in promoting the creative development of children by encouraging the use of the Internet in a safe, positive manner.

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 339—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2002, AS "NATIONAL RUNAWAY PREVENTION MONTH"

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 339

Whereas the prevalence of runaway and homeless youth in our Nation is staggering, with studies suggesting that between 1,300,000 and 2,800,000 young people live on the streets of the United States each year;

Whereas running away from home is widespread, with 1 out of every 7 children in the United States running away before the age of 18;

Whereas youth that end up on the streets are often those who have been "thrown out" of their homes by their families, who have been physically, sexually, and emotionally abused at home, who have been discharged by State custodial systems without adequate transition plans, who have lost their parents through death or divorce, and who are too poor to secure their own basic needs;

Whereas effective programs supporting runaway youth and assisting young people in remaining at home with their families succeed because of partnerships created among families, community-based human service agencies, law enforcement agencies, schools, faith-based organizations, and businesses;

Whereas preventing young people from running away and supporting youth in high-risk situations is a family, community, and national responsibility;

Whereas the future well-being of the Nation is dependent on the value placed on young people and the opportunities provided for youth to acquire the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to develop into safe, healthy, and productive adults;

Whereas the National Network for Youth and its members advocate on behalf of runaway and homeless youth and provide an array of community-based support services that address the critical needs of such youth;

Whereas the National Runaway Switchboard provides crisis intervention and referrals to reconnect runaway youth to their families and to link young people to local resources that provide positive alternatives to running away; and

Whereas the National Network for Youth and National Runaway Switchboard are co-sponsoring National Runaway Prevention Month to increase public awareness of the life circumstances of youth in high-risk situations and the need for safe, healthy, and productive alternatives, resources, and supports for youth, families, and communities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates November 2002, as "National Runaway Prevention Month".

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by my colleague from Maine, Senator COLLINS, in submitting this Senate resolution designating November as "National Runaway Prevention Month."

A recent study by the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention estimates that nearly 1.7 million American youth run away or are turned out of their homes in a single year. Many of these children end up living on the streets where they become victims of illness, hunger, drug use, and crime. Any parent knows how important their support is to helping children get a good start in life.

Unfortunately, too many young people find themselves in desperate straits. Imagine a young girl, perhaps 15 or 16 years old, finding herself with no place to sleep. Or realizing that she is hungry but has no money left for food or for bus fare to get to a soup kitchen. Imagine her fear when the

nights turn very cold and the clothes on her back are not enough to keep her warm. As a country, we would not, could not and must not ignore this young girl. I bring this resolution to the floor today to raise awareness of the tragedy of runaway youth, to express my appreciation for those who work to prevent runaways and help street children, and to remind my colleagues of the difference our funding decisions make in people's lives.

Many street youth are running from families beleaguered by physical abuse, neglect, parental substance abuse, poverty or serious family conflict. Unlike many homeless adults, who often suffer from mental illness or substance abuse problems, most of these young people are leaving their homes as a reaction to intolerable circumstances. But while the conditions that drive these young people out of their homes may be intolerable, they are almost always preventable or treatable.

As with many problems our society faces, the best way for us to prevent runaway and "thrownaway" children from taking to the streets is for our communities to work together. Communities can and must intervene to strengthen families and help youth in high-risk situations. The needs of these families are as diverse as our nation, but the solutions are often as simple as high-quality intervention services from a government, community or faith-based organization. Local organizations offering services to victims of domestic violence, counseling and anger management courses, substance abuse treatment and other social services could make the difference in whether or not a child runs away.

I would like to take a moment to recognize and thank the social workers, counselors, caseworkers, teachers, and volunteers who devote their lives to preventing runaways. The services they offer vary widely, but their intervention may keep a family together and a young person in a healthy home. I would also like to thank the thousands of workers and volunteers who work with runaway youth. It is not always easy to work with young people who may be angry, alienated or addicted to drugs, but the people who go into the streets to find and help these children are capable, committed and caring. They are often the only thing standing between a young person and self-destruction. They help street children find shelter and food, get an education and recover from substance abuse where necessary. They also help them reunite with their families when appropriate, or find a safe alternative. They are truly guardian angels.

Finally, I want to remind my colleagues that many of the local services that can help a struggling family become a healthy home are federally funded. We often see these services as abstract line-items in an appropriations bill: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment State Grants, and

Social Services Block Grants. We must remember that these are not just line-items, they are lifelines to youth who need our help. Given the enormous deficits most States are facing, many of these services are losing critical state resources. As we ensure resources are available for the war against terrorism, we must not abandon our vulnerable young people in their own fight for survival.

The recent White House Conference on Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children helped to remind us of the fate of thousands of these children. Declaring November to be "National Runaway Prevention Month" would build on that reminder. Across our country, communities will undertake activities during November to increase public awareness of the circumstances facing many youth and the need for safe, healthy, and productive alternatives and resources for these children and their families. This resolution puts the United States Senate on record in support of National Runaway Prevention Month and its effort to promote family-based and community-based interventions that prevent young people from running away from home. I urge my colleagues to support our Nation's vulnerable youth by co-sponsoring this resolution and making an effort through their actions or their words to raise awareness of the tragedy of runaway youth.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 152—DESIGNATING AUGUST 7, 2003, AS "NATIONAL PURPLE HEART RECOGNITION DAY"

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. HAGEL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 152

Whereas the Order of the Purple Heart for Military Merit, commonly known as the Purple Heart, is the oldest military decoration in the world in present use;

Whereas the Purple Heart is awarded in the name of the President of the United States to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded in conflict with an enemy force or while held by an enemy force as a prisoner of war, and posthumously to the next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who are killed in conflict with an enemy force or who die of a wound received in conflict with an enemy force;

Whereas the Purple Heart was established on August 7, 1782, during the Revolutionary War, when General George Washington issued an order establishing the Honorary Badge of Distinction, otherwise known as the Badge of Military Merit or the Decoration of the Purple Heart;

Whereas the award of the Purple Heart ceased with the end of the Revolutionary war, but was revived out of respect for the memory and military achievements of George Washington in 1932, the 200th anniversary of his birth; and

Whereas the designation of August 7, 2003, as "National Purple Heart Recognition Day" is a fitting tribute to General Washington and to the over 1,535,000 recipients of the Purple Heart Medal, approximately 550,000 of whom are still living: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) designates August 7, 2003, as "National Purple Heart Recognition Day";

(2) encourages all Americans to learn about the history of the Order of the Purple Heart for Military Merit and to honor its recipients; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for the Order of the Purple Heart for Military Merit.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 4871. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4872. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4873. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4874. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4875. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4876. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4877. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4878. Mr. REID (for Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3389, to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4871. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Authorization for the Use of Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002."

##### SEC. 2.

The Senate finds that under United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 (1991), which effected a formal cease-fire following the Persian Gulf War, Iraq agreed to destroy or dismantle, under international supervision, its nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons programs (hereinafter in this joint resolution referred to as Iraq's "weapons of mass destruction program"), as well as its program to develop or acquire ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometers (hereafter in this joint resolution referred to as Iraq's "prohibited ballistic missile program"), and undertook unconditionally not to develop any such weapons thereafter.

On numerous occasions since 1991, the United Nations Security Council has re-

affirmed Resolution 687, most recently in Resolution 1284, which established a new weapons inspection regime to ensure Iraqi compliance with its obligations under Resolution 687;

On numerous occasions since 1991, the United States and the United Nations Security Council have condemned Iraq's failure to fulfill its obligations under Resolution 687 to destroy or dismantle its weapons of mass destruction program and its prohibited ballistic missile program;

Iraq under Saddam Hussein used chemical weapons in its war with Iran in the 1980s and against Kurdish population in northern Iraq in 1988;

Since 1990, the United States has considered Iraq to be a state sponsor of terrorism;

Iraq's failure to comply with its international obligations to destroy or dismantle its weapons of mass destruction program and its prohibited ballistic missile program, its record of using weapons of mass destruction, its record of using force against neighboring states, and its support for international terrorism require a strong diplomatic, and if necessary, military response by the international community, led by the United States.

##### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF FORCE.—The President, subject to subsection (b), is authorized to use United States Armed Forces—

(1) to enforce United Nations Security Council Resolution 687, and other resolutions approved by the Council which govern Iraqi compliance with Resolution 687, in order to secure the dismantlement or destruction of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program and its prohibited ballistic missile program; or

(2) in the exercise of individual or collective self-defense, to defend the United States or allied nations against a grave threat posed by Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program and its prohibited ballistic missile program.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR DETERMINATION THAT USE OF FORCE IS NECESSARY.—Before exercising the authority granted by subsection (a), the President shall make available to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate his determination that—

(1) the United States has attempted to seek, through the United Nations Security Council, adoption of a resolution after September 12, 2002 under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter authorizing the action described in subsection (a)(1), and such resolution has been adopted; or

(2) that the threat to the United States or allied nations posed by Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program and prohibited ballistic missile program is grave that the use of force is necessary pursuant to subsection (a)(2), notwithstanding the failure of the Security Council to approve a resolution described in paragraph (1).

##### SEC. 3. CONSULTATION AND REPORTS

(a) CONSULTATION.—The President shall keep Congress fully and currently informed on matters relevant to this joint resolution.

(b) INITIAL REPORT.—

(1) As soon as practicable, but not later than 30 days after exercising the authority under subsection 2(a), the President shall submit to Congress a report setting forth information—

(A) about the degree to which other nations will assist the United States in the use of force in Iraq;

(B) regarding measures the United States is taking, or preparing to take, to protect key allies in the region from armed attack by Iraq; and

(c) on planning to establish a secure environment in the immediate aftermath of the use of force (including estimated expenditures by the United States and allied nations), and, if necessary, prepare for the political and economic reconstruction of Iraq following the use of force.

(2) CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT.—The reported required by paragraph (1) may be submitted in classified form.

(c) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Following transmittal of the report required by subsection (b), the President shall submit a report to Congress every 60 days thereafter on the status of United States diplomatic, military and reconstruction operations with respect to Iraq.

##### SEC. 4. WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS

(a) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the Congress declares that section 2 is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this resolution supercedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.

SA 4872. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Authorization for Use of Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002."

##### SEC. 2.

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Iraq under Saddam Hussein used chemical weapons in its war with Iran in the 1980s and against the Kurdish population in northern Iraq in 1988;

Since 1990, the United States has considered Iraq to be a state sponsor of terrorism;

Iraq's failure to comply with its international obligations to destroy or dismantle its weapons of mass destruction program and its prohibited ballistic missile program, its record of using weapons of mass destruction, its record of using force against neighboring