

projects. These bills would not be paid under a long-term CR.

Pay—All agencies would have to absorb Federal employee pay increases due in January. This will make it much more difficult for agencies to operate under a current rate and result in widespread layoffs and furloughs.

Pell Grants—A freeze in the Pell program will result in the accumulation of a significant shortfall. There will be a shortfall of over \$900 million, even when factoring in the \$1 billion supplemental appropriation provided to the program in fiscal year 2002.

DEA—We would be unable to hire new agents in response to FBI restructuring, which shifted 400 FBI drug agents to counter-terrorism. We have proposed to hire hundreds of new agents to fight the war on drugs. Not a single new agent would be hired under a long term CR leaving a significant gap in the federal government's drug enforcement capabilities.

GSA Construction—No new starts for any GSA line-item construction (\$630 million); would delay \$300 million for 11 courthouse construction projects, \$30 million for 6 border station construction projects, and \$300 million for 5 other construction projects, including funds for consolidating Food and Drug Administration facilities, a major Census building, and the US mission to the UN in New York. Projects would become more expensive due to inflation.

Campaign Finance Reform—No funding for implementation of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act making it difficult for the Federal Elections Commission to implement the reforms signed into law by the President.

Federal Prisons—Insufficient activation funds to four Federal prisons that are scheduled to open in FY 2003, exacerbating the already overcrowded conditions in the Federal prison system.

Medicare claims—We would not be able to provide additional funding, as proposed by the President, to handle the increased Medicare claims volume in a timely manner. The President proposed a \$143 million increase to adequately process the growing number of claims. A long term CR would significantly slow down the claims process and unnecessarily inconvenience Senior Citizens who depend on Medicare.

Yucca Mountain—A CR at the FY2002 enacted level of \$375M would significantly cut DOE's nuclear waste repository program by over \$200 million. This would cause real delays in the scheduled opening of the facility.

The Special Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) would be reduced \$114 million from current levels. This would result in less assistance being available for families who depend on this important program, especially in uncertain economic times.

The Food and Drug Administration would be reduced by \$138 million which would result in immediate furloughs and RIFs among newly hired employees responsible for enhanced availability of drugs and vaccines, and for increased food safety activities (primarily surveillance of imported food products, an identified vulnerability).

Social Security—The President also asked for a significant increase in funds to process and pay benefits to the millions of Social Security recipients.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DAYTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my understanding is we are in a period of morning business. Is that right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

MISSING CHILDREN'S ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today as an original cosponsor of the Missing Children's Assistance Act and to urge its prompt consideration by this body.

The Justice Department recently reported that in 1999, 797,500 children were reported missing to police or to missing children's agencies. That is equivalent to a startling 11.4 children per 1,000 in the U.S. population. There were 58,200 children who were victims of a non-family abduction in 1999. One hundred fifteen of these children were taken in a manner that we would think of as a stereotypical kidnapping, and tragically, in half of these cases, the child victim was sexually assaulted by the perpetrator. These statistics are unacceptable. As a Nation we should strive every day to eliminate the scourge of abducted children.

That's exactly what the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is all about. Since it was established in 1984, the Center has served as a resource to parents, children, law enforcement, schools, and the community to assist in the recovery of America's abducted children. It has worked on over 73,000 cases of missing and exploited children and successfully returned more than 48,000 of these children to their families. The Center is constantly striving to raise the Nation's awareness of preventative measures that can be taken to keep our children safe from abduction, sexual exploitation, and molestation. These notable endeavors have contributed to a substantial increase in nation's recovery rate of missing children from a dismal 61 percent in the 1980s to 91 percent today.

For these reasons, I rise today with the Senator from Utah and the Senator from Vermont to introduce the Missing Children's Assistance Act. This act will expand the ability of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to protect our children by doubling the Federal contribution to the Center to \$20 million a year and by ensuring that Congress will continue to support the Center's noteworthy efforts through 2006. The act also authorizes the creation of a CyberTipline. As technology continues to transform and modernize our lives, we must make provisions to insure that our children will be safe from perpetrators who prey on children through the Internet. The CyberTipline will provide a forum for individuals to contribute tips and suspicions of Internet-related and other types of sexual impropriety directed towards minors to

the authorities. It will allow those wary of contacting law enforcement a safe place to do so, while making it possible for law enforcement and missing children agencies to send email alerts to thousands of individuals instantaneously.

In the end, I believe that this act will make the Nation a safer place for our children. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has done a tremendous job of raising the nation's awareness of child abduction, and this act will make it possible for the Center to continue with these endeavors. I urge support for the Missing Children's Assistance Act. It is fundamental that our children's safety remain at forefront of our national agenda.

BANKRUPTCY CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to inform my colleagues that I have requested to be notified of any unanimous consent agreement before the Senate proceeds to the consideration of S. 3074 or any other legislation creating new bankruptcy judgeships. I believe that these changes should be enacted as part of the comprehensive bankruptcy reform conference report. Majority Leader DASCHLE has indicated that there will be a lame duck session, and he has indicated that the bankruptcy conference report will be taken up and passed. So I urge my colleagues in the House and Senate to pass the comprehensive bankruptcy reform conference report.

CONFLICT DIAMONDS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, recently, the Prosecutor for the Special Court for Sierra Leone briefed the staff of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee. He spoke about his efforts to prosecute those responsible for the horrific crimes that were committed there and to help this nation emerge from a tragic episode in its history.

Whenever something like this occurs, the question that first comes to mind is why did it happen? Was it a political struggle? Was it because of religious extremism or ethnic hatred? Unlike Yugoslavia or Rwanda, most experts believe that the driving force behind this brutal conflict was control of resources, especially diamonds.

The problems associated with conflict diamonds in Sierra Leone are not confined to West Africa. They also have an impact in the United States. According to the Washington Post, al Qaeda reaped millions of dollars from the illicit sale of diamonds, and law enforcement officials have said that in order to cut off al Qaeda funds, you have to cut off the diamond pipeline.

With all that is happening in the world, it may be understandable that the issue of conflict diamonds is not front page news. However, we are starting to make some progress on this important issue.

The Administration has been working to help create an international regime aimed at stopping the trade in conflict diamonds. Initiated by a group of African nations, the Kimberly process has the support of a diverse group of non-governmental organizations and the diamond industry.

In March 2002, the last full session of the Kimberly process was completed and has now reached a point where the individual countries involved need to pass implementing legislation. In the United States, some modest legislation may be enacted before the end of this year.

While I am glad that Congress may pass something on conflict diamonds this year, there must be a serious effort next year to get stronger legislation signed into law.

Senator DURBIN has introduced important implementing legislation, and he is working with the administration, a bipartisan group of Senators, including Senators DEWINE and BINGAMAN, and a range of non-governmental organizations such as Oxfam and Catholic Relief Services to come up with effective legislation that we can all support.

I am encouraged that the administration is consulting with Congress and has named Ambassador Bindenagle, a career diplomat with experience in complex negotiations, to lead this effort.

But, there must be more than an exchange of views on this issue. The administration must also seriously consider Congressional proposals to move beyond the Kimberly process.

For example, a major flaw in the Kimberly process is that it does not cover polished diamonds. This is important for two reasons. Polished diamonds contribute significantly to the problems associated with the illicit trade in diamonds, and the United States is far and away the world's largest market for these types of diamonds. Clearly, this is an area where the United States needs to show leadership.

As chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I will do what I can to ensure that resources are available for developing countries that want to enhance their capacity to implement Kimberly.

I look forward to working with the administration to make substantial progress on this issue next year. It will not be easy, but it can be done.

DRIVER'S LICENSE FRAUD PREVENTION ACT

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to have joined Senator DURBIN in introducing the Driver's License Fraud Prevention Act.

Today's patchwork of State laws, regulations, and procedures for the issuance of driver's licenses makes it all too easy for problem drivers and criminals to obtain multiple licenses to hide traffic convictions and other criminal activity. The extent of the

problem became painfully clear following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, when we learned that a number of the terrorists had obtained State-issued driver's licenses or identification cards using fraudulent documents.

Almost half the States have taken action since the terrorist attacks to tighten licensing procedures and I am encouraged that the National Governors Association has formed a homeland security task force that, among other things, will be working to determine the best way for States to strengthen their driver's license standards and authority. However, Senator DURBIN and I believe there is a legitimate role for the Federal Government to play in leading and coordinating State efforts to improve driver's license security. In addition, because of the estimated costs and coordination required to improve driver's license security, the States cannot resolve the issue on their own.

The proposal we introduced would require the Department of Transportation, DOT, to work in consultation with the States to establish minimum standards for proof of identity by driver's license applicants. Currently, personnel in departments of motor vehicles are called upon to perform the difficult task of verifying numerous different types of birth certificates, licenses from other States, proof of residency, and other documents. Only 18 States verify an applicant's social security number with the Social Security Administration and there is no system today to verify the validity of a driver's license being surrendered to obtain a license in another State.

This legislation would also require DOT, in consultation with the States, to establish minimum standards for the license itself to make it more tamper-proof and less susceptible to counterfeiting. DOT would also be directed to complete a study of the feasibility, costs, benefits and impact on personal privacy of using a biometric identifier on driver's licenses. The intent is not to create a national driver's license or identification card, but to improve the security of State-issued licenses through the use of digital photographs, holograms and other devices.

In addition, the bill would use the existing database for commercial motor vehicle drivers as the platform for creating a driver record information system on all licensed drivers. The new system, like the current one, would be a pointer system to State records, rather than a national database of information on drivers. It is this new system that would help States verify the validity of licenses previously held, determine whether an individual holds more than one license, and provide information on the individual's driving record. Further, the bill would prohibit the disclosure or display of an individual's social security number of a driver's license, increase criminal penalties for fraudulently issuing, obtaining or

facilitating the issuance of fraudulent licenses, and call for the timely posting of convictions incurred in any State on the driver's license.

Driver's licenses are used by minors to purchase alcohol and cigarettes, by criminals involved in identity theft, and for many other illegal purposes. Improving the security of the license is a matter of common sense.

I am confident that this legislation will provoke meaningful and lively debate, as well as more ideas about how to approach driver's license security. It may not be possible, given the press of other business, for the bill to be passed this year. Nevertheless, this proposal will provide a foundation for discussion and deliberations next year as we work to reauthorize the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, TEA-21.

REMEMBERING CHARLES GUGGENHEIM

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President. Let me first ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD "The Filmmaker Who Told America's Story" by Phil McCombs that appeared in the Washington Post last week.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Washington Post, Oct. 10, 2002]

THE FILMMAKER WHO TOLD AMERICA'S STORY
(By Phil McCombs)

He raced against death, and won.

Oh, how Charles Guggenheim would have not liked putting it so directly!

The great film documentarian, who died at Georgetown University Hospital yesterday of pancreatic cancer at 78, left a life's work of subtle, passionate cinematic hymns to what he called, in a last message to friends, "the essential American journey."

His final film, finished just weeks ago, limns a shocking episode of that journey—the "selection" by Nazis of 350 U.S. troops captured in the Battle of the Bulge in 1944 for deportation to a concentration camp because they were Jews or "looked Jewish."

Guggenheim, the son of a well-to-do German Jewish furniture merchant in Cincinnati, easily might have been one of them. His unit was decimated in the battle, but he'd been left behind in the States with a life-threatening infection.

For more than half a century, as hints and incomplete versions of the story surfaced, it gnawed at him. A few years ago, he began searching for survivors—and found them.

Early this year, just as Guggenheim was working on the "death march" sequence, his cancer was diagnosed.

For the next six months, he'd work all week on the film, have chemotherapy on Friday, sleep through the weekend and be back on the job Monday.

A few weeks ago, as he and his daughter, Grace—producer of this and many of his films—were "mixing" the final version, he began suffering painful attacks. The cancer had invaded his stomach.

"He'd have to lie on the couch while we worked," Grace Guggenheim recalled.

By then, her father was thin and drawn—not unlike his former comrades after they were liberated by U.S. forces following months of slave labor in a satellite camp of Buchenwald.

"Does it occur to you," Guggenheim's old friend, historian David McCullough, asked