

No. 619, S. 3009, a bill to provide for a 13-week extension of unemployment compensation; that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. NICKLES. Madam President, reserving the right to object, the UC request, as I read it, says it is a 13-week extension. The bill before us is a 26-week extension. A 13-week extension, I believe, costs \$7.3 billion; a 26-week extension cost—by CBO—is \$17.1 billion. That is the proposal before us, and, therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The Senator from Nevada.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. It is my understanding that we now automatically go to the homeland security legislation. Is that true?

Mrs. CLINTON. Will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. REID. Yes.

Mrs. CLINTON. Did the Senator from Oklahoma actually propound an objection or reserve the right to object?

Mr. NICKLES. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. The two managers of this bill have been very patient and cooperative, but we have to ask their patience once again. We have a matter that the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. BARKLEY, wishes to bring forward in honor of Senator Wellstone. This will take a short period of time, and I ask that we be able to move to that at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask for time before the Senators from Minnesota speak.

Mr. REID. I ask that the Senator from Washington be recognized after the two Senators from Minnesota speak. Would that be appropriate?

Mrs. MURRAY. How much time will the Senators from Minnesota require?

Mr. REID. Could I ask of my two friends how much time they wish to take on this matter?

Mr. BARKLEY. Madam President, I wish to take approximately 4 minutes.

Mr. DAYTON. Madam President, I will be approximately the same.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the two Senators from Minnesota be recognized for 10 minutes equally divided between the two of them. Following their statements—I understand they want to move legislation—I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Washington be recognized.

Senator MURRAY indicates she only wishes to speak for up to 5 minutes. So I am sure my two friends would allow

her to proceed for up to 5 minutes, and then following that the two Senators from Minnesota would be recognized for up to 10 minutes.

Following that, we will definitely go to the homeland security bill. There are people waiting to offer amendments. So I make that in the form of a unanimous consent request.

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

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Nevada for his indulgence, and I thank my colleagues from Minnesota for allowing me a few minutes before they pay a very important tribute to Senator Paul Wellstone.

PIPELINE SAFETY

Mrs. MURRAY. I rise today to note a very significant event that occurred last night on the floor of the Senate, and that was the passage of the pipeline safety conference report.

As the Presiding Officer knows, in our State of Washington, a tragic accident occurred 3½ years ago when a pipeline blew up on a sunny June afternoon, tragically killing three young children in our State and devastating a mile-wide section of a river that travels through Bellingham, WA. This was a traumatic event that has impacted the lives not only of those families and their friends but hundreds of people in Bellingham and across this country.

At the time, I thought this was a uniquely tragic accident that occurred in my State when a pipeline suddenly blew up on a sunny Friday afternoon, after school. But after coming back to Washington, DC, and researching what was known about pipelines, I found out that in a short time period, between 1986 and 1999, there had been 5,700 pipeline accidents.

What happened in my home State was not unique. Three hundred twenty-five people had died in that time period. There had been 1,500 injuries that had occurred and \$850 million in environmental damage. Working with many colleagues, Senator MCCAIN, who chaired the Commerce Committee, and Senator HOLLINGS, who worked diligently with me, Senators INOUE, BREAU, WYDEN, BROWNBACK, BINGAMAN, DOMENICI, CORZINE, TORRICELLI, my colleague who is presiding today, Senator CANTWELL, and former Senator Gorton, made this an issue in this country. It has been a long and difficult road. We have passed this bill out of the Senate on several occasions. We have been stopped in the House, and today we are finally at a point where the House, I believe, is going to pass this legislation as well, and it will be sent to the President of the United States. It will put into place significant new improvements on training and qualifications of our pipeline personnel, on inspection and prevention practices, on tough penalties for people who violate this, and States' abilities to expand their safety activities.

For the thousands of families who live next to pipelines, who work next to pipelines, who send their kids to schools next to pipelines, this is definitely an improvement in our law.

Is it everything we ask for? No. But today I want to rise and thank all of my colleagues, and Congressman LARSEN as well, for finally moving us to a point where the families of Wade King, Stephen Tsiourvas, and Liam Wood can realize the hard work they have put in is going to finally result in a change of law that means some future child, some future family, some future community, will not have to face the situation as they have.

I thank my colleagues for their work on this, and I look forward to having the President sign this into law.

I yield the floor.

PAUL AND SHEILA WELLSTONE CENTER FOR COMMUNITY BUILDING ACT

Mr. BARKLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 3156, introduced earlier today by myself and Senator DAYTON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3156) to provide a grant for the construction of a new community center in St. Paul, Minnesota, in honor of the late Senator Paul Wellstone and his beloved wife, Sheila.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Madam President, today, Senator DAYTON and I are introducing legislation to pay tribute to Senator Paul Wellstone and his beloved wife Sheila.

Our legislation would provide a \$10 million authorization of Federal funds for construction of the "Paul and Sheila Wellstone Center for Community Building" at Neighborhood House in St. Paul, MN, where Paul and Sheila lived.

First, let me thank the leadership on both sides of the aisle for facilitating consideration of this legislation. Senator DAYTON and his staff, Senator Wellstone's family and staff, and especially my colleague from West Virginia, Senator BYRD, have literally moved heaven and earth to bring this bill to the floor.

I may be the newest Member of this Chamber, but I fully appreciate the extraordinary efforts of so many to allow Senator DAYTON and I to create a living legacy in honor of Paul and Sheila Wellstone in such short order.

Neighborhood House was founded by the women of Mount Zion Temple in the 1880's as a settlement house, helping newly arrived Eastern European Jewish immigrants to establish a new life and thrive in their new community.

Senator Wellstone always had a genuine affinity for Neighborhood House,

as his parents, Leon and Minnie, were Russian Jewish immigrants themselves. But his affinity reached far beyond this personal link. Neighborhood House truly embodies everything that Paul Wellstone fought for over the course of his entire life: that all people, no matter their background or economic status or country of origin or race or creed, would have a fair shake at life, and an opportunity to belong to and enrich their communities.

Neighborhood House has been building doorways of opportunity for diverse communities for nearly 120 years. The Neighborhood House is a multicultural-multilingual agency that provides and houses an array of programs, including legal services, child care, recreation programs, senior programs and education. "Senator Paul," as he was referred to by many at Neighborhood House, came every year to the Freedom Festival at Neighborhood House to honor the new American citizens from the Hmong, Latino, and other communities.

Indeed, the entire Wellstone family was very committed to Neighborhood House. Just 2 weeks before their deaths, Senator Wellstone sent his daughter Marcia to tour Neighborhood House and talk with staff about important issues for our community.

In addition, Sheila Wellstone's championing of women's issues is embodied in Neighborhood House programs such as Hispanic Women in Action, a cultural empowerment group that enables women to retain their culture while learning a new one, address challenging family issues, and develop into leaders not only for their families but also their community.

When Neighborhood House began to research the construction of a new facility to meet growing needs, it was Senator Wellstone himself who suggested that the organization seek a Federal statute to help fund the construction.

The Paul and Sheila Wellstone Center for Community Building will be a 93,000 square foot state-of-the-art community gathering place on St. Paul's west side. It will house social services, community engagement, recreation, and arts programs for residents of St. Paul, as well as new Americans in the greater Twin Cities area.

The Paul and Sheila Wellstone Center for Community Building will also serve as an education and learning center for communities throughout the entire State of Minnesota. Last evening, the memorial program for the service to celebrate the lives of Paul and Sheila Wellstone contained these words:

Complete those dear, unfinished tasks of mine. And I, perchance, may therein comfort you.

Paul, this is our first step toward finishing your work. I also commit to working during my short tenure in this distinguished body to try to help pass your signature legislation, the Mental Health Parity Act.

Again, I thank the Senate leadership for the extraordinary accommodation

to allow us to bring this bill to the floor today. It, too, is a tribute to the respect and love of Paul Wellstone by his Senate colleagues.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DAYTON. Madam President, I am proud to join with my colleague, Senator BARKLEY, in cosponsoring the Paul and Sheila Wellstone Center for Community Building Act. I pay tribute to my colleague, Senator BARKLEY, for taking the initiative on this matter, for your leadership. I believe it has been one week to the day since the Senator arrived in Washington, and even before he had undertaken the oath of office and assumed the official title of Senator from Minnesota, he was acting on behalf of our State.

He deserves the credit for this measure. Others are moving Heaven and Earth, as the Senator said. I believe he is too modest. He is the prime mover in this matter. I salute my colleague for his doing so under such extraordinary circumstances. I could not think of a better way for anyone to begin service in this Chamber than to honor our colleague, Paul Wellstone, and his wife Sheila, who cared about these matters from their own heart.

As Senator BARKLEY said, with the experience that Paul had being the son of immigrants and his undying compassion for those who came to this country under any circumstances, Paul's concern extended beyond those who could do him some good in this society. Paul's concern was for those he could do good in this society. He devoted countless hours, thousands and thousands of hours to people and causes where there was no benefit for him, there was no political advantage.

Most of the people coming to this center were not citizens and would not be for a number of years. Paul did it out of his heart; Sheila did it out of her heart, out of their common compassion for their fellow citizens, with no thought of gain or benefit to themselves.

This is a fitting first tribute. I hope it will be only the first tribute. I join with Senator BARKLEY in asking my colleagues here and in the House to ultimately pay tribute to Paul and Sheila, especially Paul, since this was his matter of concern, the Mental Health Parity Act. He worked tirelessly with Senator DOMENICI to pass this in the Senate, and unfortunately it was not adopted in conference committee.

I join Senator BARKLEY in hoping that measure could be passed in this session. If it is not possible, I will do everything I can, working with Senator DOMENICI and others next year to see it does pass. This is an important statement of the Senate and the House. We need to pass it, honoring Paul and Sheila Wellstone. It is appropriate because it symbolizes that compassion, that spirit of humanity which marked their lives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON). Do Senators yield back their time?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be read three times and passed and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (S. 3156) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 3156

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Paul and Sheila Wellstone Center for Community Building Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Senator Paul Wellstone was a tireless advocate for the people of Minnesota, particularly for new immigrants and the economically disadvantaged.

(2) Paul and Sheila Wellstone loved St. Paul, Minnesota, and often walked the neighborhoods of St. Paul to better understand the needs of the people.

(3) Neighborhood House was founded in the late 1800's in St. Paul, Minnesota, by the women of Mount Zion Temple as a settlement house to help newly arrived Eastern European Jewish immigrants establish a new life and thrive in their new community.

(4) Paul and Sheila Wellstone were very committed to Neighborhood House and its mission to improve the lives of its residents.

(5) When Senator Wellstone became aware that the Neighborhood House Community Center was no longer adequate to meet the needs of the St. Paul community, he suggested that Neighborhood House request Federal funding to construct a new facility.

(6) As an honor to Paul and Sheila Wellstone, a Federal grant shall be awarded to Neighborhood House to be used for the design and construction of a new community center in St. Paul, Minnesota, to be known as "The Paul and Sheila Wellstone Center for Community Building".

SEC. 3. CONSTRUCTION GRANT.

(a) GRANT AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall award a grant to Neighborhood House of St. Paul, Minnesota, to finance the construction of a new community center in St. Paul, Minnesota, to be known as "The Paul and Sheila Wellstone Center for Community Building".

(b) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The grant awarded under this section shall be \$10,000,000.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this section shall only be used for the design and construction of the Paul and Sheila Wellstone Center for Community Building.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, which shall remain available until expended, to carry out this Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I congratulate our new colleague from Minnesota, not only for the nobility of the purpose for which this legislation is dedicated, to honor the memory of our dear friends Paul and Sheila Wellstone, but for the fact he achieved the passage of a measure so early in his time here as a Member of the Senate. I congratulate him for his purpose and for his success.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business. The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5005) to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Thompson (for Gramm) amendment No. 4901, in the nature of a substitute.

Lieberman/McCain amendment No. 4902 (to amendment No. 4901), to establish within the legislative branch the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I will speak on the substitute on homeland security introduced yesterday by Senator THOMPSON on behalf of Senators GRAMM and MILLER. My feelings about this substitute, to put it as directly as I can, are mixed. The substitute would create a single strong Department of Homeland Security under the leadership of an accountable Secretary, which many Members have supported, actually, for more than a year now in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the dangerous vulnerabilities in our federal homeland security system that those attacks revealed.

The substitute is also problematic in many ways. I categorize them in four chunks.

First, this substitute contains several provisions that are just ill-conceived, missed opportunities to close vulnerabilities in our security or that otherwise make the wrong choice.

Second, the bill contains provisions that are unrelated to homeland security legislation. Apparently, as often happens in Congress, some of our colleagues have decided to put the provisions on what they assumed was the last bus out of town during this session rather than waiting for the right ride.

Third, the bill contains provisions that do seem, as we approach December, to be gift wrapped by lobbyists to satisfy some special interests, not carefully considered to improve the security of the American people.

Fourth, a number of provisions in the bill are 11th hour additions, new to everyone in the Senate, not previously included either in the legislation that came from our Governmental Affairs Committee or in the so-called Graham-Miller substitute, at least in its previous iterations. This makes it difficult to know whether these provisions are good or bad. It is in that sense that these last-minute conditions on a critically important bill are not up to the standards the Senate should follow, and are not of the urgent necessity that cries out for this bill, which is to protect the homeland security of the American people.

There are many good things to say about the substitute in a number of areas. The bill has made real progress from earlier proposals, both from the President and from our Republican colleagues. I am grateful, once again, as

in the previous Gramm-Miller substitute, the overall architecture and composition of the proposed Department of Homeland Security is quite similar to what we conceived in the legislation approved by the Governmental Affairs Committee, first on a partisan vote in May and then unfortunately in a bipartisan vote in July of this year.

This bill, the substitute, would create a new Department with major provisions responsible for border and transportation security, intelligence, and critical infrastructure protection, emergency preparedness and response, science and technology, and immigration services.

This bill is nearly identical to the bill approved by the Governmental Affairs Committee in deciding which domestic defense-related agencies and offices should be transferred and how they should be organized. In fact, when we say, as has been said so often in this debate in this Chamber, that there is agreement on 90 to 95 percent of what we should be doing here with regard to homeland security, that is what we mean. We mean we agree on the big picture, if I may put it that way. That is a big deal.

We recognize that today's terrible vulnerabilities are there and we agree not only on the need for a comprehensive reorganization to close those vulnerabilities but almost all of the components that have reorganization.

Today, homeland security is institutionally homeless—everyone is in charge and therefore no one is in charge. Under this substitute, as under our committee-approved legislation, that will no longer be the case. Under this bill, as under our bill, for the first time we would bolster emergency preparedness and response efforts to ensure that all areas and levels of government are working together to anticipate and prepare for the worst. Today, the fact is that coordination of our homeland security agencies is the exception, not the rule. That is unacceptable.

Under this bill, as under our bill, for the first time we will have a single focal point for all of the intelligence available to our Government so it can be properly fused and analyzed, and so that we will enhance our ability to deter, prevent, and respond to terrorist attacks.

This was clearly one of the most glaring weaknesses of our Government leading up to September 11, 2001, as the excellent work done by the Joint Intelligence Committee investigations has made clear.

Under this bill, again as under our committee bill, for the first time we would build strong bonds between Federal, State, and local governments to target terrorism. State and local officials are on the front lines of the fight against terrorism, as we learned so clearly and painfully in the death tolls of the September 11 heroes. Today, local communities are waiting for bet-

ter training, for new tools, and for coordinated prevention and protection strategy. And this proposal, as under our committee bill, would accomplish that.

Under this bill also, as under our committee bill, for the first time we would bring key border and national entry agencies together to ensure that dangerous people and dangerous goods are kept out of our country without restricting the flow of legal immigration and commerce that clearly nourishes our Nation. Today, threats to America may be slipping through the cracks because of our disorganization, and that is indefensible.

Under this bill, as under our bill, for the first time we would promote significant new research and technology development opportunities and homeland defense. The war against terrorism has no traditional battlefield. One of the untraditional battlefields where we must fight to emerge victorious is the laboratory. Today these efforts are dispersed and often blurred. That is unwise. We cannot tolerate this any longer.

Under this bill, as under our bill, for the first time we would facilitate close and comprehensive coordination between the public and private sectors to protect critical infrastructure. Fully 85 percent of our critical infrastructure is owned and operated by the private sector. We are talking here about electric grids, transportation, food distribution systems, cyber-systems, and the like. We have to close vulnerabilities in those systems before terrorists strike them. To do so, we have to be working with the private sector.

In all of these areas, this piece of legislation, the substitute, will usher in, I am confident, a much more secure nation. Beyond its overall structure, I am also pleased the substitute has moved toward our committee-approved bill in a number of specific areas, namely intelligence, science, and technology, workforce improvement, and appropriations. I want to discuss these each briefly now.

First, intelligence. The President's initial proposal had a very limited conception of the intelligence powers and responsibilities of the new Department. The intelligence provisions in this bill borrowed heavily from our legislation, and as a result will give our Government a much better opportunity to avoid repeating the disastrous disconnects that prevented us from connecting those dots before September 11.

First, the bill would, like our committee legislation, make it clear that the purpose of the new Department's information analysis function includes fusing, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence to deter, prevent, preempt or respond to all terrorist threats against the United States. That is a central change from the President's initial, more limited conception of an intelligence division designed primarily to protect our critical infrastructure. We argued that was inadequate because—well, the World Trade