requires significant costs for administration.

In the coming months, it is my intent to explore legislative options to encourage the investment of additional private capital into the cleanup and redevelopment of our Nation's brownfield sites. It is my intention and desire to work on this matter in a bipartisan fashion with my good friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, let me thank the good Senator from Montana and take a moment to echo his remarks. I strongly supported the Brownfield Revitalization Act and applaud the strides that it is making toward remediating brownfield sites across our Nation.

In Iowa, as in many other States, we are challenged with our share of brownfields in places like Des Moines, Cedar Rapids and Sioux City. The cleanup and redevelopment of brownfield sites can help reduce health risks, protect the environment, revitalize surrounding communities, preserve open space and create jobs by reintroducing properties into the stream of commerce that have languished for years.

Philosophically, I support efforts to encourage private markets to help solve problems such as those presented by our Nation's brownfield sites. Given the size and scope of the brownfield problem in this country, I believe it behooves us to look for additional, innovative and low-cost solutions to help encourage investment in the remediation and redevelopment of these sites.

I understand that current law may discourage tax-exempt investors from contributing capital to the remediation and revitalization of brownfield sites. Let me say to my good friend and colleague from Montana that I will gladly work with him to explore legislative options to help bring additional private capital to bear on solving our Nation's brownfield problem.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I thank my good friend from Iowa. As we have worked together as chairmen and as ranking members of the Senate Finance Committee, I have always found him to approach issues in a fair and even-handed manner. Let me express my sincere appreciation to him for the many bipartisan efforts that we have worked on together, particularly the Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act that passed 99-0 in the Senate. I look forward to working with him on this and many other issues in the months and years to come.

CHIEF JUDGE LAWRENCE BASKIR

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the United States Court of Federal Claims is the only federal court where the President may appoint and dismiss the chief judge. Although this power has been available since the Court of Federal Claims was established in 1982, President George W. Bush is the first President to use this power to remove a sitting judge. That is a regrettable decision because of the integrity and outstanding judicial record of the former incumbent, Chief Judge Lawrence Baskir. His absence is already being felt in the slower pace of important procedural reforms that Chief Judge Baskir had launched to improve the fairness and efficiency of the Court of Federal Claims.

Former Chief Judge Baskir was appointed in July, 2000 by President Clinton after the retirement of the previous incumbent chief judge, who had been appointed by President Regan. In his short, two-year tenure, Chief Judge Baskir had accomplished much in boosting public awareness of and respect for the work of this important, but little-known federal court.

The Court hears cases brought against the federal government by American citizens. It is especially important that litigants can rely on its objectivity and integrity. Some may say that because its original complement of judges was appointed by President Reagan and George Bush, Sr., its work had more of a political cast to it. Chief Judge Baskir worked hard to correct that impression, and he was scrupulous in every way in seeking to avoid even the appearance of any political involvement.

Among the ways he sought to reinforce the integrity of the Court was to ensure that incoming cases, some of which were highly charged with politics, were assigned automatically, "off the wheel." and not directed to any particular, pre-determined judge. Just prior to his removal from the bench. the Court's new procedural rules took effect, rules for which he had pressed for two years. The rules, which are critical for the administration of justice and are the procedures for litigating cases in the Court, had not been revised in 10 years. Because Court rules define the parties' rights and obligations, they can give unfair advantage to one side or another. Their content is always contentious, and previous efforts to revise them had collapsed in deadlock. Chief Judge Baskir guided the revisions through with great success.

He reorganized the Clerk's Office, putting an end to delays in document handling, and instituted a "same day" rule for recording court filings. He brought the Court's electronic data systems into the 21st Century and created both internal and external web pages. He converted the main courtroom into a state of the art electronic courtroom, where attorneys can connect their own computers to the Court system, and have access to their own records and data and exhibits.

He also helped modernize the Court's alternative dispute settlement resolution, or ADR procedures. Resolving legal disputes through ADR can be a useful alternative to long litigation in certain circumstances. ADR is an important procedural option at the Court of Federal Claims, where citizens, often with very limited resources, are suing the federal government with its unlimited resources. ADR can serve in such instances to help level the playing field.

For example, he instituted a pilot ADR process in which incoming cases are assigned to an ADR judge at the same time they are assigned to a trial judge. This program is unique in the federal system, and has been chosen by the Federal Judicial Center as a model to examine and analyze for possible application in other federal courts.

Chief Judge Baskir made sure that ordinary citizens got fair treatment when they sued the federal government. Knowing of the large number of pro se plaintiffs, or people representing themselves, going up against the Justice Department, including parents with heartbreaking cases involving young children, he revised the system of handling these cases, and in the process referred more than 700 pro se plaintiffs to attorneys participating in the Court's vaccine program. Believing in the duty of members of the legal profession to contribute a portion of their time without charge for the good of the public, he also helped launch a pro bono program within the Court for both judges and legal clerks, and among the attorneys who are members of the Court's bar.

Many of these accomplishments would be impressive for a chief judicial administrative official whose tenure lasted a full term. This record is all the more impressive for having been achieved by a Chief Judge whose term lasted a mere 22 months. He achieved much because he brought an extensive legal and administrative background to the position, including service as Acting General Counsel of the U.S. Army, as staff director and chief counsel of a major U.S. Senate subcommittee, and as director and chief administrative officer of a major Presidential program under President Ford.

I commend Chief Judge Baskir on all that he accomplished as Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. I thank him for his service to our Nation.

WHY SLOVENIA SHOULD BE INVITED TO JOIN NATO

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, the expansion of NATO is a forgone conclusion. Formal invitations are expected at the Prague Summit next week for three to nine new member countries to join. In fact, NATO enlargement represents a logical extension of the first serious American intervention in European geopolitics; namely, the famous Fourteen Points of President Woodrow Wilson, which provided substantial assistance and encouragement to the nations of Central Europe in their longdeferred aspirations to gain political independence and international recognition. History has shown that the substantial disengagement of America

from European politics between World War I and World War II, especially in Central Europe, left many newly independent nations in that region vulnerable to Russian and German hegemony.

As my colleagues know, NATO was originally created to confront the threat of Soviet expansion and to counterbalance the Warsaw Pact. Accordingly, when the cold war ended NATO's continued existence was questioned because it had fulfilled its original purpose. Rather than disband, however, NATO's 16 member countries, led by the United States, have sought to redefine the organization to meet the needs and challenges of a new era. NATO member states more recently have taken on new tasks, such as intervening and bringing to an end warfare in the Balkans. Since the September 11 attacks, NATO has also joined the battlefront in the struggle against ter-rorism. Through it all, NATO has looked to uphold the goals and principles it was conceived to defend: democracy, security cooperation, stability, and peaceful problem-solving throughout Europe and North America.

Critics of NATO expansion commonly cite article 5 of the NATO charter which declares an attack on any one member is an attack on all and obligates the signatories to assist the victim, as an unwise commitment with great potential to entwine the U.S. in foreign military conflicts in which U.S. security and vital national interests are not at stake. I joined those who were concerned, in the immediate aftermath of the cold war, that seeking NATO membership would require cashstrapped emerging democracies in Southern and Eastern Europe to spend too much of their national budgets on increased defense spending at the expense of meeting pressing shortfalls in education, health care, and other basic social needs.

Nevertheless, NATO enlargement is and has been the policy of our last Presidents—Republicans three and Democrats alike—and seems to have solid bipartisan support in the Congress. In Warsaw last year, President Bush expressed his proenlargement views saying, "all of Europe's new democracies, from the Baltic to the Black Sea and all that lie between, should have the same chance for security and freedom, and the same chance to join the institutions of Europe, as Europe's old democracies." At the upcoming NATO Summit in Prague, this alliance will once again invite more countries to join NATO, and I believe strongly that the Republic of Slovenia should be at the top of the list for multiple reasons.

First, since Slovenia declared its independence in June 1991, the Slovenian people have made great strides towards becoming a stable parliamentary democracy. The Government of Slovenia is a tolerant one, granting its citizens complete religious freedom and many of the same civil liberties that we enjoy. It also respects the

human rights of its citizens and an independent judiciary reinforces respect for the rule of law. An ombudsman deals with human rights problems, including citizenship cases. Minorities generally are treated fairly in practice as well as in law.

Second, with a rich industrial history, a traditional openness to the world, and sound macroeconomic policies, Slovenia is among the most successful countries in transitioning from socialism to a market economy. It boasts a stable growth in GDP, which now exceeds the equivalent of \$16,000 in purchasing power parity relative to this small country's per gross domestic product. Slovenia also ranks among the countries with the lowest degree of investor risk. The level of privatization achieved and many other measures have improved the competitiveness of the Slovene economy and the profitability of companies doing business with the European Union. Among the more than 144,000 registered companies in Slovenia, the greatest number are engaged in trade and commerce. followed by industry, services, real estate, construction, transport and communications. Following independence, small business flowered and now more than 90 percent of Slovenia's companies are classified as small business enterprises.

Third, Slovenia offers the alliance a new partner to help stabilize and pacify the historically and currently unstable 'powder-keg'' region of the Balkans as well as Western and Central Europe. NATO operations in the Balkans have already proven the value of temporary bases, land, air and sea; transhipment facilities, transit concessions, airspace, road, and rail links, sea transport; access to national strategic intelligence, joint exercises in specific conditions, linguistic and other forms of civilianmilitary cooperation and medical services and Slovenia in NATO will help greatly in this regard. Slovenia also assumed many of these responsibilities already when NATO went to war with Serbia. Looking ahead, Slovenia's inclusion will further strengthen NATO's southern flank by bridging current NATO territory from Italy to Hungary and eventually perhaps its extension to Romania and Bulgaria.

Fourth, Slovenian and U.S. Armed Forces have been developing ever-closer working ties through collaborative database and curricula development activities. Although this collaboration has not occurred under NATO auspices, it has helped lay a solid foundation for Slovenia becoming a full-fledged NATO member. For instance, after the September 11 attacks on America, the Government of Slovenia promptly offered intelligence aid to the U.S. in joined various forms and the antiterrorist coalition with full public consensus. Shortly thereafter, the National Assembly of Slovenia adopted the Declaration on the Joint Fight against Terrorism. Since then, the U.S. has deepened our involvement with

Slovenia on other fronts as well. For example, the U.S. this fiscal year contributed an additional \$14 million to the Slovenian-led, International Trust for De-mining and Mine Victims Assistance, ITF, which has become the premier demining program in southern Europe.

Fifth, the Slovenian armed forces have made significant strides in modernizing and reforming their operations and equipment. The Government of Slovenia recently adopted a policy to transform the military from the present conscript army towards fullyprofessional armed forces. This fundamental change should accelerate the establishment of the main reaction forces of the brigade-size needed in order to be totally interchangeable and compatible with NATO tactics, logistics and equipment. A large part of the 10th Battalion of this force is currently deployed under the NATO flag in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Kosovo. Furthermore, Slovenia has invested greatly in the education and training of its military officers and troops, so that today there are about the same percentage of English-speaking troops in the Slovenian Army as one would find in current NATO member's armed forces. In fact, many top officers, more than 200, have trained in the American military education institutes. According to both domestic and foreign estimates, the Slovenian Government has allocated \$320 million for implementing these basic defense reforms. In 1996, the National Assembly of Slovenia enacted a law mandating that all military purchases and acquisitions be in accordance with NATO standards for interoperability. In short, the Government of Slovenia has already done much of what is required and remains very committed to achieving 100 percent NATO compatibility and fielding well-trained, effective armed forces

Parenthetically, let me also say at this point that I don't think requiring 2 percent of GDP in defense spending is necessarily a good indicator of maximizing the contribution of so-called mini-member states in NATO. Some NATO member countries actually count military pensions toward fulfilling this requirement, but how do such military expenditures actually contribute to the deterrence and effectiveness of NATO armed forces? To me. it would make more sense to identify specialized roles for the armed forces of mini-member states to optimize their respective contributions to the overall increased strength and versatility of NATO.

Finally, Slovenia's sociopolitical development already mirrors West European standards. Not surprisingly therefore, political debate in Slovenia now centers on health care, environment, education, social welfare, and budget discipline. Since Slovenia's population is demographically old, the pensioners issue is now hotly discussed. While there is political consensus about the necessity for pension reform, sharp differences persist about the role the

state ought to play in the new system and whether or not the system should be privatized. Their great national debate is quite akin to the current prescription drug and Medicare debate in the U.S.

Clearly. Slovenia has made great strides in constructing a thriving democratic government, ready to meet the challenges and demands of the 21st century. It is very impressive that the Slovenian people and their duly elected government have accomplished all this in a mere 12 years. The values and principles upon which their nation has been founded are many of the same values and principles that we have come to cherish in our own Government and to champion throughout the world. We should embrace our Slovenian brothers and sisters and invite them into the NATO fold this November.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION DOUBLING ACT

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I am delighted that Congress passed the National Science Foundation Doubling Act last week. I have been working for quite some time to increase basic research funding at the National Science Foundation. Passing this bill at such a critical time for our economy is extremely important, since investing in science and technology is one of the best ways to ensure long-term growth.

I am particularly pleased at the inclusion of two programs I authored, the Math and Science Partnership Program and the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program, that I separately proposed in freestanding legislation. Each program is an investment designed to strengthen and improve math and science education at elementary and secondary schools.

The Math and Science Partnership Program has strong bipartisan support, and President Bush requested and received funding in last year's appropriation bill to jump start this important program. The Math and Science Partnership program's inclusion in the reauthorization bill is important to provide both policy guidance and a longterm commitment to the program. This legislation provides increasing funding for math and science partnerships for five years, with a specific recommendation of \$900 million for the first 3 years.

These grants will be awarded to universities, businesses, and State agencies to coordinate activities in math and science education for elementary

and secondary school students. For example, funding could be given to a university which is working with a local business to offer workshops to kindergarten through 12th grade teachers, giving them new ideas for teaching science and math classes. Since introducing this initiative, I have visited many West Virginia classrooms, and teachers are excited about the potential for this program. Teachers are eager to partner with engineers and scientists from business and academia to engage students in high quality science and math programs.

The Robert Noyce Scholarship Program will similarly take a big step toward improving math and science education in schools. By awarding college scholarships in exchange for a promise from leading college students to teach in disadvantaged elementary and secondary schools, this program is intended to attract the most motivated students into the teaching profession. This NSF bill provides funding for the Noyce program for 5 years, with a recommendation of \$60 million for the first 3 years.

Together, the Math and Science Partnership Program and the Noyce Scholarship Program will help the country in many ways. Promoting math and science education for our children is the most important investment we can make for the future of science and technology in the United States. I truly appreciate the bipartisan support for these incentives. I particularly want to acknowledge the extraordinary leadership of House Committee Chairman Science SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, who introduced the companion bill in the House and has been an ally for many years on science and education issues.

In addition to bolstering elementary and secondary math and science education, this bill also strives to stimulate scientific research throughout the country with the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research, EPSCOR. This program targets States, like West Virginia, that have historically had low amounts of science and technology research, and uses a State's own science and technology resources to promote economic development.

Under EPSCoR, disadvantaged states still must develop competitive proposals that pass peer review standards at NSF, but states do get assistance to become competitive and develop their research capacity. It is essential to encourage many states to invest in research. For many years, I have worked closely with the West Virginia EPSCoR program, and I am proud of its work. I know that this program has helped to leverage research and investment in our State. It has also helped to promote partnerships within our state universities and colleges, which is vital.

With this NSF bill, EPSCOR is a declared priority for NSF. Helping West Virginia and other states become competitive in first class research helps the individual States and our country as a whole.

Overall, the most important part of this legislation is the plan to double the NSF budget over the next 5 years, with the increases in the fourth and fifth year contingent on NSF meeting performance measures. This increase in funding will increase the length and amount of all research grants funded through NSF, giving researchers a better opportunity to conduct more indepth studies and concentrate on discovery rather than grant proposals.

These types of grants are essential to technological and scientific advancements, which are the engines for longterm economic prosperity. Indeed, realizing the vital role that NSF plays in the economy's long-term health, some have called for a tripling of the NSF budget. Many of the discoveries currently occurring in other fields, including health care, are linked to the basic research in math, computing, and science that is supported by the NSF. By seeking to increase the agency's budget, the Congress has helped to ensure that the United States remains the world's leader in science and technology research and development.

Once again, I am proud that Congress has passed this valuable, bipartisan legislation, and I look forward to its approval by President Bush.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM PROTECTION ACT OF 2002

Mr. BAUCUS. As I promised when I spoke yesterday during floor action on the Social Security Protection Act of 2002—H.R. 4070, as amended—I am now submitting an unofficial cost estimate from the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office for that bill.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

PRELIMINARY CBO ESTIMATE OF THE BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 4070, THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROTECTION ACT OF 2002

[* * * Preliminary and Unofficial * * * (Tentative conference)]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	5-yr. 2003–07	10-уг. 2003—12
DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES												
Title I. Protection of beneficiaries												
Authority to reissue benefits misused by certain organizations serving as representative payees: Social Security benefits (off-budget) Supplemental Security Income benefits	1 1	(*) (*)	1 1	1 1								
Title II. Program protections												
Authority to impose civil monetary penaties: Revenues	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)