

He has not prepared his people for peace. He has not explained the need for compromise. In fact, maps in school books do not even show the State of Israel.

On the White House lawn, President Clinton urged both sides to take a chance for peace. Israel was willing to do just that. Israel traded land in the hope for peace. Israel promised even more land, and a Palestinian state.

What did the Palestinians do? They did not create a government to serve the best interests of their people. Yasser Arafat created a gulag on Israel's back doorstep—one riddled by corruption and bent on crushing dissent. The Palestinian leader built an infrastructure for terror and then incited his people telling them that Palestine would run from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea.

When the parties met at Camp David, Israel did what it had never done before. It put the issue of Jerusalem on the table. But the most generous offer Israel could possibly make, was not only rejected, it was brutalized by violence. That violence has intensified for 18 months, mutating into waves of suicidal terror.

In the minds of most Israelis, this cruel response has undermined Yasser Arafat as a genuine partner in search of peace, for Israel now has to question whether land for peace is actually an equation for more violence.

Israel has an obligation to its citizens to respond. When al Qaeda attacked America, we sent our military across the globe to seek out the terrorists in training camp by camp, cave by cave. Israel has terrorist's cells just a couple miles from its largest cities. It had no choice but to take them out—root and branch.

America is conducting her own war on global terrorism in the wake of attacks on our country and to address the threat of Saddam Hussein acquiring weapons of mass destruction. But the United States must at the same time devote its full resources to resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. We must do so in a way, however, that does not undermine the core principle of our war against terrorism. There must be zero tolerance for terrorism. Such deeds cannot have, or be perceived to have, any political benefit.

Those who seek a political solution to conflict must first rebuild trust by rejecting terror. Unfortunately, both the Arab League and Islamic Conference have failed to do so. Nonetheless, Secretary Powell's mission takes place against the backdrop of a new Arab initiative.

This initiative has many flaws, but it is significant. Arab governments have now demonstrated a desire to play a constructive role in resolving the conflict. Since the Palestinian leadership has been totally discredited as peace partners, the path to peace goes through Amman, Cairo, and Riyadh.

If these governments are serious peace-seekers, other steps must follow.

They must denounce terror against Israel with the same strength and passion as they denounce actions taken against Palestinians. They must halt their financial backing for terrorist groups dedicated to the destruction of Israel. They must put an end to the anti-semitic, anti-Israel, and anti-American rhetoric in their state sponsored media. Finally, they must convince Yasser Arafat, and more importantly the Palestinian people, to abandon their self-destructive behavior.

Had the Passover ceremony in Netanya not been violated by a murderous bomber, those present, together with Jews around the world, would have ended the ceremony by saying: "next year in Jerusalem."

The Jerusalem to which they aspire, however, is not the city we see today—a city stricken with fear; a city of shattered windows and shattered lives where calls to worship have been replaced by sirens and ambulances.

No, the Jerusalem to which they aspire, is a Jerusalem of tolerance, of faith, and of peace.

While that vision seems remote at the moment, we are reminded of the words of Louis Pasteur, who said:

Never let yourselves be discouraged by the sadness of certain hours which pass over nations.

For those who earnestly seek peace, even dark days can be the harbingers of brighter tomorrows.

Our prayers today are for a brighter tomorrow for all in the Mideast, for all people of goodwill.

NEVADA VETO OF YUCCA MOUNTAIN SITE

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I advise my colleagues that yesterday another significant step was taken in the process to address relief for nuclear energy by the approval of the Yucca Mountain process—and I emphasize process because it is a step-by-step effort.

The Governor of Nevada came to Washington to deliver his veto over the President's recommendation to site this Nation's high-level waste repository at Yucca Mountain in Nevada.

Further, Chairman BINGAMAN, chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, today took yet another step in introducing a resolution, S.J. Res. 34, to override the Nevada veto. Senator BINGAMAN's action sets in motion the congressional fast-track procedure in both the House and Senate to approve this resolution, which is done by a simple majority. We finally may approve a safe, remote, central facility for our Nation's nuclear waste. Without this repository, our nuclear plants would have to shut down, and I do not think we can address that risk, recognizing nearly 20 percent of our Nation's energy is generated by nuclear power.

Without Yucca Mountain, the cold-war legacy sites throughout the U.S. will not get cleaned up because we will

have no place to put the waste. The Federal Government has an obligation for the spent fuel and the DOE waste, and to meet this obligation we must open that repository, and we must do it soon.

To date, we have spent over 20 years and over \$4 billion to investigate and characterize the site. The science tells us this is the place.

I join Senator BINGAMAN in urging my colleagues to vote for this resolution when it comes before the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO THE GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 90th Anniversary of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America. In March, this vital organization celebrated an important milestone in its efforts to encourage girls and young women from communities across our nation to enjoy scouting activities that nurture their mental, physical, and spiritual well-being. Congratulations to the 3.8 million members throughout the United States.

I am pleased to tell you that more than 9,000 girls across the State of South Dakota actively participate in Girl Scouts. In particular, I want to commend the Girl Scouts of Nyoda Council for their outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service and personal development in our state. For over 35 years, this chapter has offered a spiritually motivated, values-based program that encourages every girl to reach her highest potential. The Girl Scouts of Nyoda Council adhere to the vision statement of the Girl Scout movement: "to inspire girls with the highest ideals of character, conduct, patriotism, and service, that they may become happy and resourceful citizens."

On April 13, the Nyoda Council will hold their Girl Scout Gold Award ceremony in honor of those who have achieved the highest honor a Senior Girl Scout can attain. They deserve recognition for their outstanding work, perseverance, leadership, and community involvement. I applaud their "can-do" spirit, determination, and dedication to the betterment of their community.

Congratulations to the Girl Scouts of Nyoda Council on this very special occasion. May they enjoy this celebration of their efforts, and keep up the great work.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I rise today to speak on behalf of the Girl Scouts. In honor of their 90th anniversary, I would like to congratulate this extraordinary group for their many years of excellence and service to this Nation. This organization has provided great opportunities for many girls and young women, helping them to develop to their full potential and to become good citizens and great leaders. The Girl Scout Law states that each girl will strive to possess honesty,

courage, responsibility, and respect both for themselves and others. These ideals demonstrate the high standards this organization sets in encouraging the development of young girls.

Currently in New Mexico, approximately 8,000 girls and 3,000 women participate in Girl Scouts. Chapparral Council, one of the three New Mexican Girl Scout councils, covers counties in northwestern New Mexico and parts of Southwestern Colorado. The 6,000 members of that council contribute their time and effort to better their communities. These girls, along with countless other women who once pledged the Girl Scouts' promise have and will receive the many benefits from this organization.

The Girl Scouts' new initiative "For Every Girl, Everywhere" highlights the diversity of this fine group, attempting to reach out to every girl in every community, regardless of race, ethnicity, or geographic boundaries. The Girl Scouts have given girls from every socioeconomic background an equal opportunity to become successful adults through the exploratory and intellectual activities in which they participate. This has especially played an important role in New Mexico.

Throughout New Mexico, girls have been changing their lives in a positive way that will no doubt benefit them in their future endeavors. By focusing on health and fitness, appreciating diversity, and community service, the Girl Scouts have inspired girls with high ideas of character, conduct, and patriotism. Girls participate in many events throughout their community such as providing help to those in need and working to improve the environment. They organize donation drives for needy families, plan activities for senior citizens, hold flag ceremonies throughout the State, plant trees and clean up local parks.

Although the Girl Scouts are primarily community based, the ideals of caring and helping others are also demonstrated on a national level. After the tragedy of September 11th, Girl Scouts from the Zia Council in New Mexico made dream catchers, a Native American work of art symbolizing peaceful sleep, and had them blessed and sent to New York in memory of the victims and their families as a way of reaching out to those in need of inspiration.

Through this organization, girls learn to set high standards and develop qualities that will benefit them throughout their lives. They are able to learn self-confidence, responsibility, and leadership skills, and are encouraged to think creatively. Through the hard work of this organization over 50 million women have been touched by the positive impact of Girl Scouts. As the world's largest girls' organization with currently 2.7 million girl members and just under 1 million adult members, I would like to once again commend past, current and future Girl Scouts for their valuable contributions and dedication over the last 90 years.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Madam President, I rise today to show my support for the 90th anniversary of the Girl Scouts. Through the Girl Scouts, girls acquire self-confidence, a sense of responsibility, life skills and integrity. In each level of the Scouts, young girls learn skills that will assist them as they enter adulthood, including science and technology education, money management, sports training, engaging in community services, art education, and much more. The Girl Scouts encourage their members to engage in a wide variety of activities such as field trips, sports camps, and cultural exchanges. I am proud to note that members of my staff were Girl Scouts when they were younger.

The mission of the Girl Scouts is to help all girls grow strong and prepare for adulthood by empowering them to develop their full potential, get along well with others, and to work together to contribute to their communities. Today, the organization boasts a membership of 3.8 million members, 2.7 million girls and over 900,000 adults.

I would like to take just a moment to commend the activities that the Girl Scouts are involved with in my State of New Hampshire. I would like to specifically thank the Girl Scouts of Swift Water Council for their numerous contributions toward the development of young women in our state. For a single organization to reach over 15,000 girls in New Hampshire alone is extraordinary. There are three programs that fall under the Swift Water Council that I want to commend. The Cool Connections program at Sanders Cottage in Manchester, and the Antrim Girls Shelter both help young girls in crisis by teaching them how to make positive decisions and boosting their self-esteem. The Swift Water Council also established an activity center for young refugee girls at the International Institute in Manchester. This Institute helps refugees from wartorn nations seek asylum in the United States. These activities provide young girls with socialization, group cooperation skills, and the tools they need to acclimate successfully into the community. I am grateful for the contributions that the Girl Scouts have made in my state.

In closing, I want to commend the Girl Scouts for 90 years of positive influence on the lives of young girls all across this nation. I especially want to thank the Girl Scouts of New Hampshire and the adult volunteers who support them. Keep up the good work.

REVISION IN ENERGY TAX INCENTIVES REPORT

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, on March 1, 2002, I filed Report 107-140 to accompany S. 1979, the Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2002. Since that time, the Congressional Budget Office has revised its estimate to reflect changes resulting from enactment of Public Law 107-147, the Job Creation and Worker

Assistance Act of 2002, plus direct spending effects that were not in the previous estimate. I ask unanimous consent that the revised CBO estimate, dated April 1, 2002, be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 1, 2002.

Hon. MAX BAUCUS,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed revised cost estimate for S. 1979, the Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2002. The estimate includes direct spending effects on the Tennessee Valley Authority, loans issued by the Rural Utilities Service, and crop subsidies provided by the Department of Agriculture that were not in the previous estimate. Review estimates reflect changes in current law resulting from enactment of Public Law 107-147, the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002, which was signed on March 9, 2002. This estimate supersedes the estimate that CBO provided for this bill on February 27, 2002.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Erin Whitaker (for revenues), who can be reached at 226-2720, and Lisa Cash Driskill (for direct spending), who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST
ESTIMATE, REVISED APRIL 1, 2002

[S. 1979: Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2002, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Finance on February 13, 2002]

SUMMARY

S. 1979, the Energy Tax Incentives Act, would amend numerous provisions of tax law relating to energy. The bill would enhance and create credits for the use and development of energy-efficient technologies, amend tax rules to provide deductions for certain devices and credits for businesses that provide energy, and enhance and create credits and deductions for the production of oil, gas, and other types of fuel. Certain tax credits would be available to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and rural electric cooperatives in the form of credits that could be used to pay sums owed to the Treasury. The bill also would provide tax credits for the production of biodiesel fuels, which would result in a reduction in the subsidies provided by the Department of Agriculture (USDA) for certain crops. Most provisions of S. 1979 would take effect in 2003, but some would take effect in 2002.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimate that enacting the bill would decrease governmental receipts by \$80 million in 2002, by \$8.3 billion over the 2002-2007 period, and by \$14.4 billion over the 2002-2012 period. CBO estimates that provisions in the bill affecting TVA, rural electric cooperatives, and USDA would result in an increase in direct spending of \$20 million in 2002, a decrease of about \$75 million over the 2002-2007 period, and a decrease of about \$200 million over the 2002-2012 period. CBO also estimates that certain provisions requiring studies and reports would have an insignificant impact on spending subject to appropriation. Since S. 1979 would affect direct spending and receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply.