

rural electric cooperatives, and crop subsidies provided by the USDA. The effect of these changes would be to increase direct spending by \$20 million in 2002 and decrease direct spending by about \$200 million over the 2002-2012 period.

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

CBO has determined that provisions of the bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury and the General Accounting Office to report the results of certain studies contain no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments. JCT has determined that the remaining provisions of the bill contain no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined by UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Revenues: Erin Whitaker (226-2720); Federal Costs: Lisa Cash Driskill, and Dave Hull (226-2860); Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Susan Sieg Tompkins (225-3220); and Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach (226-2940).

Estimate approved by: G. Thomas Woodward, Assistant Director for Tax Analysis and Robert A. Sunshine, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

#### LET US REMEMBER THE CHILDREN

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Madam President, nearly 2,000 years ago, a "poll" was taken on the road between Jericho and Jerusalem. We are told that only one out of three was willing to turn from their personal pursuits to help someone who had been physically assaulted and left without care. This story of the Good Samaritan is an ancient and familiar teaching. We must be the people today who will pause in our own pursuits to help heal the wounds in our society.

April is Child Abuse Prevention Month. Today I want to challenge all of us to face this horrific national tragedy head on. We should never lose sight of the pressing needs of our most precious resource, our children. Across the nation, neglect and abuse figures reach 2.5 million. Not only has the reported number of abused and neglected children increased, but their problems are more severe and difficult to treat. Abuse is not new, nor is it likely to go away, but I believe we are lowering the tolerance for this kind of behavior. Policy makers, community leaders, educators and parents came together on April 1st in Kansas City to demonstrate their commitment to the issue. These are the types of actions we need to help build strong families and eliminate the circumstances leading to abuse.

As legislators, we are making significant strides in our crusade against abuse. I supported \$82.6 million in continued funding of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act during the appropriations process. President Bush signed the appropriations bill into law on January 10, 2002.

I was pleased to support the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments Act that the President also recently signed into law. This bill

reauthorizes and expands several programs designed to help children and families in high-risk situations. Specifically, the bill established grants for programs for mentoring children of prisoners, and amends the Foster Care Independent Living program to provide for educational and training vouchers for youths aging out of foster care. It also extends adoption assistance eligibility and prevents states from opting out of criminal background checks for foster and adoptive parents.

In addition, I have cosponsored a bill, which would restore the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funding. Missouri uses its Social Services Block Grant funds to provide aid to families and children with identified problems in the areas of child abuse and neglect, and services to juvenile offenders committed to the custody of the State's Division of Youth Services as well as other services to our most vulnerable citizens. I am committed to increasing funding for this important program.

Yes, we have had significant victories, but there is much left to do. As long as there is one child that needs our help, we must remain committed.

In closing, let me share a few lines from a poem I ran onto recently. I hope you will keep its vivid imagery before you as we continue to search for solutions.

Let us remember the children  
who can't bound down the streets in a new  
pair of sneakers,  
who never go to the circus,  
who live in an X-rated world.  
Let us remember the children  
who have no safe blanket to drag behind  
them,  
whose pictures aren't on anybody's dresser,  
whose monsters are real.  
And let us remember the children who want  
to be carried and for those who must,  
for those we never give up on and for those  
who don't get a second chance,  
for those who cling to the shadows and for  
those who will grab the hand of any-  
body kind enough to offer it.

#### VA RESEARCHERS IDENTIFY ORAL TREATMENT FOR SMALLPOX

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, as the Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am committed to focusing a spotlight on findings by researchers at the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA. For too long, VA researchers have labored with only the recognition of their peers to acknowledge the excellent caliber of VA research into the treatment of a wide range of diseases.

A recent finding—the discovery of a drug that might help us fight smallpox, the most feared weapon in bioterrorists' arsenal—offers real hope for protecting our Nation against the threat of bioterrorism. This discovery demonstrates again how integral VA's efforts are not only to public health and research, but to domestic security.

VA's Medical Research Service may not support as many projects as the NIH, but its work has yielded effective

treatments for diseases that include schizophrenia, diabetes, cancer, depression, heart disease and stroke. Some of my colleagues may know that VA's expertise in prosthetics and spinal cord injury research is unparalleled; fewer may be aware that VA researchers pioneered the concepts that allowed development of the CAT scan and MRI, the cardiac pacemaker, and safe kidney and liver transplants. VA researchers have demonstrated the best clinical practices for detecting high cholesterol and colon cancer, launched a large-scale study to determine the best way to treat HIV infection, and started a landmark clinical trial to treat Parkinson's disease.

In March, VA researchers announced another breakthrough finding. Two VA researchers, Dr. Karl Hostetler and Dr. James Beadle of the VA San Diego Healthcare System, worked with military and academic colleagues to develop a drug that could be the best tool we have yet to protect the public from the threat of smallpox.

Until recently, only vaccination could be used to stop the spread of a smallpox epidemic. Because doctors eradicated naturally occurring smallpox in the 1960's, the smallpox vaccine has been neither manufactured nor used regularly in decades, leaving the American population vulnerable to a deliberate attack by terrorists. Although HHS recently accelerated and expanded a plan to vaccinate the U.S. population, the vaccine doses will not be ready for some time, and are not without risk of potentially serious side-effects.

Although researchers proved several years ago that an existing drug called cidofovir could prevent smallpox from multiplying and spreading, this drug had to be administered intravenously, over the course of at least an hour. In the case of an epidemic, it would simply be impossible to treat every person at risk.

Drs. Hostetler and Beadle and their colleagues developed a powerful form of this drug that can be taken as a pill or a capsule. Although this research is still in its early stages, VA and military scientists showed that a few oral doses of this drug each day protected animals completely against a virus closely related to smallpox. In the near future, we may be able to contain any potential outbreak of smallpox using this simple medication, rendering smallpox useless as a biological weapon.

This research promises to bear fruit not only for emergency medical preparedness, but for those who must take cidofovir to treat more common but still devastating viral infections.

This work grew from a collaboration between VA, military, NIH, and academic researchers. As I have said many times, we cannot in these times neglect any resource available to us when confronting potentially catastrophic threats to this nation's health, whether in offering medical care or developing

new technologies and treatments to protect the public.

I am proud to recognize the insight that these researchers and VA have shown, and continue to show, in exploring cutting-edge research. This is yet another contribution that the VA health care system has made, not only to the health of our nation's veterans, but to our national safety and well-being.

#### CONFIRMATION OF MELANIE SABELHAUS

Mr. KERRY. Madam President, I speak today to congratulate Melanie Sabelhaus, who was confirmed by the Senate last evening as the Deputy Administrator for the U.S. Small Business Administration.

The U.S. Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship held a hearing on Mrs. Sabelhaus' nomination on February 27, 2002. On March 12, 2002, the Committee voted unanimously in support of her nomination and recommended her favorably to the full Senate, which approved her nomination by unanimous consent on April 8, 2002. I would like to thank the Senate floor staffs for their assistance in moving Mrs. Sabelhaus' nomination so quickly.

Mrs. Sabelhaus has had an excellent career that has provided her with both the necessary management and small business experience required of a Deputy Administrator at the SBA. Having chaired her nomination hearing and known her from her volunteer work with the Nantucket Historical Association, I can report that President Bush has made a qualified choice in selecting Mrs. Sabelhaus for the critical post of Deputy Administrator at the U.S. Small Business Administration.

I believe calling this position critical in no way overemphasizes its importance, for the Deputy Administrator has historically served as the day-to-day manager of the SBA in the Administrator's absence. In fact, the Deputy Administrator position was made subject to Senate confirmation a little over ten years ago, with the passage of the Small Business Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990, precisely because the Congress recognized its importance to the management of the Agency. During the nomination process, the Committee received assurances from Mrs. Sabelhaus and Administrator Barreto that one or both would be on hand to run the SBA on a daily basis, barring extraordinary circumstances.

The SBA's role is vital to our continuing economic well-being, especially now as we seek to improve our economy. Loan programs, technical assistance programs and contracting programs are just a few of the tools the SBA has to help small businesses—and a small sample of the issues Mrs. Sabelhaus will face on a daily basis as she seeks to aid the Administrator in implementing the President's policies

and congressional initiatives. It is my hope that as a former small business owner and innovative thinker Mrs. Sabelhaus will steer the agency toward our bipartisan goal: to cultivate the entrepreneurial spirit of this country and provide all—including women and minorities in the small business world with adequate and equal access to capital and opportunities and the resources and counseling that often determine a business's success or failure.

I look forward to working with Mrs. Sabelhaus, the new Deputy Administrator for the U.S. Small Business Administration, as we seek to assist the small business community.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### IN CELEBRATION OF THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 150th Anniversary of the City of Santa Clara in my home state of California.

As early as 4000 BC, Ohlone Indian settlements were found in the area. The City of Santa Clara began in 1852 as a small Spanish mission. After Santa Clara was incorporated as a city, the fertile valley became a magnet for farmers and Santa Clara was soon filled with bountiful orchards and farms. Today, Santa Clara is located in the heart of California's Silicon Valley, the technology capital of the world. From Indian settlement to Spanish mission, from orchard country to high tech mecca, Santa Clara has been part of the rich history of California.

Last year, the National Civic League bestowed the prestigious "All-America City" award on Santa Clara. Santa Clara was one of only 10 cities in the U.S. to be given this award for successful community collaboration. Santa Clara has also recently been given top marks as a "2001 Kid-Friendly City." I am delighted that Santa Clara is such an outstanding place for children and families. And Santa Clara's Code of Ethics and Values has been getting national attention as a model for using shared values to guide a city.

While Santa Clara receives national attention, a 2000 public opinion survey found that the residents of Santa Clara feel their city is one of the best places in America to live. This local pride is one of the things that makes this city such a California treasure.

Santa Clara is home to California's first school of higher learning, Santa Clara University, established in 1851. At the center of campus is the beautiful Mission Santa Clara de Asis, the eighth of the original 21 California missions.

I am thrilled that the City of Santa Clara, its local government and its residents maintain such a strong community spirit while its high-tech companies provide new products to change

the way we live. Santa Clara's sesquicentennial slogan, "150 years of democracy, diversity, distinction," could not be more appropriate. I hope the people of Santa Clara enjoy this yearlong celebration and I wish them another 150 years of success.●

##### THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

• Mr. BOND. Madam President, today I wish to congratulate the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, ESGR, its 4,200 volunteers and Department of Defense, DOD, staff, in celebrating 30 years of service to this Nation.

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve was established in 1972, the year the United States ended the Selective Service System and established an all-volunteer military force. DOD realized that support from employers and communities would be instrumental in maintaining Reserve component membership. ESGR was created to obtain employer and community support for the National Guard and Reserve and to promote the role of Reserve forces in the national defense.

ESGR has lived up to the task and accomplished much more. Since 1972, with the help of the Advertising Council, Inc., ESGR has benefitted from nearly \$1 billion in pro bono advertising reaching the six million employers with one or more employees in the United States.

Employers have, in turn, signed ESGR Statements of Support, publicly committing to support the National Guard and Reserve. The former Chairman of the Board and CEO of General Motors, Mr. James H. Roche signed the first Statement of Support in the Office of the Secretary of Defense on December 13, 1972. The next day, President Richard Nixon signed a Statement of Support covering all Federal civilian employees. Since the inception of this program, Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton and President George W. Bush have all signed Statements of Support, along with hundreds of thousands of employers, including Dell Computer Corporation, Xerox, the Society for Human Resource Management and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. To date, over 300,000 employers have signed statements of support. Additionally, the strategic alliance formed in 1998 between ESGR and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce resulted in more than 1,200 chambers of commerce nationwide signing a Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve.

ESGR offers Ombudsman services designed to provide information to employers and Reservists regarding their rights and responsibilities under the law, and to resolve conflicts through informal mediation. These services operate in cooperation with the Department of Labor. ESGR volunteers in 54 U.S. States and territories contribute