

funds to those low-income Americans in greatest need. This mechanism can get funds to low-income Californians reeling from gas and electric price shocks, or Georgians who last summer endured crushing gas bills.

However, LIHEAP funds do not flow to all the places they are needed today but instead where they were needed in 1979 and 1980.

Back then, it was assumed that LIHEAP appropriations would rise, and the allocation mechanism mentioned above has been cast aside. The law states that unless LIHEAP appropriations exceed \$1.975 billion, the elements described above do not control. Instead, the controlling factor is a state's receipt of funds in 1981.

Much can happen in 22 years. For example, from 1980 to 2000: Dallas' population grew from 904,074 to 1,118,580; Clark County, NV's population grew from 463,087 to 1,375,765; Greater Phoenix, Arizona grew from 1,509,000 to 3,072,000.

It would be unfortunate, if we were unable to respond to such situations, in these areas, or to the needs of the citizens of my own State of Louisiana, merely because LIHEAP was locked into the past. We need to address today's problems as well.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I thank Senator LANDRIEU for her comments and commend her for her steadfast commitment to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. She is an outstanding advocate for needy families in Louisiana and across the country. She is correct that the program demands and deserves significantly more funding than it currently receives. I'm sure she's as pleased as I am that LIHEAP's authorization levels are increased in the underlying bill. I look forward to working with her and with her colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to increase funding for this vital program.

Senator LANDRIEU has raised some very important concerns about the program which must be addressed during the re-authorization process. I plan to hold hearings on this issue and invite Senator LANDRIEU to testify. Her proposals will play a very serious role during consideration of LIHEAP re-authorization.

Senator LANDRIEU raises a critical point regarding the vulnerability of our poorest citizens to extreme weather conditions. My State is the home of ground-breaking research on the negative health impacts of extreme temperatures, particularly on poor children with chronic illnesses suffering through cold winters. Research at the Failure to Thrive Clinic at Boston Medical Center has indicated that needy children often start to lose weight and suffer additional problems associated with malnutrition, because their families are spending less of their meager incomes on food and medicine, and more on fuel bills. No family should have to choose between energy, rent, prescription drugs, or food.

LIHEAP helps families meet their home energy needs, so they can meet other immediate priorities, too.

From 1979 to 1998, the Centers for Disease Control reports that there were 7,421 deaths in the United States due to heat stroke. Over the same time period, CDC says 13,970 people died of hypothermia, or exposure to cold. In Massachusetts, people who cannot afford to heat their homes efficiently often employ more dangerous methods of heat—such as using space heaters or simply leaving oven doors open. In winter 2000, an unseasonably cold winter for my state, deaths from home fires due to space heaters surged in Massachusetts. Nearly one out of every five fire deaths in Massachusetts in 2000 was caused by a space heater.

Had LIHEAP been fully funded, and had the program reacted more effectively to crises, we would have been able to save lives. The real tragedy of this debate is that the flexibility already in LIHEAP isn't being utilized. Emergency LIHEAP funding, desperately needed in Louisiana, Massachusetts, and across the country, is still sitting at the White House.

The Bush administration is sitting on \$600 million in LIHEAP funds that can be placed wherever it is needed most. Half of this emergency funding was approved by Congress in the previous fiscal year. LIHEAP applications keep increasing, the economy still struggles, and States are forced to cut LIHEAP benefits for our people—but the administration keeps claiming an "emergency" doesn't exist while thousands of families are still facing the terrible choice of heat, cooling, or food. The Bush administration can reach the families it mentioned in its budget message right now by releasing the emergency funds. Until it does so, the administration can't discuss improving LIHEAP with any credibility.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I wish to thank the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY, for his interest and commitment to addressing this issue during reauthorization. I look forward to working closely with Chairman KENNEDY on this matter next year as well as the opportunity to testify before his committee. Throughout the South and the Southwest there is an urgent need for this reform and I am grateful for Senator KENNEDY's support.

RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, we have heard hours of debate on the Senate energy bill. One of the messages that we've heard repeated in statements on many different energy related subjects is that energy policy is highly influenced by region. Energy policy that works in one region may not work in another, nor do policy decisions necessarily translate from state to state. For example, Florida's unique topographic, climatic, and geological conditions make it impossible to harness certain forms of renewable energy, such as wind and hydropower. Just as

it would be difficult for the State of Alaska to rely on solar energy during its dark winter months. For these reasons, I have expressed my concern to the chairman of the Energy Committee, Senator BINGAMAN, that a broadly applied renewable portfolio standard will not work optimally for all fifty states of the union. While I remain supportive of expanding the use of renewable energy supplies as an important part of our national energy portfolio, I prefer an approach that treats regions and states with deference to their unique circumstances. An RPS standard cannot be rigid, but must be flexible.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I have been working with my colleagues from Florida for some time to address their concerns with the renewable portfolio standard in the Senate energy bill. Let me say that I think it is critical to increase the use of renewables in order to decrease our dependence on fossil fuels and foreign imports. However, I also appreciate the differences that occur from region to region and State to State. I would like to extend an offer to Senators GRAHAM AND NELSON to work in conference to find some method that will enable a renewable portfolio standard to accomplish the goal of increasing renewables while recognizing the legitimate differences among States. I believe that we can find an appropriate way to help each state include a renewable standard as part of their overall energy production, and I am committed to working with Senator GRAHAM to accomplish this.

Mr. GRAHAM. I want to thank Senator BINGAMAN for his work on the energy bill and for his offer to help address on my concerns with the renewable standard specifically. I look forward to working together on this important provision, and I withdraw my related amendments.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for a period up to 5 minutes.

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

SELECTING DAVID AND ANN SCOVILLE TO RECEIVE THE NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM SERVICE AWARD

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I join all Vermonters in congratulating David and Ann Scoville on receiving the National Crime Victim Service Award of 2002. We thank them for all they do to help the victims of crime and to help the public understand victims' needs.

Nearly 20 years ago the Scovilles suffered every parent's nightmare—the disappearance and murder of their daughter, Patricia. The crime that took her from them remains unsolved to this day—a situation that has compounded the Scovilles' suffering and

one that also torments many other families.

Through their lives and examples, the Scovilles have become role models for grieving families who have suffered similar losses. They have summoned the courage and compassion to harness their pain for positive outcomes. They have made it their work to help other families escape the anguish they endured, and to help raise the awareness of public officials about the importance of victims' participation throughout all phases of the criminal justice process.

Victims of murder, rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and other crimes deserve the understanding and support of the American people and of the Congress. We have a duty to ensure that the criminal justice system is one that respects the rights and dignity of crime victims, rather than one that complicates or even exacerbates the suffering of those already victimized.

Congress has listened to their counsel and to the counsel of other victims of crime. Over the past two decades many of us have worked hard to pass laws that have provided victims with greater rights and assistance, including stronger protection for witnesses of crime; a Victims' Bill of Rights; protection for female victims of violence; mandatory restitution for crime victims; special awareness of the needs of victims with disabilities; special programs for victims of terrorism; and an act for victims of trafficking.

We continue the fight to win more rights and help for victims of crime, largely because the victims' rights agenda in Congress has been advanced, year by year, by advocates like the Scovilles. I, with Senator KENNEDY, have introduced the Crime Victims Assistance Act of 2001, which focuses on protecting victims' rights, including victims' enhanced participatory rights at trial and sentencing.

This legislation requires that a responsible official consult with victims prior to detention hearings, and consider victims' views about any contemplated plea agreement. It calls for the presiding judge to inquire regarding victims' views on detention, and prohibits the court from entering a judgment upon a guilty plea without regarding victims' views. The bill also provides for enhanced victims' rights regarding the right to attend the trial and sentencing. Victims are also given specific rights regarding notice of sentence adjustment, discharge from a psychiatric facility and executive clemency.

In addition to these improvements to the Federal system, this legislation proposes several programs to help States provide better assistance for victims of State crimes. These programs would improve compliance with State victims' rights laws, promote the development of state-of-the-art notification systems to keep victims informed of case developments and important dates on a timely and efficient

basis, and encourage further experimentation with the community-based restorative justice model in the juvenile court setting.

We were able to include much of the Crime Victims Assistance Act in last year's USA PATRIOT Act supported by Republicans and Democrats. One major provision that remains to be achieved, however, is to eliminate the artificial cap on the Crime Victims' Fund, which has prevented millions of dollars from reaching victims and from supporting essential services for them.

While we have greatly improved our crime victims assistance programs and made advances in recognizing crime victims' rights, we still have more to do. I commend David and Ann Scoville for their leadership and look forward to continuing to work with them to advance crime victims' rights legislation, and to make a difference in the lives of crime victims.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HOLOCAUST EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

• Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today, during these Days of Remembrance, to remind my colleagues about those who perished, but also those who persevered, in the unimaginable atrocities of the Holocaust.

Through remembering the Holocaust and teaching generation after generation about the atrocities that occurred over 60 years ago, we can help ensure that such tragedies do not repeat themselves. General Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized this long ago. After visiting the Ohrdruf concentration camp in 1945, General Dwight Eisenhower arranged for mass witnessing of the camps by military, press reporters, and photographers. "Let the world see," ordered Eisenhower. He realized that the world must bear witness to the atrocities of the Holocaust, and that it was necessary to teach our children about what had happened.

To help make sure that future generations continue to learn about and remember the Holocaust, my friend and colleague from Connecticut, Senator DODD, and I introduced a bill last week, called the "Holocaust Education Assistance Act." Our new bill would authorize two million dollars for grants to schools and school districts to develop a curriculum that teaches our students about the Holocaust, the triumph of the Jewish people, and all who helped them persevere.

At the same time, it is also important to teach our children about the thousands of individuals, both Jewish and non-Jewish, who took a stand against the persecution and killing of innocent people. I am reminded today of an obituary I read in the New York Times a couple of years ago, of a man named Jan Karski, who was one of the first to stand up to the injustice of the Holocaust. I am reminded of the role

he, and many others, played in our modern history. He had a unique view of an appalling and shameful era of history. Let me explain.

During World War II, Jan Karski brought Allied leaders in the West—at no small risk to his own life—what is believed to be the first eyewitness reports of Hitler's indescribable acts of hate and cruelty against the Jews. In 1942, Jewish resistance leaders asked Jan, then a 28-year-old courier for the Polish underground, to be their voice to the West—to convey to the Allies an actual eyewitness account of the genocide in Europe.

He readily accepted this dreadful task, because he knew that someone had to tell the world exactly what was happening in Europe. Though he succeeded in relaying the nightmarish stories to Western leaders, his reports were met initially by indifference. While many others would eventually confirm Jan's horrifying accounts of the Jewish concentration camps and the Warsaw Ghetto in Poland, he was one of the first, and one of very few, to take action against these atrocities.

We are discovering that Jan was not the only witness to the slaughter of innocent civilians by Nazi Germany. We are learning more about the atrocities of the Holocaust through thousands and thousands of pages of previously classified material about Nazi war criminals, persecution, and looting. This information is being made available by a dedicated group of individuals, both in government and in the private sector, who are working hard to declassify these important pieces of history. This effort is the result of the "Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act" legislation passed and signed into law with the help of my friends and colleagues from New York, Senator PATRICK MOYNIHAN and Congresswoman CAROLYN MALONEY.

The documents that are now public can serve as tools for education, to teach our children the horrors of the Holocaust, so that it will never be repeated.

Jan Karski persevered, but for the rest of his life, he carried the sights, the sounds, the smells, and the sadness of the Holocaust with him. Karski, himself, once said: "This sin will haunt humanity to the end of time. It does haunt me. And, I want it to be so."

Jan Karski wanted us all to be haunted by the Holocaust. He wanted us never to forget. He devoted his life to ensuring that such inhumane horror would be present forever in our collective conscience, so that we, above all else, would never let this dark chapter in our history ever, ever repeat, itself.

To understand the Holocaust is to remember the lives of those who perished and those who resisted, to remember, "always remember," as Jan would say, what their sacrifices meant, and still mean, for our world. Stories such as Jan Karski's should never be forgotten and the way to ensure that is through education.●