

right to wear the airborne's "Silver Wings of Courage", thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, 69 have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished-Service Cross, Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of such traits as heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas, the members and former members of the Nation's combat airborne forces are members of a proud and honorable fraternity of the profession of arms that is made exclusive by those distinctions which, together with their special skills and achievements, distinguish them as intrepid combat parachutists, special operations forces, and (in former days) glider troops; and

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the airborne forces of the United States Armed Forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the American people as the airborne community celebrates August 16, 2002, as the 62nd anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate requests and urges the President to issue a proclamation—

(1) designating August 16, 2002, as "National Airborne Day"; and

(2) calling on Federal, State, and local administrators and the people of the United States to observe "National Airborne Day" with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to submit a Senate resolution which designates August 16, 2002 as "National Airborne Day."

On June 25, 1940, the War Department authorized the Parachute Test Platoon to experiment with the potential use of airborne troops. The Parachute Test Platoon, which was composed of 48 volunteers, performed the first official army parachute jump on August 16, 1940. The success of the Platoon led to the formation of a large and successful airborne contingent that has served from World War Two until the present.

I was privileged to serve with the 82nd Airborne Division, one of the first airborne divisions to be organized. In a two-year period during World War Two, the regiments of the 82nd served in Italy at Anzio, in France at Normandy (where I landed with them), and at the Battle of the Bulge.

The 11th, 13th, 17th, and 101st Airborne Divisions and numerous other regimental and battalion size airborne units were also organized following the success of the Parachute Test Platoon. In the last sixty-two years, these airborne forces have performed in important military and peace-keeping operations all over the world, and it is only appropriate that we designate a day to salute the contributions they have made to this Nation.

Through passage of "National Airborne Day," the Senate will reaffirm our support for the members of the airborne community and also show our gratitude for their tireless commitment to our Nation's defense and ideals.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 243—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF APRIL 21 THROUGH APRIL 28, 2002, AS "NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY WEEK"

Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BOND, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HELMS, Mr. FRIST, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. THURMOND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 243

Whereas biotechnology is a strategic industry and is increasingly important to the research and development of products that improve health care, agriculture, industrial processes, environmental remediation, and biological defense;

Whereas biotechnology has been responsible for medical breakthroughs that have benefited millions of people worldwide through the development of vaccines, antibiotics, and other drugs;

Whereas biotechnology is central to research into cures and treatments for conditions such as cancer, diabetes, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, heart and lung disease, Alzheimer's disease, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injuries, and many other ailments;

Whereas biotechnology contributes to crop yields and farm productivity, reduces chemical pesticide use, and enhances the quality, value, and suitability of crops for food and other uses that are critical to the agriculture of the United States;

Whereas biotechnology offers the potential for increasing food production, particularly in developing nations facing chronic food shortages;

Whereas biotechnology, through industrial applications, is creating an abundance of efficient enzymes and other biobased products, which foster cleaner industrial processes and can help produce energy, fine chemicals, and biobased plastics from renewable resources;

Whereas biotechnology contributes to homeland defense and national security by providing the tools to develop a new generation of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics for defense against bioterrorism;

Whereas biotechnology contributes to the success of the United States as the global leader in research and development, and international commerce;

Whereas biotechnology will be an important catalyst for creating more high-skilled jobs throughout the 21st century and will help reinvigorate rural economies; and

Whereas it is important for all people of the United States to understand the beneficial role biotechnology plays in an improved quality of life: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of April 21 through April 28, 2002, as "National Biotechnology Week"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

• Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today with Senators DODD, MURRAY, HATCH, SPECTER, BOND, BINGAMAN, CRAIG, TORRICELLI, BIDEN, JEFFORDS, CORZINE, SARBANES, MIKULSKI, KEN-

NEDY, HELMS, FRIST, BREAUX, EDWARDS, CRAPO, COLLINS, CAMPBELL, SESSIONS, INHOFE, CARNAHAN, DURBIN, KERRY, and THURMOND to submit a Senate Resolution declaring the Week of April 21–April 27, 2002, as "National Biotechnology Week."

There have been incredible advancements in science over the last few years that are allowing us to improve health care, increase crop yields, reduce the use of pesticides, and replace costly industrial processes involving harsh chemicals with cheaper, safer, biological processes. These advancements have occurred due to the hard work and diligence of scientists and researchers in the United States, and all around the world, who have spent their lives promoting and perfecting the practice of biotechnology.

In addition, biotechnology and the tools and devices developed for this technology will be essential as our country continues to heighten its efforts to combat bioterrorism. One of the first challenges in combating bioterrorism is detection. Quick analysis of pathogens using gene chips and advanced techniques derived from biotechnology will allow health providers to quickly identify the type and nature of any biological attack. Also, there is a need to be able to respond to a biological attack. The tools of biotechnology will allow us to develop the vaccines and treatments needed for this purpose. Because of its great potential, biotechnology is a key component of promoting national security.

In my home State of Arkansas, the potential for biotechnology as a motor for driving economic growth is just taking hold. Innovative research at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville and the University of Arkansas Medical School is paving the way for many small start-up companies at the state's incubation centers. In addition, research at Arkansas Children's Hospital and new genomics research at the National Center for Toxicological Research is leading to greater understanding of the impact that diets have on health. Also, there is great economic potential for a biotechnology corridor between Little Rock and the Pine Bluff Arsenal where the research community would be welcome to grow and thrive in our State.

With all of these benefits, there is no doubt that biotechnology is touching our lives and improving our world. But, along with this technology comes the responsibility to understand and carefully evaluate it. It is essential that this technology be used to improve our world and preserve our humanity. If there is to be a future for this technology, and we are to fully realize its benefits and potential, elected officials and the public must be informed and engaged about the basics of technology itself and its incredible benefits.

This is why my colleagues and I are pleased to introduce this resolution declaring April 21–27, 2002, as "National Biotechnology Week." It is our hope

that public officials, community leaders, researchers, professors, and school teachers across the country will take this week to actively promote understanding of biotechnology in their communities and their classrooms.●

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3132. Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. STEVENS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes.

SA 3133. Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3132 proposed by Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. STEVENS) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3134. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. FRIST, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BOND, Mr. DASCHLE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DODD, Mr. REED, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mrs. CLINTON)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1533, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and strengthen the health centers program and the National Health Service Corps, and to establish the Healthy Communities Access Program which will help coordinate services for the uninsured and underinsured, and for other purposes.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 3132.** Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. STEVENS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 590, after line 14, insert the following:

#### DIVISION H—DOMESTIC ENERGY SECURITY

#### TITLE XIX—AMERICAN HOMELAND ENERGY SECURITY

#### SEC. 1901. SHORT TITLE AND PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.

(a) This title may be cited as the "American Homeland Energy Security Act of 2002".

(b) PRESIDENTIAL NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SECURITY INTEREST CERTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) The provisions of this title, other than this subsection, shall take effect upon a determination by the President and certification by the President to the Senate and the House of Representatives that exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain (as defined in section 1902(1) of this title) are in the national economic and security interests of the United States.

(2) The President shall base a determination under paragraph (1) upon the President's judgment of the contribution that production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain would make in—

(A) meeting the energy requirements of the United States in a time of national emer-

gency, taking into account foreseeable military contingencies in the war on terrorism and international commitments;

(B) reducing dependence on imported foreign oil, including from Iraq and other potentially hostile nations; and

(C) creating new jobs for American men and women.

(3) The determination and certification by the President shall be made in his sole discretion and shall not be reviewable.

#### SEC. 1902. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **COASTAL PLAIN.**—The term "Coastal Plain" means that area identified as such in the map entitled "Arctic National Wildlife Refuge", dated August 1980, as referenced in section 1002(b) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3142(b)(1)), comprising approximately 1,549,000 acres, and as legally described in appendix I to part 37 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary", except as otherwise provided, means the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary's designee.

(3) **KAKTOVIK.**—The term "Kaktovik" means the home of the only human residents of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

#### SEC. 1903. LEASING PROGRAM FOR LANDS WITHIN THE COASTAL PLAIN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall take such actions as are necessary—

(1) to establish and implement in accordance with this title a competitive oil and gas leasing program under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) that will result in an environmentally sound program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain;

(2) to administer the provisions of this title through regulations, lease terms, conditions, restrictions, prohibitions, stipulations, and other provisions that ensure the oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities on the Coastal Plain will result in no significant adverse effect on fish and wildlife, their habitat, subsistence resources, and the environment, and including, in furtherance of this goal, by requiring the application of the best commercially available technology for oil and gas exploration, development, and production to all exploration, development, and production operations under this title in a manner that ensures the receipt of fair market value by the public for the mineral resources to be leased; and

(3) to consult with the representatives of the City of Kaktovik and the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation to ensure that the oil and gas exploration, development and production activities authorized by this title are conducted in a manner that recognizes the interests of the city, the corporation, and the residents of Kaktovik, their culture, their traditional subsistence activities, and their use of the resources of the Coastal Plain.

(b) **REPEAL.**—Section 1003 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3143) is repealed.

(c) **COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS UNDER CERTAIN OTHER LAWS.**—

(1) **COMPATIBILITY.**—For purposes of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, the oil and gas leasing program and activities authorized by this section in the Coastal Plain are deemed to be compatible with the purposes for which the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge was established, and that no further findings or decisions are required to implement this determination.

(2) **ADEQUACY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'S LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IM-**

**FACT STATEMENT.**—The "Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement" (April 1987) on the Coastal Plain prepared pursuant to section 1002 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3142) and section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) is deemed to satisfy the requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 that apply with respect to actions authorized to be taken by the Secretary to develop and promulgate the regulations for the establishment of a leasing program authorized by this title before the conduct of the first lease sale.

(3) **COMPLIANCE WITH NEPA FOR OTHER ACTIONS.**—Before conducting the first lease sale under this title, the Secretary shall prepare an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 with respect to the actions authorized by this title that are not referred to in paragraph (2). Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary is not required to identify non-leasing alternative courses of action or to analyze the environmental effects of such courses of action. The Secretary shall only identify a preferred action for such leasing and a single leasing alternative, and analyze the environmental effects and potential mitigation measures for those two alternatives. The identification of the preferred action and related analysis for the first lease sale under this title shall be completed within 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall only consider public comments that specifically address the Secretary's preferred action and that are filed within 20 days after publication of an environmental analysis. Notwithstanding any other law, compliance with this paragraph is deemed to satisfy all requirements for the analysis and consideration of the environmental effects of proposed leasing under this title.

(d) **RELATIONSHIP TO STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY.**—Nothing in this title shall be considered to expand or limit State and local regulatory authority.

(e) **SPECIAL AREAS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, after consultation with the State of Alaska, the city of Kaktovik, and the North Slope Borough, may designate up to a total of 45,000 acres of the Coastal Plain as a Special Area if the Secretary determines that the Special Area is of such unique character and interest so as to require special management and regulatory protection. The Secretary shall designate as such a Special Area the Sadlerochit Spring area, comprising approximately 4,000 acres as depicted on the map referred to in section 1902(1).

(2) **MANAGEMENT.**—Each such Special Area shall be managed so as to protect and preserve the area's unique and diverse character including its fish, wildlife, and subsistence resource values.

(3) **EXCLUSION FROM LEASING OR SURFACE OCCUPANCY.**—The Secretary may exclude any Special Area from leasing. If the Secretary leases a Special Area, or any part thereof, for purposes of oil and gas exploration, development, production, and related activities, there shall be no surface occupancy of the lands comprising the Special Area.

(4) **DIRECTIONAL DRILLING.**—Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, the Secretary may lease all or a portion of a Special Area under terms that permit the use of horizontal drilling technology from sites on leases located outside the area.

(f) **LIMITATION ON CLOSED AREAS.**—The Secretary's sole authority to close lands within the Coastal Plain to oil and gas leasing and to exploration, development, and production is that set forth in this title.

(g) **REGULATIONS.**—