

believe the discussion the bill generates will not only provide the catalyst for meaningful tribal involvement in the search for solutions but also form the basis for true trust reform. I look forward to participating with tribal leaders in pursuit of this important objective.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, I rise today to join my colleagues, Senator JOHN MCCAIN and Senator TOM DASCHLE, as sponsors of the Indian Trust Asset and Trust Fund Management and Reform Act of 2002. This legislation we are introducing today is intended as simply the first step in the legislative process as we continue to work closely with tribes to address the need for further reform of the management of the trust funds and assets that have been mismanaged for decades. I am hopeful that by taking this action today, we will begin to further the discussion of this critical issue, knowing full well that there will be ongoing consultation and input from tribal leaders and tribal members all across the country.

As many of my colleagues are aware, the issue of trust fund mismanagement is one of the most urgent problems we are faced with in Indian Country. Of all the extraordinary circumstances we find in Indian Country, and especially in South Dakota, I do not think there is any more complex, more difficult and more shocking than the circumstances we have surrounding trust fund mismanagement.

This problem has persisted literally for generations, and continues today. Administrations of both political parties have been inadequate in their response, and the level of direction and the resources provided by Congresses over past decades has also been sadly inadequate. The Federal Government, by law, is to be the trustee for Native American people. When the Trust Fund Management Act of 1994 was passed, I was hopeful that this accounting situation would at last be remedied. Unfortunately, this has not been the case.

Last year's attempt by Secretary Norton and the Department of the Interior to address this ongoing problem has also fallen far short of what is needed. In fact, Indian leaders all across the country widely opposed the plan released by the Secretary last November to create a new Bureau of Indian Trust Asset Management, BITAM. Unfortunately, the Secretary released the Department's plan without seeking input and consulting with the very people who are supposed to benefit from these trust fund accounts.

Many tribal leaders have offered counter proposals to the Department's plan, however, Secretary Norton continues to stand behind and defend BITAM as the best alternative to addressing this problem. I believe it is now time for Congress to attempt once again to make real progress on this issue. As I stated earlier, the bill my colleagues and I have introduced today is not intended to be a final product,

but rather the beginning of a process that will lead to further improvements, revisions and refinements based on the continued input of tribal leadership.

One of the main provisions of our legislation is to establish the position of a Deputy Secretary for Trust Management and Reform in the Department of the Interior. The Deputy Secretary will be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of 6 years and may only be removed for cause. The Deputy Secretary will report directly to the Secretary and will be responsible for the oversight of all trust fund and trust asset administration and management, including consultation with Indian tribes. It is my hope that the Deputy Secretary is provided the adequate authority to administer the trust assets and to ensure that reform of the administration of trust assets is permanent.

In addition, we must maintain and strengthen the integrity of services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, BIA, as the primary agency providing trust services directly to tribes. This reorganization should not by any means diminish the BIA in its role as advocate for tribes and must include the necessary funding to allow for real trust reform to be implemented at the regional and agency levels.

We have already benefitted from the input of the many tribal officials in South Dakota, including the input of the Great Plains Tribal Region and Montana Wyoming Tribal Leaders' Council. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mike Jandreau, chairman of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe and a member of the Interior Department's Tribal Task Force, as well as Tom Ranfranz, president of the Flandreau Santee and chairman of the Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association for their advice and counsel as we attempt to address the many challenges facing trust reform. Their important insight into the trust fund management issues and their leadership, along with the other tribal chairs in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain Regions who have been very helpful to me as we to address the shortcomings of the Department's plan and try to find a legislative approach that will finally begin to improve this situation.

Madam President, I have high hopes that this issue may finally be laid to rest. It is crucial that the first Americans of this proud country be treated with the dignity and respect that has been so sadly lacking for far too long. This legislation provides a new foundation from which we may once again begin to rebuild the trust that the U.S. Government has, in the eyes of the Indian people, let crumble into the rubble of a bureaucratic maze.

By Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 2214. A bill to provide compensation and income tax relief for the indi-

viduals who were victims of the terrorist-related bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993 on the same basis as compensation and income tax relief is provided to victims of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CORZINE. Madam President, today along with Senators TORRICELLI, SCHUMER and CLINTON, I am introducing legislation to ensure that the families of the victims of the 1993 World Trade Center terrorist bombing receive the same compensation for their devastating losses as those whose loved ones perished in the horrific attacks of September 11. They too deserve aid in rebuilding their lives and it is up to Congress to make certain their needs are met and their losses acknowledged. I am pleased to join my colleague Representative Robert Menendez of New Jersey, who has introduced this legislation in the House of Representatives.

On February 26, 1993, a car bomb exploded on the second level of the World Trade Center parking basement. The blast injured over 1,000 people working in the towers and left 6 individuals dead. Among those lost was 57-year-old William Macko of Bayonne, NJ.

I recently met with the Macko family to discuss their loss and their struggle for recovery. Though it has been nearly a decade since William's death, it is clear that they are still suffering from the unimaginable pain of his loss. And as though this tragedy is not enough for them to bear, the family was dealt yet another blow when Carol, William's widow, was diagnosed with cancer just nine months after losing her husband.

Congress has responded with tremendous generosity to the tragedy of September 11, creating a Victim Compensation Fund to compensate those injured and the families of those deceased for economic and non-economic losses, as well as providing substantial Federal income tax relief.

These programs should also be made available to those who lost loved ones in the World Trade Center bombing of 1993. They too should be compensated for the unbearable pain and sorrow they endured at the hands of terrorists. That is why I am introducing the 1993 World Trade Center Victims Compensation Act, which would include those injured or killed in the 1993 bombing in both the Victim Compensation Fund and Victims Tax Relief.

When I met with the Macko family, they asked that William's death not be forgotten or dismissed. They asked for Congress to ensure that their suffering and that of the other families who lost loved ones on that cold February day be recognized as well. Their request was clear and simple, and we must not let them down.

I urge my colleagues to show their support for these families and cosponsor this legislation.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 2215. A bill to halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, cease its illegal importation of Iraqi oil and by so doing hold Syria accountable for its role in the Middle East, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, today Senator SANTORUM and I are proud to introduce the Syria Accountability Act, a bill that will ensure that Syria is held accountable for its actions in the Middle East and for its support of international terrorism.

As a state-sponsor of terrorism, Syria has supported and provided safe haven to several terrorist groups, such as Hizballah, Hamas, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. This is in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions that call on U.N. member states to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts.

Syria is also in violation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions that call for the sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon. More than 20,000 Syrian troops and security personnel occupy much of the sovereign territory of Lebanon and it is time for them to leave.

The legislation we are offering today would expand sanctions on Syria until the President certifies that Syria has met four conditions.

First, that it does not support international terrorist groups;

Second, that it has withdrawn all military, intelligence, and other security personnel from Lebanon;

Third, that it has stopped developing ballistic missiles and has stopped the development and production of biological and chemical weapons; and

Fourth, that it no longer is in violation of relevant U.N. Security Council Resolutions.

To give maximum flexibility to the President, we have included a "menu" of sanctions for the President to choose from and a provision that would waive sanctions should the President find that it is in the national security interest of the United States.

I hope my colleagues can support this legislation and ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2215

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Syria Accountability Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On September 20, 2001, President George Bush stated at a joint session of Congress that "[e]very nation, in every region, now has a decision to make . . . [e]ither you are with us, or you are with the terrorists . . .

[f]rom this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime".

(2) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (September 28, 2001) mandates that all states "refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts", take "the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts", and "deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts".

(3) The Government of Syria is currently prohibited by United States law from receiving United States assistance because it is listed as state sponsor of terrorism.

(4) Although the Department of State lists Syria as a state sponsor of terrorism and reports that Syria provides "safe haven and support to several terrorist groups", fewer United States sanctions apply with respect to Syria than with respect to any other country that is listed as a state sponsor of terrorism.

(5) Terrorist groups, including Hizballah, Hamas, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command maintain offices, training camps, and other facilities on Syrian territory and operate in areas of Lebanon occupied by the Syrian armed forces and receive supplies from Iran through Syria.

(6) United Nations Security Council Resolution 520 (September 17, 1982) calls for "strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon through the Lebanese Army throughout Lebanon".

(7) More than 20,000 Syrian troops and security personnel occupy much of the sovereign territory of Lebanon exerting undue influence upon its government and undermining its political independence.

(8) Since 1990 the Senate and House of Representatives have passed seven bills and resolutions which call for the withdrawal of Syrian armed forces from Lebanon.

(9) Large and increasing numbers of the Lebanese people from across the political spectrum in Lebanon have mounted peaceful and democratic calls for the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanese soil.

(10) Israel has withdrawn all of its armed forces from Lebanon in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 425 (March 19, 1978), as certified by the United Nations Secretary General.

(11) Even in the face of this United Nations certification that acknowledged Israel's full compliance with Resolution 425, Syria permits attacks by Hizballah and other militant organizations on Israeli outposts at Shebaa Farms, under the false guise that it remains Lebanese land, and is also permitting attacks on civilian targets in Israel.

(12) Syria will not allow Lebanon—a sovereign country—to fulfill its obligation in accordance with Security Council Resolution 425 to deploy its troops to southern Lebanon.

(13) As a result, the Israeli-Lebanese border and much of southern Lebanon is under the control of Hizballah which continues to attack Israeli positions and allows Iranian Revolutionary Guards and other militant groups to operate freely in the area, destabilizing the entire region.

(14) The United States provides \$40,000,000 in assistance to the Lebanese people through private nongovernmental organizations, \$7,900,000 of which is provided to Lebanese-American educational institutions.

(15) In the State of the Union address on January 29, 2002, President Bush declared that the United States will "work closely

with our coalition to deny terrorists and their state sponsors the materials, technology, and expertise to make and deliver weapons of mass destruction".

(16) The Government of Syria continues to develop and deploy short and medium range ballistic missiles.

(17) The Government of Syria is pursuing the development and production of biological and chemical weapons.

(18) United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 (August 6, 1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions restrict the sale of oil and other commodities by Iraq, except to the extent authorized by other relevant resolutions.

(19) Syria, a non-permanent United Nations Security Council member, is receiving between 150,000 and 200,000 barrels of oil from Iraq in violation of Security Council Resolution 661 and subsequent relevant resolutions.

(20) Syrian President Bashar Assad promised Secretary of State Powell in February 2001 to end violations of Security Council Resolution 661 but this pledge has not been fulfilled.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of Syria should immediately and unconditionally halt support for terrorism, permanently and openly declare its total renunciation of all forms of terrorism, and close all terrorist offices and facilities in Syria, including the offices of Hamas, Hizballah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command;

(2) the Government of Syria should immediately declare its commitment to completely withdraw its armed forces, including military, paramilitary, and security forces, from Lebanon, and set a firm timetable for such withdrawal;

(3) the Government of Lebanon should deploy the Lebanese armed forces to all areas of Lebanon, including South Lebanon, in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 520 (September 17, 1982), in order to assert the sovereignty of the Lebanese state over all of its territory, and should evict all terrorist and foreign forces from southern Lebanon, including Hizballah and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards;

(4) the Government of Syria should halt the development and deployment of short and medium range ballistic missiles and cease the development and production of biological and chemical weapons;

(5) the Government of Syria should halt illegal imports and transshipments of Iraqi oil and come into full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(6) the Governments of Lebanon and Syria should enter into serious unconditional bilateral negotiations with the Government of Israel in order to realize a full and permanent peace; and

(7) the United States should continue to provide humanitarian and educational assistance to the people of Lebanon only through appropriate private, nongovernmental organizations and appropriate international organizations, until such time as the Government of Lebanon asserts sovereignty and control over all of its territory and borders and achieves full political independence, as called for in United Nations Security Council Resolution 520.

SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It should be the policy of the United States that—

(1) Syria will be held responsible for all attacks committed by Hizballah and other terrorist groups with offices or other facilities in Syria, or bases in areas of Lebanon occupied by Syria;

(2) the United States will work to deny Syria the ability to support acts of international terrorism and efforts to develop or acquire weapons of mass destruction;

(3) the Secretary of State will continue to list Syria as a state sponsor of terrorism until Syria ends its support for terrorism, including its support of Hizballah and other terrorist groups in Lebanon and its hosting of terrorist groups in Damascus, and comes into full compliance with United States law relating to terrorism and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (September 28, 2001);

(4) the full restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence, and territorial integrity is in the national security interest of the United States;

(5) Syria is in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 520 (September 17, 1982) through its continued occupation of Lebanese territory and its encroachment upon its political independence;

(6) Syria's obligation to withdraw from Lebanon is not conditioned upon progress in the Israeli-Syrian or Israeli-Lebanese peace process but derives from Syria's obligation under Security Council Resolution 520;

(7) Syria's acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs threaten the security of the Middle East and the national interests of the United States;

(8) Syria is in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 (August 6, 1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions through its continued purchase of oil from Iraq; and

(9) the United States will not provide any assistance to Syria and will oppose multilateral assistance for Syria until Syria withdraws its armed forces from Lebanon, halts the development and deployment of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, and complies with Security Council Resolution 661 and subsequent relevant resolutions.

SEC. 5. SANCTIONS.

(a) SANCTIONS.—Until the President makes the determination that Syria meets the requirements described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (c) and certifies such determination to Congress in accordance with such subsection—

(1) the President shall prohibit the export to Syria of any item, including the issuance of a license for the export of any item on the United States Munitions List or Commerce Control List of dual-use items in the Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. part 730 et seq.);

(2) the President shall prohibit United States Government assistance, including loans, credits, or other financial assistance, to United States businesses with respect to investment or other activities in Syria;

(3) the President shall prohibit the conduct of programs of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency in or with respect to Syria; and

(4) the President shall impose two or more of the following sanctions:

(A) Prohibit the export of products of the United States (other than food and medicine) to Syria.

(B) Prohibit United States businesses from investing or operating in Syria.

(C) Restrict Syrian diplomats in Washington, D.C., and at the United Nations in New York City, to travel only within a 25-mile radius of Washington, D.C., or the United Nations headquarters building, respectively.

(D) Reduce United States diplomatic contacts with Syria (other than those contacts required to protect United States interests or carry out the purposes of this Act).

(E) Block transactions in any property in which the Government of Syria has any in-

terest, by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of either paragraph (2) or (3) (or both) of subsection (a) if the President determines that it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under this subsection is a certification transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees of a determination made by the President that—

(1) the Government of Syria does not provide support for international terrorist groups and does not allow terrorist groups, such as Hamas, Hizballah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command to maintain facilities in Syria;

(2) the Government of Syria has withdrawn all Syrian military, intelligence, and other security personnel from Lebanon;

(3) the Government of Syria has ceased the development and deployment of ballistic missiles and has ceased the development and production of biological and chemical weapons; and

(4) the Government of Syria is no longer in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 and subsequent relevant resolutions.

SEC. 6. REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 12 months thereafter until the conditions described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 5(c) are satisfied, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(1) Syria's progress toward meeting the conditions described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 5(c); and

(2) connections, if any, between individual terrorists and terrorist groups which maintain offices, training camps, or other facilities on Syrian territory, or operate in areas of Lebanon occupied by the Syrian armed forces, and the attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001, and other terrorist attacks on the United States or its citizens, installations, or allies.

(b) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 7. DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 246—DEMANDING THE RETURN OF THE USS "PUEBLO" TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. RES. 246

Whereas the USS Pueblo, which was attacked and captured by the North Korean Navy on January 23, 1968, was the first United States Navy ship to be hijacked on the high seas by a foreign military force in over 150 years;

Whereas 1 member of the USS Pueblo crew, Duane Hodges, was killed in the assault

while the other 82 crew members were held in captivity, often under inhumane conditions, for 11 months;

Whereas the USS Pueblo, an intelligence collection auxiliary vessel, was operating in international waters at the time of the capture, and therefore did not violate North Korean territorial waters;

Whereas the capture of the USS Pueblo resulted in no reprisals against the Government or people of North Korea and no military action at any time; and

Whereas the USS Pueblo, though still the property of the United States Navy, has been retained by North Korea for more than 30 years, was subjected to exhibition in the North Korean cities of Wonsan and Hungnam, and is now on display in Pyongyang, the capital city of North Korea: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) demands the return of the USS Pueblo to the United States Navy; and

(2) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit copies of this resolution to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam President, I am pleased to introduce this resolution which recognizes and demands that the government of North Korea return the ship the USS *Pueblo* to the United States Navy.

On January 23, 1968, while in international waters, the USS *Pueblo* was attacked and illegally captured by the North Korean Navy. This engagement marked the first time in over 150 years a United States Navy ship was hijacked on the high seas by a foreign military force. This naked act of aggression resulted in 82 crew members being held in captivity as Prisoners of War for eleven months in inhumane conditions with one casualty, Duane Hodges who was killed during the initial assault. On December 23, 1968, the USS *Pueblo* crew was finally released. At the time of its capture, the USS *Pueblo* was operating as an intelligence collection auxiliary vessel, and did not pose a threat.

According to the Navy Department Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Ships' Histories Section, the name USS *Pueblo* has enjoyed a long and proud history prior to January 23, 1968. Currently, the environmental research vessel USS *Pueblo*, AGER-2, is the third ship of the fleet to bear the name of the City and County of Pueblo, CO. Originally the armored cruiser *Colorado* was renamed the *Pueblo* in 1916 when a new battleship named *Colorado* was authorized. That ship served from 1905 to 1927. The second vessel named the *Pueblo*, PF-13, was a city class frigate which proudly served from 1944 to 1946. She was later sold to the Dominican Republic where she serves today. The third and current *PUEBLO*, AGER-2, was built by the Kewaunee Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation, Kewaunee, WI. A general purpose supply vessel designed especially for service in the U.S. Army Transportation Corps, she was launched 16 April 1944 and later redesignated as an environmental research vessel.

To date, the capture of the USS *Pueblo* has resulted in no reprisal against the government or people of North

Korea and although the USS *Pueblo* still remains property of the United States Navy, the North Korean Government displays it as a traveling museum in the North Korean cities of Wonsan and Hungnam, and is now on display in Pyongyang, the Capital city of North Korea. This is unacceptable to me and a number of my colleagues. At issue here, isn't the value of the ship. At issue is the honor of America and the record of those who proudly served and were illegal captives by North Korea, a nation which seeks the destruction of America.

I stand with my fellow legislators back home in the Sixty-third Colorado State General Assembly in demanding the return of the USS *Pueblo* to the United States Navy.

I urge my colleagues here in the U.S. Senate to join me in supporting passage of this important resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3142. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3143. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 517, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3144. Mr. GRAMM (for himself and Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2999 proposed by Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. McCAIN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. CHAFEE) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3145. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3008 proposed by Mr. DAYTON (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3146. Mr. HAGEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3147. Mr. THURMOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3148. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Ms. CANTWELL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3149. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3150. Mr. BINGAMAN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3151. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3152. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Ms. LANDRIEU) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr.

DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3153. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3154. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3155. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mrs. LINCOLN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3156. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3157. Mr. THURMOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3158. Mr. CONRAD (for himself and Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3159. Mr. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3160. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3525, to enhance the border security of the United States, and for other purposes.

SA 3161. Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3525, supra.

SA 3162. Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3525, supra.

SA 3163. Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3525, supra.

SA 3164. Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3525, supra.

SA 3165. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3166. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3167. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3168. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3169. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3170. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3171. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3172. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3173. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3174. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3175. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3176. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3142. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, strike lines 5 through 16, and insert the following:

SEC. 1901. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF ABOVE-THE-LINE DEDUCTION FOR TEACHER CLASSROOM EXPENSES.

Section 62(a)(2)(D) is amended by striking "In the case of taxable years beginning during 2002 or 2003, the" and inserting "The".

SEC. 1901A. 3-YEAR EXTENSION OF CREDIT FOR PRODUCING ELECTRICITY FROM POULTRY WASTE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (C) of section 45(c)(3) (relating to qualified facility), as amended by section 603(a) of the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002, is amended by striking "January 1, 2004" and inserting "January 1, 2007".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to electricity sold after the date of the enactment of this Act in taxable years ending after such date.

SA 3143. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 17, line 9, strike all through page 55, line 7, and insert the following: