

professional standards in the practice of civil engineering, protect the public health and safety and ensure the high quality of life enjoyed by the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) recognizes the American Society of Civil Engineers on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of its founding;

(2) commends the many achievements of the civil engineers of the United States; and

(3) encourages the American Society of Civil Engineers to continue its tradition of excellence in service to the profession of civil engineering and to the public.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, from the pyramids of Egypt, to the roadways and waterworks of Rome, through the great Gothic cathedrals of Europe, to today's water treatment facilities and transportation systems, civil engineers have been building societies.

For the past 150 years, The American Society of Civil Engineers, ASCE, has served as the professional organization for, and represented, this great body of engineers within our country. The professional standards and quality of work in the civil engineering community have been ensured through the efforts of the Society.

Without the efforts of our Nation's civil engineers, and those who lead within the profession, this country would not be the great Nation that it is today. With the help of ASCE and the professional expertise of the Society's membership, we are working together to ensure that our children and grandchildren have a clean and safe environment in which to live.

It is with pleasure, as the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, along with Senator SMITH, the committee's ranking member, that I recognize, through this concurrent resolution, the 150th anniversary of the American Society of Civil Engineers. We appreciate the leadership and efforts of ASCE and its membership.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 105—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE NATION SHOULD TAKE ADDITIONAL STEPS TO ENSURE THE PREVENTION OF TEEN PREGNANCY BY ENGAGING IN MEASURES TO EDUCATE TEENAGERS AS TO WHY THEY SHOULD STOP AND THINK ABOUT THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES BEFORE ENGAGING IN PREMATURE SEXUAL ACTIVITY**

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 105

Whereas 4 in 10 girls in the United States will become pregnant before the age of 20;

Whereas childbearing by teenagers costs taxpayers at least \$7,000,000,000 each year in direct costs associated with health care, foster care, criminal justice, and public assistance;

Whereas the United States has the highest rates of teenage pregnancy and birth in the industrialized world;

Whereas more than half of all mothers on welfare had their first child as a teenager;

Whereas 80 percent of births to teenagers are to unmarried teenagers, and teenage mothers have more children, on average, than women who delay childbearing, which makes it more difficult for them and their children to escape a life of poverty;

Whereas teenagers who give birth are less likely to complete high school and to go on to college, thereby reducing their potential for economic self-sufficiency; and

Whereas the children of teenage mothers are more likely to be born prematurely and at low birth-weight, and suffer from higher rates of abuse and neglect than other children: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Nation should take additional steps to ensure the prevention of teen pregnancy by engaging in measures to educate teenagers as to why they should stop and think about the negative consequences before engaging in premature sexual activity.*

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 3388. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3389. Mr. REID (for Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KYL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOND, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. FITZGERALD)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was considered and agreed to.

SA 3390. Mr. DASCHLE (for Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3391. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3392. Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

SA 3388. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3009, to extend

the Andean Trade Preference Act to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 351, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

(viii) The extent to which the country has taken steps to support the efforts of the United States to combat terrorism.

SA 3389. Mr. REID (for Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KYL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOND, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. FITZGERALD)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was considered and agreed to.

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH ISRAEL IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States and Israel are now engaged in a common struggle against terrorism and are on the frontlines of a conflict thrust upon them against their will.

(2) President George W. Bush declared on November 21, 2001, "We fight the terrorists and we fight all of those who give them aid. America has a message for the nations of the world: If you harbor terrorists, you are terrorists. If you train or arm a terrorist, you are a terrorist. If you feed a terrorist or fund a terrorist, you are a terrorist, and you will be held accountable by the United States and our friends."

(3) The United States has committed to provide resources to states on the frontline in the war against terrorism.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress—

(1) stands in solidarity with Israel, a frontline state in the war against terrorism, as it takes necessary steps to provide security to its people by dismantling the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas;

(2) remains committed to Israel's right to self-defense;

(3) will continue to assist Israel in strengthening its homeland defenses;

(4) condemns Palestinian suicide bombings;

(5) demands that the Palestinian Authority fulfill its commitment to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas;

(6) urges all Arab states, particularly the United States allies, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to declare their unqualified opposition to all forms of terrorism, particularly suicide bombing, and to act in concert with the United States to stop the violence; and

(7) urges all parties in the region to pursue vigorously efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

**SA 3390.** Mr. DASCHLE (for Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 259, beginning on line 19, strike all through page 261, line 15, and insert the following:

(A) to ensure that a party to a trade agreement with the United States does not fail to effectively enforce its environmental or labor laws;

(B) to ensure that parties to a trade agreement reaffirm their obligations as members of the ILO and their commitments under the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up;

(C) to ensure that the parties to a trade agreement ensure that their laws provide for labor standards consistent with the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the internationally recognized labor rights set forth in section 13(2) and constantly improve those standards in that light;

(D) to ensure that parties to a trade agreement do not weaken, reduce, waive, or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive or derogate from, their labor laws as an encouragement for trade;

(E) to create a general exception from the obligations of a trade agreement for—

(i) Government measures taken pursuant to a recommendation of the ILO under Article 33 of the ILO Constitution; and

(ii) Government measures relating to goods or services produced in violation of any of the ILO core labor standards, including freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining (as defined by ILO Conventions 87 and 98); the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor (as defined by ILO Conventions 29 and 105); the effective abolition of child labor (as defined by ILO Conventions 138 and 182); and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation (as defined by ILO Conventions 100 and 111); and

(F) to ensure that—

(i) all labor provisions of a trade agreement are fully enforceable, including recourse to trade sanctions;

(ii) the same enforcement mechanisms and penalties are available for the commercial provisions of an agreement and for the labor provisions of the agreement; and

(iii) trade unions from all countries that are party to a dispute over the labor provisions of the agreement can participate in the dispute process;

(G) to strengthen the capacity of United States trading partners to promote respect for core labor standards (as defined in section 13(2));

(H) to strengthen the capacity of United States trading partners to protect the environment through the promotion of sustainable development;

(I) to reduce or eliminate government practices or policies that unduly threaten sustainable development;

(J) to seek market access, through the elimination of tariffs and nontariff barriers, for United States environmental technologies, goods, and services; and

(K) to ensure that labor, environmental, health, or safety policies and practices of the parties to trade agreements with the United States do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate against United States exports or serve as disguised barriers to trade.

**SA 3391.** Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ CENTRAL ASIA TRADE ACT.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States is now engaged in a war against terrorism, and it is vital that the United States respond to this threat through the use of all available resources;

(2) Open markets between the United States and friendly nations remain a vital component of the national security of the United States for the purposes of forming long lasting friendships, strategic partnerships, and creating new long-term allies through the exportation of America's democratic ideals, civil liberties, freedoms, ethics, principles, tolerance, openness, ingenuity, and productiveness.

(3) Utilizing trade with other nations is indispensable to United States foreign policy in that trade assists developing nations in achieving these very objectives.

(4) It is in the national security interests of the United States to increase and improve ties, economically and otherwise, with nations in Central Asia and the South Caucasus.

(5) The development of strong political, economic, and security ties between the nations of Central Asia and the South Caucasus and the United States will foster stability in this region.

(6) The development of open market economies and open democratic systems in the nations of Central Asia and the South Caucasus will provide positive incentives for American private investment, increased trade, and other forms of commercial interaction with the United States.

(7) Many of the nations of Central Asia and the South Caucasus have secular Muslim governments that are seeking closer alliance with the United States and that have diplomatic and commercial relations with Israel.

(8) The region of Central Asia and the South Caucasus could produce oil and gas in sufficient quantities to reduce the dependence of the United States on energy from the volatile Persian Gulf region.

(9) Normal trade relations between the nations of Central Asia and the South Caucasus and the United States will help achieve these objectives.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—(1) Prior to extending normal trade relations with the nations of Central Asia and the South Caucasus, the President should—

(A) obtain the commitment of those countries to developing a system of governance in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (also known as the "Helsinki Final Act") regarding human rights and humanitarian affairs;

(B) ensure that those countries have endeavored to address issues related to their national and religious minorities and, as a member state of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), committed to adopting special measures for ensuring that persons belonging to national minorities have full equality individually as well as in community with other members of their group;

(C) ensure that those countries have also committed to enacting legislation to provide

protection against incitement to violence against persons or groups based on national, racial, ethnic, or religious discrimination, hostility, or hatred, including anti-Semitism; and

(D) ensure that those countries have continued to return communal properties confiscated from national and religious minorities during the Soviet period, facilitating the reemergence of these communities in the national life of each of those countries and establishing the legal framework for completion of this process in the future.

(2) Earlier this year the governments of the United States and Kazakhstan exchanged letters underscoring the importance of religious freedom and human rights, and the President should seek similar exchanges with all nations of Central Asia and the South Caucasus.

**(c) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR KAZAKHSTAN.—**

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Kazakhstan; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Kazakhstan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Kazakhstan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

**(d) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR KIRGIZISTAN.—**

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Tajikistan; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Tajikistan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Tajikistan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

**(e) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR UZBEKISTAN.—**

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Uzbekistan; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Uzbekistan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Uzbekistan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

**(f) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR ARMENIA.—**

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—

Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Armenia; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Armenia, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extensions under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Armenia included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

(g) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR AZERBAIJAN.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Azerbaijan; and

(B) after making a determination under paragraph (1) with respect to Azerbaijan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extensions under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Azerbaijan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

(h) PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR TURKMENISTAN.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Turkmenistan; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Turkmenistan, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extensions under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Turkmenistan included under paragraph (1)(B), title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

**SA. 3392** Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3386 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Whereas the American people respect the Iranian people, and value the contribution that Iran's culture has made to world civilization over three millennia:

Whereas the Iranian people aspire to democracy, civil, political and religious rights and the rule of law, evidence by increasingly frequent anti-government and anti-Khatami demonstrations within Iran and the statements of numerous Iranian expatriates and dissidents;

Whereas Iran is an ideological dictatorship presided over by an unelected Supreme Lead-

er with limitless veto power, an unelected Expediency Council and Council of Guardians capable of eviscerating any reforms, and a President elected only after the aforementioned disqualified 234 other candidates for being too liberal, reformist, or secular;

Whereas the United States recognizes the Iranian peoples' concerns that President Muhammad Khatami's rhetoric has not been matched by his actions;

Whereas President Khatami clearly lacks the ability and inclination to change the behavior of the State either toward the vast majority of Iranians who seek freedom; or toward the international community;

Whereas political repression, newspaper censorship, corruption, vigilante intimidation, arbitrary imprisonment of students, and public executions have increased since Khatami's inauguration in 1997;

Whereas men and women are not equal under the law and women are legally deprived of their basic rights;

Whereas the Iranian government shipped 50-tons of sophisticated weaponry to the Palestinian Authority despite Chairman's Arafat's cease-fire agreement, consistently seeks to undermine the Middle East peace process; provides safe-haven to al-Qa'ida and Taliban terrorists; allows transit of arms for guerillas seeking to undermine our ally Turkey; provides transit of terrorists seeking to destabilize the U.S.-protected safe-haven in Iraq; and develop weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and despite rhetorical protestations to the contrary, the Islamic Republic has actively and repeatedly sought to undermine the United States' war on terror;

Whereas there is a broad-base movement for change in Iran that represents all sectors of Iranian society, including youth, women, student bodies, military personnel, and even religious figures, that is pro-democratic, believes in secular government, and is yearning to live in freedom;

Whereas following the tragedies of September 11, tens of thousands of Iranians filled the streets spontaneously and in solidarity with the United States and the victims of the terrorist attacks;

Whereas the people of Iran deserve the support of the American people: Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the Sense of the Congress that—

(1) legitimizing the regime in Iran stifles the growth of the genuine democratic forces in Iran and does not serve U.S. national security interest;

(2) positive U.S. gestures toward Iran should be directed toward the people of Iran, and not political figures whose survival depends upon preservation of the current regime;

(3) it should be the policy of the United States to seek genuine democratic government that will restore freedom to the Iranian people, abandon terrorism, and live in peace and security with the international community.

## NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full committee of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, May 8, 2002, at 9:30 a.m., in

room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the nomination of Guy F. Caruso to be Administrator of the Energy Information Administration.

Those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Attn: Majority Staff, 264 Dirksen Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler on 202-224-7571 or Amanda Goldman on 202-224-6836.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 2, 2002, at 10 a.m., to conduct an oversight hearing on "Bringing More Unbanked Americans Into the Financial Mainstream."

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

### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 2, 2002, at 10:15 a.m., to hold a hearing titled, "Protecting U.S. Citizens Abroad From Terrorism".

## Agenda

### Witnesses

Panel 1: Mr. Peter Bergin, Principal Deputy Assistant for Diplomatic Security and Director of the Diplomatic Security Service, Department of State, Washington, DC, and Ms. Dianne Andruch, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Overseas Citizens Services, Department of State, Washington, DC.

Panel 2: Mr. Frank Smyth, Washington Representative, the Committee to Protect Journalists, Washington, DC; the Honorable Vernon Penner, Vice President for Corporate International Services, Crisis Management Worldwide, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Overseas Citizens Services, Annapolis, MD; Mr. Thomas P. Ondeck, President, GlobalOptions, Inc., Washington, DC; and Dr. Sheryl E. Spivack, Assistant Professor of Tourism Studies, George Washington University, Washington, DC.

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

### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Thursday, May 2, 2002, at 9:10 a.m., for the purpose of conducting a business meeting to consider the nomination of Paul A. Quander, Jr. to be Director of the District of Columbia Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency.