

It is important to note that while terrorists might have aspirations of developing advanced weapons of mass destruction, it is more likely that a terrorist organization would be able to develop a Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD). This weapon of mass disruption could be created with conventional explosives and some spent fuel or other radiological source material. To the best of my knowledge, there are no non-proliferation efforts for radiological materials. This needs to change. One approach would be to improve the physical protection of such materials, although this task would be so enormous and expensive on a worldwide basis that I believe careful priorities need to be set for such projects. It would also be important to consider emergency response and public information efforts, so that local governments and citizens will have the tools at hand to respond to such an attack.

The security of nuclear power plants has also come under scrutiny lately. The DOE has been working for years to improve the safety of Soviet-designed nuclear power plants, with significant successes. However, to date, protecting these plants from terrorist sabotage has been less of a priority, and thus has not received attention or funding. This, too, must change.

The DOE could very easily and usefully take the lessons it has learned from its experience during the last decade of cooperation with Russia and apply them to these new and evolving threats to our national security.

Therefore, I strongly support your endeavors, and am thankful for your vision in developing new legislation to address these issues. In the absence of a determined program of action, we have every reason to anticipate acts of nuclear terrorism against American targets before this decade is out.

Please feel free to contact me if I can provide you any further information or clarification. Again, thank you for your commitment to this important issue.

Sincerely yours,

ROSE E. GOTTEMOELLER,
Senior Associate.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN NUCLEAR
SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL,
Washington, DC, May 1, 2002.

Hon. JEAN CARNAHAN,
*Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR SENATOR CARNAHAN: On behalf of the Russian-American Nuclear Security Advisory Council (RANSAC), I want to thank you for sponsoring legislation in support of expanded and improved international efforts to control nuclear and radiological materials. Few objectives are more central to ensuring international security than keeping these and other weapon of mass destruction materials out of hostile hands.

Since its inception, RANSAC and its members have been very active in promoting efforts to improve nuclear controls in Russia and the former Soviet Union. But we also believe that it is essential to engage the rest of the international community in this effort.

Since last September there has been some forward progress in programs working to reduce the global nuclear materials threat, but the pace of these efforts remains drastically out of synch with the magnitude of the risks. And, the international community must devote more time, attention, and resources—both in the former Soviet Union and the rest of the world—to diminish these obvious nuclear dangers. I applaud and support the goals of your legislation as a practical step toward accelerating and expanding these efforts.

Thank you for your leadership on this critical issue.

Sincerely,

KENNETH N. LUONGO,
Executive Director.

NUCLEAR THREAT REDUCTION CAMPAIGN
STATEMENT FROM THE NUCLEAR THREAT REDUCTION CAMPAIGN, ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE GLOBAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ACT OF 2002

Since 1993, the International Atomic Energy Agency has documented almost 400 cases of trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. Of those, 18 involved small volumes of weapons-grade plutonium or highly enriched uranium, and most of those cases originated in the former Soviet Union. Recent revelations from American intelligence officials indicate that Osama Bin Laden and his al Qaeda network have been trying to acquire radiological material to build a co-called "dirty" bomb for use against American targets.

At present, there are no cooperative programs to secure radiological materials in Russia or elsewhere. The Nuclear Threat Reduction Campaign (NTRC) applauds Senator Jean Carnahan (D-MO) for taking important measures to address this serious threat by introducing the Global Nuclear Security Act, 2002. In the wake of the tragic events of September 11th, Senator Carnahan's bill will begin the difficult, but necessary, process of securing radiological materials from potential terrorist theft, tighten international nuclear safety standards, and develop plans for mitigating the threat of terrorist attacks on nuclear power plants outside of the United States.

This bill supports the President's pledge that, "Our highest priority is to keep terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction." The Global Nuclear Security Act, 2002 is an immediate and cost-effective mechanism to counter current threats to our national security.

(The NTRC has put forth a five-part agenda encouraging Congress and the Bush Administration to: work toward a comprehensive inventory of nuclear weapons and weapons-grade materials; pass the Debt-Reduction-for-Non-Proliferation Act; sign a legally-binding agreement to reduce stockpiles of strategic weapons held by the United States and Russia; strengthen joint U.S.-Russia threat reduction and non-proliferation programs; and expand existing programs to mitigate the threat of bioterrorism. The NTRC is a project of the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation and The Justice Project.)

Mrs. CARNAHAN. In January of this year, I traveled, with eight of my colleagues, to meet with the leaders of Pakistan, Turkey, Afghanistan, and several countries of the former Soviet Union.

We were impressed with their level of commitment to the war against terrorism, and to making the world safe from weapons of mass destruction. We are all in this struggle against terrorism together. The only way to lock up all nuclear and radiological material is for friends and allies to work together and share the burden. We will spend several billions of dollars this year to improve our homeland security, and rightly so. But we also must recognize that we are only as safe as the weakest link in the chain-link fence guarding some nuclear material in far away country.

I fully support President Bush's call to action, when he said late last year,

with Russian President Putin by his side, that "Our highest priority is to keep terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction."

I hope my colleagues will join me as well in supporting this effort.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED
RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 261—EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE THAT PUBLIC SERV-
ANTS SHOULD BE COMMENDED
FOR THEIR DEDICATION AND
CONTINUED SERVICE TO THE NA-
TION DURING PUBLIC SERVICE
RECOGNITION WEEK

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. THOMPSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 261

Whereas Public Service Recognition Week provides an opportunity to honor and celebrate the commitment of individuals who meet the needs of the Nation through work at all levels of government;

Whereas over 20,000,000 men and women work in government service in every city, county, and State across America and in hundreds of cities abroad;

Whereas the United States of America is a great and prosperous Nation, and public service employees have contributed significantly to that greatness and prosperity;

Whereas Americans benefit daily from the knowledge and skills of these highly trained individuals;

Whereas public servants—

- (1) help the Nation recover from natural disasters and terrorist attacks;
- (2) fight crime and fire;
- (3) deliver the mail;
- (4) teach and work in the schools;
- (5) deliver Social Security and Medicare benefits;
- (6) fight disease and promote better health;
- (7) protect the environment and national parks;
- (8) improve transportation and the quality of water and food;
- (9) build and maintain roads and bridges;
- (10) provide vital strategic and support functions to our military;
- (11) keep the Nation's economy stable;
- (12) defend our freedom; and
- (13) advance United States interests around the world;

Whereas public servants at the Federal, State, and local level are the first line of defense in maintaining homeland security;

Whereas for every essential service disrupted by the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, public servants responded quickly and effectively, many giving their lives for their country;

Whereas public servants demonstrated once again on September 11, 2001, that civil servants at every level of government are decent, hard-working men and women, committed to doing a good job regardless of the circumstances;

Whereas America's Federal employees have risen to the occasion and demonstrated professionalism, dedication, and courage during the attacks of September 11, 2001, and in their aftermath;

Whereas after September 11, 2001, thousands of Federal employees were deployed in

disaster response teams, and government employees continue to contribute in the war on terrorism as a part of their normal duties;

Whereas each agency has a role in ensuring that the Nation is secure and prosperous despite renewed attention to those agencies which are directly fighting the war on terrorism;

Whereas May 6 through 12, 2002, has been designated Public Service Recognition Week to honor America's Federal, State, and local government employees; and

Whereas Public Service Recognition Week will be celebrated through job fairs, student activities, and agency exhibits: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends government employees for their outstanding contributions to this great Nation;

(2) salutes their unyielding dedication and spirit for public service;

(3) honors those public servants who have given their lives in service to their country.

(4) calls upon a new generation of workers to consider a career in public service as an honorable profession; and

(5) encourages efforts to promote public service careers at all levels of government.

SENATE RESOLUTION 262—COMMENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII WARRIOR MEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2002 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEN'S VOLLEYBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 262

Whereas on May 4, 2002, the University of Hawaii Warrior Men's Volleyball Team won the national championship for the first time;

Whereas the University of Hawaii defeated Pepperdine University in 4 games in the championship match, having previously defeated Penn State University in the semifinals;

Whereas this is the first national championship ever for any men's athletic program at the University of Hawaii in 30 years of NCAA Division I competition;

Whereas the victory in the championship game gave Coach Mike Wilton his first career NCAA title and his 200th victory at the University of Hawaii;

Whereas the University of Hawaii Warrior Volleyball fans are the best in the Nation, leading the country in attendance for 7 consecutive seasons;

Whereas 3-time All-American junior outside hitter Costas Theocharidis—

(1) was named the Final Four Most Outstanding Player;

(2) was the 2001 American Volleyball Coaches Association national Player of the Year; and

(3) holds a number of men's volleyball school records;

Whereas 2 University of Hawaii Warrior volleyball players, junior outside hitter Costas Theocharidis and senior middle blocker Dejan Miladinovic, were voted to the American Volleyball Coaches Association All-American first team;

Whereas the Hawaii team is representative of Hawaii's celebrated cultural diversity, with players from Hawaii, the United States mainland, Guam, Puerto Rico, Canada, Cuba, Greece, Israel, and Serbia; and

Whereas all of the team's players showed tremendous dedication throughout the sea-

son toward the goal of winning the National Championship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the University of Hawaii Warrior Men's Volleyball Team for winning the 2002 NCAA Men's Volleyball National Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the team's players, coaches, and support staff, and invites them to the United States Capitol to be honored;

(3) requests that the President—

(A) recognize the achievements of the University of Hawaii men's volleyball team; and
(B) invite the team to the White House for an appropriate ceremony honoring a national championship team; and

(4) directs the Secretary of the Senate to—
(A) make available enrolled copies of this resolution to the University of Hawaii for appropriate display; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to every coach and member of the 2002 NCAA Men's Volleyball National Championship Team.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 106—TO CORRECT THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3525

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KYL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 106

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 3525) to enhance the border security of the United States, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) Strike section 205.

(2) In the table of contents of the bill, strike the item relating to section 205.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 107—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES SHOULD FULLY SUPPORT THE WESTERN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION "COLLABORATIVE 10-YEAR STRATEGY FOR REDUCING WILDLAND FIRE RISKS TO COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT", AS SIGNED AUGUST 2001, TO REDUCE THE OVERABUNDANCE OF FOREST FUELS THAT PLACE NATIONAL RESOURCES AT HIGH RISK OF CATASTROPHIC WILDFIRE, AND PREPARE A NATIONAL PRESCRIBED FIRE STRATEGY THAT MINIMIZES RISKS OF ESCAPE

Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 107

Whereas catastrophic wildfires not only cause environmental damage to forests and other lands but place the lives of firefighters at risk and pose threats to human health, personal property, sustainable ecosystems, wildlife habitat, and air and water quality;

Whereas upon completion of the 2001 wildfire season, 81,681 fires burned 3,555,138 acres, which threatened rural communities nationwide and killed 15 firefighters;

Whereas more than 7,400,000 acres burned during the 2000 wildfire season—equivalent to a six-mile-wide swath from Washington, D.C., to Los Angeles, California—destroying 861 structures, killing 16 firefighters, and costing the Federal Government \$1,300,000,000 in suppression costs;

Whereas an April 1999 General Accounting Office report to the United States House of Representatives, entitled "Western National Forests: A Cohesive Strategy is Needed to Address Catastrophic Wildfire Threats" (GAO/RCED-99-65) states that "The most extensive and serious problem related to the health of national forests in the interior West is the overaccumulation of vegetation, which has caused an increasing number of large, intense, uncontrollable and catastrophically destructive wildfires";

Whereas an April 2000 United States Forest Service report, entitled "Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems: A Cohesive Strategy", in response to the 1999 General Accounting Office report, confirms the previous report's conclusion and further warns that "Without increased restoration treatments..., wildfire suppression costs, natural resource losses, private property losses, and environmental damage are certain to escalate as fuels continue to accumulate and more acres become high-risk";

Whereas the July 2001 General Accounting Office testimony entitled "The National Fire Plan: Federal Agencies Are Not Organized to Effectively and Efficiently Implement the Plan" (GAO-01-1022T) before the United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health reported that "The Federal Government's decades-old policy of suppressing all wildland fires, including naturally occurring ones, have resulted in dangerous accumulations of hazardous fuels on Federal lands. As a result, conditions on 211,000,000 acres, or almost one-third of all Federal lands, continue to deteriorate" and "[t]he list of at-risk communities ballooned to over 22,000";

Whereas the escaped prescribed burn that created the Cerro Grande Fire in May 2000, that consumed 48,000 acres and destroyed 400 homes with losses exceeding \$1,000,000,000 in Los Alamos, New Mexico, and the escaped prescribed burn that created the Lowden Fire in 1999 that destroyed 23 homes in Lewiston, California, highlight the unacceptable risks of using prescribed burning as the sole forest fuel reduction practice by Federal land management agencies;

Whereas similar catastrophic wildfire resolutions were passed by the California Legislature (AJR 69) and Western Legislative Forestry Task Force (R00-1) in 2000 and Oregon (HJM 22), Idaho (SJM 104) and Montana (HJ 22) in 2001;

Whereas the Western Governors Association's "Collaborative 10-year Strategy for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment" was signed in 2001; and

Whereas in 2000, the United States Congress provided an unprecedented \$2,900,000,000 in funding for the United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior wildfire fire fighting agencies to prepare for future fire-suppression efforts and take proactive steps to reduce wildfire risk on all Federal lands: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) in the interest of protecting the integrity and posterity of United States forests and wildlands, wildlife habitats, watersheds, air quality, human health and safety, and private property, the Forest Service and other Federal land management agencies should—