

public schools, programs, and educators are used as incentives for others. These individuals demonstrate their worthiness in six areas: curriculum, teaching/learning process, student achievement, community/parental involvement, leadership/decisionmaking, and climate.

Teachers with these qualities are exactly what is needed to guide our youth today. With the attitude and hard work brought to the table by these individuals I am confident that they will provide the best education possible lending to a spectacular future for our children. It is an honor and privilege to serve these individuals in the U.S. Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO MANCHESTER AIRPORT

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding growth of the Manchester Airport. Recently it has completed the changes and additions that have been underway for the last 8 years helping pave its path as one of the premier airports in the state. These changes include a 158,000-square-foot passenger terminal with a 70,000-square-foot terminal addition, and a six level parking garage and connecting pedestrian walkway. These drastic improvements have taken this once small, and seldom used airport and turned it into a legitimate point of travel. With all this advancement it has been a point of destination for more than 3.2 million passengers in 2001.

In addition, cargo shipping has become a growing factor at the Manchester airport as it is now ranked the third largest cargo airport in New England. A recent impact report has shown that the business related to the airport added 500 million in 1998 and is estimated at more than 1 billion annually by 2010.

Factors such as convenience, ample parking, and greater customer service has created an airport that the citizens of Manchester can be proud of. I commend Kevin Dillion, airport director of Manchester for being named the Travel Person of the Year in 2001. The outstanding services available at Manchester will surely be a factor in the growth of the airport. This project has truly added to the appeal Manchester holds for all travelers. It is an honor and privilege representing the good people of Manchester.●

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a pillar in the entrepreneurial community of New Hampshire. Mrs. Annalee Davis Thorndike, the creator and manufacturer of the collectible Annalee Dolls, passed away Sunday April 7, 2002, at the age of 87. The Annalee Mobilitee Dolls are considered some of the most famous manufactured items to come from New Hampshire in the 20th century.

Beginning in 1930, Annalee and her husband took the first step in turning

her dollmaking hobby into a business. Flourishing, the business reached a total of 250 to 300 employees in the Lakes Region. Displaying her dolls in the White House at times, Thorndike was awarded the "Collectibles and Gift Industry Pioneer Award" in 1997. Epitomizing the American spirit and following through with her dreams, Annalee's dolls will always be a proud part of the communities as the greatest collectible dolls to ever come from New Hampshire.

Five years ago Thorndike stepped down from head of operations and turned the business over to her sons. New Hampshire is excited to see the Annalee Mobilitee Dolls continue to be manufactured in the same location they have been since 1955 when Annalee founded the company. Today a museum of dolls can be visited at the manufacturing site. A true spirit and friend of New Hampshire, Annalee David Thorndike will be sorely missed by all citizens of the great state. It is an honor and privilege to have represented Mrs. Annalee Davis Thorndike in the U.S. Senate.●

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 3694. An act to provide for highway infrastructure investment at the guaranteed funding level contained in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

H.R. 4560. An act to eliminate the deadlines for spectrum auctions of spectrum previously allocated to television broadcasting.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HOLLINGS for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Harold D. Stratton, of New Mexico, to be Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

*Harold D. Stratton, of New Mexico, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 26, 2006.

*Coast Guard nominations beginning Rear Adm. (lh) Vivien S. Crea and ending Rear Adm. (lh) Charles D. Wurster, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 22, 2002.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation I report favorably the following nomination list which was printed in the RECORD on the date indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that this nomination lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

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

*Coast Guard nomination of Mikeal S. Staier.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed sub-

ject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 145

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 145, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase to parity with other surviving spouses the basic annuity that is provided under the uniformed services Survivor Benefit Plan for surviving spouses who are at least 62 years of age, and for other purposes.

S. 913

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 913, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the medicare program of all oral anticancer drugs.

S. 999

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 999, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for a Korea Defense Service Medal to be issued to members of the Armed Forces who participated in operations in Korea after the end of the Korean War.

S. 1339

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1339, a bill to amend the Bring Them Home Alive Act of 2000 to provide an asylum program with regard to American Persian Gulf War POW/MIAs, and for other purposes.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1408, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to standardize the income threshold for copayment for outpatient medications with the income threshold for inability to defray necessary expense of care, and for other purposes.

S. 1572

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1572, a bill to endorse the vision of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articulated by President George W. Bush on June 15, 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton on October 22, 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 1839

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1839, a bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and the Revised Statutes of the United States to prohibit financial holding companies

and national banks from engaging, directly or indirectly, in real estate brokerage or real estate management activities, and for other purposes.

S. 1850

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1850, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to bring underground storage tanks into compliance with subtitle I of that Act, to promote cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks, to provide sufficient resources for such compliance and cleanup, and for other purposes.

S. 1924

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1924, a bill to promote charitable giving, and for other purposes.

S. 1945

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1945, a bill to provide for the merger of the bank and savings association deposit insurance funds, to modernize and improve the safety and fairness of the Federal deposit insurance system, and for other purposes.

S. 2194

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2194, a bill to hold accountable the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, and for other purposes.

S. 2452

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2452, a bill to establish the Department of National Homeland Security and the National Office for Combating Terrorism.

S. 2462

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2462, a bill to amend section 16131 of title 10, United States Code, to increase rates of educational assistance under the program of educational assistance for members of the Selected Reserve to make such rates commensurate with scheduled increases in rates for basic educational assistance under section 3015 of title 38, United States Code, the Montgomery GI Bill.

S. RES. 244

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 244, a resolution eliminating secret Senate holds.

S. RES. 248

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 248, A resolution concerning the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe.

S. RES. 270

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr.

DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 270, a resolution designating the week of October 13, 2002, through October 19, 2002, as "National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week."

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. 2531. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to conduct oversight of any entity engaged in the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage, or distribution of human tissue or human tissue-based products; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Human Tissue Transplant Safety Act of 2002, which would provide a much needed regulatory framework to help ensure the safety of transplanted human tissue. In 1997, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, FDA examined the public health issues posed by human tissue transplantation and concluded that the existing regulatory framework was insufficient and needed to be strengthened. Yet more than 5 years later, the agency has failed to implement critical regulatory changes and strengthen oversight of tissue processors, known as tissue banks. The legislation I am introducing today is designed to help remedy the gaps in the regulatory safety net.

While people are familiar with the concept of organ donation, tissue donation is not well understood by most Americans. Yet the tissue industry is very diverse and is growing rapidly. In fact, tissue donations now make possible about 750,000 transplants per year. The recovery and medical use of tissue, including skin, bone, cartilage, tendons, ligaments, and heart valves, are unlike organ transplants because the tissue is usually not transplanted "as-is" from the donor's body into that of the recipient. Rather, donated tissue frequently undergoes considerable processing before it can be used. Bone from a donor's femur, for example, can be reshaped into a component designed to give support to a recipient's spine.

Technology that greatly reduces the risk of rejection now allows surgeons to use actual bone in their patients rather than metal or other synthetic substances. In addition, donated tissue, once it is processed, can frequently be stored for a period of time. In contrast, organs must be transplanted into the recipient's body within hours of their recovery.

The organizations that make up the tissue industry are collectively referred to as tissue banks. Some are engaged in tissue recovery, while others process, store, and distribute human tissue. Tissue donation is a generous, selfless act that improves the lives of many Americans. Just one donor, in fact, can help a large number of people in various ways. Skin donations, for in-

stance, can be used to heal burn victims or aid in reconstructive surgical procedures. Ligaments and tendons can be used to repair worn-out knees. Bone donations can be used in hip replacements or spinal surgery enabling recipients to regain mobility. Donated arteries and veins can restore circulation, and heart valves can be transplanted to save lives.

The phenomenal growth and increasing competitiveness of the industry in its search for new sources of donated tissue, however, have resulted in some problems. Tissue obtained from unsuitable donors has been allowed to enter the American tissue supply, raising serious doubts about the adequacy of federal regulations. Other concerns involve whether or not the practices of some tissue banks are sufficient to reduce the danger of spreading such illnesses as the human variant of mad cow disease. Because communicable diseases such as HIV and hepatitis, among others, can also be transmitted through tissues, it is vital that potential donors be screened for suitability and tissue be tested effectively, to make sure it is safe.

FDA recognized these issues in 1997, and the agency published its "Proposed Approach to the Regulation of Cellular and Tissue-Based Products." The FDA proposed to: (1) require infectious disease screening and testing for cells and tissue transplanted from one person to another; (2) require that cells and tissues be handled according to procedures designed to prevent contamination and preserve tissue function and integrity; and (3) require all tissue processing facilities to register with the agency. Thereafter, FDA promulgated three separate regulations that address these requirements. But of those, only a registration requirement has been implemented.

Five years later, the majority of the proposed regulatory changes still have not been adopted, and, remarkably, FDA officials recently advised me that the agency cannot even tell me when the remaining regulations will be made final.

The FDA's failure to act in this area that affects public health and safety is simply inexcusable. It is a case, apparently, of bureaucratic inertia at its worst.

I have long been concerned about the vulnerabilities that exist in the tissue industry and the adequacy of the Government's oversight.

Last year—exactly a year ago—as the chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, I held a hearing to look at tissue banks and the efficacy of the current regulatory framework. The testimony was deeply troubling.

For example, one witness testified that some unscrupulous tissue banks have engaged in a practice in which tissues that were initially tested positive for contamination were simply tested over and over again until the technicians achieved the negative result they wanted.