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## House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 4, 2002, at 2 p.m.

## Senate

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 2002

The Senate met at 1 p.m. and was called to order by the Hon. CARL LEVIN, a Senator from the State of Michigan.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who has made politics a high calling, we praise You for calling the women and men of this Senate to the sacred opportunity of developing and passing legislation to meet the needs of this Nation You have blessed so abundantly. As the Senators return from recess, renew their sense of mission, reignite their passion for patriotism, and remind them of their dependence on You. Be with them in the demanding month ahead. Give them an extra measure of endurance as they strive for excellence and unity as they work together for what's best for America.

We praise You for the caring friendships we develop as we work together as a Senate family. Today, we ask for comfort and courage for our Sergeant at Arms, Al Lenhardt, whose mother, Mary Catherine, recently graduated to heaven. And we ask for Your healing and hope for his sister, Michelle, who is undergoing cancer treatment. Thank You for hearing our prayers for each other. Bless our families and loved ones. You are our Lord, our Saviour, Healer, Comforter, and Friend. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable CARL LEVIN led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Repub-

lic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD.)

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, June 3, 2002.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CARL LEVIN, a Senator from the State of Michigan, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. LEVIN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

### RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

### SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response To Ter-

rorist Attacks on the United States is now in the Senate, having come from the House. Senator BYRD and Senator COCHRAN, who will manage this bill today, will be here at 2 o'clock to present their opening statements. We hope Senators who have amendments will be in a position to offer those.

Senator BYRD and Senator STEVENS, the two managers of the bill, have suggested we have a cutoff time for the offering of amendments tomorrow. We will work toward that goal after conferring more with the two managers of the bill.

Concerning this very important legislation, we need to move to it, as we will, and also move through it as quickly as we can.

### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT

This week sometime we will also be able to deliberate on S. 625, the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, which is commonly referred to as the hate crimes bill. Senate consideration of this legislation is much needed and really long overdue. It demonstrates once again, I believe, the change that has taken place in this body since Senator DASCHLE took over as majority leader. We are moving this legislation for that fact alone. We would not be on this legislation but for the fact that Senator DASCHLE is the majority leader.

The present law does not respond to hate crimes motivated by a person's gender, sexual orientation, or disability. In fact, one of these characteristics, sexual orientation, is the third leading motivation behind hate crimes.

By now everyone has heard of some of the most egregious cases of hate

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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crimes, national in scope. Happening just a few years ago, the one we still talk about is Matthew Shephard, a very small man in stature. He was a student at the University of Wyoming. He was gay. He was severely beaten and left for dead, simply because of his being gay.

James Byrd, Jr., an African-American man, was dragged to his death behind a pickup truck in Texas. This man was walking home, simply walking on the street, when these evil people grabbed him, beat him, tied him to the back of a pickup, and dragged him through the streets while he was still alive.

Unfortunately, these appalling tragedies were not isolated events. Incidents continue to be reported all over this country. Nevada is a small State population-wise—big in area—but even in the State of Nevada we have witnessed acts of hatred. A 20-year-old man from Las Vegas struck a Japanese-American girl in the head at a skinhead party. She just happened to be there. Someone set a black family's home on fire in Carson City and wrote the words "White Power" and other racial slurs at the scene. Vandals spray-painted a swastika and other graffiti on a Roman Catholic church in Henderson, NV. Three residents of Las Vegas burned a cross on the lawn of a black family's home. Two white men attacked two Muslim men with a baseball bat outside of a mosque in Sparks.

Condemning these acts is important, but it is not enough. We must act with unbending resolve to legislate against them. These types of crimes not only infringe on the victims' rights, they erode people's sense of security and self-worth and confidence in our system.

This country was founded on the principle that there should be liberty and justice for all. When perpetrators of hate crimes target anyone, they are really targeting against all of us and the principles upon which our diverse Nation was founded. We need those principles to continue to prevail.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business, not to extend beyond the hour of 2 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 2 p.m. today.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 1:09 p.m., recessed until 2:01 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Acting President pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding the supplemental appropriations bill has been received from the House. Is this the appropriate time to report the bill?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator withhold for one moment.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4775, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4775) making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the text of S. 2551 is inserted in lieu thereof and considered as original text.

The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in September of 1862, in a sun-drenched cornfield near the Mason-Dixon Line, a devastation called Antietam happened. Twelve thousand young Americans on each side perished. Antietam is a name forever soaked in blood. It has come to symbolize the tragic nature of a domestic conflict called the Civil War—or the War Between the States.

Now this Nation is challenged once again by war on our own shores. Another tragic loss of life on another sunny morning in the September of another century has recalled for us the special trauma of war on our homeland. This time the violence on our own land has roots in a cultural clash of worldwide proportions. It is, at once, a war at home and a war abroad.

While we must fight on both fronts, these are conflicts of a very different nature. The brave men and women who serve in our military volunteer for that duty. They have the unquestioned support of the American people and, through the American people, of their Government. They fight aided by technology which is the envy of the world. Our military personnel accept and understand the discipline imposed on them while they serve for the cause of freedom. The weapons of destruction which engage them are easily discernible and their lethal potential is well understood.

The war on our own shores is much more complex. We know that terrorists live among us and that they traverse our open borders with relative ease. We know the new enemy among us prefers weapons fashioned from the ordinary infrastructure of modern life—trucks, trains, planes, mail delivery systems, ports, energy sources, cyberspace, spent nuclear material. All of these, we are told, can be easily adapted to cause death and destruction, fear and panic. At home, our technology is deficient, with outdated computers in key government agencies unable to easily transmit vital information back and forth. In April and May, the Appropriations Committee heard testimony that indicate that our adversaries could cripple the U.S. economy without great difficulty or enormous cost. Yet we do not know much more. We do not know where this new shadowy enemy will strike, or when.

Within the past few weeks, the concern seems to have grown. The Vice President has warned that a strike is "almost certain." Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld has stated that it is inevitable that terrorists will acquire weapons of mass destruction. Secretary of State Colin Powell has warned that "terrorists are trying every way they can" to get nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. Security has been tightened around New York City landmarks. The FBI has warned that sites, such as the Statue of Liberty and Brooklyn Bridge, might be attacked.

With all of these warnings in mind, and with a realization of the many gaps in our homeland security network, the men and women of this Congress have an obligation to take immediate steps to protect American lives and to try to prevent future tragedies such as the one we witnessed last September.

After several days of hearings by the Senate Appropriations Committee on the urgent supplemental request for defense and homeland security, what emerges is a picture of a nation conflicted. While united in the goal of fighting terrorism, we are conflicted about how to do so, how to go about it.

Finite resources must be stretched to fulfill the mission of a military on a worldwide hunt for terrorists and a less defined, but just as urgent, need to protect our people here at home, which