

America Combined Benefit Fund and 1992 Benefit Plan by providing additional sources of revenue to the Fund and Plan, and for other purposes.

S. 2648

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2648, a bill to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, improve access to quality child care, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2648, *supra*.

S. 2649

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE), and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2649, a bill to provide assistance to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing foreign countries.

S. CON. RES. 121

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 121, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there should be established a National Health Center Week for the week beginning on August 18, 2002, to raise awareness of health services provided by community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers.

AMENDMENT NO. 3935

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3935 intended to be proposed to S. 2514, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. REED, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 2667. A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act to promote global acceptance of the principles of international peace and nonviolent coexistence among peoples of diverse cultures and systems of government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I rise today to introduce the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act, a bill

which I believe addresses the needs and challenges of the Peace Corps of today, and lays a path toward bringing this celebrated organization into its next 40 years.

It was 41 years ago when President Kennedy laid out his vision for the future of American volunteer service. He spoke of a corps of committed and idealistic young volunteers, the Peace Corps, who would travel all over the world, "promoting world peace and friendship." He saw public service as an ideal to transcend political rhetoric. Volunteers were not to reflect particular Republican or Democratic ideology, but rather their service would be a manifestation of the core American values we all share. Their principal objectives in this endeavor would be to help in the development and betterment of the countries and communities they serve, to foster a greater understanding of American values and culture abroad, and to likewise foster a greater appreciation of other peoples and cultures on the part of Americans. Four decades later, thousands upon thousands of Americans have volunteered for the Peace Corps and worked with diligence and compassion to achieve these aims.

It is always with tremendous fondness and pride that I speak of the Peace Corps, as it gives me occasion to recall my own years as a volunteer in the Dominican Republic. I have often spoken of how these two years changed my life. Indeed, living and working outside of the United States and seeing the way other nations operated for the first time, I grew to appreciate our Nation more and more, and developed a strong sense of what it means to be an American. I was proud to share my experience as an American citizen with the people I was there to help. Those two years were invaluable to me, and truly brought home to me the value of public service.

Of course, my Peace Corps service was from 1966–1968, when it was a relatively new organization. Today, I am proud to note that the peace Corps now sends more than 7,000 volunteers to 76 different countries every year. This means that there are 7,000 important American liaisons scattered around the world helping people, promoting American values, and showing the world the best of America. After all, these volunteers are really the heart and soul of the Peace Corps. They are the ones on the front lines, working hard, making one-on-one connections with the citizens of the countries in which they work. For 41 years, they have brought a wealth of practical experience to communities in Africa, Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Pacific. Indeed, the enduring success of the Peace Corps is rooted in each volunteer's commitment to leave behind skills that allow people to take charge of their own futures.

As remarkable as the success of the Peace Corps has been, and as important a symbol and example it is of public

service, in the aftermath of the tragic attacks on America of September 11, it has become something more. It has become a necessity. The terrorist attacks of last September have shown us that the world has become a much smaller place. The United States can no longer afford to neglect certain countries, or certain parts of the world. We need to find ways to help developing countries meet their basic needs, and we need to do so now. We especially need to act in places where the citizens are particularly unfamiliar with or unfriendly to American values. Now, more than ever, Peace Corps volunteers play a pivotal role in helping us achieve a greater understanding of America abroad, especially in predominantly Muslim countries.

If we are to expand the aims of the Peace Corps, to broaden its scope, its charter, and to send our volunteers into more countries, then we must provide the Peace Corps with adequate resources to safely and effectively pursue these objectives. I believe that the legislation proposed in the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act will go a long way to meeting the Peace Corps' funding needs, as well as charting a course toward the future of this valuable organization. I would like to briefly outline the provisions included in this bill, and explain to my colleagues why I feel its enactment is so important.

First, my bill stresses the importance of maintaining the Peace Corps' independence from any political affiliation, party, government agency, or particular administration. This independence is critical to the continued success, credibility, and acceptance of the volunteers in the countries in which they serve. We must vigilantly preserve this success. Especially if we are to expand the number of countries now being served, and if we plan to send our volunteers into more countries with significant Muslim populations, we must make sure that the Peace Corps goals of friendship, peace, and grassroots development are in no way muddled or compromised by political objectives.

As you may know, Congress has called for an expansion of the Peace Corps to include 10,000 volunteers, and the President has called for a doubling of current numbers over five years. While I applaud the enthusiasm inherent in these requests, we must not allow such an increase in quantity to in any way impinge on the quality of the Peace Corps experience, either for the volunteers themselves or the communities they serve. There are currently 7,000 volunteers abroad working under a budget of \$275,000,000. Any expansion in staffing must include a commensurate increase in funding and support resources available to them. In fact, to better address the growing mandate and needs of the Peace Corps, this bill suggests the establishment of an Office of Strategic Planning, as well as a Peace Corps Advisory Council

comprised of returned volunteers to coordinate existing programs and address long-term expansion plans.

One of the most important parts of this bill, which I have already touched on here today, is the need to place a special emphasis on recruiting volunteers for placement in countries whose governments are seeking to foster a greater understanding by and about their citizens. There is to be a special authorization of funds for the purposes of this recruitment, as well as a report due on this subject from the Peace Corps Director within 60 days of the enactment of this legislation. This report will outline a strategy for increasing the Peace Corps presence in countries with substantial Muslim populations. We must find ways to engage with these countries, and to foster a more open interaction and understanding between our citizens.

This bill also sets time line requirements and procedures for new initiatives from the Peace Corps Director. Essentially, this increases Congressional oversight of new projects, programs, or directives. It also requests a description from the Director of current loan forgiveness programs available to volunteers, and a comparison with other government-sponsored loan forgiveness programs.

Another important provision in this legislation is the training mandated for volunteers in the areas of education, prevention, and treatment of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, so that they may better help fight these diseases in the communities in which they serve. This training, in cooperation with the centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, and local health officials, will prepare volunteers to promote a better grassroots approach to public health, safety, and disease prevention.

I also feel strongly, and this is also included in the bill, that we must utilize the insights and experience of returned volunteers to get them more involved in the promotion and support of Peace Corps programs. One way to do this is to provide federal grant monies to certain non-profits in the District of Columbia. These non-profits would be established for the express purpose of using the knowledge, experience, and expertise of returned volunteers to help carry out the goals of the Peace Corps. Returned volunteers are an amazing resource for the Peace Corps. They continue to make a difference here at home through their enduring community service, and their work to strengthen America's appreciation of other cultures. Together they are building a legacy of service for the next generation, and it is my hope that the appropriations included in this legislation, for non-profit grant monies, will provide them with yet another outlet for continued service.

Finally, let me speak briefly to the funding level increases called for in

this legislation. Over the next five years this bill calls for appropriations to be made in the following amounts: \$465 million for fiscal year 2004, \$500 million for fiscal year 2005, \$560 million for fiscal year 2006, and \$560 million for fiscal year 2007. In addition, and most importantly, this bill allows for additional appropriations to be made to address the specific funding needs of the Peace Corps as it seeks to increase volunteer strength. Again, we must not allow expansion to infringe on the quality of the Peace Corps experience. We must ensure that we adequately provide for our volunteers and equip them with sufficient resources to best assist the communities in which they serve.

In conclusion, I believe that the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act will do an excellent job of modifying the Peace Corps Act to better meet the needs of both our volunteers and an expanding and changing organization. The Peace Corps is a truly remarkable institution in America, a symbol of the very best of our ideals of service, sacrifice, and self-reliance. Our volunteers are to be commended again for their enduring commitment to these ideals, and for the way they are able to communicate the message of the Peace Corps throughout the world. They deserve the very best from us. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and the continued success of the Peace Corps. I 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. 2667

*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 "Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Peace Corps was established in 1961 to promote world peace and friendship through the service of American volunteers abroad.

(2) The three goals codified in the Peace Corps Act which have guided the Peace Corps and its volunteers over the years, can work in concert to promote global acceptance of the principles of international peace and nonviolent coexistence among peoples of diverse cultures and systems of government.

(3) The Peace Corps has operated in 135 countries with 165,000 Peace Corps volunteers since its establishment.

(4) The Peace Corps has sought to fulfill three goals, as follows: to help people in developing nations meet basic needs, to promote understanding of America's values and ideals abroad, and to promote an understanding of other peoples by Americans.

(5) After more than 40 years of operation, the Peace Corps remains the world's premier international service organization dedicated to promoting grassroots development.

(6) The Peace Corps remains committed to sending well trained and well supported Peace Corps volunteers overseas to promote world peace, friendship, and grassroots development.

(7) The Peace Corps is an independent agency, and therefore no Peace Corps personnel or volunteers should have any relationship with any United States intelligence agency or be used to accomplish any other goal than the goals established by the Peace Corps Act.

(8) The Crisis Corps has been an effective tool in harnessing the skills and talents for returned Peace Corps volunteers and should be expanded to utilize to the maximum extent the pool of talent from the returned Peace Corps volunteer community.

(9) The Peace Corps is currently operating with an annual budget of \$275,000,000 in 70 countries with 7,000 Peace Corps volunteers.

(10) There is deep misunderstanding and misinformation about American values and ideals in many parts of the world, particularly those with substantial Muslim populations, and a greater Peace Corps presence in such places could foster greater understanding and tolerance of those countries.

(11) Congress has declared that the Peace Corps should be expanded to sponsor a minimum of 10,000 Peace Corps volunteers.

(12) President George W. Bush has called for the doubling of the number of Peace Corps volunteers in service in a fiscal year to 15,000 volunteers in service by the end of fiscal year 2007.

(13) Any expansion of the Peace Corps shall not jeopardize the quality of the Peace Corps volunteer experience, and therefore can only be accomplished by an appropriate increase in field and headquarters support staff.

(14) It would be extremely useful for the Peace Corps to establish an office of strategic planning to evaluate existing programs and undertake long-term planning in order to facilitate the orderly expansion of the Peace Corps from its current size to the stated objective of 15,000 volunteers in the field by the end of fiscal year 2007.

(15) The Peace Corps would benefit from the advice and council of a streamlined bipartisan National Peace Corps Advisory Council composed of distinguished returned Peace Corps volunteers.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the Peace Corps.

(3) PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER.—The term "Peace Corps volunteer" means a volunteer or a volunteer leader under the Peace Corps Act.

(4) RETURNED PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER.—The term "returned Peace Corps volunteer" means a person who has been certified by the Director as having served satisfactorily as a Peace Corps volunteer.

#### SEC. 4. RESTATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEACE CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2A of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501-1) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "As an independent agency, all recruiting of volunteers shall be undertaken solely by the Peace Corps."

(b) DETAILS AND ASSIGNMENTS.—Section 5(g) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(g)) is amended by inserting after "Provided, That" the following: "such detail or assignment does not contradict the standing of Peace Corps volunteers as being independent from foreign policy-making and intelligence collection: *Provided further, That*".

#### SEC. 5. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) CONSULTATIONS AND REPORTS CONCERNING NEW INITIATIVES.—Section 11 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2510) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—” immediately before “The President shall transmit”; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(b) CONSULTATIONS AND REPORTS ON NEW INITIATIVES.—Thirty days prior to implementing any new initiative, the Director shall consult with the Peace Corps National Advisory Council established in section 12 and shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report describing the objectives that such initiative is intended to fulfill, an estimate of any costs that may be incurred as a result of the initiative, and an estimate of any impact on existing programs, including the impact on the safety of volunteers under this Act”.

(b) COUNTRY SECURITY REPORTS.—Section 11 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2510), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) COUNTRY SECURITY REPORTS.—The Director of the Peace Corps shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report annually on the status of security procedures in any country in which the Peace Corps operates programs or is considering doing so. Each report shall include recommendations when appropriate as to whether security conditions would be enhanced by collocating volunteers with international or local nongovernmental organizations, or with the placement of multiple volunteers in one location.”.

(c) REPORT ON STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS PROGRAMS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Peace Corps shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report—

(1) describing the student loan forgiveness programs currently available to Peace Corps volunteers upon completion of their service; and

(2) comparing such programs with other Government-sponsored student loan forgiveness programs.

**SEC. 6. SPECIAL VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT AND PLACEMENT FOR COUNTRIES WHOSE GOVERNMENTS ARE SEEKING TO FOSTER GREATER UNDERSTANDING BY AND ABOUT THEIR CITIZENS.**

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees describing the initiatives that the Peace Corps intends to pursue in order to solicit requests from eligible countries where the presence of Peace Corps volunteers would facilitate a greater understanding that there exists a universe of commonly shared human values and aspirations and would dispel unfounded fears and suspicion among peoples of diverse cultures and systems of government, including peoples from countries with substantial Muslim populations. Such report shall include—

(1) a description of the recruitment strategies to be employed by the Peace Corps to recruit and train volunteers with the appropriate language skills and interest in serving in such countries; and

(2) a list of the countries that the Director has determined should be priorities for special recruitment and placement of Peace Corps volunteers.

(b) USE OF RETURNED PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director is authorized and strongly urged to utilize the services of re-

turned Peace Corps volunteers having language and cultural expertise, including those returned Peace Corps volunteers who may have served previously in countries with substantial Muslim populations, in order to open or reopen Peace Corps programs in such countries.

(c) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Peace Corps by section 11 for the fiscal years 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006, there is authorized to be appropriated for the Peace Corps \$5,000,000 each such fiscal year solely for the recruitment, training, and placement of Peace Corps volunteers in countries whose governments are seeking to foster greater understanding by and about their citizens.

**SEC. 7. GLOBAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES INITIATIVE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization, local public health officials, shall develop a program of training for all Peace Corps volunteers in the areas of education, prevention, and treatment of infectious diseases in order to ensure that all Peace Corps volunteers make a contribution to the global campaign against such diseases.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AIDS.—The term “AIDS” means the acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

(2) HIV.—The term “HIV” means the human immunodeficiency virus, the pathogen that causes AIDS.

(3) HIV/AIDS.—The term “HIV/AIDS” means, with respect to an individual, an individual who is infected with HIV or living with AIDS.

(4) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The term “infectious diseases” means HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

**SEC. 8. PEACE CORPS ADVISORY COUNCIL.**

Section 12 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2511; relating to the Peace Corps National Advisory Council) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (b)(2)(D) to read as follows:

“(D) make recommendations for utilizing the expertise of returned Peace Corps volunteers in fulfilling the goals of the Peace Corps.”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively;

(C) in paragraph (1) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “fifteen” and inserting “seven”;

(II) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: “All of the members shall be former Peace Corps volunteers, and not more than four shall be members of the same political party.”;

(iii) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) The members of the Council shall be appointed to 2-year terms.”;

(iv) by striking subparagraphs (B), (E), and (H); and

(v) by redesignating subparagraphs (C), (D), (F), (G), and (I) as subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F), respectively;

(3) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

“(g) CHAIR.—The President shall designate one of the voting members of the Council as Chair, who shall serve in that capacity for a period not to exceed two years.”;

(4) by amending subsection (h) to read as follows:

“(h) MEETINGS.—The Council shall hold a regular meeting during each calendar quarter at a date and time to be determined by the Chair of the Council.”; and

(5) by amending subsection (i) to read as follows:

“(i) REPORT.—Not later than July 30, 2003, and annually thereafter, the Council shall submit a report to the President and the Director of the Peace Corps describing how the Council has carried out its functions under subsection (b)(2).”.

**SEC. 9. READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES.**

The Peace Corps Act is amended—

(1) in section 5(c) (22 U.S.C. 2504(c)), by striking “\$125” and inserting “\$275”; and

(2) in section 6(1) (22 U.S.C. 2505(1)), by striking “\$125” and inserting “\$275”.

**SEC. 10. PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF RETURNED PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS TO PROMOTE THE GOALS OF THE PEACE CORPS.**

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide support for returned Peace Corps volunteers to develop programs and projects to promote the objectives of the Peace Corps, as set forth in section 2 of the Peace Corps Act.

(b) GRANTS TO CERTAIN NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS.—

(1) GRANT AUTHORITY.—To carry out the purpose of this section, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Director of the Corporation for National and Community Service shall award grants on a competitive basis to private nonprofit corporations that are established in the District of Columbia for the purpose of serving as incubators for returned Peace Corps volunteers seeking to use their knowledge and expertise to undertake community-based projects to carry out the goals of the Peace Corps Act.

(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—To be eligible to compete for grants under this section, a nonprofit corporation must have a board of directors composed of returned Peace Corps volunteers with a background in community service, education, or health. The director of the corporation (who may also be a board member of the nonprofit corporation) shall also be a returned Peace Corps volunteer with demonstrated management expertise in operating a nonprofit corporation. The stated purpose of the nonprofit corporation shall be to act solely as an intermediary between the Corporation for National and Community Service and individual returned Peace Corps volunteers seeking funding for projects consistent with the goals of the Peace Corps. The nonprofit corporation may act as the accountant for individual volunteers for purposes of tax filing and audit responsibilities.

(c) GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—Such grants shall be made pursuant to a grant agreement between the Director and the nonprofit corporation that requires that—

(1) grant funds will only be used to support programs and projects described in subsection (a) pursuant to proposals submitted by returned Peace Corps volunteers (either individually or cooperatively with other returned volunteers);

(2) the nonprofit corporation give consideration to funding individual projects or programs by returned Peace Corps volunteers up to \$100,000;

(3) not more than 20 percent of funds made available to the nonprofit corporation will be used for the salaries, overhead, or other administrative expenses of the nonprofit corporation; and

(4) the nonprofit corporation will not receive grant funds under this section for more than two years unless the corporation has raised private funds, either in cash or in kind for up to 40 percent of its annual budget.

(d) FUNDING.—Of the funds available to the Corporation for National and Community Service for fiscal year 2003 or any fiscal year thereafter, not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available for each such fiscal year to carry out the grant program established under this section.

(e) STATUS OF THE FUND.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to make any non-profit corporation supported under this section an agency or establishment of the United States Government or to make the members of the board of directors or any officer or employee of such corporation an officer or employee of the United States.

(f) FACTORS IN AWARDING GRANTS.—In determining the number of private nonprofit corporations to award grants to in any fiscal year, the Director should balance the number of organizations against the overhead costs that divert resources from project funding.

(g) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—Grant recipients under this section shall be subject to the appropriate oversight procedures of Congress.

#### SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(b)(1) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2502(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “2002, and” and inserting “2002,”; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: “, \$465,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$560,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$560,000,000 for fiscal year 2007”.

(b) INCREASE IN PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER STRENGTH.—Section 3(c) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2502(c)) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

“(d) In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to achieve a volunteer corps of 15,000 as soon as practicable taking into account the security of volunteers and the effectiveness of country programs.”.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON:

S. 2668. A bill to ensure the safety and security of passenger air transportation cargo and all-cargo air transportation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, I rise today to introduce legislation to close a dangerous loophole in our aviation security network. The attacks of September 11 forced us to take a hard look at the way we screen passengers and luggage. Congress responded to the challenge with a comprehensive system to perform these tasks through the new Transportation Security Administration. We have required the TSA to check every passenger and every piece of baggage that is placed onboard a flight.

While I am confident that these measures have improved security, Congress has left the back door open to terrorists with plans to disrupt passenger flights. We did not establish a similar regime to ensure the safety of cargo operations. This issue must be addressed. Twenty-two percent of all air cargo in the U.S. is carried on passenger flights, but only a tiny percentage of this cargo is inspected. There is no point to carefully screening every piece of luggage if the cargo placed aboard the same flight is not inspected.

My legislation would also tighten rules for so-called known shippers. Under current procedures, any manufacturer, middleman, or receiver of goods can be classified as a known

shipper, which allows the shipment to proceed without inspection. This is not sufficient to protect the public. We must be sure that companies claiming known shipper status are whom they claim to be and we must improve handling protocols to ensure that terrorists cannot tamper with shipments while they are in transit. My bill would accomplish these goals.

The Air Cargo Security Act would create a comprehensive security process for shipment of cargo, particularly for shipments traveling on passenger flights. It would require that all cargo onboard passenger flights, including foreign-based flights heading for the U.S., be thoroughly inspected. The bill would also direct TSA to establish a “chain of custody” for air cargo that ensures that merchandise is never out of the control of a known shipper. Under these restrictions, cargo could be placed aboard aircraft with confidence that no tampering had occurred in transit.

The legislation would direct TSA to formulate a comprehensive system for certifying known shippers and assigning each one a unique encrypted identifier that must be produced to the air carrier before loading the cargo and cannot be counterfeited. All shippers, including haulers and middlemen, must be certified under the new system. If cargo has been handled in any way by an uncertified company, then it will not fly. The TSA would have to regularly inspect shipping facilities. To accomplish these tasks, the bill would provide TSA with additional manpower and equipment as needed.

I know that air cargo security presents a challenge nearly as large as passenger security. Forcing shippers and carriers to submit to inspection of all cargo would allow only 4 percent of the current volume to be processed. I want to ensure that these inspections do not harm airline operations.

However, if we fail to enact these reforms, we will leave aviation security only half-finished. I fear that we will lose our aviation system if we suffer another successful attack on a passenger flight. I call upon my colleagues to take these concrete, measurable steps to ensuring the safety of air passengers and those on the ground.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED—JUNE 20, 2002

**SA 3924.** Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2514, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After title XII, insert the following:

#### TITLE XIII—COAST GUARD APPROPRIATIONS

##### SEC. 1301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2002”.

##### SEC. 1302. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this title is as follows:

Sec. 1301. Short title.

Sec. 1302. Table of contents.

##### Subtitle A—Authorization

Sec. 1311. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 1312. Authorized levels of military strength and training.

Sec. 1313. LORAN-C.

Sec. 1314. Patrol craft.

Sec. 1315. Caribbean support tender.

##### Subtitle B—Personnel Management

Sec. 1321. Coast Guard band director rank.

Sec. 1322. Compensatory absence for isolated duty.

Sec. 1323. Suspension of retired pay of Coast Guard members who are absent from the United States to avoid prosecution.

Sec. 1324. Extension of Coast Guard housing authorities.

Sec. 1325. Accelerated promotion of certain Coast Guard officers.

Sec. 1326. Regular lieutenant commanders and commanders; continuation on failure of selection for promotion.

Sec. 1327. Reserve officer promotion.

Sec. 1328. Reserve Student Pre-Commissioning Assistance Program.

Sec. 1329. Continuation on active duty beyond 30 years.

Sec. 1330. Payment of death gratuities on behalf of Coast Guard Auxiliaries.

Sec. 1331. Align Coast Guard severance pay and revocation of commission authority with Department of Defense authority.

##### Subtitle C—Marine Safety

Sec. 1341. Modernization of national distress and response system.

Sec. 1342. Extension of Territorial Sea for Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radio-telephone Act.

Sec. 1343. Icebreaking services.

Sec. 1344. Modification of various reporting requirements.

Sec. 1345. Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund; emergency fund advancement authority.

Sec. 1346. Merchant mariner documentation requirements.

Sec. 1347. Penalties for negligent operations and interfering with safe operation.

Sec. 1348. Fishing vessel safety training.

Sec. 1349. Extend time for recreational vessel and associated equipment recalls.

Sec. 1350. Safety equipment requirement.

Sec. 1351. Marine casualty investigations involving foreign vessels.

Sec. 1352. Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act amendments.

Sec. 1353. Temporary certificates of documentation for recreational vessels.

##### Subtitle D—Renewal of Advisory Groups

Sec. 1361. Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Advisory Committee.

Sec. 1362. Houston-Galveston Navigation Safety Advisory Committee.

Sec. 1363. Lower Mississippi River Waterway Advisory Committee.

Sec. 1364. Navigation Safety Advisory Council.

Sec. 1365. National Boating Safety Advisory Council.