

170, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive both military retired pay by reason of their years of military service and disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability.

S. 207

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 207, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to introduce new technologies to reduce energy consumption in buildings.

S. 304

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 304, a bill to reduce illegal drug use and trafficking and to help provide appropriate drug education, prevention, and treatment programs.

S. 683

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 683, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a refundable credit against income tax for the purchase of private health insurance, and to establish State health insurance safety-net programs.

S. 806

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 806, a bill to guarantee the right of individuals to receive full social security benefits under title II of the Social Security Act with an accurate annual cost-of-living adjustment.

S. 830

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 830, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

S. 839

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 839, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of payment for inpatient hospital services under the medicare program and to freeze the reduction in payments to hospitals for indirect costs of medical education.

S. 950

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 950, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to address problems concerning

methyl tertiary butyl ether, and for other purposes.

S. 999

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, his name 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. 1009

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1009, a bill to require the provision of information to parents and adults concerning bacterial meningitis and the availability of a vaccination with respect to such diseases.

S. 1125

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1125, a bill to conserve global bear populations by prohibiting the importation, exportation, and interstate trade of bear viscera and items, products, or substances containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 1209

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1209, a bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to consolidate and improve the trade adjustment assistance programs, to provide community-based economic development assistance for trade-affected communities, and for other purposes.

S. 1409

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1409, a bill to impose sanctions against the PLO or the Palestinian Authority if the President determines that those entities have failed to substantially comply with commitments made to the State of Israel.

S. 1749

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1749, a bill to enhance the border security of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1760

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1760, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 1765

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, his name was added as a cosponsor of S.

1765, a bill to improve the ability of the United States to prepare for and respond to a biological threat or attack.

S. 1909

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1909, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the establishment of a unified combatant command for homeland security of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1917

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1917, a bill to provide for highway infrastructure investment at the guaranteed funding level contained in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

S. CON. RES. 56

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, her name was added as a cosponsor of S.Con.Res. 56, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service honoring the members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Purple Heart.

AMENDMENT NO. 2829

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2829.

AMENDMENT NO. 2832

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2832.

At the request of Mr. MILLER, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN); and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2832 supra.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 1933. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Securities Act of 1933, to address liability standards in connection with violations of the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. SHELBY Mr. President, 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. 1933

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 "Investor Protection Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. LIABILITY STANDARDS IN PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 21D(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78u-4(f)) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) CIVIL LIABILITY.—

“(1) JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES.—Any covered person against whom a final judgment is entered in a private action arising under this title shall be liable for damages jointly and severally.

“(2) SETTLEMENT DISCHARGE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered person who settles any private action arising under this title at any time before final verdict or judgment shall be discharged from all claims for contribution brought by other persons.

“(B) BAR ORDER.—Upon entry of a settlement described in subparagraph (A) by the court, the court shall enter a bar order constituting the final discharge of all obligations to the plaintiff of the settling covered person arising out of the action, which order shall bar all future claims for contribution arising out of the action—

“(i) by any person against the settling covered person; and

“(ii) by the settling covered person against any person, other than a person whose liability has been extinguished by the settlement of the settling covered person.

“(C) REDUCTION.—If a covered person enters into a settlement with the plaintiff prior to final verdict or judgment, the verdict or judgment shall be reduced by the greater of—

“(i) an amount that corresponds to the percentage of responsibility of that covered person; or

“(ii) the amount paid to the plaintiff by that covered person.

“(3) CONTRIBUTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered person who is jointly and severally liable for damages in any private action arising under this title may recover contribution from any other person who, if joined in the original action, would have been liable for the same damages. A claim for contribution shall be determined based on the percentage of responsibility of the claimant and of each person against whom a claim for contribution is made, as determined by the court.

“(B) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CONTRIBUTION.—In any private action arising out of this title determining liability, an action for contribution shall be brought not later than 6 months after the date of entry of a final, nonappealable judgment in the action.

“(4) APPLICABILITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to create, affect, or in any manner modify, the standard for liability associated with any action arising under the securities laws.

“(5) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘covered person’ means—

“(i) a defendant in any private action arising under this title; or

“(ii) a defendant in any private action arising under section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, who is an outside director of the issuer of the securities that are the subject of the action; and

“(B) the term ‘outside director’ shall have the meaning given such term by rule or regulation of the Commission.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 11(f)(2)(A) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77k(f)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “in accordance” and all that follows through the period and inserting “in accordance with section 21D(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.”.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall not affect or apply to any private action arising under the securi-

ties laws commenced before and pending on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. PERSONS WHO AID AND ABET VIOLATIONS.

(a) COMMISSION AUTHORITY.—Section 20(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78t(e)) is amended by striking “knowingly” and inserting “recklessly”.

(b) PRIVATE LITIGATION.—Section 21D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78u-4) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) PERSONS THAT AID OR ABET VIOLATIONS.—Any person that recklessly provides substantial assistance to another person in violation of a provision of this title, or of any rule or regulation issued under this title, shall be deemed to be in violation of such provision to the same extent as the person to whom such assistance is provided.”.

SEC. 4. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Title I of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 37. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, and notwithstanding section 9(e), an implied private right of action arising under this title may be brought not later than the earlier of—

“(1) 5 years after the date on which the alleged violation occurred; or

“(2) 3 years after the date on which the alleged violation was discovered.

“(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The limitations period provided by this section shall apply to all proceedings commenced after the date of enactment of the Investor Protection Act of 2002.”.

SEC. 5. REPEAL OF CERTAIN CLASS ACTION LIMITATIONS.

(a) SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 28 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78bb) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Except as provided in subsection (f), the” and inserting “The”; and

(2) by striking subsection (f).

(b) SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 16 of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77p) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 16. REMEDIES ADDITIONAL.

“The rights and remedies provided by this title shall be in addition to any and all other rights and remedies that may exist at law or in equity.”.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 1934. A bill to amend the Law Enforcement Pay Equity Act of 2000 to permit certain annuitants of the retirement programs of the United States Park Police and United States Secret Service Uniformed Division to receive the adjustments in pension benefits to which such annuitants would otherwise be entitled as a result of the conversion of members of the United States Park Police and United States Secret Service Uniformed Division to a new salary schedule under the amendments made by such Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Adjustment Equity Act. I am proud to be joined on this bill by my colleague, Senator CLINTON. This legislation amends the Law Enforcement Pay Equity Act of 2000 to allow retired police officers of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division and the United States

Park Police to receive the same Cost of Living Adjustment, COLA, as active officers.

For almost 80 years, Secret Service and Park Police retirees were assured an increase in their pensions whenever their active counterparts received an increase by the “equalization clause” in the District of Columbia Police and Firearms Salary Act, DCRA, of 1958. When the Law Enforcement Pay Equity Act passed in 2000, the automatic link that ensured retirees of getting the same COLA as active officers was severed. This bill would restore that link, guaranteeing that the pension for these retired federal police officers keeps up with the cost of living.

The Law Enforcement Pay Equity Act of 2000 created a sharp inequality in retirement benefits for a small number of retirees, 630 Secret Service retirees and 465 Park Police retirees, roughly eleven hundred in total. They gave years of loyal service, often in difficult and life-threatening situations. They are the only federal retirees who had existing retirement benefits scaled back.

Providing for government retirees and their families has always been an important function of the Federal Government. There is no reason why the government should go back on its word to provide this small group of valuable employees with secure retirement benefits. Restoring the Cost of Living Adjustment to the pensions of 1100 Federal retirees will have a minimal impact on the Federal budget, but a major impact on the quality of life of the people involved.

When it comes to Federal employees, I believe that promises made should be promises kept. These former Secret Service and Park Police officers planned for their retirement with the understanding that their pension would be enough to live on, even as the cost of living increased. They deserve the retirement benefits they were promised when they signed up for service.

I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing support for this bill to restore promised retirement benefits to retired officers of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division and the United States Park Police.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 1935. A bill to amend chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code, to include inspectors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, inspectors and canine enforcement officers of the United States Customs Service, and revenue officers of the Internal Revenue Service as law enforcement officers; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Law Enforcement Officers Retirement Equity Act of 2002. I am proud to be joined on this bill by my colleagues, Senators LEAHY, CLINTON, and BINGAMAN. This legislation will ensure that revenue officers of

the Internal Revenue Service, customs inspectors of the U.S. Customs Service, and immigration inspectors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have the same retirement options as most Federal law enforcement officers and conforms with the Federal law enforcement retirement system.

Under current law, most Federal law enforcement officers and firefighters are eligible to retire at age 50 with 20 years of Federal service. Most people would be surprised to learn that current law does not treat revenue officers, customs inspectors and immigration inspectors as Federal law enforcement personnel. I feel very strongly that in the light of the increased duties that these men and women are doing to help combat terrorism, keep our homeland secure, and help with the war on drugs we need to do what we can to give them the benefits that they deserve.

This legislation will amend the current law and finally grant the same 20-year retirement to these members of the Internal Revenue Service, Customs Service, and Immigration and Naturalization Service. The employees under this bill have very hazardous, physically challenging occupations, and it is in the public's interest to make sure that these homeland security officials receive the benefits they earn on our frontlines everyday.

The need for a 20-year retirement benefit for inspectors of the Customs Service is very clear. These employees are the country's first line of defense against terrorism and the smuggling of illegal drugs at our borders. They are required to have the same law enforcement training as all other law enforcement personnel. These employees face so many challenges. They may potentially confront criminals in the drug war, organized crime figures, and increasingly sophisticated white-collar criminals.

U.S. Customs inspectors have the authority to arrest those engaged in these crimes if the crimes are committed in their presence. These officers carry a firearm on the job. They are responsible for the most arrests performed by Customs Service employees. Along with U.S. Customs agents, uniformed U.S. Customs inspectors are helping provide additional security at the Nation's airports and could assist U.S. Customs agents with the arrest of anyone violating U.S. Customs laws. They were among the first to respond to the tragedy at the World Trade Center.

The Customs Service interdicts more narcotics than all other law enforcement agencies combined, over a million pounds a year. In 1996, they seized nearly 400 tons of marijuana, over 90 pounds of cocaine, and nearly 1.45 tons of heroin.

Like U.S. Customs Service Inspectors, INS inspectors are part of the first line of defense for homeland security. INS inspectors enforce the nation's immigration laws at more than

300 ports of entry. In the normal course of their duties, they enforce criminal law, make arrests, carry firearms, interrogate applicants for entry, search persons and effects, and seize evidence. Inspector's responsibilities have become increasingly complex as political, economic and social unrest has increased globally. The threat of terrorism only increases these responsibilities.

INS Inspectors help secure our borders. In FY 2001, over 510 million inspections were performed by these inspectors with 700,000 individuals were denied entry, and approximately 15,000 criminal aliens being intercepted.

Revenue officers struggle with heavy workloads and a high rate of job stress. Some IRS employees must even employ pseudonyms to hide their identity because of the great threat to their personal safety. The Internal Revenue Service currently provides it's employees with a manual entitled: Assaults and Threats: A Guide to Your Personal Safety to help employees respond to hostile situations. The document advises IRS employees how to handle on-the-job assaults, abuse, threatening telephone calls, and other menacing situations.

This legislation is cost effective. Any cost that is created by this act is more than offset by savings in training costs and increased revenue collection. A 20-year retirement bill for these critical employees will reduce turnover, increase productivity, decrease employee recruitment and development costs, and enhance the retention of a well-trained and experienced work force. These vital Federal employees bear the same risks and work under similar conditions to other law enforcement officials and deserve to receive the same level of benefits.

I urge my colleagues to join me again in this Congress in expressing support for this bill and finally getting it enacted. This bill will improve the effectiveness of our inspector and revenue officer work force to ensure the integrity of our borders and proper collection of the taxes and duties owed to the Federal Government.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise to join my good friend Senator MIKULSKI in introducing the Law Enforcement Officers Retirement Equity Act of 2002. This bill would correct an inequity that exists under current law, whereby U.S. Customs Service and INS Inspectors as well as revenue agents from the IRS are denied the same retirement benefits provided to other law enforcement officers. I have introduced a similar bill, S. 1828, with the support of Senator HATCH and Senator MIKULSKI, which would provide similar benefits to the Nation's Federal prosecutors, who are now more than ever facing the immense dangers and challenges of the war on terrorism. Both measures are long overdue and important corrections in the Federal law.

This bill would increase the retirement benefits given to federal INS and

Customs inspectors and IRS Revenue agents by including them as "law enforcement officers," LEOs, under the Federal Employees' Retirement System and the Civil Service Retirement System. The relevant provisions of the United States Code dealing with retirement benefits define an LEO as an employee whose duties are "primarily the investigation, apprehension, or detention" of individuals suspected or convicted of violating Federal law. See 5 U.S.C. §§8331(20) & 8401(17). Under that definition, it is inconceivable that Customs and INS Inspectors and IRS Revenue Agents would not be included, yet they are not. Customs and INS Inspectors spend their entire days searching, questioning, and investigating potential violations of Federal law by those who either cross our borders or those who send goods and freight into and out of the United States. In many cases, they are our first and last defense against smugglers and those who seek to enter the United States unlawfully. IRS Revenue Agents have a long history of tax enforcement, sometime in dangerous circumstances involving contraband materials.

This bill would make these agents and inspectors eligible for immediate, unreduced retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of service. For example, those who are covered by the Civil Service Retirement System would receive 50 percent of the average of their three highest years' salary. That is the retirement package that is currently afforded to nearly every other Federal law enforcement employee. Just like the Federal prosecutors covered by S. 1828, there is no good justification for not including these Customs, INS and IRS law enforcement employees with their peers in terms of their retirement benefits, and plenty of good reasons supporting their inclusion.

First and foremost, the danger faced by these men and women supports their inclusion as LEOs. The primary reason for granting enhanced retirement benefits to LEOs is the often dangerous work of law enforcement, and at no time in our Nation's history has both the danger and importance of protecting our Nation's borders been more clear. As the September 11 attacks on our nation amply demonstrated, the tools of terrorism and the terrorists themselves are often imported to the United States from abroad—and often times illegally. The people who are included in this bill are the men and women who literally stand their posts to make sure that, among other things, illegal weapons and terrorists are not allowed into the United States. What could possibly be more dangerous?

I know first hand, from my experience as a former prosecutor in Vermont that the men and women who stand watch at our Northern border put themselves in harm's way each and every day that they put on their uniforms and go to work. In Vermont, I know that these men and women have a proud history of confronting and apprehending those who seek to enter the

county illegally and smuggle contraband into the United States. Already, as part of the USA PATRIOT Act, I was able to work to include important provisions which enhanced the protection of our Northern border. This bill is yet another overdue measure which recognizes the importance of such border protection.

Another reason for correcting this inconsistency in the law is the retention of good officers at the agencies which guard the border. Faced with new security challenges, it is crucial that the Customs Service and the INS possess the tools to maintain an experienced and professional cadre of agents at our Nation's land borders, airports, and seaports. When one type of Federal law enforcement officer is provided worse benefits than all others for no good reason, there is a risk that the most qualified and successful agents will move to other comparable jobs with better benefits. Since LEO retirement benefits are currently afforded to nearly every other group of people that enforce our laws, there is currently a risk that the best and most dedicated Customs and INS Inspectors will be lured away from their jobs protecting the border for "greener" pastures. This bill would eliminate this risk by providing proper incentives for the best people to stay right where we want them, protecting our borders.

To conclude, I commend Senator MIKULS's leadership in this area, and I join her in introducing the Law Enforcement Officers Retirement Equity Act of 2002. For all of these reasons, I urge its swift enactment into law.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 1936. A bill to address the international HIV/AIDS pandemic; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Global Coordination of HIV/AIDS Response Act, known as the Global CARE Act. HIV/AIDS is a national security issue, an economic issue, a health and safety issue, and most importantly a moral issue. It is for these reasons I am proposing comprehensive legislation to address the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. This bill will not solve all these problems. But it does set the bar where the need is, and it does offer innovative ideas to address the global AIDS crisis in a strategic, coordinated, accountable manner.

Since the tragedy of September 11, we have all been focused on combating the war on terrorism, and rightfully so. But as we all know, perhaps even more clearly since September, fighting and preventing terrorism, preparing for and preventing bioterrorist attacks, maintaining international stability, and promoting global economic cooperation and growth require not only a military and political response but also a social and humanitarian effort.

Today's reality is a world in which geographical borders seem to hold less and less significance. As we work to

maintain economic prosperity and safety in our own Nation, we must face the fact that globalization is upon us. This has never been more true than in the case of disease. The HIV/AIDS pandemic, tuberculosis and other life threatening infectious diseases know no borders. They cannot be prevented by a missile defense system. We cannot halt the spread of AIDS with bombing raids.

Whether deliberately spread as a man made bioterrorist threats or a naturally occurring, infectious diseases are a pressing national security issue. A CIA report last year noted the link between disease and political chaos, saying that rampant AIDS, tuberculosis and other infectious illnesses were "likely to aggravate, and in some cases, may even provoke, economic decay, social fragmentation and political destabilization in the hardest hit countries."

The epidemic is not confined to Africa. HIV has reached epidemic proportions in India. The World Bank estimates that if effective prevention efforts are not implemented immediately and sustained, India could have more than 37 million people infected with HIV by the year 2005. This is roughly equal to the total number of HIV infections in the world today. The AIDS epidemic is sweeping across Eastern Europe, where HIV infection rates are rising faster in the former Soviet Union than anywhere else in the world according to a U.N. Report on AIDS. The Baltic nation of Estonia reported 10 times as many new infections last year as it did in 1999. In China, the number of people living with AIDS now tops one million. This is a moral issue that cannot be ignored.

The rising rates of infection and the rising death toll are draining national budgets and depriving local economies of their workforce. Last November United Nations officials predicted that some of the most affected African nations could lose more than 20 percent of their Gross Domestic Product, GDP, by 2020 because of AIDS. Recent studies by the World Health Organization's Commission on Macroeconomics and Health show that infections and disease are not only the product of poverty; they also create poverty. By investing in health in developing countries we can save lives and produce clear and measurable financial returns. For example, the Commission reported that well-targeted spending of shared among nations in the amount of \$66 billion a year by 2015 could save as many as 8 million lives a year and generate six-fold economic benefits, more than \$360 billion a year by 2020.

AIDS is also the single largest contributor to a worldwide resurgence in Tuberculosis, TB. The spread of TB in the developing world has a direct effect on the health and safety of Americans. Last month, forty-eight people in Mobile, Alabama, tested positive for exposure to tuberculosis, three weeks after a graduate student at Spring Hill Col-

lege died of the disease. The Student, from Nairobi, Kenya, is thought to have contracted TB before coming to the U.S. Also last month, health officials in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, announced they were treating five people for drug-resistant TB. All were immigrants from countries where TB flourishes. Just last week, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicated that the number of new cases of TB in this country declined in 2000 but the number of cases occurring in the foreign-born U.S. population increased. The point is clear: we cannot maintain our own safety if we neglect the health needs of the developing world.

For all these reasons—national security, economic stability, public health, and our moral obligation, I have introduced the Global CARE Act. It is critically important that we demonstrate the political will to act on this issue. I think it would be productive for Congress to establish clear policy goals and funding targets that represent the real need. It is also our job to ensure that there is accountability for the money that we appropriate, and that we are able to articulate the results of our U.S. investment. It is my hope that by doing this we will secure a serious, effective financial commitment that to date has been woefully inadequate.

The Global Coordination of HIV/AIDS Response Act is grounded in the principles of leadership and accountability.

The policy goals I have set forth in this bill are the following: better coordination among the myriad of U.S. agencies active in the global AIDS fight; a more focused strategic planning initiative that makes the best use of U.S. bilateral assistance; increased accountability for the health and policy objectives we seek to achieve with our financial and human investment in AIDS-ravaged countries; the ability to mobilize the most effective human and capacity-building tools to provide some of the building blocks that are needed; and a clear articulation of the broader issues that need to be addressed to have a real impact on HIV/AIDS, including not just prevention but treatment and care, and not just health initiatives but also economic investments.

The Global CARE Act provides specific funding authorizations for the key agencies working on global AIDS, as well as for the Global Fund. Both bilateral and multilateral assistance is needed to address this problem. Before the Leadership and Investment in Fighting and Epidemic, LIFE, initiative authorized USAID to conduct activities specifically focused on global AIDS in FY2000, there was little direction from Congress on this issue. And up until the United Nations and President Bush specifically requested money for the Global Fund, there was little agreement about what was needed. It is now time for Congress to step up to the plate and provide some direction.

The authorized funding levels in the Global CARE Act represent a need that

has been well documented. The World Health Organization's Marcoeconomics and Health Commission has determined that by 2007, the international community—donor and affected countries—should be spending \$14 billion in response to the AIDS pandemic. Last year, the United Nations called for roughly \$10 billion annually.

America has by far the greatest giving capacity, yet we devote the smallest percentage of our overall wealth to efforts aimed at alleviating global poverty and disease. Last year the United States gave one-tenth of 1 percent of its GNP to foreign aid—or \$1 for every thousand dollars of its wealth, the lowest giving rate of any rich nation. By comparison, Canada, Japan, Austria, Australia and Germany each gave about one-quarter of 1 percent, of \$2.50 for every thousand dollars of wealth. Many other countries give even more, at rates 8 to 10 times higher than the United States. Based on its share of global GNP, the United States should contribute at least 25 percent of the total AIDS response cost in 2003. Twenty-five percent of the estimated \$10 billion needed next year would be \$2.5 billion. Hundreds of civic groups and religious leaders have joined together, calling on Congress to provide at least \$2.5 billion to combat the pandemic.

The Global CARE Act establishes broad policy goals and activities that are embodied in an international HIV/AIDS Prevention and Capacity Building Initiative and an International Care and Treatment Access Initiative. These goals and activities, which range from education, voluntary testing and counseling, to helping preserve families and ameliorate the orphan crisis, are not parceled out to the various agencies we know are actively engaged in this issue such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Rather this legislation generally relies on the existing authorities of the agencies to carry out these broad activities with the requirement that they coordinate their activities with each other and with host country needs and host country plans.

The development of a coordinated, effective, and sustained plan for U.S. bilateral aid in relation to multilateral aid and other nation's bilateral aid is paramount. The U.S. has the opportunity to provide the requisite leadership in this global effort though operating strategically, and in an accountable and transparent manner.

To provide an incentive for such coordination, the bill establishes an interagency working group charged with ensuring that global HIV/AIDS activities are conducted in a coordinated, strategic fashion. Members of this working group include agencies within the Department of State, specifically USAID; agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Re-

sources and Services Administration, and the National Institutes of Health; the Department of Defense, Labor, Commerce and Agriculture, and the Peace Corps.

This is policy working group with representatives from the agency programs doing the real work. It is my intention that the working group help to ensure that the various agencies we fund to provide bi-lateral assistance are making the most of the money we appropriate; that they are not duplicating efforts; that they are learning from each others' programmatic experience and research in order to implement the best practices; and that they are accountable to Congress and the American people for achieving measurable goals and objectives. In fact, the function of this group is very similar to the interagency working group established in H.R. 2069—legislation that passed the House of Representatives last year.

The Global CARE Act very specifically directs the working group to report back to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, and the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the corresponding Committees in the House of Representatives, with the following information: 1. The actions being taken to coordinate multiple roles and policies, and foster collaboration among Federal agencies contributing to the global HIV/AIDS activities; 2. A description of the respective roles and activities of each of the working group member agencies; 3. A description of actions taken to carry out the goals and activities authorized in the International AIDS Prevention and Capacity Building Initiative and the International AIDS Care and Treatment Access Initiative set out in the legislation; 4. Recommendation to specific Congressional committees regarding legislative and funding actions that are needed carry out the activities articulated in the bill; and 5. The results of the HIV/AIDS goals and outcomes as established by the working group. In my view, only by requiring very specific reporting requirements will the working group actually work.

The Global CARE Act includes a number of other provisions. Some have been discussed on the Hill, others have not. It authorizes a Global Physician Corps to utilize the human capital we have in our working and retired physicians by providing a mechanism for them to serve overseas where their expertise is so needed.

The bill authorizes a small amount for USAID to work on development and implementing initiatives to improve injection safety. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), each year the overuse of injections and unsafe injections combine to cause an estimated 8 to 16 million hepatitis B virus infections, 2.3 million to 4.7 million hepatitis C infections and 80,000 to 160,000 HIV infections. Together, these

chronic infections are responsible for an estimated 10 million new infections, more than 1.8 million deaths, 26 million years of life lost, and more than \$535 million in direct medical costs.

It includes a new pilot program to provide a limited procurement of antiretroviral drugs and technical assistance to programs in host countries. And it includes a very important orphan relief and microcredit component that acknowledges that addressing the AIDS problem requires both an economic and social investment in women and families.

I hope my colleagues will consider the framework and policy I have developed as we work to introduce a unified proposal to address the HIV/AIDS problem. Tackling this pandemic will take more than one good bill—it will take a concerted effort to combine the best ideas and realistic initiatives to get the job done.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 207—DESIGNATING MARCH 31, 2002, AND MARCH 31, 2003, AS "NATIONAL CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS DAY"

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. BOND, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. DEWINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 207

Whereas the Civilian Conservation Corps, commonly known as the CCC, was an independent Federal agency that deserves recognition for its lasting contribution to natural resources conservation and infrastructure improvements on public lands in the United States and for its outstanding success in providing employment and training to thousands of Americans;

Whereas March 31, 2002, is the 69th anniversary, and March 31, 2003, is the 70th anniversary, of the signing by President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Emergency Conservation Work Act, a precursor to the Civilian Conservation Corps Act that established the CCC;

Whereas, between 1933 and 1942, the CCC provided employment and vocational training for more than 3,000,000 men, including unemployed youths, more than 250,000 veterans of the Spanish American War and World War I, and more than 80,000 Native Americans in conservation and natural resources development work, defense work on military reservations, and forest protection;

Whereas the CCC coordinated a mobilization of men, material, and transportation on a scale never previously known in time of peace;

Whereas the CCC managed more than 4,500 camps in every State and the then-territories of Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

Whereas the CCC left a legacy of natural resources and infrastructure improvements that included planting more than 3,000,000,000 trees, building 46,854 bridges, restoring 3,980 historical structures, developing more than 800 state parks, improving 3,462 beaches, creating 405,037 signs, markers,