

(c) EXCEPTION.—The Under Secretary of Transportation for Security may waive 1 or more of the minimum requirements described in subsection (a) for a United States seaport if the Secretary determines that it is not appropriate for such seaport to implement the requirement.

SEC. 303. SECURING SENSITIVE INFORMATION.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Port described in section 101(a) or, if authority is delegated under section 101(b), the Captain-of-the-Port of each United States seaport shall secure and protect all sensitive information, including information that is currently available to the public, related to the seaport.

(b) SENSITIVE INFORMATION.—In this section, the term "sensitive information" means—

(1) maps of the seaport;

(2) blueprints of structures located within the seaport; and

(3) any other information related to the security of the seaport that the Director of the Port described in section 101(a) or, if authority is delegated under section 101(b), the Captain-of-the-Port determines is appropriate to secure and protect.

SEC. 304. CONTAINER SECURITY.

(a) CONTAINER SEALS.—

(1) APPROVAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Transportation for Security and the Commissioner of Customs shall jointly approve minimum standards for high security container seals that—

(A) meet or exceed the American Society for Testing Materials Level D seals;

(B) permit each seal to have a unique identification number; and

(C) contain an electronic tag that can be read electronically at a seaport.

(2) REQUIREMENT FOR USE.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Transportation for Security shall deny entry by a vessel into the United States if the containers carried by the vessel are not sealed with a high security container seal approved under paragraph (1).

(b) IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—A shipment that is shipped to or from the United States either directly or via a foreign port shall have a designated universal transaction number.

(2) TRACKING.—The person responsible for the security of a container shall record the universal transaction number assigned to the shipment under subparagraph (1), as well as any seal identification number on the container, at every port of entry and point at which the container is transferred from one conveyance to another conveyance.

(c) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) GRANTS.—The Under Secretary of Transportation for Security is authorized to award grants to eligible entities to develop improved seals for cargo containers that are able to—

(A) immediately detect tampering with the seal;

(B) immediately detect tampering with the walls, ceiling, or floor of the container that indicates a person is attempting to improperly access the container; and

(C) transmit information regarding tampering with the seal, walls, ceiling, or floor of the container in real time to the appropriate authorities at a remote location.

(2) APPLICATION.—Each eligible entity desiring a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Under Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Under Secretary may reasonably require.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this subsection, the term "eligible entity" means any na-

tional laboratory, nonprofit private organization, institution of higher education, or other entity that the Under Secretary determines is eligible to receive a grant authorized by paragraph (1).

(d) EMPTY CONTAINERS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—The Commissioner of Customs shall issue regulations that set out requirements for certification of empty containers that will be shipped to or from the United States either directly or via a foreign port. Such regulations shall require that an empty container—

(A) be inspected and certified as empty prior to being loaded onto a vessel for transportation to a United States seaport; and

(B) be sealed with a high security container seal approved under subsection (a)(1) to enhance the security of United States seaports.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 315—CONGRATULATING LANCE ARMSTRONG FOR WINNING THE 2002 TOUR DE FRANCE

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRAMM, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 315

Whereas Lance Armstrong completed the 2,036-mile, 20-day course in 82 hours, 5 minutes, and 12 seconds to win the 2002 Tour de France, 7 minutes and 17 seconds ahead of his nearest competitor;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's win on July 28, 2002, in Paris, marks his fourth successive victory of the Tour de France, a feat surpassing all cycling records previously attained by an American cyclist;

Whereas Lance Armstrong displayed incredible perseverance, determination, and leadership to prevail over the mountainous terrain of the Alps and Pyrenees, vast stretches of countryside, and numerous city streets during the course of the premier cycling event in the world;

Whereas Lance Armstrong is the first cancer survivor to win the Tour de France;

Whereas in 1997, Lance Armstrong defeated choriocarcinoma, an aggressive form of testicular cancer that had spread throughout his abdomen, lungs, and brain, and after treatment has remained cancer-free for the past 5 years;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's bravery and resolution to overcome cancer has made him a role model to cancer patients and their loved ones, and his efforts through the Lance Armstrong Foundation have helped to advance cancer research, diagnosis, and treatment, and after-treatment services;

Whereas Lance Armstrong has been vital to the promotion of cycling as a sport, a healthy fitness activity, and a pollution-free transportation alternative; and

Whereas Lance Armstrong's accomplishments as an athlete, teammate, father, husband, cancer survivor, and advocate have made him an American hero: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Lance Armstrong and his team on his historic victory of the 2002 Tour de France;

(2) commends the unwavering commitment to cancer awareness and survivorship demonstrated by Lance Armstrong; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Lance Armstrong.

SENATE RESOLUTION 316—A BILL DESIGNATING THE YEAR BEGINNING FEBRUARY 1, 2003, AS THE "YEAR OF THE BLUES"

Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. FRIST) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 316

Whereas blues music is the most influential form of American roots music, with its impact heard around the world in rock and roll, jazz, rhythm and blues, country, and even classical music;

Whereas the blues is a national historic treasure, which needs to be preserved, studied, and documented for future generations;

Whereas the blues is an important documentation of African-American culture in the twentieth century;

Whereas the various forms of the blues document twentieth-century American history during the Great Depression and in the areas of race relations, pop culture, and the migration of the United States from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrialized Nation;

Whereas the blues is the most celebrated form of American roots music, with hundreds of festivals held and millions of new or reissued blues albums released each year in the United States;

Whereas the blues and blues musicians from the United States, whether old or new, male or female, are recognized and revered worldwide as unique and important ambassadors of the United States and its music;

Whereas it is important to educate the young people of the United States to understand that the music that they listen to today has its roots and traditions in the blues;

Whereas there are many living legends of the blues in the United States who need to be recognized and to have their story captured and preserved for future generations; and

Whereas the year 2003 is the centennial anniversary of when W.C. Handy, a classically-trained musician, heard the blues for the first time, in a train station in Mississippi, thus enabling him to compose the first blues music to distribute throughout the United States, which led to him being named "Father of the Blues": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the year beginning February 1, 2003, as the "Year of the Blues"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the "Year of the Blues" with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and educational programs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 317—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

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

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs has been conducting an investigation into the collapse of Enron Corporation and associated misconduct to determine what took place and what, if any, legislative, regulatory or other reforms might be appropriate to prevent similar corporate failures and misconduct in the future;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has received a number of requests from law enforcement and regulatory officials and agencies and court-appointed officials for access to records of the Subcommittee's investigation;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to law enforcement and regulatory entities and officials, court-appointed officials, and other entities or individuals duty authorized by Federal, State, or foreign governments, records of the Subcommittee's investigation into the collapse of Enron Corporation and associated misconduct.

SENATE RESOLUTION 318—DESIGNATING AUGUST 2002, AS "NATIONAL MISSING ADULT AWARENESS MONTH"

Mrs. LINCOLN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 318

Whereas our Nation must acknowledge that missing adults are a growing group of victims, who range in age from young adults to senior citizens and reach across all lifestyles;

Whereas every missing adult has the right to be searched for and to be remembered, regardless of the adult's age;

Whereas our world does not suddenly become a safe haven when an individual becomes an adult;

Whereas there are tens of thousands of endangered or involuntarily missing adults over the age of 17 in our Nation, and daily, more victims are reported missing;

Whereas the majority of missing adults are unrecognized and unrepresented;

Whereas our Nation must become aware that there are endangered and involuntarily missing adults, and each one of these individuals is worthy of recognition and deserving of a diligent search and thorough investigation;

Whereas every missing adult is someone's beloved grandparent, parent, child, sibling, or dearest friend;

Whereas families, law enforcement agencies, communities, and States should unite to offer much needed support and to provide a strong voice for the endangered and involuntarily missing adults of our Nation;

Whereas we must support and encourage the citizens of our Nation to continue with efforts to awaken our Nation's awareness to the plight of our missing adults;

Whereas we must improve and promote reporting procedures involving missing adults and unidentified deceased persons; and

Whereas our Nation's awareness, acknowledgment, and support of missing adults, and encouragement of efforts to continue our search for these adults, must continue from this day forward: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 2002, as "National Missing Adult Awareness Month"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 319—RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PROFESSOR MILTON FRIEDMAN

Mr. GRAMM submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 319

Whereas California resident and Nobel Laureate economist Professor Milton Friedman;

Whereas he was born on this day, July 31, in the year 1912, the fourth and youngest child to Austro-Hungarian immigrants in Brooklyn, New York;

Whereas he served as a research staffer to the National Bureau of Economic Research from 1937 to 1981;

Whereas he helped implement wartime tax policy at the United States Treasury from 1941 to 1943, and further contributed to the war effort from 1943 to 1945 at Columbia University by studying weapons design and military tactics;

Whereas he served as a professor of economics at the University of Chicago from 1946 to 1976;

Whereas he was a founding member and president of the Mont Pelerin Society;

Whereas he was awarded the Bank of Sweden Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel in 1976;

Whereas since 1977 has served as a Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University;

Whereas in 1988 was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and

Whereas he has been a champion of an all-volunteer armed forces, an advisor to presidents, and has taught the American people the value of capitalism and freedom through his public broadcasting series,

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That the United States Senate commend and express its deep gratitude to Professor Milton Friedman for his invaluable contribution to public discourse, American democracy, and the cause of human freedom.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 134—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS TO DESIGNATE THE FOURTH SUNDAY OF EACH SEPTEMBER AS "NATIONAL GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY"

Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. BURNS, Mr. MILLER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. STEVENS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 134

Whereas while our society has developed highly effective means of speedy communication around the world, it has failed to ensure

communication around the world and among individuals who live side by side;

Whereas the endurance of human values and consideration for others is of prime importance if civilization is to survive; and

Whereas being good neighbors to those around us is the first step toward human understanding: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) issue a proclamation designating the fourth Sunday of each September as "National Good Neighbor Day"; and

(2) call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I introduce a resolution to designate the fourth Sunday of each September as National Good Neighbor Day.

Back in the 1970's, a wonderful lady from Montana named Becky Mattson came up with the idea of National Good Neighbor Day. She observed that technology was allowing the world to grow closer together. Television allowed individuals to learn about new cultures and ways of life. Wide use of the telephone was allowing people to communicate from across the globe. However, people were becoming less likely to get to know their next-door neighbor.

She concluded that, as a nation, we should place greater emphasis on the importance of community and being a good neighbor. Becky believed that kids who were taught to be good neighbors would become adults who were good neighbors and that a day dedicated to this cause would be a catalyst to encourage families to be good neighbors.

Becky was successful in her efforts and with the help of the late Senator Mansfield, three presidents—President Carter, President Ford, and President Nixon proclaimed the fourth Sunday of September National Good Neighbor Day.

Now, in the aftermath of the events of September 11, Americans have united in an unprecedented way. Strangers, friends, colleagues, classmates, and family have exhibited the best of the human spirit in the face of enormous tragedy. From the firefighters and rescue workers in New York City and at the Pentagon to the second graders who have held bake sales to raise money for the families of victims, Americans have defined the meaning of a good neighbor.

Now, when illustrating the definition of a good neighbor means more than ever before, both Becky and I believe that National Good Neighbor Day should be made permanent. Having a day designated to being a good neighbor will reinforce the strength of our communities and show our resolve to be united as a nation. I thank the co-sponsors to this resolution—Senators BURNS, MILLER, LEVIN, COCHRAN, CLINTON, LANDRIEU, and JOHNSON and I encourage all of my colleagues to support it. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.