

Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 2328, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure a safe pregnancy for all women in the United States, to reduce the rate of maternal morbidity and mortality, to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in maternal health outcomes, to reduce pre-term, labor, to examine the impact of pregnancy on the short and long term health of women, to expand knowledge about the safety and dosing of drugs to treat pregnant women with chronic conditions and women who become sick during pregnancy, to expand public health prevention, education and outreach, and to develop improved and more accurate data collection related to maternal morbidity and mortality.

S. 2480

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2480, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualified current and former law enforcement officers from state laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns.

S. 2508

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2508, a bill to preserve the effectiveness of medically important antibiotics by restricting their use as additives to animal feed.

S. 2513

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2513, a bill to assess the extent of the backlog in DNA analysis of rape kit samples, and to improve investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases with DNA evidence.

S. 2560

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2560, a bill to provide for a multi-agency cooperative effort to encourage further research regarding the causes of chronic wasting disease and methods to control the further spread of the disease in deer and elk herds, to monitor the incidence of the disease, to support State efforts to control the disease, and for other purposes.

S. 2577

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2577, a bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime.

S. 2691

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S.

2691, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to facilitate an increase in programming and content on radio that is locally and independently produced, to facilitate competition in radio programming, radio advertising, and concerts, and for other purposes.

S. 2700

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2700, a bill to amend titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act to limit the amount of attorney assessments for representation of claimants and to extend the attorney fee payment system to claims under title XVI of that Act.

S. 2727

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2727, a bill to provide for the protection of paleontological resources on Federal lands, and for other purposes.

S. 2742

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2742, a bill to establish new nonimmigrant classes for border commuter students.

S. 2763

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2763, a bill to respond to the illegal production, distribution, and use of methamphetamines in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2816

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2816, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve tax equity for military personnel, and for other purposes.

S. 2869

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2869, a bill to facilitate the ability of certain spectrum auction winners to pursue alternative measures required in the public interest to meet the needs of wireless telecommunications consumers.

S. 2892

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2892, a bill to provide economic security for America's workers.

S. 2911

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2911, a bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation

Act of 2001 with respect to the modifications to education individual retirement accounts.

S. 2922

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2922, a bill to facilitate the deployment of wireless telecommunications networks in order to further the availability of the Emergency Alert System, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 305

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 305, A resolution designating the week beginning September 15, 2002, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week".

S. RES. 305

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 305, supra.

S. CON. RES. 129

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 129, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the establishment of the month of November each year as "Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Awareness Month".

S. CON. RES. 134

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 134, A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress to designate the fourth Sunday of each September as "National Good Neighbor Day".

AMENDMENT NO. 4480

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4480 proposed to H.R. 5093, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4510

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4510 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5005, a bill to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 2928. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 to modify provisions relating to the Lake Champlain basin; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, Members of the Senate, I rise on behalf of myself and Senators LEAHY, CLINTON, and SCHUMER to introduce the Daniel Patrick Moynihan Lake Champlain Basin Program Act of 2002.

This legislation will bring the Lake Champlain Basin Program into the 21st century.

In 1990, along with Senators LEAHY, MOYNIHAN, and D'AMATO, I introduced the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act which designated Lake Champlain as a resource of national significance.

The program began as a management conference with a charter of developing a comprehensive pollution prevention, control, and restoration plan for Lake Champlain.

The management conference began work immediately after passage of the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act of 1990 and developed the Plan entitled, "Opportunities for Action."

The conference evolved into today's Lake Champlain Basin Program which works cooperatively with partners throughout the region to protect and enhance the environmental integrity and the social and economic benefits of the Lake Champlain Basin.

A key element of the success of this program is the active participation of the local partners.

State and local governments, non-profit entities, and the regional representatives of the Federal agencies involved in the Basin Program are the best fuel behind this program's success.

It is their efforts that have made this program an international model for lake restoration programs.

The program completed its first 5-year update of "Opportunities for Action" in January 2002.

Our legislation authorizes the implementation of this plan through a partnership between the Basin Program and the Federal Government.

Before I get into the specifics of the legislation, let me take a minute to describe the Lake Champlain Basin to you.

For those of you who have not visited either the Vermont or the New York side, I recommend that you take the time to see this magnificent spot which is the sixth largest freshwater lake in the world, after only the Great Lakes.

Lake Champlain flows north along the borders of Vermont, New York, and Canada.

It is 120 miles long and just 12 miles wide at its widest point.

Lake Champlain is home to a diverse array of 81 species of fish, 318 species of birds, 56 species of mammals, 21 species of amphibians and 20 reptile species.

The floor of Lake Champlain boasts some of the best-preserved submerged cultural heritage resources in North America.

Shipwrecks in the lake reflect virtually every era of human activity in the Basin.

The Lake Champlain Basin stretches from the Adirondacks to the Green Mountains and north into Quebec.

It is an area about the size of Massachusetts with 56 percent of the Basin in Vermont, 37 percent in New York, and 7 percent in Canada.

The Basin not only offers natural beauty, but also plays a key role in the life of Vermonters, New Yorkers, and Canadians.

It is a recreation mecca in the region with over 7,500 motorboats, more than 3,000 sailboats, and thousands of swimmers, windsurfers, kayakers, canoers, and scuba divers visiting Lake Champlain on a typical summer day.

Recreation generated \$3.8 billion in the Basin in 2000. The population in the Basin has been steadily growing over the last 40 years.

Today, approximately one-third of the Basin's over 600,000 residents use the lake as a source of drinking water. It is also a key source of water for agriculture and industry. All of this human activity has taken a toll on Lake Champlain.

Although it remains a generally healthy lake today, it is plagued by excess phosphorous loadings, toxics such as mercury, and invasions of nonnative species such as the zebra mussel and sea lamprey.

We must take action to prevent future degradation.

The Lake Champlain Basin Program issued a revised Plan in January 2002, also entitled "Opportunities for Action," that provides a path to protect the health of the lake well into the future.

The bill we introduce today, the Daniel Patrick Moynihan Lake Champlain Basin Program Act of 2002, authorizes the Federal side of the partnerships required to implement Opportunities for Action.

This legislation authorizes \$5 million per year for 5 years for the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to implement Opportunities for Action.

These funds will be coupled with a 25-percent local match as well as with \$6 million per year for 5 years from the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Agriculture.

This bill also revises an authorization that Congress passed in the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 for the Army Corps of Engineers to provide design and construction assistance of up to \$20 million for implementation of Opportunities for Action to make it more usable for "Vermont-style" projects.

These funds will be used to protect and enhance the environmental integrity and social and economic benefits of the Lake Champlain basin and to achieve the environmental goals described in the plan, including: the reduction of phosphorous inputs; the reduction of toxic contamination; the control of the introduction, spread, and impacts of nonnative nuisance substances and species; the minimization of risks to humans from water-related health hazards, and the protection of

natural, recreation, and cultural heritage resources.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in Washington, in New York, and, most of all, in Vermont to pass this legislation and to implement this program that is so critical to the long-term health of Lake Champlain.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I join my colleague from Vermont in supporting this bill that he is introducing today, the Daniel Patrick Moynihan Lake Champlain Basin Program Act of 2002.

I thank Chairman JEFFORDS, with whom I have the honor and pleasure of serving on the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, for working on this legislation, for being devoted to Lake Champlain, and for giving my distinguished predecessor, Senator Moynihan, the honor of naming it after him.

Senator Moynihan was in my office on Tuesday. I told him of Senator JEFFORD's plans, and he was surprised and delighted. But he certainly deserves this great honor because, along with Senator JEFFORDS, he has been a champion of this natural and cultural resource that our States share: the Lake Champlain Basin and Champlain Valley.

We are joining with our colleagues—Senator LEAHY and Senator SCHUMER—in introducing this legislation because we know how significant this lake is. It is the sixth largest natural freshwater lake in the United States. Some of us consider it a "Great Lake." It is home to an array of fish, birds, and other wildlife.

It also has significant historic, social, and economic consequences for our entire country. What we aim to do with this legislation is to give the Champlain Valley Basin the kind of support it needs to continue its recovery.

This is an area that Senator JEFFORDS and Senator Moynihan paid particular attention to. They have worked very closely together over the last many years. And it builds on legislation that Senator Moynihan played a key role in during the 101st Congress, as well as a plan that came out of the 1990 legislation entitled "Opportunities for Action" that enabled the Lake Champlain Steering Committee to create the new guiding document on which our legislation, in great measure, draws.

This will provide new and important resources for counties in Vermont and also counties in New York, including Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington Counties.

This is very important environmental legislation, but it is equally important economic, social, and historic legislation. That is why I am very proud to sponsor this legislation with my chairman, Senator JEFFORDS, and to join him in naming this legislation after our illustrious and esteemed colleague, Senator Patrick Moynihan.

There is no more fitting tribute to Senator Moynihan than to give him

the recognition that he is due for the leadership role he played in bringing to national attention places of great national importance, such as Lake Champlain.

I thank Senator JEFFORDS.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, my colleague, Senator JEFFORDS, introduced legislation, the Lake Champlain Basin Program Act of 2002, in honor of former Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. With the forbearance of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut and the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, I will only speak for a couple minutes.

I, obviously, strongly support what Senator JEFFORDS has done and appreciate his work and the work of the members of his staff.

In Vermont, we are extremely pleased with the success of the Lake Champlain program to date. With the additional resources in this bill, we are confident that the problems that Lake Champlain encounters—the problems of pollution and of other matters—can be addressed.

Lake Champlain is a magnificent lake standing between Vermont and New York. It is a lake that is enjoyed by people who fish, sail, who are involved in economic activities, and, of course, it has tremendous economic and historical value to this Nation, from the time of the Revolutionary War on.

The basin program shows what happens when two States, Vermont and New York, and one province, the Province of Quebec, get together and work on a common watershed and link their people, their governments—local, State, and Federal—together in almost unprecedented cooperation to save this great big beautiful lake. It has been a model for watersheds throughout the Nation.

I am pleased to join in introducing this legislation. I believe it will ensure that our children and our grandchildren will enjoy this lake in the same way Senator JEFFORDS and I did when we were children.

I am very pleased to join with my colleagues from Vermont and New York as we introduce the Lake Champlain Basin Program Act of 2002 in honor of former Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

I was with Senator MOYNIHAN in 1990 that we were able to enact the first comprehensive piece of legislation to make Federal resources available to help our states address the challenges facing Lake Champlain.

I want to thank Senator JEFFORDS and his staff for all the work they have put into this effort. I know that many hours have gone into the research, discussion and editing to get where we are today.

I also want to thank Senators CLINTON and SCHUMER who are our valuable New York partners in all things related to Lake Champlain.

Our initial 1990 Lake Champlain legislation was very successful. It brought

together various agencies, interest groups and government entities to develop a comprehensive pollution prevention and restoration management plan for the Lake.

Through long hours and a cooperative effort, the Vermonters and New Yorkers involved came up with a good plan which was signed by Governors Dean and Pataki in 1996.

While we have several priority action items ranging across a wide spectrum of Lake related issues, the Big three remain phosphorus reduction, toxic contaminant prevention and clean-up and management of aquatic nuisance species.

Our legislative proposal today rightfully moves from an emphasis on research and planning to one of clean-up implementation and, quite importantly, monitoring the progress of that clean-up.

We are very pleased with the success of the Lake Champlain Basin Program to date, and with the additional resources envisioned in this bill, we are confident that the problems Lake Champlain is encountering can be addressed successfully.

The Basin Program stands as a fine example of how two States and one province can work together as a common watershed linking its citizens and their governments at all levels—local, State and Federal.

Indeed, the Lake Champlain model has been held up many times in recent years as an example for other watersheds around the world.

We are happy to share our successes, and even our failures, with conservation initiatives internationally.

I am excited about the prospects of this legislation and I hope the full Senate will give Vermont and New York its ringing endorsement once it has received committee review.

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:

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 “Daniel Patrick Moynihan Lake Champlain Basin Program Act of 2002”.

SEC. 2. LAKE CHAMPLAIN BASIN PROGRAM.

Title I of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended by striking section 120 (33 U.S.C. 1270) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 120. LAKE CHAMPLAIN BASIN PROGRAM.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COMMITTEE.—The term ‘Committee’ means the steering committee of the program comprised of representatives of Federal, State, and local governments and other persons, as specified in the Plan.

“(2) LAKE CHAMPLAIN BASIN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Lake Champlain basin’ means all water and land resources in the United States in the drainage basin of Lake Champlain.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘Lake Champlain basin’ includes—

“(1) Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties in the State of New York; and

“(ii) Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, and Washington counties in the State of Vermont.

“(3) PLAN.—The term ‘Plan’ means the plan entitled ‘Opportunities for Action: An Evolving Plan for the Future of the Lake Champlain Basin’, approved by Lake Champlain Steering Committee on January 30, 2002, that describes the actions necessary to protect and enhance the environmental integrity and the social and economic benefits of the Lake Champlain basin.

“(4) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the Lake Champlain Basin Program established by subsection (b)(1).

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a program to be known as the ‘Lake Champlain Basin Program’.

“(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program are—

“(A) to protect and enhance the environmental integrity and social and economic benefits of the Lake Champlain basin; and

“(B) to achieve the environmental goals described in the Plan, including—

“(i) the reduction of phosphorous inputs to Lake Champlain from point sources and nonpoint sources so as to—

“(I) promote a healthy and diverse ecosystem; and

“(II) provide for sustainable human use and enjoyment of Lake Champlain;

“(ii) the reduction of toxic contamination, such as contamination by mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls, to protect public health and the ecosystem of the Lake Champlain basin;

“(iii) the control of the introduction, spread, and impacts of nonnative nuisance species to preserve the integrity of the ecosystem of the Lake Champlain basin;

“(iv) the minimization of risks to humans from water-related health hazards in the Lake Champlain basin, including through the protection of sources of drinking water in the Lake Champlain basin;

“(v) the restoration and maintenance of a healthy and diverse community of fish and wildlife in the Lake Champlain basin;

“(vi) the protection and restoration of wetland, streams, and riparian habitat in the Lake Champlain basin, including functions and values provided by those areas;

“(vii) the management of Lake Champlain, including shorelines and tributaries of Lake Champlain, to achieve—

“(I) the protection of natural and cultural resources of Lake Champlain; and

“(II) the maintenance of recreational uses of Lake Champlain;

“(viii) the protection of recreation and cultural heritage resources of the Lake Champlain basin;

“(ix) the continuance of the Lake Champlain long-term water quality and biological monitoring program; and

“(x) the promotion of healthy and diverse economic activity and sustainable development principles in the Lake Champlain basin.

“(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Committee, in consultation with appropriate heads of Federal agencies, shall implement the program.

“(d) REVISION OF PLAN.—At least once every 5 years, the Committee shall review and, as necessary, revise the Plan.

“(e) GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator may, in consultation with the Committee, make grants, for the purpose of implementing the management strategies contained in the Plan, to—

“(A) State, interstate, and regional water pollution control agencies; and

“(B) public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations.

“(2) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using funds from a grant provided under this subsection shall not exceed 75 percent.

“(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator may establish such additional requirements for the administration of grants provided under this subsection as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

“(f) COORDINATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—

“(1) AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall support the implementation of the program by providing financial and technical assistance relating to best management practices for controlling nonpoint source pollution, particularly with respect to preventing pollution from agricultural activities.

“(2) INTERIOR.—

“(A) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the United States Geological Survey, shall support the implementation of the program by providing financial, scientific, and technical assistance and applicable watershed research, such as—

“(i) stream flow monitoring;

“(ii) water quality monitoring;

“(iii) evaluation of effectiveness of best management practices;

“(iv) research on the transport and final destination of toxic chemicals in the environment; and

“(v) development of an integrated geographic information system of the Lake Champlain basin.

“(B) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and in cooperation with the Committee, shall support the implementation of the program by—

“(i) supporting the protection and restoration of wetland, streams, aquatic, and riparian habitat;

“(ii) supporting restoration of interjurisdictional fisheries and declining aquatic species in the Lake Champlain watershed through—

“(I) propagation of fish in hatcheries; and

“(II) continued advancement in fish culture and aquatic species management technology;

“(iii) supporting the control and management of aquatic nuisance species that have adverse effects on—

“(I) fisheries; or

“(II) the form, function, or structure of the ecosystem of the Lake Champlain basin;

“(iv) providing financial and technical assistance in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) to private landowners seeking to improve fish and wildlife habitat, a goal of which is—

“(I) restoration of full function to degraded habitat;

“(II) enhancement of specific habitat functions; or

“(III) establishment of valuable fish and wildlife habitat that did not previously exist on a particular parcel of real property; and

“(v) taking other appropriate action to assist in implementation of the Plan.

“(C) NATIONAL PARKS.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall support the implementation of the program by providing, through the use of funds in the National Recreation and Preservation Appropriation account of the National Park Service, financial and technical assistance for programs concerning cultural heritage, natural resources, recreational resources, or other programs consistent with the mission of the National Park Service that are associated with the Lake Champlain basin, as identified in the Plan.

“(3) COMMERCE.—The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall support the implementation of the program by providing financial and technical assistance, through the national sea grant program of the Department of Commerce, for—

“(A) research;

“(B) management of fisheries and other aquatic resources;

“(C) related watershed programs; and

“(D) other appropriate action to assist in implementation of the Plan.

“(g) NO EFFECT ON OTHER AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of—

“(1) any Federal or State agency; or

“(2) any international entity relating to Lake Champlain established by an international agreement to which the United States is a party.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$11,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007, of which—

“(1) \$5,000,000 shall be made available to the Administrator;

“(2) \$3,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary of the Interior;

“(3) \$1,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary of Commerce; and

“(4) \$2,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture.”

SEC. 3. LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED, VERMONT AND NEW YORK.

Section 542 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2671) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “(a)” and all that follows through “(A) the land areas” and inserting the following:

“(a) DEFINITION OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED.—In this section, the term ‘Lake Champlain watershed’ means—

“(1) the land areas”;

(B) by striking “(B)(i) the” and inserting the following:

“(2)(A) the”;

(C) by striking “(ii) the” and inserting the following:

“(B) the”;

(D) in paragraph (2)(A) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)), by inserting “Hamilton,” after “Franklin,”; and

(E) in paragraph (2)(B) (as redesignated by subparagraph (C)), by striking “clause (i)” and inserting “subparagraph (A)”;

(2) in subsections (b) through (e), by striking “critical restoration” each place it appears and inserting “ecosystem restoration”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “CRITICAL RESTORATION PROJECTS” and inserting “ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROGRAM”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “participate in” and inserting “provide design and construction assistance to non-Federal interests for”; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking “A” and inserting “An”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “assistance for a” and inserting “design and construction assistance for an”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “ecosystem restoration or” after “form of”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “(d)” and all that follows through “(A) IN GENERAL.—A” and inserting the following:

“(d) CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An”;

(B) by striking “(B) SPECIAL” and inserting the following:

“(2) SPECIAL”;

(6) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) by striking “to a” and inserting “to an”; and

(B) by striking “agreement that shall require the non-Federal interest” and inserting the following: “agreement that is in accordance with section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b) and under which the non-Federal interest agrees”.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 2929. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 265 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as the “Nat King Cole Post Office”; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today, along with Senator BOXER to introduce legislation that would name a post office in Los Angeles, CA after Nathaniel Adams Coles, whom we all know as Nat “King” Cole.

Nat “King” Cole was a great American vocalist and entertainer, and the best selling African-American recording artist of his generation.

Born in 1919 in Montgomery, AL, Mr. Cole proved, at an early age, to be quite musically adept. At the age of four, he gave his first public performance playing the piano and singing at Chicago’s Regal Theater.

In 1937, as a struggling young musician, he moved to Southern California.

While in Los Angeles, Mr. Cole was asked to put together a small musical group which was to play at the Sewanee Inn, a Los Angeles nightclub.

The owner of the Sewanee Inn is responsible for the nickname “King Cole” because he asked him to wear a golden paper crown. Though the crown was short lived, the nickname stuck and the musical group became known as the King Cole Trio.

In 1943, the King Cole Trio signed with a fledgling record company known as Capital Records. The next year, Capital Records released a song written by Nat “King” Cole and recorded by the King Cole Trio called “Straighten Up and Fly Right.”

The song became a huge hit due to its popularity with audiences of different races. The King Cole Trio went on to have a series of musical hits that include “For Sentimental Reasons” and “The Christmas Song.”

Nat “King” Cole went on to sell so many records that Capital Records’ headquarters became known as the “House that Nat built.”

Nat “King” Cole’s legacy not only encompasses his musical genius, but also his bravery in overcoming racial intolerance. During his career, he played in some clubs where he was the first ever Black entertainer to perform. He also endured an attack from white supremacists while on stage in Birmingham, Alabama in 1956.

Mr. Cole holds a special place in the hearts of Los Angeles residents, as a man who brought down racial barriers. In 1948, Mr. Cole and his family purchased a home in the exclusive Hancock Park section of Los Angeles. His would-be neighbors formed an association to prevent him from moving into the all-white community.

Overcoming these protests and threats, Mr. Cole moved in and became the first family to integrate the community.

In honor of this distinguished former resident, members of the community surrounding the Oakwood Station Post Office, have advocated that the post office at 265 South Western Avenue in Los Angeles be named after Nat "King" Cole.

It is my pleasure to introduce such legislation, and I hope that my colleagues will support it.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 2931. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5805 White Oak Avenue in Encino, California, as the "Francis Dayle 'Chick' Hearn Post Office", to the Committee on Government Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today, along with Senator BOXER, to introduce legislation that would name a postal facility in Los Angeles, California after the great Los Angeles Laker's announcer, Francis Dayle "Chick" Hearn.

Chick Hearn was born on November 27, 1916, in Buda, IL.

His interest in broadcasting began when he worked for the Armed Forces Radio, while he was stationed in the Philippines during World War II.

Soon after he was discharged, he began announcing Bradley University basketball games for a radio station in Peoria, IL.

Mr. Hearn's desire to work in radio broadcasting soon led him to Southern California, where he worked for CBS radio announcing University of Southern California football games.

Then, in 1961, Chick Hearn began announcing Lakers' game when the franchise moved from Minnesota to Los Angeles.

His contributions to the game go far beyond giving the fans the play-by-play. Mr. Hearn pioneered basketball phrases, such as "airball" and "slam dunk" and "finger role" which are now well known and often used by Americans who participate or have an interest in basketball.

Perhaps the most distinguished characteristic of Chick Hearn's career is his extraordinary dedication to his work. Beginning on November 21, 1965, Mr. Hearn announced a record 3,338 consecutive games for the Los Angeles Lakers.

This streak ended on December 16, 2001, three days before Mr. Hearn underwent heart surgery. Until his death on August 5, 2002, Hearn had been the only play-by-play announcer the Los Angeles Lakers had ever had.

During his distinguished career of more than 40 years with the Los Angeles Lakers, Mr. Hearn saw the Lakers capture nine NBA titles.

He had the opportunity to watch the careers of basketball stars such as Jerry West, Wilt Chamberlain, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Magic Johnson, and

he spread his love of basketball to all who listened.

He is a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame and the Sportscasters Hall of Fame.

In honor of Chick Hearn's dedicated service, it is my pleasure to introduce legislation to name the post office at 5805 White Oak Avenue in Encino, CA.

It is my hope that the Senate will approve this legislation, and honor the memory of Chick Hearn.

By Mr. GREGG (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 2932. A bill to make technical amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, today I am proud to introduce, along with my colleagues Senator ENZI, Senator COLLINS, and Senator COCHRAN, the Higher Education Technical Amendments of 2002. This legislation makes several technical and non-controversial changes to the Higher Education Act, HEA, and is designed to provide relief from burdensome legal requirements, improve the financial aid process, and bring greater clarity to the law.

Most importantly, it provides for a one-year extension of two provisions in the HEA that are of great importance to students, their families, and schools. These provide schools having low student loan default rates with exemptions from the requirement that loan proceeds be disbursed in multiple installments, and the requirement that the disbursement of loan proceeds to first-time undergraduate borrowers be delayed for 30 days after classes start. Under current law, these provisions are set to expire at the end of this month.

Thousands of institutions of higher education across America count on these exemptions to save them time and money in the disbursement of their limited financial aid resources. These provisions also serve as an incentive for schools to keep their default rates low. Additionally, failing to act now means that students needing loan proceeds for books or living expenses could be seriously disadvantaged. At a time when both student and institutional budgets are being squeezed, we should do what we can to provide them with relief.

The bill makes a number of other beneficial changes to the HEA. Most notably, it: Helps protect home-schooled students by making it clear that institutions of higher education will not lose their institutional eligibility for Federal financial aid by admitting home-schooled students. Clarifies the Federal policy on the return of financial aid funds when students withdraw, to better protect students' grant aid. Removes barriers to students seeking forbearance from lenders on student loan payments, by eliminating the requirement that new agreements between lenders and borrowers be in writ-

ing. Instead, the bill allows a lender to accept a request for forbearance over the telephone, as long as a confirmation notice of the agreement reached is provided to the borrower and the borrower's file is updated. Makes clear that under the Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity Program, the U.S. Department of Education can provide scholarship aid to low-income and minority students to prepare for and attend law school. Eases requirements for Hispanic-Serving Institutions, HSIs, by allowing them to apply for Federal HSI grants without waiting two years between applications. Corrects a drafting error in current law that mistakenly bars students attending certain nonprofit schools of veterinary medicine from eligibility for the Federal Family Education Loan Program. Allows financial aid administrators to use "professional judgment" to adjust a student's financial need in cases where the student is a ward of the court. Expands the use of technology to provide voter registration material directly to students in a timely manner.

I am well aware that extending the two provisions set to expire on September 30 for another year will cost \$10 million. However, we intend to find the necessary offsets to pay for these extensions as the bill progresses through the Senate. It is my sincere hope that we can all work together in these final weeks of the session to see that this legislation becomes law.

The Higher Education Technical Amendments of 2002 will improve the financial aid process for everyone involved, but most importantly, for our nation's postsecondary students. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 253—RESOLUTION DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2002 AS "NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HAGEL, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SHELBY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HELMS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. THURMOND, and Mrs. CARNAHAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 325

Whereas over 1,000,000 American families live with prostate cancer;