

met in Washington, DC. She is one of the most organized, focused, and thoughtful people I know. My son Brad and daughter-in-law Danielle had a son. I cannot begin to share the emotion and feeling that overwhelms me today. It is such an incredible feeling to hold another generation in your hands.

When my son was born, we named him Michael Bradley Enzi, as well, and instead of giving him the title junior we just used his middle name Brad to avoid confusion. Now we have a third Michael Bradley Enzi, but we do not believe in titles so we call him Trey to avoid confusion. Now Danielle and Trey had extremely fortunate timing for Diana and me. Trey was supposed to be born the end of this month, but he and his mother moved that up to when Diana and I were in the neighborhood. Diana and I met Brad and Danielle on Friday so I could get the transportation system. We used to call that strollers and car seats; now it is transportation systems. My dad started a tradition of buying the wheels for my kids. That means the wagons, the skateboards, the rollerblades, the bikes, et cetera. When I heard I was going to be a grampa, I staked the "wheels" out, too.

So we picked out the transportation system. Danielle thought she started having contractions. We knew she had walked a lot. So Brad checked her into the hospital at midnight. At 8 a.m. the water broke, and at 4:21 p.m., Saturday, September 13, we all got new names. Trey weighed 6 pounds 14 ounces and was 20½ inches long, with huge hands and long feet, of course—his 6 foot 8 inch dad, who played basketball for Wyoming, has size 16 feet and easily palms a basketball.

Danielle came through, as is her nature, invigorated and enthusiastic. You would not have known by looking at her face, except for that special aura of being a mother, that she had just given birth. The rest of us were emotional wrecks. The best way I can tell you of the thrill is to tell you that we canceled the events of the weekend and extended an extra day, and I spent as much of that time as I could just holding that baby, watching him breathe and move ever so slightly, and listened to every little sound he made. Of course, I had to let Diana hold him a little, too. And his mom and dad even wanted turns.

If you would have told me I would spend hours just gazing at this miracle of life, and having only that thought for hours, I probably wouldn't have believed you. But I have some instant replay memories of that little face and those moving hands and those blankets and that cap, to hold the body heat in, locked in my mind.

I am constantly doing little instant replay memories for myself and thanking God for the opportunities he has given me—from finding Diana and learning about prayer with our first child, the daughter who was born pre-

mature, who showed us how worthwhile fighting for life is, to the birth of our son, to the birth of our youngest daughter, who just got married, to helping me through open heart surgery so that I might have this chance to hold yet another generation in my hands.

I think of the Prayer of Jabez in Chronicles, where he says: "Lord, please continue to bless me, indeed." And to that I add my thanks for this and all the blessings noticed and unnoticed.

So I am a grampa. That is not grandfather—too stilted. Years ago my daughter gave me a hand-stitched wall hanging that says: "Any man can be a Father, but it takes someone special to be a Dad."

The name is also not grandpa. That is a little too elevated. My grampa—spelled with an M and no D—my Grampa Bradley took me on some wonderful adventures. He taught me a lot—fishing, hunting, and work. He "let" me help him plant and water trees when I was 4. He showed me how to chop sagebrush and make flagstone walks. He covered up holes he encouraged me to dig. He covered them so people wouldn't drive a car into them. He taught me how to spade a garden, mow a lawn, and trim it properly.

He later showed me the point in life when you are supposed to start carrying the heavy end of the log. Later in life, he had heart trouble and couldn't go fishing by himself, so he took me along. After a few minutes, he would place himself at the picnic area and visit with the tourists who stopped. He would tell them about his grandson who would be arriving shortly with fish and have quite a group waiting for my return.

He liked to be called Grampa. And I am now delighted to have the opportunity to earn that name. I wish I could adequately share with you the joy in my heart.

Trey, grandson, welcome to this world of promise and hope and love.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I congratulate the Senator from Wyoming, who just entered another phase of his life. He is a grampa, but he can also get very silly. I am a grandpa, and I know the silliness that comes along with it. It is a wonderful kind of silliness, and it is a dimension in life of which I hope all men have the opportunity to be a part.

So my neighbor in the West and my neighbor here on Capitol Hill, to you and your bride, who is now a grandma, congratulations.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield 1 minute, please?

Mr. CRAIG. I yield.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I add my congratulations to Grampa ENZI and Diana. There is no Member of this body who exemplifies family values more than those two. There is no Sen-

ator who has greater affection in this body. Trey has a great family to join.

My wife Mary and I are so excited for you. She called me early this morning to report the news. We express our congratulations to the Senator from Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

THE HEALTH OF OUR FORESTS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I thought I would spend a few moments this morning talking about an impending crisis that is offshore of the east coast at this moment that may well be headed our way.

Hurricane Isabel could well make its way into this region and do great devastation. That devastation could well be to the forests and the timberlands of North Carolina and Virginia. And it could well be in some areas of Maryland, where it could come ashore.

The reason I stand before the Senate this morning to talk about it is that we in the West are experiencing another kind of catastrophic event in our forests. They are called wildfires. Yet somehow we in the Senate, in the shaping of public policy, do not look at hurricane crises in our forests and our public lands the way we look at wildfires. In August of 1910, a wildfire started in Idaho and Montana, and 3 days later 3 million acres of land were gone.

Our forest health problems are not isolated to the problems of the rural West. In 1989, Hurricane Hugo slammed ashore near Charleston, SC, and cut a path northwest through North Carolina and into Virginia. On the Francis Marion National Forest, 70 percent of the trees were killed. We, the Government, immediately expedited the process of cleanup, salvage, and replanting, funneling millions of dollars into that effort. This is a similar expected path of Hurricane Isabel, and the Governor of Virginia has already declared a state of emergency.

In January of 1998, over 17 million acres of forests were heavily damaged in an ice storm that stretched across New York State, New Hampshire, Vermont, and into Maine. We responded appropriately with \$48 million to help in the cleanup.

In the spring of 1999, when a blow-down, followed by a southern bark beetle epidemic, hit the Texas National Forests, we provided emergency exemptions that allowed managers to enter into wilderness areas—believe it or not—to sanitize the stands to slow down the insect infestation.

Just last year, in the supplemental Defense appropriations bill, we helped Senator DASCHLE and Senator JOHNSON deal with forest health emergencies in their State of South Dakota by suggesting that, by law, NEPA appeals not be able to be litigated.

Each time, a commonsense approach was supported by this body when a crisis hit our public forests. Each time,

we reached out to our neighbors and said: We will help clean up the forests to ensure the health of the forests and to ensure the vitality of those forests for wildlife and for human life.

As the Healthy Forest legislation comes up for debate, the Senator from New Mexico—who is in the Chamber now to handle the energy and water appropriations bill—and I, the other Senator from Idaho, MIKE CRAPO, and the Senator from Mississippi have been working with our colleagues from California and Oregon to assure that we can begin a process on the public lands of the West to attempt to clean them up, to reassure healthy forests. Yet somehow—by some groups, and by some Senators—it is looked at as an entirely different process from what Hurricane Isabel could well do to the forests of the Carolinas and to the forests of Virginia.

Out West and across other forests of our country, this year we have lost nearly 4 million acres to wildfire and yet we struggle to get the money, we struggle to get the right to allow the process to clean up, to rehabilitate and reestablish the environment of these forests. It is time we wake up. What is happening to the forests of the West today is natural. It is a result of bug kill, it is a result of drought, and it is a result of us taking fire out of the ecosystems a good number of years ago. Somehow now we are not being allowed to treat it the very way we have allowed hurricane damage and other natural damages to be treated.

So I plead with the Congress, I plead with this Senate, to realize this, to work with us to build a healthy forest bill. I thought it was appropriate to come to the Senate floor to say this at a time when Isabel is about ready to hit land and begin to damage the forests of the East Coast.

I yield the floor.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENZI). Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2754, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2754) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Feinstein amendment No. 1655, to prohibit the use of funds for Department of Energy activities relating to the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator, Advanced Weapons Concepts, modification of the readiness posture of the Nevada Test Site, and the Modern Pit Facility, and to make the amount of funds made available by the prohibition for debt reduction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am very pleased today that we have set a vote and we are going to vote on the so-called Feinstein amendment. I am also pleased we will hear from a very distinguished Senator whose thoughts

and reputation in the Senate, from this Senator's standpoint, are becoming more valid, more looked upon, and listened to.

The issue before us is a straightforward issue that is trying to be made complex. It is not the issue of building new nuclear weapons. Senator CHAMBLISS and I can start off by saying there is nothing in this bill that permits us to build a single, solitary, new nuclear weapon. That requires an act of Congress that is not before us.

Secondly, the Senator knows it provides for the testing ground in Nevada, which we had said since we put it in mothballs, it should be ready for testing at any time. Any time today means 3 years. Under this legislation, at the request of the administration, it will be modernized so it will only take 1½ years to get ready for a test, if a test is necessary.

So far, those things I have said, it would seem to me, should pass this Senate 100 to 0. There are two other issues I am sure my friend from Georgia will explain, but none of them do anything to build a new line of nuclear weapons for this great Nation. That is not the issue, and I hope the Senator from Georgia will join me in convincing a few more Senators this is an issue to be defeated. Small funding, big ideas; little, tiny funding with great repercussions if we fail to do what we ought to do.

I yield the floor and welcome the Senator's comments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. I thank the Senator from New Mexico for his kind comments, but most importantly I thank him for his strong leadership on the issue of energy and any number of other issues. In my years in the House I had the privilege of working with the Senator when he was chairman of the Budget Committee. What great leadership he provided, and he is carrying that forward as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy now. It is indeed a privilege and a pleasure to work very closely with him to make sure a strong energy policy is developed in the United States of America, something that is sorely lacking. Under the Senator's leadership we are going to make sure that happens.

Before I make my comments relative to this amendment, though, I cannot help but take a minute to say to the Presiding Officer that as a grandfather twice over, I am very happy for the Chair and Diana. I will say if he thinks he is having fun today, every day gets more and more fun.

Being the obnoxious grandparent I am, I would like to compare pictures with the Presiding Officer as he moves down the road. My pictures of little John and little Parker are something special that I hold very near and dear. I see the Chair already has his. So we will compare them early on.

I rise today to speak in opposition to the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN. I

do not support this amendment for several reasons and I would like to take a few minutes to outline my concerns. The amendment offered contains four provisions, all of which will negatively affect our Nation's security and our ability to maintain a modern and safe nuclear weapons capability.

This amendment prohibits our Nation's scientists from researching one of the foremost military challenges our Nation faces, which is an enemy using a hardened, deeply buried facility to protect weapons of mass destruction or carry out command and control operations. Our Nation has just begun exploring whether modified existing warheads might be effective in countering such targets. The underlying bill provides funds to conduct the second year of a 3-year feasibility study to see if existing weapons can be modified to address this critical threat. The bill allows the United States to simply explore—and I emphasize the word—the full range of weapons concepts that could offer a credible deterrent and response to new and emerging threats. It is imperative that our Nation continue to perform this research. It absolutely has to be done.

The funding for advanced concepts that this amendment strikes will also prohibit our scientists from exploring and incorporating changes to our existing nuclear-related programs, including upgrades to safety and security measures that make our nuclear arsenal more reliable and safer. Advanced concepts are the "idea machines" for scientists and engineers at our national laboratories that allow them to take advantage of advancement in technology. Essentially, this amendment would restrict our scientists from doing their job, which is to improve the reliability and sustainability of our programs.

The amendment also restricts funding for the improvement of our country's timeline to prepare for an underground nuclear test. Our goal is to reduce the timeline from the current threshold of 36 months to 18 months. The President could decide that a test is necessary to confirm a problem or test a fix to a problem involving the safety, security or reliability of a nuclear weapon in the stockpile. This administration has determined that, should such a test become necessary, the United States should not have to wait 3 years to address the problem in the stockpile. As our nuclear systems age, the necessity to conduct a test becomes more likely, should the President determine that it is in the national interest to do so. This amendment would make our Nation and our nuclear arsenal less, not more, secure.

The last provision in this amendment would have the most drastic effect, I believe, to our Nation's security. For the first time in more than a decade, the United States will now be able to