

(1) by striking “and” after “2000,” in the first sentence and in the paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (5);

(2) by inserting “\$26,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$26,500,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$27,000,000 for fiscal year 2007” after “2001,” in the first sentence;

(3) by inserting “and \$2,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006” after “2001” in paragraph (1);

(4) by inserting “and \$5,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006” after “2001” in paragraph (2);

(5) by striking “2001” in paragraph (3) and inserting “2001, \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2006”;

(6) by striking “blooms;” in paragraph (3) and inserting “blooms and to implement section 603(e);”

(7) by striking “2001” in paragraph (4) and inserting “2001, and \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006;”

(8) by striking “and” after the semicolon in paragraph (4);

(9) by striking “2001” in paragraph (5) and inserting “2001, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$5,500,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$6,600,000 for fiscal year 2006”;

(10) by striking “Administration.” in paragraph (5) and inserting “Administration; and”;

(11) by adding at the end the following:
“(6) \$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006 to carry out section 603(f).”

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to join Senator SNOWE as an original cosponsor of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act of 2003.

The Gulf of Mexico has a serious hypoxia condition. The water flowing out of the Mississippi River Delta is loaded with nutrients, nutrients that help things grow. In the gulf, the nutrients fuel accelerated growth of algae and other plankton-like organisms. As the organisms die and descent through the water, they decompose and rob the water of dissolved oxygen. This lack of oxygen, below a level which can sustain marine life, is hypoxia and creates what we call “the Dead Zone.” In 1998, the “Dead Zone” exceeded 7,000 square miles, equivalent to the combined areas of the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

As a Senator from the State that is on the receiving end of this unprecedented problem and as a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Oceans and Fisheries, I was very pleased to have worked with Senator SNOWE on legislation that first drew national attention to hypoxia and harmful algal blooms, the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Control Act of 1998.

Among important issues, the enacted legislation required an interagency task force to develop an assessment of hypoxia in the northern Gulf of Mexico. It also required the task force to submit to Congress a plan based on the assessment for reducing, mitigating, and controlling hypoxia in the northern Gulf of Mexico.

The Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force was given a large job, to come up with a national strategy to reduce the size and growth of the “Dead Zone” in the Gulf

of Mexico off of the coast of Louisiana. They were charged by the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 to put this strategy in the form of an action plan that could be undertaken by the States and partner agencies at the Federal and State level that make up the task force. They succeeded on both fronts, not only delivering an action plan, but doing so by reaching consensus after a process of strenuous debate and discussion involving many stakeholders and interests. That plan was delivered to Congress in January of 2001 but has yet to be fully funded. Even so, it has been providing some significant benefits to the Mississippi River Basin and the country.

As the action plan states “the work of the Task Force has provided a basin-wide context for the continued pursuit of both incentive-based, voluntary efforts for non-point sources and existing regulatory controls for point sources.”

The task force made it clear in the action plan that efforts to reduce hypoxia in the Gulf involve cleaning up waters upstream and throughout the Mississippi River Basin, and that the benefits, economic, as well as environmental, can be achieved across the entire basin as well. Their work is providing us with a way to unify the Mississippi River Basin in terms of our common interests and resources, primary of which is the Mississippi River, probably the most important piece of infrastructure in the country.

In Louisiana, we value all of the resources of that vast system, not only our productive coastal fisheries which are endangered by hypoxia, but the corn, grain, and other food sources that are shipped out through our port system.

Solving the problem of the “Dead Zone” will require an unprecedented degree of cooperation among many States, agencies, and stakeholders. The task force is continuing to provide us with a forum and a means for expanding that cooperation.

One of the prime research facilities on the hypoxia problem is taking place at the Louisiana University Marine Consortium, LUMON, in Cocodrie, LA. LUMCON has been studying the hypoxia problem in the Gulf of Mexico since 1985 under grants from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Coastal Ocean Program.

The combined efforts of the task force has become even more apparent over the past year, as the “Dead Zone” reached a new record size in the summer of 2002, exceeding 8,000 square miles and extending from the mouth of the Mississippi River well into the coastal waters of Texas.

I believe that the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Amendments Act of 2003 that Senator SNOWE and I are introducing today will provide much needed funding and direction to continue the effort to mitigate and eventually eliminate the hypoxic problem in the Gulf of Mexico and harmful algal blooms in our Nation’s waters.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 27—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. ROBERTS. submitted the following resolution; from the Select Committee on Intelligence; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 27

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003; October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004 through February 28, 2005 in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2.(a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003 under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,117,309, of which amount not to exceed \$37,917 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

(b) For the period October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,726,412, of which amount not to exceed \$65,000 be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

(c) For the period October 1, 2004 through February 28, 2005, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,588,401, of which amount not to exceed \$27,083 be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2005, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United

States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee, from March 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003; October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004 through February 28, 2005, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 28—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WEAPONS INSPECTORS SHOULD BE GIVEN SUFFICIENT TIME FOR A THOROUGH ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ WITH UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1441 (2002) AND THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SEEK A UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZING THE USE OF FORCE BEFORE INITIATING ANY OFFENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAQ

Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. SARBANES, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 28

Whereas on November 8, 2002, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1441, stating that Iraq is in "material breach" of its obligations under previous United Nations resolutions, and giving Iraq "a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations" and to accept "an enhanced inspection regime";

Whereas Iraq formally accepted the return of weapons inspectors under the terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441 on November 13, 2002, and according to a joint statement issued January 20, 2003, by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Monitoring and Verification Commission (UNMOVIC), and Iraq, the Government of Iraq has provided the weapons inspectors with access to all sites;

Whereas on December 7, 2002, Iraq provided a 12,000-page declaration of past chemical, biological, and nuclear programs to the Security Council, which declaration, after preliminary review, was described by Mohamed ElBaradei, the Director General of the IAEA, as incomplete and inconclusive, but which produced no "smoking gun";

Whereas, according to the joint statement made by UNMOVIC, IAEA, and Iraq on January 20, 2003, Iraq pledged to offer United Nations inspectors more help in their search for evidence of weapons of mass destruction and expressed a readiness to respond to questions raised in connection with the December 7, 2002 declaration;

Whereas Hans Blix, Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, reported to the United Nations Security Council on January 27, 2003, that Iraq has been cooperating with the weapons inspectors on process but has failed to demonstrate active cooperation on matters of substance;

Whereas Dr. Blix earlier characterized the January 27, 2003, report to the Security

Council as an interim update intended to mark "the beginning of the inspection and monitoring process, not the end of it";

Whereas IAEA Director General ElBaradei reported to the Security Council on January 27, 2003, that his agency has found no evidence that Iraq has revived its nuclear weapons program;

Whereas Dr. ElBaradei urged the Security Council on January 27, 2003, to allow the inspection process to "run its natural course" over the next few months;

Whereas the United Nations weapons inspectors have failed to obtain evidence that would prove that Iraq is in material breach of the terms of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441 (2002);

Whereas European and Arab officials are reportedly trying to persuade Saddam Hussein to leave Iraq voluntarily, and senior officials in the executive branch of the United States Government have said that they would welcome exile for Hussein;

Whereas the emergence of a nuclear crisis in North Korea, and the contradictory responses by the United States to the situations in North Korea and Iraq, have cast doubts on the consistency and propriety of the United States doctrine of preemption, especially in the international community;

Whereas war with Iraq to enforce United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441 (2002) should not be a unilateral decision as it is likely to have international ramifications on the worldwide supply of oil, including the possibility of widespread economic destabilization if Middle East oil supplies are interrupted;

Whereas key members of the United Nations Security Council, including Great Britain, Germany, the Russian Federation, France, and China, have expressed their belief that the weapons inspectors need more time to continue their work and have urged the United States not to rush to a decision to invade Iraq without seeking the support of the Security Council;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441 (2002) does not authorize the use of force but instead stipulates that the Security Council will convene immediately to consider any failure on the part of Iraq to comply with the Resolution;

Whereas the President, in his September 12, 2002, address to the United Nations regarding Iraq's failure to comply with previous United Nations Security Council resolutions, pledged to work with the Security Council for the "necessary resolutions" and has stated repeatedly since that time that he has made no decision on whether to invade Iraq;

Whereas no evidence has been presented to the Senate or the American people to link Iraq with the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States;

Whereas there is growing concern that war with Iraq would greatly heighten the threat of terrorist attacks on United States citizens at home, including the possibility of chemical, biological, or nuclear weapon attacks;

Whereas the terrible cost of war—in lives lost in Iraq and potentially the United States, Israel, and other nations in the Middle East and elsewhere, and in the massive drain on America's treasure—is a cost that the United States and its allies should strive to avoid if at all possible; and

Whereas a United States-initiated war with Iraq is likely to inflame passions in the Middle East and could precipitate further conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians as well as a surge in regional terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United Nations weapons inspectors should be given sufficient time to carry out

the inspections, and collect the data, that are necessary for a thorough assessment of the level of compliance by the Government of Iraq with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441 (2002);

(2) the United States and other member nations of the United Nations Security Council should work together to exhaust all peaceful and diplomatic means for disarming Iraq before launching an invasion of Iraq;

(3) international emissaries, including European and Arab leaders, should be given adequate time to pursue strategies to persuade Saddam Hussein to leave Iraq voluntarily and avert war;

(4) before initiating any offensive military operation in Iraq to enforce United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441 (2002), the United States should seek a specific authorization for the use of force from the United Nations Security Council;

(5) the United States should re-engage in the Middle East peace process in an effort to end the violence between the State of Israel and the Palestinians; and

(6) the United States should redouble its efforts to secure the United States homeland in light of the growing number of intelligence assessments highlighting the vulnerability of the United States for further terrorist attacks.

SENATE RESOLUTION 29—DEMANDING THE RETURN OF THE USS PUEBLO TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the USS *Pueblo*, which was attacked and captured by the North Korean Navy on January 23, 1968, was the first United States Navy ship to be hijacked on the high seas by a foreign military force in over 150 years;

Whereas 1 member of the USS *Pueblo* crew, Duane Hodges, was killed in the assault while the other 82 crew members were held in captivity, often under inhumane conditions, for 11 months;

Whereas the USS *Pueblo*, an intelligence collection auxiliary vessel, was operating in international waters at the time of the capture, and therefore did not violate North Korean territorial waters;

Whereas the capture of the USS *Pueblo* resulted in no reprisals against the Government or people of North Korea and no military action at any time; and

Whereas the USS *Pueblo*, though still the property of the United States Navy, has been retained by North Korea for more than 30 years, was subjected to exhibition in the North Korean cities of Wonsan and Hungnam, and is now on display in Pyongyang, the capital city of North Korea: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) demands the return of the USS *Pueblo* to the United States Navy; and

(2) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit copies of this resolution to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit a Senate Resolution calling on North Korea to return the USS *Pueblo* to the United States Navy. The legislation I am reintroducing today is based on a resolution I introduced last year during the 107th Congress, Senate Resolution 246.

On January 23, 1968, the USS *Pueblo* was unjustly attacked and captured by

the North Korean Navy, becoming the first United States Navy ship to be hijacked on the high seas by a foreign military force in over 150 years. At the time of its capture, the USS *Pueblo* was operating as an intelligence collection auxiliary vessel, and did not pose a threat.

This act of aggression resulted in the USS *Pueblo*'s 82 crew members being held in captivity for eleven months, often in inhumane conditions. Another brave crew member, Duane Hodges, was killed during the initial attack and several more crew members were wounded. On December 23, 1968, after nearly a year of being unjustly detained the surviving USS *Pueblo* crew members were finally released and allowed to return home.

It is interesting to note that the USS *Pueblo* I am calling on the North Koreans to return today is in fact the third ship of the fleet to be named in honor of the city and county of Pueblo, located in my home State of Colorado. The first ship of the fleet to be named in honor of Pueblo was an armored cruiser which had previously been named the Colorado. In 1916, the USS *Colorado* was renamed as the USS *Pueblo* when a new battleship named USS *Colorado* was authorized. The first USS *Pueblo* served until 1927. The second USS *Pueblo* was a city class frigate which served from 1944 to 1946. She was later sold to the Dominican Republic where she serves today.

The third USS *Pueblo* is the ship now wrongly held by the North Koreans. Built by the Kewaunee Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation, Kewaunee, WI, the ship originally served as a general purpose supply vessel FP-344 for service in the U.S. Army Transportation Corps when she was launched on April 16, 1944. During 1966 and 1967 the ship was converted, redesignated as the USS *Pueblo* and commissioned as an environmental research vessel, AGER-2.

It is important to note that even to this day the capture of the USS *Pueblo* has resulted in no reprisal against North Korea, demonstrating remarkable restraint by the United States. Even though the USS *Pueblo* still clearly remains the legal property of the United States Navy, the North Korean Government has kept it on display as a sort of traveling propaganda museum.

Recent events have made it clear that many unresolved issues remain regarding our Nation's relationship with North Korea. For example, North Korea's recent high-profile resumption of nuclear saber-rattling presents a serious resurgent challenge that we, our allies in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world community must take seriously.

While I certainly agree that successfully resolving this situation is first

and foremost, I also believe that there are other positive restorative steps that the North Koreans should take in order to help improve our bilateral relationship. One such action would be to return the USS *Pueblo* to its rightful owners, the United States Navy and the American people they serve and protect.

While returning the USS *Pueblo* may not necessarily remove the 35 year-old scars inflicted by the attack of January 23, 1968, and especially those suffered by the crew of the USS *Pueblo* and by their families and loved ones, it would serve as a good will gesture, a salve if you will, signaling hope for a brighter future between our two nation's peoples.

I stand with my colleagues back home in the Colorado State General Assembly in demanding the return of the USS *Pueblo* to the United States Navy.

I urge my colleagues here in the U.S. Senate to join me in supporting passage of this important resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 30—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DESIGNATE THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 14, 2003, AS "NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK"

Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 30

Whereas there are 105 historically black colleges and universities in the United States;

Whereas historically black colleges and universities provide the quality education so essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas historically black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in American history;

Whereas historically black colleges and universities have allowed many underprivileged students to attain their full potential through higher education; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of historically black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the President should designate the week beginning September 14, 2003, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week".

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The Senate requests the President to issue a proclamation—

(1) designating the week beginning September 14, 2003, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week"; and

(2) calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the

week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically black colleges and universities in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 31—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 11 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 17, 2003, AS "NATIONAL CIVIC PARTICIPATION WEEK"

Mr. ROBERTS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 31

Whereas the United States embarks on this new millennium as the world's model of democratic ideals, economic enterprise, and technological innovation and discovery;

Whereas our Nation's preeminence is a tribute to our great 2-century-old experiment in representative government that nurtures those ideals, fosters economic vitality, and encourages innovation and discovery;

Whereas representative government is dependent on the exercise of the privileges and responsibilities of its citizens, and that has been in decline in recent years in both civic and political participation;

Whereas Alexis de Tocqueville, the 19th century French chronicler of our Nation's political behavior, observed that the people of the United States had successfully resisted democratic apathy and mild despotism by using what he called "schools of freedom"—local institutions and associations where citizens learn to listen and trust each other;

Whereas civic and political participation remains the school in which citizens engage in the free, diverse, and positive political dialogue that guides our Nation toward common interests, consensus, and good governance;

Whereas it is in the public interest for our Nation's leaders to foster civic discourse, education, and participation in Federal, State, and local affairs;

Whereas the advent of revolutionary Internet technology offers new mechanisms for empowering our citizens and fostering greater civic engagement than at any time in our peacetime history; and

Whereas the use of new technologies can bring people together in civic forums, educate citizens on their roles and responsibilities, and promote citizen participation in the political process through volunteerism, voting, and the elevation of voices in public discourse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL CIVIC PARTICIPATION WEEK.

The Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 11 through September 17, 2003, as "National Civic Participation Week";

(2) proclaims National Civic Participation Week as a week of inauguration of programs and activities that will lead to greater participation in elections and the political process; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon interested organizations and the people of the United States to promote programs and activities that take full advantage of the technological resources available in fostering civic participation through the dissemination of information.

SENATE RESOLUTION 32—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTIONS THE PRESIDENT SHOULD TAKE BEFORE ANY USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ WITHOUT THE BROAD SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 32

Whereas more than three months have passed, and circumstances have significantly changed, since Congress acted in October 2002 to authorize the use of military force against Iraq;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved Security Council Resolution 1441 (2002) requiring Iraq to cooperate with strict weapons inspections and give United Nations weapons inspectors "immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access" to all suspected sites involving such weapons;

Whereas United Nations weapons inspectors arrived in Iraq on November 18, 2002, submitted their 60-day report to the Security Council about Iraq's cooperation with weapons inspections on January 27, 2003, and will report again on their activities on February 14, 2003;

Whereas the President has not yet made a compelling case to Congress, the American people, or the international community that the use of armed force is the only alternative to disarm Iraq; and

Whereas Congress and the American people are increasingly concerned that the President is prepared to use armed force against Iraq without broad support by the international community, and without making a compelling case that Iraq presents such an imminent threat to the national security of the United States that unilateral action is justified: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that, before the President uses military force against Iraq without the broad support of the international community, the President should—

(1) provide full support to the United Nations weapons inspectors to facilitate their ongoing disarmament work; and

(2) obtain approval by Congress of new legislation authorizing the President to use all necessary means, including the use of military force, to disarm Iraq.

SENATE RESOLUTION 33—EX-PRESSING THE GRATITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE FOR THE SERVICE OF ARTHUR J. RYNEARSON, DEPUTY LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. BYRD, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. INOUE, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. KYL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. CORZINE, and Mr. HAGEL,) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 33

Whereas Arthur J. "Art" Rynearson, the Deputy Legislative Counsel of the Senate,

became an employee of the Senate on August 25, 1976, and since that date has ably and faithfully upheld the high traditions and standards of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the United States Senate for more than 26 years;

Whereas Art Rynearson has served as Deputy Legislative Counsel since October 20, 1999, and demonstrated great dedication, professionalism, and integrity in faithfully discharging the duties and responsibilities of his position;

Whereas Art Rynearson for more than 26 years was the primary drafter in the Senate of virtually all legislation relating to international relations, international security, immigration, and the State Department, and all matters relating to Senate consideration of international treaties;

Whereas Art Rynearson will retire on January 31, 2003, after more than 28 years of service with the Congress, including more than 2 years with the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress; and

Whereas Art Rynearson has met the legislative drafting needs of the United States with unfailing professionalism, skill, and dedication: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate commends Arthur J. Rynearson for his more than 26 years of faithful and exemplary service to the United States Senate and the Nation, including 4 years as the Deputy Legislative Counsel of the Senate, and expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude for his long, faithful, and outstanding service.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Arthur J. Rynearson.

SENATE RESOLUTION 34—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE EMERGENCY FIRST RESPONDERS AND COMMUNITIES WHICH ARE THE FRONT LINES OF THE NATION'S HOMELAND DEFENSE

Mrs. CLINTON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 34

Whereas since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on our country, first responders—the men and women who serve as police officers, firefighters, and emergency services personnel—and communities all across the United States have found themselves on the front lines of homeland defense in the war against terrorism on United States soil;

Whereas we recognize that the first responders and communities have been forced to bear almost all of the financial burden that accompanies this responsibility;

Whereas it is inappropriate for the first responders and communities to bear that responsibility alone;

Whereas State and local fiscal crises have led to layoffs of first responders and the closing of police and fire stations all across America at a time when the homeland security demands on our first responders and local communities are greater than ever;

Whereas Congress has provided strong support for homeland security through the appropriation of funds to help our first responders and local communities improve homeland defense, but the Senate recognizes that not all of these resources have yet reached our first responders and local communities;

Whereas in addition to the homeland security funding that Congress has already appropriated, additional homeland security resources are needed by our first responders and local communities;

Whereas the strength of this Nation's homeland defense depends upon the appropriation of homeland security resources in addition to the full funding of traditional first responder federal programs, such as the COPS program and the grant program commonly known as the FIRE Act program, which have greatly benefited the American people by helping first responders reduce crime and prevent and respond to fires and other emergencies; and

Whereas we recognize that homeland defense will only be as strong as the weakest link at the State and local levels and that the home front will be better prepared and the United States will be stronger if the first responders and our communities have the resources and tools that they need to bolster emergency preparedness and response efforts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should fully fund all traditional first responder programs and appropriate substantial additional resources to assist local communities and first responders in making the homeland defense of the United States as strong as possible.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3—RECOGNIZING, APPLAUDING, AND SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE ARMY AVIATION HERITAGE FOUNDATION, A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA, TO UTILIZE VETERAN AVIATORS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND FORMER ARMY AVIATION AIRCRAFT TO INSPIRE AMERICANS AND TO ENSURE THAT OUR NATION'S MILITARY LEGACY AND HERITAGE OF SERVICE ARE NEVER FORGOTTEN

Mr. MILLER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 3

Whereas the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation, a nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of Georgia in 1997, is an all volunteer organization composed of veterans, their families, and civilian supporters acting in concert to connect the American soldier to the American public through the use of the story of Army Aviation;

Whereas the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation is not a part of the United States Army and receives no Federal funding;

Whereas funds for the activities of the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation come entirely from donations made by private individuals and corporations;

Whereas Army Aviation Heritage Foundation volunteers devote a significant amount of their personal time and resources to present the story of our Nation's Armed Forces and the legacy of its veterans to the American people through extensive and elaborate living history programs presented at major public venues, such as air show events, and at numerous other smaller community outreach initiatives;

Whereas these living history programs are designed and presented to honor the Armed Forces and its veterans while inspiring the public that ultimately supports the Armed Forces and giving the public a glimpse of military life, service, and devotion;

Whereas the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation has devoted over 150,000 volunteer hours and over \$5,300,000 in donated funds, aircraft, and equipment in organizing,

developing, and conducting 35 public presentations that have helped to foster patriotism and present our Nation's military stories to an audience of more than 5,500,000 people; and

Whereas the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation is acting to provide America's veterans a voice with which to tell their story and the tools with which to share with the American public their legacy of service and devotion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress recognizes, applauds, and supports the efforts of the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation, a nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of Georgia, to pursue the following four primary purposes:

(1) To educate the American public regarding the military heritage of the United States through the story of United States Army Aviation's soldiers and machines.

(2) To connect the American serviceman and servicewoman to the American public as an active and admired member of the American family.

(3) To inspire patriotism and motivate Americans everywhere toward service to their community and country by involving them in our Nation's larger military legacy.

(4) To preserve authentic examples of Army aviation aircraft and utilize them in educational living history demonstrations and presentations so that the symbols of America's military legacy may always remain in our skies for future generations.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet on Wednesday, January 29, 2003 at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a business meeting regarding Committee Rules.

The meeting will be held in SD 406.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, January 29, 2003, at 10 a.m. in Room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a business meeting to organize for the 108th Congress by electing the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the committee and to adopt the rules of the committee and any other organizational business the committee needs to attend to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a Judicial Nominations hearing on Wednesday, January 29, 2003 in Dirksen Room 226 at 9:30 a.m.

Tentative Agenda

Panel I: The Honorable Dianne Feinstein, U.S. Senator (D-CA); the Honorable Mike DeWine, U.S. Senator (R-OH); the Honorable John Cornyn, U.S.

Senator (R-TX); the Honorable John Warner, U.S. Senator (R-VA); the Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison, U.S. Senator (R-TX); the Honorable George Voinovich, U.S. Senator (R-OH).

Panel II: Deborah Cook to be U.S. Court of Appeals Judge for the Sixth Circuit; John Roberts to be U.S. Court of Appeals Judge for the D.C. Circuit; and Jeffrey Sutton to be U.S. Court of Appeals Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Panel III: John Adams to be U.S. District Court Judge for the Northern District of Ohio; Robert Junell to be U.S. District Court Judge for the Western District of Texas; S. James Otero to be U.S. District Court Judge for the Central District of California.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on Wednesday, January 29 at 9:30 a.m. to consider pending calendar business.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Agenda item	Date put on agenda	Page
1. The Committee's Budget Resolution for a two-year period, March 1, 2003 through February 28, 2005	1/27/03	1
2. The Committee Questionnaire for Presidential Nominees	1/27/03	2

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 29, 2003 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, January 29, 2003, at 2:30 p.m. on the science and ethics of human cloning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATIONS DISCHARGED

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session, the following nominations then be discharged from the HELP Committee, and the Senate proceed en bloc to their consideration:

PN-66, Edwin Rigaud to be member of National Museum Services Board; PN-64, Elizabeth Pruet to be member of National Museum Services Board; PN-63, Harry Robinson to be member of National Museum Services Board;

PN-84, Dana Gioia to be Chairperson of the National Endowment For the Arts.

I further ask unanimous consent that all of the mentioned nominations be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, that any statements relating to the nominations appear at this point in the RECORD, and the Senate then resume legislative session, with all of the above occurring en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations were considered and confirmed en bloc, as follows:

NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES BOARD

Edwin Joseph Rigaud, of Ohio, to be Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2007.

Elizabeth J. Pruet, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2004.

Harry Robinson, Jr., of Texas, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2003.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Dana Gioia, of California, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts for a term of four years.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, at a time determined by the majority leader, with the concurrence of the Democratic leader, the Senate proceed to executive session and that the nomination of Gordon England, to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, be discharged from the Governmental Affairs Committee; further, that the Senate then proceed to its consideration; that there be 20 minutes of debate equally divided between the chairman and ranking member; provided further, that following the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to a vote on the nomination, with no intervening action or debate; that following the vote, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.