

PN234 Army nominations (55) beginning WHITE A* BAXTER, and ending JENNIFER S* ZUCKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 16, 2003.

PN256 Army nomination of John F. Neptune, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 21, 2003.

PN257 Army nomination of Charles E. Swallow, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 21, 2003.

PN258 Army nomination of Wayne C. Hollenbaugh, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 21, 2003.

PN259 Army nomination of Joseph T. Hughes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 21, 2003.

PN260 Army nomination of Gregory T. Bramblett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 21, 2003.

PN261 Army nomination of Allen C. Whitford, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 21, 2003.

MARINE CORPS

PN215 Marine Corps nomination of John A. Manning, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 15, 2003.

PN216 Marine Corps nomination of Michael E. Rodgers, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 15, 2003.

PN217 Marine Corps nomination of Samuel S. Scialabba, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 15, 2003.

PN218 Marine Corps nominations (200) beginning DANIEL W. ALEXANDER, and ending JAN-HENDRICK C. ZURLIPPE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 15, 2003.

PN235 Marine Corps nomination of Larry A. Dickey, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 16, 2003.

PN236 Marine Corps nominations (651) beginning HARALD W. AAGAARD, and ending ROBERT C. ZYLA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 16, 2003.

PN241 Marine Corps nomination of Daniel P. Hudson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 21, 2003.

NAVY

PN219 Navy nominations (4) beginning FREDERICK J. ADAMS, III, and ending ANDREA G. NASHOLD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 15, 2003.

PN220 Navy nomination of Ian G. McLeod, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 15, 2003.

PN221 Navy nomination of Michael S. Moeller, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 15, 2003.

PN237 Navy nomination of Eric W. Herbert, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 16, 2003.

PN238 Navy nomination of Jay R. Frohne, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 16, 2003.

PN239 Navy nomination of Adrian D. Talbot, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 16, 2003.

PN240 Navy nomination of Evangeline D. Smith, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 16, 2003.

NOMINATION OF JOHN SNOW

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, this morning the Senate Finance Committee completed our first piece of business for the 108th Congress. The business before the committee today was the nomination of John Snow to be Treasury Secretary. It is the matter that we should process as a full body today. The Treasury Secretary is, after the Vice President, perhaps the most important position in the President's Cabinet.

As I said at the nomination hearing 2 days ago, the Finance Committee has a bipartisan tradition of acting expeditiously on this nomination. The reason is the importance of this nomination in the Nation's economic policymaking. The evidence of this tradition can be gleaned from committee records. Let's take a look at the recent history. For the period covering the first Bush administration, the Clinton administration, and this Bush administration, this committee has kept the position of Treasury Secretary filled in a virtually seamless manner.

Let me emphasize that. For this first time in recent history, we have a significant vacancy in the Treasury Department. There has now been a gap in service. That gap needs to be closed. As long as that vacancy remains, our markets wonder, our global trading partners speculate, and the President is denied his principal economic policymaker.

All Finance Committee Democrats and Republicans, past and present, should be proud of our record in recent history. It should surprise no one that the committee has taken this responsibility seriously. Whether we have divided government, or if one party controls the Congress and the administration, it does not matter. Much of the committee's policy is tied to the Treasury Department. It is a relationship that has a history of seriousness, productivity, and gravity. We all have an interest in filling this important position.

I thank my ranking member and friend, Senator BAUCUS, for his assistance. I also thank my Finance Committee colleagues for their cooperation.

Fortunately, over the same almost 15-year period, the full Senate has reflected the Finance Committee's seriousness on this important nomination. Again, over that period, under divided government or one party control, we as 100 Senators, have not permitted a significant vacancy to occur in this critical position. Some of my colleagues will recall Secretary O'Neill's nomination. Senator HELMS, who some on the other side called "Senator No," had an issue important in his State regarding the Africa free trade bill. Senator HELMS recognized the critical nature of the Treasury Secretary's position and

allowed the nomination to move forward expeditiously.

Why does this office matter so much? Well, let's take a look at the job description on the Treasury Web site. I quote:

The Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for formulating and recommending domestic and international financial, economic, and tax policy, participating in the formulation of broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy and managing the public debt. The Treasury Secretary oversees the activities of the Treasury Department in carrying out his major law enforcement responsibilities; in serving as the financial agent of the U.S. Government; and in manufacturing coins and currency.

The chief financial officer of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury serves on the President's National Economic Council. He is also Chairman of the Boards and Managing Trustee of the Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds, Chairman of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, and serves as U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

So, Mr. President, who has an interest in filling the gap I referred to earlier? The answer is: (i) any American with an interest in economic growth, (ii) any American senior receiving Social Security or Medicare, (iii) any holders of thrift deposits, (iv) any investor holding a Treasury bond and (v) any worker or management person with an international business. That is just for starters.

This is not just any Cabinet position. The Treasury Department is the oldest Department and it is no accident that the Treasury Department is next door to the White House. These important responsibilities are the reason the Senate has not dilly-dallied on this nomination. I thank my colleagues for their cooperation in the confirmation of John Snow as Treasury Secretary.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, earlier today the Finance Committee approved the nomination of John Snow as the next Secretary of the Treasury. I thank my colleagues for this support of the confirmation of Mr. Snow.

The confirmation process is never easy. Nor should it be, as it is part of the constitutional advice and consent function to review of the nominee's experience, qualifications and suitability to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated.

The Senate Finance Committee asked Mr. Snow hundreds of questions over a period of weeks. We sought his views on tax policy, prescription drugs, and budget deficits. We asked about matters involving corporate governance and executive compensation. He has responded to all of our questions.

The American people are anxious about the flagging economy and the prospect of war. With the future uncertain, it is important for our country to have a Treasury Secretary in place to help tackle the difficult challenges

ahead. The President has selected a man who is well qualified.

I remain concerned about how we handle the upcoming debates about the budget, taxes and healthcare. We need to get to work. But we need to work together, in a bipartisan fashion, to address these important issues. I am committed to working with the administration to try to find common ground. The new Secretary shares this commitment. I look forward to working with him.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of John Snow, a proven leader with a reputation of a winner, and President Bush's nominee for U.S. Treasury Secretary.

John Snow is someone I know well and a proud resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia. In nominating John Snow, President Bush has brilliantly chosen the best person in America for the vital position of Secretary of the Treasury. There are few Americans with the knowledge of diverse U.S. and international economies—manufacturing, mining, automobile, electric, agriculture—trade, transportation modes—rail, ports, barges—and hands-on track record of creating jobs that John has developed over the last three decades. John Snow is a man of positive action and the right person to help President Bush create greater job opportunities for all Americans. He will be a respected and articulate leader for the principles of trusting people and free enterprise to do what they do best—create new and better jobs.

His prior service in Federal Government helps him as well. John Snow understands how government operates and how government can help or hinder job growth.

I have known John and Carolyn Snow for many years, and have relied on John's insight, experience and wisdom often over those years. While I served as Governor of Virginia, John gave extensively of his time to help us shape a plan that successfully revived Virginia's economy and resulted in the creation of a record number of new jobs. He continues to be a trusted adviser on economic and transportation issues.

When John came to Richmond in the early 1980s, the city was still suffering the lingering consequences of the past, and a very contentious period in the 1970s. Richmond had just elected its first African-American mayor. During this time, John stepped forward to help bridge the gap between the past and the future. He was a founding member of Richmond Renaissance, an organization dedicated to promoting racial equality in downtown Richmond. He was appointed by the new mayor to the city of Richmond school board. He became a member of the board of Virginia Union, a historically black college in Richmond.

He is a Renaissance man—educated in law and economics at the University of Virginia, government and business, and a professor. A Renaissance man

who can convincingly and reasonably articulate the need for positive action.

John Snow has been successful in business because he knows that a growing economy is one that enables every working man and woman to have an opportunity to benefit from their hard work, their creativity and their ingenuity.

With his confirmation, all of America will soon come to trust and rely on John Snow's considerable knowledge and experience as I and so many grateful Virginians have over the years.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 4, the Senate proceed to executive session for the consideration of Calendar No. 21, the nomination of Miguel Estrada to the U.S. Circuit Court for the DC Circuit.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to legislative session.

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

AUTHORIZING SALARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR JUSTICES AND JUDGES

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 2, H.R. 16.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 16) to authorize salary adjustments for Justices and judges of the United States for fiscal year 2003.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

SALARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR JUSTICES AND JUDGES

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 101, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 101) to authorize salary adjustments for Justices and judges of the United States for fiscal year 2003.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to address the serious matter of pay inequity in the Federal judiciary.

As things stand now, nearly every Federal employee will receive a cost of living adjustment during 2003—every employee, that is, except Federal judges. This is because of a legislative prescription that requires Congress to authorize raises in the salaries of Federal judges. Although this COLA of roughly 3 percent may seem small and inconsequential, it makes a significant difference in light of the fact that Federal judges earn far less than many, if not most, of their counterparts in the private sector.

In his 2002 year-end report, Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist highlighted his concern that salaries of Federal judges have not kept pace with those of lawyers in private firms and in business. He observed, "Inadequate compensation seriously compromises the judicial independence fostered by life tenure. That low salaries might force judges to return to the private sector rather than stay on the bench risks affecting judicial performance—instead of serving for life, those judges would serve the terms their finances would allow, and they would worry about what awaits them when they return to the private sector." The Chief Justice lamented, "Unless the 108th Congress acts, judges will not even receive the cost-of-living adjustment that nearly every other Federal employee will receive during 2003." He concluded by urging Congress and the President to "take up this issue early in the new year."

Today, Mr. President, the Senate is passing a bill that will allow Federal judges to receive the COLA that other Federal employees are already slated to receive this year. Although the larger issue of minimizing the gap between Federal judicial salaries and private sector salaries still remains, this small step will resolve the salary inequity between Federal judges and other Federal employees. I thank my colleagues for joining Senator LEAHY and me in supporting this bipartisan measure.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is taking up and passing both the Senate and House versions of legislation to authorize salary adjustments for Justices and judges of the United States for fiscal year 2003.

Here in the Senate, Senator HATCH and I were joined by Senator DEWINE and Senator SPECTER to cosponsor legislation to authorize an increase in the salaries of Justices and judges of the United States for the present fiscal year. House Judiciary Chairman SENBRENNER was joined by that committee's ranking Democratic member, Congressman CONYERS, and others to introduce identical legislation.

As a member of both the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce,