

the sources from which we will get it are extremely important endeavors. Will we get our energy from oil or from coal? Will it come from solar collectors and wind farms? Will it come from nuclear fission? I submit that the answer we work to provide to this question today will have a profound effect on the future quality of life for our children and grandchildren. This is part of the reason why energy policy is so controversial. It is because the stakes are so high.

Although fossil fuels will last for many decades yet—perhaps centuries—the reality is that we must begin to plan for the time when fossil fuels might not be so plentiful. Taken together, fossil fuels provide us with well over 70 percent of the energy we consume in this country. Much of that energy is imported. When you take oil, coal and natural gas out of the equation, what are our options for the long term future?

The significant potential contributors to our energy picture that are not fossil fuels are likely to be nuclear, hydropower, renewables such as solar, wind and geothermal, and fusion energy. We must pursue all of these options as if our future depended on it, because it does. It is in this context, that I want to focus my colleagues' attention today on the subject of fusion energy.

Fusion energy is the power of the sun and the stars and has been the subject of a decades-long research effort in the United States and around the world. The bad news is that the ultimate goal of practical fusion energy here on earth has proven to be far more difficult than the early pioneers of fusion research ever envisioned. But the good news is that there has been fantastic progress in the past decade, to the point where now there is almost no doubt that large excess amounts of fusion energy can be created in the laboratory. The question is: Can fusion energy be made practical and affordable?

When proven practical, fusion will be capable of producing huge amounts of base-load energy for our cities and our economy with no air or water pollution. Its fuel is virtually inexhaustible. It cannot blow up or melt down. Perhaps most tantalizingly, given our present circumstances, no nation or region will have a monopoly because everyone will have the fuel—a common component of water.

I am very proud today to stand with my good friend from California, Senator FEINSTEIN and introduce the Fusion Development Act of 2003. The Fusion Development Act of 2003 is meant to hasten the day when we can answer the question of practical and affordable fusion energy in the affirmative.

Last month, President Bush announced that the United States would be joining international negotiations on a major next step experiment on the road to fusion energy, known as the ITER project. One of the primary purposes of this bill is to authorize the

Secretary of Energy to participate fully in this international magnetic fusion burning plasma experiment called ITER.

ITER is intended to establish once and for all that magnetically-controlled fusion energy reactions can produce power plant-sized amounts of fusion energy and establish the scientific basis for doing so. Further, ITER will demonstrate some of the technologies necessary to construct a fusion power plant such as large superconducting magnets and plasma control systems. ITER will be an international science experiment of a scale and importance second to none.

The siting and financing of ITER are currently being negotiated between Europe, Japan, Russia, Canada and China. This bill will help give the Administration the license it needs to move forward and stake out a good place at the table of the ITER experiment. The importance of the ITER experiment dictates that the United States must have a strong position as the project moves forward.

In addition, our bill sets as a goal that the United States should develop the scientific, engineering and commercial infrastructure necessary to be competitive with other nations in this new frontier of energy. In this regard, it requires the Secretary of Energy to submit to Congress a plan to strengthen our existing fusion research efforts and to address the critically important issues of fusion materials and technology.

I ask that my colleagues devote their time to the extraordinarily important subject of our present and future energy supply. The deeper one delves into this subject, the more self-evident it becomes that fusion is a must-have technology for the future.

The bill we are introducing today will help bring us closer to the time when energy is less of a global political issue and energy production has minimal impact on our natural environment. Fusion is an important part of this vision and this goal. I therefore urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 79—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MARCH 9 THROUGH MARCH 15, 2003, AS "NATIONAL GIRL SCOUT WEEK"

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAYH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 79

Whereas March 12, is the anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America;

Whereas by fostering in girls and young women the qualities on which the strength of the United States depends, the Girl Scouts has significantly contributed to the advancement of the United States;

Whereas the Girl Scouts is the preeminent organization for girls, dedicated to inspiring girls and young women to become model citizens in their communities with the highest ideals of character, conduct, and service to others;

Whereas the Girls Scouts, through its prestigious program, offers girls ages 5 through 17 a wealth of opportunities to develop strong values and skills that serve girls well into adulthood; and

Whereas on March 16, 1950, the Girl Scouts became the first national organization for girls to be granted a Federal charter by Congress: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of March 9 through March 15, 2003, as "National Girl Scout Week"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation designating such week as "National Girl Scout Week" and calling on the people of the United States to observe the anniversary of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to submit an important resolution recognizing the Girl Scouts of America.

On March 12, 1912, Juliette Gordon Low assembled 18 girls in Savannah, Georgia for the first Girl Scout meeting. Girl Scouts of America has a current membership of nearly four million girls and adult volunteers.

It is the preeminent organization in the United States committed to inspiring girls and young women with the highest ideals of character, conduct, and service to others.

As the first National organization for girls to be granted a Federal charter by Congress, Girl Scouts offers girls of all ages, races, and socioeconomic backgrounds the opportunity to grow, develop friendships, and gain valuable life experiences.

The Girl Scout initiatives has enabled more than 50 million women in the United States to participate in community service projects, cultural exchanges, athletic events, and educational activities that teach self-confidence, responsibility, and integrity.

Girl Scout initiatives have reflected the Nation's changing social and economic climate. For example, the National organization recently began a campaign to encourage girls to develop an interest in math, science, and technology as a way to create greater diversity in the workforce and to help bridge the techno-gender divide.

Today, one in nine girls is a member of the Girl Scouts, and over two-thirds of our female doctors, lawyers, educators, and community leaders were once Girl Scouts. I am proud to say that I, too, was a Girl Scout.

I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues in introducing this legislation, which would designate the week beginning March 9, 2003, as "National Girl Scout Week."

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am very proud to join Senator HUTCHISON

in submitting this Resolution to designate March 9 through March 15 as National Girl Scout Week. As former Girl Scouts, we are so grateful for what Scouting has meant in our lives—and in the lives of millions of girls.

Girl Scouts put their values into action. As a Girl Scout, you participate in a broad range of activities—from taking nature hikes to taking in the arts. You serve in local food banks and learn about politics. As your skills grow as a Girl Scout, so does your self-confidence. The badges you earn serve as symbols for success, leadership, accomplishment, and service in your community. With help from the Girl Scouts, you can develop into a solid citizen in mind, body and spirit.

As a Girl Scout, you also learn values and attitudes that serve as good guides throughout life. You learn the importance of treating other people fairly and with the dignity they deserve. You develop the confidence to know that you can reach your goals. You learn to be a leader.

In today's hectic and uncertain world, Scouts are more important than ever. Young girls and boys need before and after school activities that are safe, educational, and fun. They need adult role models like the girl Scouts, who are dedicated to helping young people. They need to learn the high ideals of leadership, service, character, and good conduct. In sum, America needs the Girl Scouts to help us maintain a civil society.

I applaud the Girl Scouts for what you do to help girls and to help communities. I thank you for what you meant to me and what you do for millions of young women across the country. I hope the Resolution that Senator HUTCHISON and myself have introduced here today raises more public awareness of the good works that you do.

Congratulations to the Girl Scouts on your 91st anniversary. I am so proud of who you are and what you do.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 80—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRINTING OF A COLLECTION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE**

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

S. RES. 80

*Resolved*, That a collection of the rules of the committees of the Senate, together with related materials, be printed as a Senate document, and that there be printed 500 additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 18—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD STRIVE TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY BY ENCOURAGING TEENAGERS TO VIEW ADOLESCENCE AS A TIME FOR EDUCATION AND MATURING AND BY EDUCATING TEENAGERS ABOUT THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY SEXUAL ACTIVITY; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 18

Whereas nearly 4 in 10 girls in the United States will become pregnant before the age of 20;

Whereas the United States has the highest rates of teen pregnancy and childbirth in the industrialized world;

Whereas, despite significant progress over the past decade, there are still nearly 900,000 teen pregnancies each year;

Whereas, on average, nearly 100 teenage girls become pregnant and 55 teenage girls give birth every hour;

Whereas childbearing by teenagers costs taxpayers at least \$7,000,000,000 each year in direct costs associated with health care, foster care, criminal justice, and public assistance;

Whereas teen pregnancy is closely linked to the social problems of welfare dependency, poverty and out-of-wedlock births, and has negative ramifications with respect to the critical social issues of overall child well-being, responsible fatherhood, and workforce development;

Whereas mothers who give birth as teenagers are less likely to complete high school and attend college, thereby unduly limiting their potential for economic self-sufficiency;

Whereas more than half of all mothers on welfare gave birth as teenagers to their first children;

Whereas 1 out of 2 unmarried mothers first gave birth as a teenager;

Whereas 80 percent of births to teenagers involve unmarried teen mothers;

Whereas almost all adults and teenagers believe that teenagers should be given a strong message from society that they should abstain from sex until they have at least completed high school; and

Whereas the children of teen mothers are more likely to be at risk for a variety of adverse health and educational outcomes than other children: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL DAY TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY.**

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should strive to prevent teen pregnancy by encouraging teens to view adolescence as a time for education and maturing, and by educating teens about the negative consequences of early sexual activity; and

(2) the President should designate May 7, 2003, as “National Day To Prevent Teen Pregnancy”.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—Congress requests the President to issue a proclamation designating May 7, 2003, as “National Day To Prevent Teen Pregnancy”.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 258. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. REID, and Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3, to prohibit the procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion.

SA 259. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3, supra.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 258.** Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. REID, and Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3, to prohibit the procedures commonly known as partial-birth abortion; as follows:

Beginning on page 18, strike line 23 and all that follows through the end of the bill and insert the following:

**TITLE —PROVISIONS RELATING TO CONTRACEPTIVES**

**Subtitle A—Equitable Coverage of Prescription Contraceptives**

**SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Equity in Prescription Insurance and Contraceptive Coverage Act of 2003”.

**SEC. 02. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) each year, 3,000,000 pregnancies, or one half of all pregnancies, in this country are unintended;

(2) contraceptive services are part of basic health care, allowing families to both adequately space desired pregnancies and avoid unintended pregnancy;

(3) studies show that contraceptives are cost effective: for every \$1 of public funds invested in family planning, \$4 to \$14 of public funds is saved in pregnancy and health care-related costs;

(4) by reducing rates of unintended pregnancy, contraceptives help reduce the need for abortion;

(5) unintended pregnancies lead to higher rates of infant mortality, low-birth weight, and maternal morbidity, and threaten the economic viability of families;

(6) the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality determined that “infant mortality could be reduced by 10 percent if all women not desiring pregnancy used contraception”;

(7) most women in the United States, including three-quarters of women of child-bearing age, rely on some form of private insurance (through their own employer, a family member's employer, or the individual market) to defray their medical expenses;

(8) the vast majority of private insurers cover prescription drugs, but many exclude coverage for prescription contraceptives;

(9) private insurance provides extremely limited coverage of contraceptives: half of traditional indemnity plans and preferred provider organizations, 20 percent of point-of-service networks, and 7 percent of health maintenance organizations cover no contraceptive methods other than sterilization;

(10) women of reproductive age spend 68 percent more than men on out-of-pocket health care costs, with contraceptives and reproductive health care services accounting for much of the difference;

(11) the lack of contraceptive coverage in health insurance places many effective forms of contraceptives beyond the financial reach of many women, leading to unintended pregnancies;

(12) the Institute of Medicine Committee on Unintended Pregnancy recommended that