

(Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1554, a bill to provide for secondary school reform, and for other purposes.

S. 1557

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1557, a bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Armenia.

S. 1833

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1833, a bill to improve the health of minority individuals.

S. 1840

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1840, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to encourage owners and operations of privately-held farm and ranch land to voluntarily make their land available for access by the public under programs administered by States.

S. 2065

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2065, a bill to restore health care coverage to retired members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

S. 2099

At the request of Mr. MILLER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2099, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide entitlement to educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill for members of the Selected Reserve who aggregate more than 2 years of active duty service in any five year period, and for other purposes.

S. 2100

At the request of Mr. MILLER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2100, a bill to amend title 10 United States Code, to increase the amounts of educational assistance for members of the Selected Reserve, and for other purposes.

S. 2106

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2106, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide capital gains treatment for certain self-created musical works.

S. 2141

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2141, a bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to enhance the ability to produce fruits and vegetables on soybean base acres.

S. 2158

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2158, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation.

S. 2236

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2236, a bill to enhance the reliability of the electric system.

S. 2265

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2265, a bill to require group and individual health plans to provide coverage for colorectal cancer screenings.

S. 2292

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2292, a bill to require a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world.

S. CON. RES. 81

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 81, a concurrent resolution expressing the deep concern of Congress regarding the failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to adhere to its obligations under a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the engagement by Iran in activities that appear to be designed to develop nuclear weapons.

S. RES. 221

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 221, a resolution recognizing National Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the importance and accomplishments of historically Black colleges and universities.

S. RES. 313

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 313, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate encouraging the active engagement of Americans in world affairs and urging the Secretary of State to coordinate with implementing partners in creating an online database of international exchange programs and related opportunities.

S. RES. 317

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 317, a resolution recognizing the importance of increasing awareness of autism spectrum disorders, supporting programs for increased research and improved treatment of autism, and improving training and support for individuals with autism and those who care for individuals with autism.

S. RES. 332

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 332, a resolution observing the tenth anniversary of the Rwandan Genocide of 1994.

S. RES. 339

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 339, a resolution urging the President to immediately instruct the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense to respectively begin initiating consultations with other members of the United Nations Security Council concerning a United Nations Security Council Resolution for Iraq, and with the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) concerning a mandate for a NATO commitment for security in Iraq, with the goal of securing both not later than May 15, 2004.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

S. 2319. A bill to authorize and facilitate hydroelectric power licensing of the Tapoco Project; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I rise to speak about an issue that concerns the Senator from North Carolina and her constituents. I know of her love for the Great Smoky Mountains and her concern for the outdoors, and while most of what I am about to say affects eastern Tennessee and the Great Smoky Mountains, anything that affects eastern Tennessee and the Great Smoky Mountains has something to do with western North Carolina and the Great Smoky Mountains. This is some good news for the outdoors men and women and all of the people who love the mountains, the valleys, and the rivers of east Tennessee and western North Carolina.

The legislation I have introduced will save thousands of good-paying jobs at the Aluminum Company of America plants in Blount County, which is my hometown, and at the same time provide recreational opportunities on thousands of acres of ALCOA mountain land for canoeists, hikers, and fisher men and women. Of importance to all of us who enjoy the outdoors in east Tennessee and North Carolina, this agreement should help to create fuller lake reservoirs during the summer recreation season.

This bill I have introduced today is necessary because since 1913, a little more than 90 years, the Aluminum Company of America has operated dams high on the Little Tennessee River adjacent to what is now the Great Smoky Mountain National Park near the border of Tennessee and North Carolina. These dams were built before either the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Great Smoky Mountain National Park were created. These four dams provide half of the electric power ALCOA uses to operate its plants in the valley below the mountains in Blount County, TN. ALCOA's license to operate these four dams expires next year. The company has applied to the Federal Electric Regulatory Commission for a 40-year license renewal.

ALCOA's license renewal application has created a lot of interest in the Tennessee Valley, and for two reasons. The first reason involves the economic well-being of thousands of current and retired ALCOA workers in the communities in which they live. The second reason is the application has attracted broad attention from conservation organizations because of the opportunity to create recreational opportunity on land ALCOA owns in the Little Tennessee River watershed adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Some of this ALCOA land is actually within the legislation boundaries of the park.

On this chart the darker area is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. This is a unique park created in the mid-1930s and given by the people of North Carolina and Tennessee to the United States. It is the only national park in our system that was given to the Government and not bought by the Government. It has 500,000 acres, more or less, and it is visited each year by about 10 million Americans. It is by far the most visited national park in America. Yellowstone National Park, as an example, has about 3 million visitors a year.

This is the Little Tennessee River. It was the center of the Cherokee civilization when the European pioneers came. This is the river on which Alcoa began to build dams nearly a century ago.

Around these four dams on the river is the land we are talking about. This is approximately 10,000 acres that lie between the Great Smokey Mountain National Park and between the Cherokee National Forest and the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness Area. This is Tennessee. This is North Carolina. The Tennessee/North Carolina border runs right across the top of those 6,000-foot mountains. One of the most beautiful areas in America with virgin timber is right here in the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Creek Wilderness Area just across the line from Tennessee. So we are talking in my remarks and in this legislation about 10,000 acres that lie between the Great Smokies and the Cherokee National Forest.

One may wonder, just listening to this, what does that have to do with

the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Under our rules, Alcoa now has to apply for a 40-year renewal to operate these four dams. The conservation organizations in the area and the neighboring communities began a discussion with Alcoa 7 years ago about what would happen when that application renewal came up. That 7 years of discussion between the Aluminum Company of America, the neighboring regions, and the various conservation organizations have come up with a settlement agreement on which people have worked long and hard. Basically it does this. Alcoa will basically swap or exchange this land here in exchange for community and conservation support for the license renewal.

We are going to hold a hearing on this whole subject on April 27 in the Senate Energy Committee. I look forward to working with our chairman, Senator DOMENICI, and with the chairman of the National Park Subcommittee, Senator THOMAS, on that day.

We hear a lot about obstinate companies that are not interested in the environment. We hear a lot about conservation organizations that will not be reasonable. Here is a good story. Here is a textbook example of how a major American company can work with communities and conservation organizations to help Americans keep a high standard of living as well as to conserve the environment. Once approved, I expect it to become a model for many other companies, communities, and conservation groups.

I see on the floor now the Senator from Georgia, who spent a fair amount of his younger life in Tennessee, probably in these same mountains. He, as I, and the Senator from North Carolina, have visited and hiked in and enjoyed these mountains as thousands do. Let me say first a word about the jobs involved and then a word about the recreational opportunities.

On the jobs, looking back those 90 years, this is the story. In 1913 a group of men from Pittsburgh came quietly to Maryville, TN, to meet with the mayor. The businessmen were looking for a location for an aluminum smelter. They came to Maryville because alumina is extracted from bauxite ore in an electrolysis process requiring huge amounts of electricity, and the opportunity for producing huge amounts of electricity existed better in the Tennessee Valley than in almost any other part of the United States.

The Great Smoky Mountains rise to more than 6,600 feet above the valley in which Maryville is situated, and the rainfall in those mountains is more than 80 inches a year, one of the highest in America. So that combination, heavy rainfall and fast-running water, created a formula for making cheap hydroelectric power, so Alcoa built four dams along the Little Tennessee River: Calderwood, Cheoah, Chilhowee, and Fontana. Half of the electricity for the Alcoa operations in east Tennessee

comes from those four dams. The rest of Alcoa's power is purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Here is what happened to the far-sighted mayor who visited with those Alcoa executives in 1913 and approved the location of that aluminum smelter in the Tennessee Valley. He was literally tarred and feathered and run out of town because the mountain people did not want to be disturbed by what they were afraid was about to come and disturb their lifestyle. What came was the largest aluminum smelter in the world, which, when combined with a fabricating plant and a rolling mill, employed as many as 14,000 during World War II. The Alcoa plants made the metal that helped win the war.

Meanwhile, the Alcoa jobs, those 14,000 jobs since 1913 until today, transformed one of the poorer parts of America. When Alcoa came to Appalachia, family incomes of these families of east Tennessee were about one-third of the national average. I know about this. Our family has been in that part of Tennessee for seven generations. But the Aluminum Company of America began to pay steelworker wages to these 14,000 families and those wages were national wages. So suddenly men and women from all over east Tennessee, and I imagine some from North Carolina, were driving dozens of miles to get one of those Alcoa jobs that brought with it good income, good health care, and a retirement income.

Some of those who went to work there included many African Americans who had been brought to Tennessee from Alabama to help build the plants. The changes that those Alcoa jobs brought to Blount County and to the surrounding counties is proof positive of what three generations of good jobs can do: good housing, low crime, strong families, some of the best public schools anywhere in America, almost nobody rich but almost everybody with a good job.

Today, there are 2,000 Alcoa jobs in east Tennessee. That means \$140 million in salaries and benefits. It means \$½ million a year in Alcoa Foundation education scholarships to children of those employees. It means \$230 million each year in purchased goods and services; \$7 million in State and local taxes—a total of \$377 million a year just to Tennessee.

I must confess a personal interest in this story. I grew up hearing about Charles Martin Hall and the discovery of Aluminum. My father went to work for Alcoa in 1941, the year after I was born. The job the plant manager, Mr. Granville Swaney, offered to him as a safety engineer paid twice what my father was being paid as principal at West Side Elementary School, and one of those Alcoa Foundation scholarships went to me in 1958, making it possible for me to attend Vanderbilt University, something I never could have afforded to do otherwise.

So you can see why I believe, as well as I am sure almost all Tennesseans believe, it is critically important to renew this hydroelectric license for another 40 years and keep these good jobs in the Tennessee Valley. Without these four dams providing low-cost reliable power, these jobs would be gone overnight, probably to Alcoa plants in Quebec or Iceland where the hydroelectric power is plentiful and cheap.

The second reason and the final reason this settlement agreement has attracted such widespread interest is because of the recreation opportunities it will provide.

Tapoco is the name of the Alcoa subsidiary that owns the four dams I described along this Little Tennessee River. The acres contained within the Tapoco project are sandwiched between nearly 10,000 acres of nonproject lands owned by Alcoa. These nonproject lands are the 10,000 acres in green here. This is in the area I mentioned of the Great Smokies, the Cherokee National Forest, the Nantahala National Forest, the Citico Creek, and Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness Areas.

A critical requirement in obtaining this 40-year license renewal is this settlement agreement negotiated by and with a large group of interested relicensing stakeholders. These stakeholders include the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the eastern band of Cherokees, State agencies representing Tennessee and North Carolina, numerous non-governmental organizations, local government, homeowners associations, and individual citizens.

They began to discuss all of this 7 years ago. It has taken all of that time to work this out.

In order to make this effective, however, Congress must authorize the land exchanges in the settlement agreement. The terms and conditions under the settlement agreement will then become terms and conditions under Alcoa's hydroelectric license.

In order for the Federal Electric Regulatory Commission to have legal authority to put the settlement agreement terms and conditions in the license, legislation from Congress is required prior to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission making a relicensing decision in August of 2004.

Much of the settlement agreement is focused on the transfer of land interests between the Great Smoky Mountains, the U.S. Forest Service, and Alcoa.

Let me see if I can describe it simply.

The first part of the land swap is between the Great Smokies National Park and Alcoa. The Great Smokies will transfer 100 acres of flood areas of land in exchange for 186 acres of biologically sensitive acreage that Alcoa owns.

All of us growing up always heard about people from Florida coming up and wanting to buy land and we would sell them land that was flooded, or they would sell us land that was flood-

ed. But basically, flooded land—100 acres—is being swapped for 186 acres of land that is a biologically diverse area, and this will go into the Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

In fact, it was already within the legislative boundaries. But I suppose the park ran out of money back in the 1930s and couldn't buy it.

The second component is a big tract of land—6,000 acres between the Smokies and the Cherokee National Forest.

After a complicated set of arrangements, what can happen is this:

It involves the Nature Conservancy, but this legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to purchase this land at a reasonable value from the Nature Conservancy after Alcoa gives it to the Nature Conservancy.

The long and short of it will be that after 3 years, hopefully the Great Smokies will be 6,000 acres larger and immediately people who live in this region will be able to enjoy this 6,000 acres.

There is one other part to this. There is a 4,000-acre tract over here. The Nature Conservancy will own this under the agreement, but it will also be open to outdoor recreation, to hunters, and to fishermen.

All of this is part of Alcoa's relicensing agreement. The people who work here get the jobs. Everybody who lives here gets to enjoy a national park with 6,000 more acres and an area that includes 4,000 more acres.

That is the legislation I have introduced today. The legislation will allow the settlement agreement worked on for 7 years to be implemented and for Alcoa's relicensing process at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to proceed.

Alcoa, American Rivers, Blount County, city of Alcoa, city of Maryville, eastern band of Cherokee Indians, Great Smoky Mountains National Park—I say particularly the Nature Conservancy and the National Parks Conservation Association—thank you for your hard work.

Also, North Carolina Department of Environment and Conservation, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Tennessee Clean Water Network, and various other organizations I want to mention have also been a part of this effort.

It gives me a great deal of personal pleasure to be able to come to the floor and compliment the hard work of others over the last 7 years.

The hard work of the Aluminum Company of America, the creativeness and reasonableness of the conservation organizations and communities will result in 2,000 good jobs being saved and all of us being able to enjoy up to 10,000 more acres adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Madam President, I overheard my good friend from east Tennessee as he spoke about life in the Great Smoky Mountains and the bill that he is presenting today. Knowing his passion for east Tennessee—not

just east Tennessee but the whole State of Tennessee and that whole region—gives all of us great reason to examine exactly what he is proposing because I know what he is doing is not just right for that part of the country but for the country as a whole from a preservation and protection standpoint.

It is kind of interesting as I sat there and listened to him talk about the number of agencies and entities he has brought together in this one proposal and has everybody in the core. The Senator, obviously, has done an awful lot of work over the last year and a half that he served in the Senate to bring this coalition together in support of that project.

I wish to take the opportunity as somebody who spent a large part of my life in the mountains of east Tennessee to commend the Senator. I appreciate all of his hard work, his dedication, and the proposal he came up with relative to the Alcoa project.

I told him I feel better now about buying all of that aluminum foil over the years because I know it went to send him to Vanderbilt. What a great asset he is to Vanderbilt and to the University of Tennessee and now to the Senate.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 340—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DESIGNATE SEPTEMBER 26, 2004, AS “NATIONAL GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY”

Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. BURNS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 340

Whereas our society has developed highly effective means of speedy communication around the world, but has failed to ensure meaningful communication among people living across the globe, or even across the street, from one another;

Whereas the endurance of human values and consideration for others are critical to the survival of civilization; and

Whereas being good neighbors to those around us is the first step toward human understanding: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the President should designate September 26, 2004, as “National Good Neighbor Day”.

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

(1) designating September 26, 2004, as “National Good Neighbor Day”; and

(2) calling on the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe “National Good Neighbor Day” with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Kevin