

many provisions in the bill. Mandatory reliability standards are a perfect example of what we all agree should be part of our national energy policy.

Our citizens deserve a reliable, safe power grid. This is one of the country's most pressing energy needs. We have to do all that we can to prevent blackouts like the one that hit the east coast and Midwest last August and the Electric Reliability Act of 2004 takes a crucial step toward that goal. The bill grants the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—FERC—the explicit authority to create mandatory electric reliability standards. FERC can also approve the formation of electric reliability organizations, which will, subject to FERC review, enforce these standards. Strong and enforceable electric reliability standards will help ensure that our citizens and businesses do not have to worry about their respective lives and livelihoods being disrupted by blackouts.

In fact, a joint investigation by a United States-Canadian task force found that the lack of mandatory reliability standards contributed to the August 14, 2003, blackout. This massive outage affected 50 million people in eight U.S. States and parts of Canada. The task force report found that an Ohio-based utility and regional grid manager together violated at least six reliability standards on the day of the blackout. Examples of the reliability violations that contributed to the blackout included: not reacting to a power line failure within 30 minutes, not notifying nearby systems of the transmission problems, failing to analyze what was happening to the grid, inadequately training operators, and failing to adequately monitor transmission stations. Since the industry is largely self-regulated, violations of these voluntary reliability standards carry no penalties. This legislation would hold utilities accountable for reliability violations.

Let's act now and pass this legislation before we face a blackout like we saw last summer. We should work together to pass the elements of the broader energy bill that are necessary and widely supported. I urge my colleagues to support Senator CANTWELL's bill and to join me in asking that this legislation come to the floor.

OFFICER STEPHAN GRAY

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the life and mourn the death of Officer Stephan Gray of the Merced Police Department. On April 15, 2004, Stephan Gray, age 34, became the first officer to be killed in the line of duty in the history of the Merced Police Department. Stephan is mourned by his wife Michelle Gray and their three children: Landess, 13; Isaiah, 5; and Cameron, 3.

Officer Stephan Gray died in the line of duty while protecting the community that he cherished. Officer Gray worked for the Merced Police Depart-

ment for seven years, where he was assigned to the Gang Violence Suppression Unit and the Special Operations Unit. Officer Gray was well known for going above and beyond the call of duty, distinguishing himself as a dedicated and brave officer through his many heroic efforts and accomplishments. During his tenure with Merced Police Department, Officer Gray received a commendation for assisting in the capture of a dangerous criminal street gang member and for saving the life of an eleven-month-old infant who was not breathing. Officer Gray devoted himself to making the streets safer for the people of Merced.

Stephan Gray was also a loving husband, father, and son. He enjoyed playing catch with his son, Isaiah. He loved to sing and dance and was an avid scuba diver and tropical fish enthusiast.

My heart goes out to his wife, his daughter, his sons, and the countless others whose lives he touched. I want them to know that people across California share their grief as we also salute the gift of his life and work.

A gallant officer is gone, but he will not be forgotten. We can and must carry on his work by giving community police officers and other first responders the resources they need to bring peace and safety to our Nation's streets and neighborhoods.

IN CELEBRATION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Asian Pacific American Heritage Month and to pay tribute to the struggles and enormous contributions of Asian Pacific Americans to our Nation's history and culture.

Each May since 1978, we have honored the rich heritage and countless achievements of the many Asian Pacific Americans in our country. The month of May was aptly chosen in order to commemorate both the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants in 1843, and also the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, which was constructed in large part by Chinese laborers.

"Freedom for All, a Nation We Call Our Own" is the theme for this year's celebration of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. This phrase beautifully encapsulates the great journey of Asian Pacific Americans to achieve the American dream and rings especially true during these uncertain times at home and abroad.

The men and women of our Armed Forces, many of whom are from the APA community, are proudly serving all over the world to secure our homeland. Currently, thousands of young Asian Pacific Americans are defending our country, joining the ranks of over 300,000 APA veterans who have served in the name of freedom.

One such veteran is my esteemed colleague, Senator INOUE of Hawaii, who

began his career in public service during World War II where he served in the Army's 442d Regimental Combat Team. The famed "Go for Broke" regiment of Japanese American soldiers courageously defended our country abroad even as their families endured unjust internment at home.

This is just one of the many achievements made by Asian Pacific Americans in the face of adversity. Despite discriminatory laws such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the Alien Law Act of 1920, and the forced internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, Asian Pacific Americans have forged ahead to become a very successful and fast-growing segment of American society.

Today, over 13 million Asian Pacific Americans reside in the United States. Whether through academics, technology, the arts, or business, the impact of the APA community is felt in virtually every aspect of our society.

The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that Asian Pacific American firms alone account for 2.2 million American jobs and generate over \$300 billion in revenue. In California alone, Asian Pacific Americans own over 12 percent of all businesses, making them a significant force in the State's economy.

Asian Pacific Americans are also gaining an increased presence in Federal, State, and local governments. Throughout my career, I have had the distinct honor of working with many extraordinary Asian Pacific American leaders such as Senators Inouye and Akaka of Hawaii, Secretary of Transportation Norman Mineta, and Secretary of Labor Elaine Chao. Each of these public servants can function as an inspiration to all Americans.

But even as we celebrate these achievements, we must continue to address the struggles and hardships experienced by certain segments of the APA community.

In California, we have large populations of Southeast Asian and Pacific Islanders who have recently sought refuge in our country as a result of war and civil unrest. As these newcomers to America pursue their dreams and goals, we need to remember the challenges they face and stay vigilant against discrimination and hate.

That is why I believe one of the most significant contributions of Asian Pacific Americans to our Nation is their role as our neighbors. America draws its strength from diversity. The presence of Asian Pacific Americans in our communities further adds to the vibrancy of the American landscape.

The strength of diversity is evident in my home State of California, where close to one-third of the entire Asian Pacific American population lives. One only needs to look at Los Angeles and San Francisco to see the rich kaleidoscope of cultures and traditions that Asian Pacific Americans have brought to their communities.

Places such as Chinatown, Little Tokyo, Little Saigon and Koreatown

are no longer isolated ethnic enclaves. As the APA community has spread and grown, these historic neighborhoods have become vibrant centers of cultural exchange and learning.

As a former mayor and native of San Francisco, I can safely say that my hometown would not be the wonderfully vibrant, bustling city it is without the conditions of the Asian Pacific American community.

Finally, Asian Pacific Americans played an important role as we built our country into what it is today. I am pleased to take this time today to honor the accomplishments of these remarkable Americans during this Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

PROMOTING FAIRNESS WITHIN THE FEDERAL CONTRACTING PROCESS

Mr. AKAKA. Over the past 3 days, I have discussed the need to honor public servants, especially Federal workers, during Public Service Recognition Week. I thought back to last week when I participated in the nomination hearing for David Safavian, who has been nominated to serve as the Administrator for the Office of Federal Procurement Policy. This position serves as the gatekeeper for the Government's contracts. Much of our discussion with Mr. Safavian centered on making sure that Federal employees have the right to protest competition decisions and that agencies have adequate funds to compete to retain work in-house.

Some of the concerns expressed at our hearing stemmed from what I consider to be misguided principles set forth under the President's Management Agenda, which required agencies to implement quotas that could have resulted in the contracting out of up to one-half of all Federal work. Congress, in a bipartisan manner, voiced its opposition to this government-wide approach of contracting out quotas through provisions in the Fiscal Year 2003 Transportation, Treasury, and General Government Appropriations Act. In response to this action and others, the administration dropped this approach in favor of agency-specific plans. With the recent policy reversal of the administration on contracting quotas, I had hoped that the change would have resulted in a fairer approach to the contracting out of Federal work. Therefore, I was disappointed that a February 2004 report on competitive sourcing by the General Accounting Office, GAO, Congress's independent auditor, found that agencies have focused more on following OMB guidelines on the number of positions to compete at the expense of achieving savings and improving performance.

As the ranking member of the Governmental Affairs Financial Management Subcommittee and the Armed Services Readiness Subcommittee, I understand that without adequate management structures, management

information systems, and program review structures, government contracts will not realize savings for the American people. This has been proved time and again by GAO. Contract management and acquisitions have long been identified as high-risk areas. As such, we must ensure that Government contracts are awarded only to responsible parties who generate cost-savings throughout the life of contracts. To counter cost overruns and stop erroneous and improper payments, agencies need the resources to improve the speed and accuracy of contract data collection.

The GAO report also noted that six out of the seven agency offices examined had only one or two employees overseeing outsourcing activities. More must be done to make certain that agencies have the people, skills, and technologies needed to oversee \$230 billion in contracts.

The key to achieving success requires strengthening the Federal Government's acquisition and contract management workforce. We must recognize that this corps of professionals make decisions every day affecting how hundreds of millions of Federal dollars are spent. For a number of years now, the acquisition workforce has been drastically downsized and many of those remaining are eligible to retire.

Whether we are discussing quotas or the acquisition workforce, concerns about competitive outsourcing within the Federal Government are essentially about accountability. Approximately 2 million Federal employees and another 8 million private sector employees work for the Government on grants and contracts. This situation raises concerns about who is ultimately responsible for contracted work. It also draws attention to the long-term implications of competitive outsourcing, both in terms of money spent, efficiencies gained, and the retention of institutional knowledge and experienced Federal employees.

As we near the end of Public Service Recognition Week, I want to thank our acquisition workforce for their efforts in managing Government contracts. I also urge my colleagues to support efforts to increase and train the acquisition workforce and implement the systems and structures needed to ensure that Government contracting is transparent, accountable, cost effective, and fair to Federal workers.

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICER THOMAS STEINER

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, flags were flown at half-staff recently in memory of Thomas J. Steiner, a California Highway Patrol, CHP, officer allegedly killed by a teenager who wanted to impress a gang. Officer Steiner was 35 years old and left behind a wife, Heidi, and two children, Bryan and Justin. I am honored to stand before my colleagues to memorialize this dedicated officer.

On Wednesday, April 21, 2004, shortly before 3 p.m., Officer Steiner exited the Pomona South Courthouse after testifying in traffic court. Before he could get to his patrol car, shots were fired at the officer from behind the wheel of a car. Officer Steiner died at a local hospital later that evening. An arrest was made in the case.

Thomas Steiner died because he wore a uniform. Our law enforcement officers know the dangers and demands of their profession, but despite the daily challenges they face, they commit themselves to protecting others and do so selflessly. A five-year CHP veteran, Officer Steiner clearly exemplified the very best. CHP Chief Mike Brown told a news source that Steiner "loved being a cop. He loved putting on the uniform. He wore it with pride." CHP Commissioner D.O. "Spike" Helmick called Steiner a "quiet family man always ready to help." Steiner was also known as a mentor to newcomers to the department. He will be deeply missed by all those privileged to have known him.

Officer Steiner's murder sent shockwaves through the community. Steiner was known as a solid officer and devoted family man. Whether drinking his morning Gatorade at the station or bottle-feeding his baby on the homefront, Officer Steiner's goals seemed to be simple: to do his job well and be a good husband and father.

As the community reflects on the life and memory of Officer Steiner with a very heavy heart, I salute his legacy as a dedicated officer and family man, and extend my deepest condolences to his entire family and to his friends.

THE EFFORTS TO ATTACH THE ENERGY BILL TO S. 150, THE INTERNET TAX BILL

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I would like to explain my votes on two amendments that were offered to S. 150, the Internet access tax bill that the Senate debated last week. I was pleased to support the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. DASCHLE, No. 3050. I support the renewable fuels title of this amendment and the measures that increase the supply of ethanol. I also support language to consolidate the number of reformulated gasoline blends. I have worked closely with Congressman PAUL RYAN in an effort to reduce the number of Federal reformulated gasoline blends and increase gasoline supplies. In recent years, fuel supply shocks such as pipeline problems and refinery fires have contributed significantly to gasoline price spikes in southern Wisconsin. Chicago and southeast Wisconsin use a specialized blend of reformulated gasoline to meet Federal Clean Air Act requirements that is not used elsewhere in the country. When supplies of this type of gasoline run low, Wisconsin is unable to draw on supplies of gasoline from other areas.

I could not, however, support the amendment offered by the Senator