

“(2) TERM.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

“(3) EXTENSION.—Any appointed member of the Board or Advisory Board may continue to serve after the expiration of the member’s term until the member’s successor has taken office.

“(4) SPECIAL RULE.—Vacancies in the membership of the Board shall not affect the Board’s power to function if there remain sufficient members of the Board to constitute a quorum under subsection (d).

“(d) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

“(e) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Board and Advisory Board shall serve without pay but may be compensated, from amounts in the trust fund, for reasonable travel expenses incurred by the members in the performance of their duties as members of the Board.

“(f) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet annually at the call of the Chairperson and at such other times as the Chairperson may determine to be appropriate. The Chairperson shall call a meeting of the Board whenever 1/3 of the members of the Board submit written requests for such a meeting.

“(g) OFFICERS.—The Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson of the Board shall be elected from among the members of the Board, by a majority vote of the members of the Board, for such terms as the Board determines. The Vice Chairperson shall perform the duties of the Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson.

“(h) COMMITTEES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board may appoint such committees, and assign to the committees such functions, as may be appropriate to assist the Board in carrying out its duties under this title. Members of such committees may include the members of the Board or the Advisory Board.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Any employee or officer of the Federal Government may serve as a member of a committee created by the Board, but may not receive compensation for services performed for such a committee.

“(i) BYLAWS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall establish such bylaws and other requirements as may be appropriate to enable the Board to carry out the Board’s duties under this title.

“SEC. 207. ADMINISTRATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the administration of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Program, the Board shall be assisted by a Director, who shall be the principal executive of the program and who shall supervise the affairs of the Board. The Director shall be appointed by a majority vote of the Board.

“(b) DIRECTOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director shall, in consultation with the Board—

“(1) formulate programs to carry out the policies of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Program;

“(2) establish such divisions within the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Program as may be appropriate; and

“(3) employ and provide for the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Program, subject to such policies as the Board shall prescribe under its bylaws.

“(c) APPLICATION.—Each school or student desiring an award under this title shall submit an application to the Board at such time, in such manner and accompanied by such information as the Board may require.

“SEC. 208. LIMITATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to such limitations as may be provided for under this section, the Board may take such actions and make such expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Program, except that the Board shall carry out its functions and make expenditures with only such resources as are available to the Board from the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Trust Fund under section 211.

“(b) CONTRACTS.—The Board may enter into such contracts as may be appropriate to carry out the business of the Board, but the Board may not enter into any contract which will obligate the Board to expend an amount greater than the amount available to the Board for the purpose of such contract during the fiscal year in which the expenditure is made.

“(c) GIFTS.—The Board may seek and accept, from sources other than the Federal Government, funds and other resources to carry out the Board’s activities. The Board may not accept any funds or other resources that are—

“(1) donated with a restriction on their use unless such restriction merely provides that such funds or other resources be used in furtherance of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Program; or

“(2) donated subject to the condition that the identity of the donor of the funds or resources shall remain anonymous.

“(d) VOLUNTEERS.—The Board may accept and utilize the services of voluntary, uncompensated personnel.

“(e) REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Board may lease (or otherwise hold), acquire, or dispose of real or personal property necessary for, or relating to, the duties of the Board.

“(f) PROHIBITIONS.—The Board shall have no power—

“(1) to issue bonds, notes, debentures, or other similar obligations creating long-term indebtedness;

“(2) to issue any share of stock or to declare or pay any dividends; or

“(3) to provide for any part of the income or assets of the Board to inure to the benefit of any director, officer, or employee of the Board except as reasonable compensation for services or reimbursement for expenses.

“SEC. 209. AUDITS.

“The financial records of the Board may be audited by the Comptroller General of the United States at such times as the Comptroller General may determine to be appropriate. The Comptroller General, or any duly authorized representative of the Comptroller General, shall have access for the purpose of audit to any books, documents, papers, and records of the Board (or any agent of the Board) which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, may be pertinent to the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Program.

“SEC. 210. TERMINATION.

“The Board shall terminate 6 years after the date of enactment of this title. The Board shall set forth, in its bylaws, the procedures for dissolution to be followed by the Board.

“SEC. 211. TRUST FUND.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—There shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund which shall be known as the “Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Trust Fund”. The fund shall be administered by the Board, and shall consist of amounts donated to the Board under section 208(c) and amounts credited to the fund under subsection (d).

“(b) INVESTMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invest, at the direction of the Director of the Board, such portion of the fund that is not, in the judgment of the Director of the Board, required to meet the current needs of the fund.

“(2) AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS.—Such investments shall be in public debt obligations with maturities suitable to the needs of the fund, as determined by the Director of the Board. Investments in public debt obligations shall bear interest at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the current market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

“(c) AUTHORITY TO SELL OBLIGATIONS.—Any obligation acquired by the fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price.

“(d) PROCEEDS FROM CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS CREDITED TO FUND.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the fund shall be credited to and form a part of the fund.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 801-808) is amended—

(1) by inserting after section 1 the following:

“TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL AWARD PROGRAM”,

(2) by redesignating sections 2 through 9 as sections 101 through 108, respectively.

(3) in section 101 (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “Act” and inserting “title”, and

(B) by striking “section 3” and inserting “section 102”,

(4) in section 102(e) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “section 5(g)(1)” and inserting “section 104(g)(1)”, and

(B) by striking “section 7(g)(1)” and inserting “section 106(g)(1)”, and

(5) in section 103(i), by striking “section 7” and inserting “section 106”.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

EMBELLISHMENTS BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I thought for the next few moments I would speak basically in response to my colleague from Nevada, who is here on the floor. He has taken the floor in the last two evenings to quote rather liberally and at length statements made by Republican Presidential candidate George W. Bush, and of course those statements stand in the RECORD as he has presented them. He quoted them verbatim, saying he believed it was necessary to demonstrate the policy positions of this Presidential candidate.

I thought it would be appropriate to lay into the RECORD this evening similar quotes from AL GORE, the Presidential candidate for the Democrat Party, who on many occasions has made a variety of embellishments about certain facts. For the next few moments, I want to take this opportunity to read some of his quotes, which I think is appropriate as a comparative between the two Presidential candidates.

I will start with a CNN quote on “Late Edition with Wolf Blitzer,” March 9, 1999. Vice President AL GORE, at that time, said:

During my service in the United States Congress, I took the initiative in creating the Internet.

In the New York Times, December 1, 1999, he said:

I found a little place in upstate New York called Love Canal. I had the first hearing on that issue and Toone, Tennessee.

I assume he meant in Tone, Tennessee.

But that was the one that started it all.

I think that was the one where we knew the Vice President took credit for discovering Love Canal and acting on it.

During a flight on Air Force One, GORE was chatting with reporters. This is what he said:

He . . . spent two hours swapping opinions about movies and telling stories about old chums like Eric Segal, who, Gore said, used Al and Tipper as models for the uptight preppy and his free-spirited girlfriend in "Love story."

That is a quote out of Time magazine, December 15, 1997.

This is from the first Presidential debate on October 3, 2000:

I accompanied James Lee Witt down to Texas when the fires broke out.

Of course, he recanted that the next day, saying he really didn't do that. He was down there on the ground, but not with Mr. Witt, Director of FEMA.

Then during the first Presidential debate on October 3, he said:

They can't squeeze another desk in for her, so she has to stand during class.

Of course, immediately that school rejected that, saying that was simply not true. The first day of classes, her desk was not available, but the second day it was.

On the NBC "Today Show," January 24, 1997, he said:

I did not know it was a fundraiser.

Of course, we know what he is talking about because then in an FBI deposition transcript on May 23, 1997, he said:

I didn't realize it was in a Buddhist temple.

Those are actual quotes from a man who wants to be President of the United States.

He went on to say this in the Washington Post on September 24, 2000, talking about the Strategic Oil Reserve which was established in 1975, 2 years before AL GORE was elected to Congress:

I've been a part of the discussion on the Strategic Oil Reserve since the days when it was first established.

In reference to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, he said:

I've worked on this for 20 years because, unless we get this one right, nothing else matters.

That was on the Al Gore 2000 web site, October 14, 1999. Of course, during his career here in the Senate, Mr. GORE openly opposed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

In reference to the death penalty, Mr. President, candidate GORE has said this:

I have always supported it because I think society has a right to make careful judg-

ments about when that ultimate penalty ought to be applied.

That was from the Associated Press, November 19, 1999. Senator AL GORE voted against the death penalty for drug kingpins on June 28, 1990, and against the death penalty for terrorists on February 20, 1991.

Remember, he said, "I support it," and then he twice voted against it.

In reference to the earned-income tax credit, he said:

I was the author of that proposal. I wrote that, so I say, welcome aboard. This is something for which I have been a principal proponent for a long time.

That was in Time Magazine, November 1, 1999.

Carthage Courier, February 21, 1980. AL GORE cast the tie-breaking vote in the Senate on August 6, 1993, to raise taxes on Social Security benefits.

He said:

Social Security Benefits will remain untaxed . . . I sincerely believe that any plan to tax Social Security benefits would place an unforgivable burden on our senior citizens who are currently trying to enjoy their retirement years in the face of ever-increasing prices. . . . It is totally inconceivable. . . . It is unfair.

Yet, of course, he was the one who cast the tie-breaking vote August 6, 1993.

In reference to investing Social Security funds in the stock market, he said:

We didn't really propose it. We talked about the idea.

See Clinton-Gore fiscal years 2000 and 2001 budget proposals. They not only talked about it; they proposed it in their budget, Mr. President.

Here is another interesting quote:

Does he (George W. Bush) have the experience to be President? You know he has never put together a budget. The Governor of Texas is by far the weakest chief executive position in America and does not have the responsibility of forming or presenting a budget.

Now, if you look at Texas law, section 401.041, it reads:

The Governor of Texas is the chief Budget Officer of the State.

Also, section 401.406 reads:

The Governor shall deliver a copy of the Governor's budget to each member of the legislature not later than the sixth day of each regular legislative session.

In reference to the McCain-Feingold campaign finance legislation, he said, "Unlike Senator Bradley, I was a co-sponsor of it."

That was in the New York Times, November 24, 1999.

Cosponsors? I didn't know that Vice Presidents could become cosponsors of legislation. But be that as it may, that is what he said.

Here is another quote; The American Prospect, June 5, 2000.

One-hundred and sixty-three bills for free or reduced-cost TV have been introduced in Congress since 1960.

Here is what the Vice President said about it:

Some of you may know that I don't come new to this issue; I introduced the very first

free TV legislation in the Senate, exactly nine years ago this past Saturday, October 18, 1998.

Interestingly enough, the first bills were introduced in 1960.

Again, another mistake by our Vice President from the Columbia Journal Review, January 1993:

In an interview published last Sunday by the Des Moines Register, Gore was quoted as saying he "got a bunch of people indicted and sent to jail" while working as a reporter for the Tennessean in the 1970s.

Two people were indicted for alleged corruption during the same period AL GORE covered the Nashville Metro Council. Neither of the two were imprisoned.

I carried an M-16 . . . I pulled my turn on the perimeter at night and walked through the elephant grass, and I was fired upon.

Los Angeles Times, October 15, 1999.

According to witnesses, AL GORE was a reporter who never saw combat and was kept out of harm's way.

A speech to the New England Business Council, November 30, 1999:

"I was a home builder after I came back from Vietnam. . . I know a good bit about how to make money that way"—meaning home building—"to build this country is a great thing."

Tanglewood Homebuilders was a Gore family corporation. The contractor said AL GORE visited the construction site once or twice.

I live on a farm today. I have my heart in my own farm.

ABC News, December 23, 1999.

Of course, we know that Mr. GORE was raised here in the city of Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT). The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. CRAIG. Recognizing my time has expired, I will continue this dialog probably on Monday night. I have now quoted 20 of about 40 of these kinds of situations in which the Vice President has found himself. I will make them a part of the RECORD to compare them to what the Senator from Nevada has stated, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Nebraska.

DIFFERENT APPROACHES

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, in yesterday's New York Times, there was a story about a young man in Poughkeepsie, NY, who used a global positioning satellite device—a little, handheld device that tells you exactly where you are—to do something that apparently is sweeping the country; that is, to cachet something and then put a GPS label on it. Then somebody else goes out and tries to find it. It is the latest fad in the never-ending pursuit of ways to use sophisticated technologies to accomplish useless things.

With great respect to the Senator from Idaho, what we have here is one more attempt to come down here and use sophisticated descriptions of the Vice President to accomplish useless things.