

S. RES. 109

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 109, a resolution designating the second Sunday in the month of December as "National Children's Memorial Day" and the last Friday in the month of April as "Children's Memorial Flag Day".

S. RES. 187

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 187, a resolution commending the staffs of Members of Congress, the Capitol Police, the Office of the Attending Physician and his health care staff, and other members of the Capitol Hill community for their courage and professionalism during the days and weeks following the release of anthrax in Senator DASCHLE's office.

S. CON. RES. 88

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 88, a concurrent resolution expressing solidarity with Israel in the fight against terrorism.

AMENDMENT NO. 2268

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2268 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2305

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2305 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2368

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2368 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2372

At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2372 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2376

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2376 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2376 proposed to H.R. 3338, supra.

At the request of Mr. INOUE, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2376 proposed to H.R. 3338, supra.

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2376 proposed to H.R. 3338, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 2401

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2401 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2405

At the request of Mr. CARPER, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2405 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2409

At the request of Mr. DAYTON, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2409 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2418

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2418 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2419

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2419 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2420

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2420 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2439

At the request of Mr. KYL, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2439 proposed to H.R. 3338, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 1784. A bill to provide that all American citizens living abroad shall

(for purposes of the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States and for other purposes) be included in future decennial census of population, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I thank Senator INOUE for joining me today in introducing an important piece of legislation, the Full Equality for Americans Abroad Act. This legislation directs the Secretary of Commerce to ensure that all American citizens living abroad be included in each future decennial census for the purposes of the tabulations required for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress. The Secretary of Commerce will report its findings to Congress no later than September 30, 2002.

Americans living abroad play an important role in shaping the World's view of our country. As the trade becomes more and more global, Americans living abroad will have an even larger role in the exports overseas that help our Nation's economy. They vote and pay taxes in the United States, yet they are not included in the census. They spread the seeds of democracy in areas throughout the world and help to promote the value of freedom that Americans hold so dear. We count the men and women of the Armed Services and other government employees who serve this country abroad, it is time that we count private citizens living abroad as well.

I commend Representative GILMAN for his work on this issue in the House and look forward working with my colleagues in the Senate to pass this important legislation.

By Mr. CLELAND (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MILLER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. REID):

S. 1785. A bill to urge the President to establish the White House Commission on National Military Appreciation Month, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I am here today, on the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. My father served in World War II at Pearl Harbor after the attack, and I grew up with the legend of Pearl Harbor in my own life.

I will introduce a bill urging the President to establish the White House Commission on National Military Appreciation Month.

I want to begin by thanking my colleagues and cosponsors, Senators BIDEN, BINGAMAN, CARNAHAN, CLINTON, DEWINE, HAGEL, LEVIN and LIEBERMAN, MIKULSKI, MILLER, and SENATOR HARRY REID.

Thanks also are due to General Tilleli, the president of the USO, and to Ms. Alice Wax, whose support and tireless efforts on behalf of National

Military Appreciation Month have made this day a reality.

The bill is framed to afford the President the widest possible flexibility with regard to the recommended Commission and National Military Appreciation Month itself. There is no money authorized in this bill. The establishment of the Commission, the composition of the Commission, and the scope of the Commission's activities are framed as recommendations. I have framed it in this way to make it an easy bill to support, because I believe it is a bill we should all support, and I will tell you why.

Sixty years ago today, just before 8 a.m. on a Sunday morning, the first wave of bombers began the attack on Pearl Harbor that thrust the United States into World War II. It was an unforgettable day for those who lived through it, one which called America forth from an isolationist slumber to defend itself, and in so doing, inspired a generation of Americans to rise and lead the defense of freedom around the world. In the years since that fateful day, our Nation has become the most powerful and prosperous nation in the world. A few short years ago, with the generation that secured this prosperity and power still in our midst, I and my colleagues on the Senate Armed Services Committee heard testimony from the leaders of our military concerning the difficulties they were having recruiting and retaining sufficient numbers of young Americans in our Armed Forces. We crafted a package of incentives, and began the process of restoring military compensation to a more appropriate level. Even today, with recruiting and retention back to more acceptable levels, we continue to struggle to meet the funding levels required to sustain a strong military.

Eighty-seven days ago, America was attacked again, and for only the second time in modern history, American blood was shed on American soil by a foreign foe. Most of the casualties of this most recent attack were civilians, a reflection of the many ways in which the world has changed since 1941. Once again, a generation of Americans has been called to rise to the defense of our way of life—this time not against an aggressor nation but against the global terrorist networks that have targeted us. Osama bin Laden's network in Afghanistan is our target now. It is not as clear how many other networks lie in wait.

Some things are clear, though. The American military has been essential in responding to this latest attack. There will continue to be challenges, but we must recognize our military in every special way we can.

That is why we, as a nation, cannot afford to forget the price of our freedom.

Maintaining our military and our readiness is one of the keys to our freedom. I support this National Day of Military Recognition and urge the support by this body of the Commission

that recommends the month of May as National Military Appreciation Month.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1787. A bill to promote rural safety and improve rural law enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1787

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Rural Safety Act of 2001".

TITLE I—SMALL COMMUNITY LAW ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

SEC. 101. SMALL COMMUNITY GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 1703 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) RETENTION GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants to units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, which grants shall be targeted specifically for the retention for 1 additional year of police officers funded through the COPS Universal Hiring Program, the COPS FAST Program, the Tribal Resources Grant Program-Hiring, or the COPS in Schools Program.

“(2) PREFERENCE.—In making grants under this subsection, the Attorney General shall give preference to grantees that demonstrate financial hardship or severe budget constraint that impacts the entire local budget and may result in the termination of employment for police officers described in paragraph (1).

“(3) LIMIT ON GRANT AMOUNTS.—The total amount of a grant made under this subsection shall not exceed 20 percent of the original grant to the grantee.

“(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006.

“(B) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount made available for grants under this subsection for each fiscal year, 10 percent shall be awarded to tribal governments.”.

SEC. 102. SMALL COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 1701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) is amended by striking subsection (k) and inserting the following:—

“(k) LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants made under subsection (a) may be used to assist the police departments of units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, in employing professional, scientific, and technological advancements that will help those police departments to—

“(A) improve police communications through the use of wireless communications, computers, software, videocams, databases and other hardware and software that allow law enforcement agencies to communicate and operate more effectively; and

“(B) develop and improve access to crime solving technologies, including DNA analysis, photo enhancement, voice recognition, and other forensic capabilities.

“(2) COST SHARE REQUIREMENT.—A recipient of a grant made under subsection (a) and used in accordance with this subsection shall provide matching funds from non-Federal sources in an amount equal to not less than 10 percent of the total amount of the grant made under this subsection, subject to a waiver by the Attorney General for extreme hardship.

“(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The COPS Office shall administer the grant program under this subsection.

“(4) NO SUPPLANTING.—Federal funds provided under this subsection shall be used to supplement and not to supplant local funds allocated to technology.

“(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006 to carry out this subsection.

“(B) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount made available for grants under this subsection for each fiscal year, 10 percent shall be awarded to tribal governments.”.

SEC. 103. RURAL 9-1-1 SERVICE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide access to, and improve a communications infrastructure that will ensure a reliable and seamless communication between, law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service providers in units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and in States.

(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.—The Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice shall make grants, in accordance with such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, to units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area for the purpose of establishing or improving 9-1-1 service in those communities. Priority in making grants under this section shall be given to communities that do not have 9-1-1 service.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “9-1-1 service” refers to telephone service that has designated 9-1-1 as a universal emergency telephone number in the community served for reporting an emergency to appropriate authorities and requesting assistance.

(d) LIMIT ON GRANT AMOUNT.—The total amount of a grant made under this section shall not exceed \$250,000.

(e) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, to remain available until expended.

(2) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount made available for grants under this section, 10 percent shall be awarded to tribal governments.

SEC. 104. JUVENILE OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to—

(1) hold juvenile offenders accountable for their offenses;

(2) involve victims and the community in the juvenile justice process;

(3) obligate the offender to pay restitution to the victim and to the community through community service or through financial or other forms of restitution; and

(4) equip juvenile offenders with the skills needed to live responsibly and productively.

(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.—The Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice shall make grants, in accordance with such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, to units of rural local governments and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area to establish restorative justice programs, such as victim and offender mediation, family and community conferences,

family and group conferences, sentencing circles, restorative panels, and reparative boards, as an alternative to, or in addition to, incarceration.

(c) PROGRAM CRITERIA.—A program funded by a grant made under this section shall—

(1) be fully voluntary by both the victim and the offender (who must admit responsibility), once the prosecuting agency has determined that the case is appropriate for this program;

(2) include as a critical component accountability conferences, at which the victim will have the opportunity to address the offender directly, to describe the impact of the offense against the victim, and the opportunity to suggest possible forms of restitution;

(3) require that conferences be attended by the victim, the offender and, when possible, the parents or guardians of the offender, and the arresting officer; and

(4) provide an early, individualized assessment and action plan to each juvenile offender in order to prevent further criminal behavior through the development of appropriate skills in the juvenile offender so that the juvenile is more capable of living productively and responsibly in the community.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(A) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 for grants to establish programs; and

(B) \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004 to continue programs established in fiscal year 2002.

(2) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount made available for grants under this section for each fiscal year, 10 percent shall be awarded to tribal governments.

TITLE II—CRACKING DOWN ON METHAMPHETAMINE

SEC. 201. METHAMPHETAMINE TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN RURAL AREAS.

Subpart I of part B of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 509 the following:

“SEC. 510A. METHAMPHETAMINE TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN RURAL AREAS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, shall make grants to community-based public and nonprofit private entities for the establishment of substance abuse (particularly methamphetamine) prevention and treatment pilot programs in units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

“(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Grants made in accordance with this section shall be administered by a single State agency designated by a State to ensure a coordinated effort within that State.

“(c) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a), a public or nonprofit private entity shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(d) USE OF FUNDS.—A recipient of a grant under this section shall use amounts received under the grant to establish a methamphetamine abuse prevention and treatment pilot program that serves one or more rural areas. Such a pilot program shall—

“(1) have the ability to care for individuals on an in-patient basis;

“(2) have a social detoxification capability, with direct access to medical services within 50 miles;

“(3) provide neuro-cognitive skill development services to address brain damage caused by methamphetamine use;

“(4) provide after-care services, whether as a single-source provider or in conjunction

with community-based services designed to continue neuro-cognitive skill development to address brain damage caused by methamphetamine use;

“(5) provide appropriate training for the staff employed in the program; and

“(6) use scientifically-based best practices in substance abuse treatment, particularly in methamphetamine treatment.

“(e) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—The amount of a grant under this section shall be at least \$19,000 but not greater than \$100,000.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 to carry out this section.

“(2) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount made available for grants under this section, 10 percent shall be awarded to tribal governments to ensure the provision of services under this section.”.

SEC. 202. METHAMPHETAMINE PREVENTION EDUCATION.

Section 519E of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-25e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) to fund programs that educate rural communities, particularly parents, teachers, and others who work with youth, concerning the early signs and effects of methamphetamine use, however, as a prerequisite to receiving funding, these programs shall—

“(i) prioritize methamphetamine prevention and education;

“(ii) have past experience in community coalition building and be part of an existing coalition that includes medical and public health officials, educators, youth-serving community organizations, and members of law enforcement;

“(iii) utilize professional prevention staff to develop research and science based prevention strategies for the community to be served;

“(iv) demonstrate the ability to operate a community-based methamphetamine prevention and education program;

“(v) establish prevalence of use through a community needs assessment;

“(vi) establish goals and objectives based on a needs assessment; and

“(vii) demonstrate measurable outcomes on a yearly basis.”.

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “subsection (a), \$10,000,000” and inserting “subsection (a)—

“(1) \$10,000,000”;

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006 to carry out the programs referred to in subsection (c)(1)(H).”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount made available for grants under this section, 10 percent shall be used to assist tribal governments.

“(g) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—The amount of a grant under this section, with respect to each rural community involved, shall be at least \$19,000 but not greater than \$100,000.”.

SEC. 203. METHAMPHETAMINE CLEANUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall, through the Department of Justice or through grants to States or units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, in accordance with such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, provide for—

(1) the cleanup of methamphetamine laboratories and related hazardous waste in

units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area; and

(2) the improvement of contract-related response time for cleanup of methamphetamine laboratories and related hazardous waste in units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area by providing additional contract personnel, equipment, and facilities.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 to carry out this section.

(2) FUNDING ADDITIONAL.—Amounts authorized by this section are in addition to amounts otherwise authorized by law.

(3) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount made available for grants under this section, 10 percent shall be awarded to tribal governments.

TITLE III—LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING.

SEC. 301. SMALL TOWN AND RURAL TRAINING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a Rural Policing Institute, which shall be administered by the National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) as part of the Small Town and Rural Training (STAR) Program to—

(1) assess the needs of law enforcement in units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area;

(2) develop and deliver export training programs regarding topics such as drug enforcement, airborne counterdrug operations, domestic violence, hate and bias crimes, computer crimes, law enforcement critical incident planning related to school shootings, and other topics identified in the training needs assessment to law enforcement officers in units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area; and

(3) conduct outreach efforts to ensure that training programs under the Rural Policing Institute reach law enforcement officers in units of local government and tribal governments located outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006 to carry out this section, including contracts, staff, and equipment.

(2) SET-ASIDE.—Of the amount made available for grants under this section for each fiscal year, 10 percent shall be awarded to tribal governments.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 1790. A bill to designate the lobby of the James A. Byrne United States Courthouse located at 601 Market Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the “Edward R. Becker Lobby”; to the Committee on Environmental and Public Works.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, today, I am introducing legislation on behalf of Senator RICK SANTORUM and myself to name the newly remodeled lobby of the United States Courthouse at Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, PA, in honor of Chief Judge Edward R. Becker of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

It would be impossible to find a Federal jurist in the United States more deserving of recognition than Chief Judge Becker. I say that from my intimate knowledge of Ed Becker for more

than fifty years, since we first rode the elevated train from Northeast Philadelphia to the campus of the University of Pennsylvania in September of 1950 when he was a freshman and I was a senior. We studied together, debated together, socialized together, and married beautiful young women, Flora Lyman and Joan Levy, who sat next to each other at Olney High School.

Ed was an honors student at Penn where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and similarly an outstanding student at the Yale Law School, where our law school studies overlapped for two years with Ed graduating in 1957. For thirteen years, he was a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer in partnership with his father, Herman Becker, and his brother-in-law, Lewis Fryman. During his legal career he was active in Republican politics. It is, of course, an open secret that nomination to the Federal Bench has a political aspect as well as the requirement for legal skills. After all, the President makes the appointments with some consideration for the recommendations of United States Senators. Ed Becker is an unusual example of qualifying for a seat on the United States District Court, where he was appointed in 1970, for being a Republican loyalist and political activist as well as an astute, accomplished lawyer. Most are appointed with only one of those two credentials. In addition to being counsel to the Republican City Committee, Ed took on candidacies for State Senate and City Council in Philadelphia which are kamikaze ventures except in rare and extraordinary circumstances.

Judge Becker served on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania from December 1970 until January 1982 when he was elevated to the United States District court for the Third Circuit. On the Federal Bench, Ed's legal scholarship has been prolific and prodigious. His 958 opinions cover the cutting edge of evolving jurisprudential issues. He once wrote an opinion in rhyme. His opinion in the Japanese Electronics Case was more than 500 pages long replete with extensive footnote documentation, as is his practice. He was recently honored by the University of Pennsylvania Law Review in May 2001 which details his extraordinary judicial service. He is the fifth most senior active Federal judge in the United States.

To name the Federal Courthouse Lobby for Chief Judge Becker would be a reciprocal honor. It would be an honor to Judge Becker. It would also be an honor to the Federal Courthouse Lobby.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 188—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT LOBBYISTS SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED SPECIAL ACCESS PRIVILEGES TO THE CAPITOL AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES THAT ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO OTHER AMERICAN CITIZENS

Mr. CORZINE (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 188

Whereas a fundamental principle of American democracy is that all citizens are created equal and all should have access to Government leaders;

Whereas there is a perception among many Americans that special interest groups and lobbyists for special interest groups have access to decision makers that ordinary citizens do not have;

Whereas this perception contributes to a belief that middle-class citizens, and those of more modest means, are treated unfairly in the political process;

Whereas it is important that Americans have confidence that Congress will treat all citizens equitably, regardless of whether they are represented by professional lobbyists;

Whereas recent terrorist events have increased the need for security precautions at the Capitol and surrounding congressional office buildings;

Whereas tightened security measures may make it more difficult for members of the public and lobbyists to gain access to the Capitol complex;

Whereas some lobbyists are now seeking to gain special privileges for access to the Capitol complex that would not be available to other members of the general public who have official business before Congress;

Whereas giving lobbyists privileged access to congressional offices that is not available to the general public who have official business before Congress would further contribute to the perception that ordinary citizens are treated unfairly in the legislative process; and

Whereas granting privileged access for lobbyists is likely to increase public cynicism about Congress and the political process and heighten concerns about the excessive influence of special interests and lobbyists: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that in establishing rules governing access to the Capitol or congressional offices for those who have official business before Congress, lobbyists should not be granted special privileges that are not available to other American citizens.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, today, along with Senator FEINGOLD, I am submitting a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that in establishing rules governing access to the Capitol or congressional offices for those who have official business before the Congress, lobbyists should not be granted special privileges that are not available to other American citizens.

A fundamental principle of American democracy is that all citizens are created equal and all should have access

to government leaders. Unfortunately, there is a perception among many Americans that special interests and their lobbyists have access to decision-makers that ordinary citizens lack. This contributes to the widespread belief that middle class citizens, and those of more modest means, are treated unfairly in the political process. In my view, it is critically important that we do everything reasonably practicable to give Americans confidence that Congress will treat all citizens equitably, regardless of whether they are represented by professional lobbyists.

Recent terrorist events have focused attention on the need for security precautions at the Capitol and surrounding congressional office buildings. Already, tightened security measures have restricted access to the Capitol. I expect that other changes will be considered in the future as we seek to find an appropriate balance between legitimate security concerns and the need to give citizens access to their elected representatives. Unfortunately, in recent weeks, we have heard increasingly that some professional lobbyists are seeking to gain special privileges for access to the Capitol complex that would not be available to other members of the general public who have official business before the Congress. I believe that granting such special access would be a mistake, and that is why I am introducing this resolution.

I understand that lobbyists can play an important role in the legislative process and have legitimate rights to participate in that process, just like other Americans. In my view, however, it would not be fair to provide lobbyist with special privileges that are not provided to other citizens who have official business before the Congress. Such privileged access would further contribute to the perception that ordinary citizens are treated unfairly in the legislative process and heighten concerns about the excessive influence of special interests and lobbyists. All Americans have a stake in debates before the Congress, not just lobbyists. If an elderly individual spends her own money to come to Washington to protect her Social Security benefits, there is no reason why she should face greater restrictions than a lobbyist representing a corporation seeking a special tax break. I hope my colleagues will support this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 89—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING JOSEPH HENRY FOR HIS SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHED ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE USE OF ELECTRICITY

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 89

Whereas Joseph Henry, a native of New York, deserves recognition and honor for his