

has been well documented. The World Health Organization's Marcoeconomics and Health Commission has determined that by 2007, the international community—donor and affected countries—should be spending \$14 billion in response to the AIDS pandemic. Last year, the United Nations called for roughly \$10 billion annually.

America has by far the greatest giving capacity, yet we devote the smallest percentage of our overall wealth to efforts aimed at alleviating global poverty and disease. Last year the United States gave one-tenth of 1 percent of its GNP to foreign aid—or \$1 for every thousand dollars of its wealth, the lowest giving rate of any rich nation. By comparison, Canada, Japan, Austria, Australia and Germany each gave about one-quarter of 1 percent, of \$2.50 for every thousand dollars of wealth. Many other countries give even more, at rates 8 to 10 times higher than the United States. Based on its share of global GNP, the United States should contribute at least 25 percent of the total AIDS response cost in 2003. Twenty-five percent of the estimated \$10 billion needed next year would be \$2.5 billion. Hundreds of civic groups and religious leaders have joined together, calling on Congress to provide at least \$2.5 billion to combat the pandemic.

The Global CARE Act establishes broad policy goals and activities that are embodied in an international HIV/AIDS Prevention and Capacity Building Initiative and an International Care and Treatment Access Initiative. These goals and activities, which range from education, voluntary testing and counseling, to helping preserve families and ameliorate the orphan crisis, are not parceled out to the various agencies we know are actively engaged in this issue such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Rather this legislation generally relies on the existing authorities of the agencies to carry out these broad activities with the requirement that they coordinate their activities with each other and with host country needs and host country plans.

The development of a coordinated, effective, and sustained plan for U.S. bilateral aid in relation to multilateral aid and other nation's bilateral aid is paramount. The U.S. has the opportunity to provide the requisite leadership in this global effort though operating strategically, and in an accountable and transparent manner.

To provide an incentive for such coordination, the bill establishes an interagency working group charged with ensuring that global HIV/AIDS activities are conducted in a coordinated, strategic fashion. Members of this working group include agencies within the Department of State, specifically USAID; agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Re-

sources and Services Administration, and the National Institutes of Health; the Department of Defense, Labor, Commerce and Agriculture, and the Peace Corps.

This is policy working group with representatives from the agency programs doing the real work. It is my intention that the working group help to ensure that the various agencies we fund to provide bi-lateral assistance are making the most of the money we appropriate; that they are not duplicating efforts; that they are learning from each others' programmatic experience and research in order to implement the best practices; and that they are accountable to Congress and the American people for achieving measurable goals and objectives. In fact, the function of this group is very similar to the interagency working group established in H.R. 2069—legislation that passed the House of Representatives last year.

The Global CARE Act very specifically directs the working group to report back to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, and the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the corresponding Committees in the House of Representatives, with the following information: 1. The actions being taken to coordinate multiple roles and policies, and foster collaboration among Federal agencies contributing to the global HIV/AIDS activities; 2. A description of the respective roles and activities of each of the working group member agencies; 3. A description of actions taken to carry out the goals and activities authorized in the International AIDS Prevention and Capacity Building Initiative and the International AIDS Care and Treatment Access Initiative set out in the legislation; 4. Recommendation to specific Congressional committees regarding legislative and funding actions that are needed carry out the activities articulated in the bill; and 5. The results of the HIV/AIDS goals and outcomes as established by the working group. In my view, only by requiring very specific reporting requirements will the working group actually work.

The Global CARE Act includes a number of other provisions. Some have been discussed on the Hill, others have not. It authorizes a Global Physician Corps to utilize the human capital we have in our working and retired physicians by providing a mechanism for them to serve overseas where their expertise is so needed.

The bill authorizes a small amount for USAID to work on development and implementing initiatives to improve injection safety. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), each year the overuse of injections and unsafe injections combine to cause an estimated 8 to 16 million hepatitis B virus infections, 2.3 million to 4.7 million hepatitis C infections and 80,000 to 160,000 HIV infections. Together, these

chronic infections are responsible for an estimated 10 million new infections, more than 1.8 million deaths, 26 million years of life lost, and more than \$535 million in direct medical costs.

It includes a new pilot program to provide a limited procurement of antiretroviral drugs and technical assistance to programs in host countries. And it includes a very important orphan relief and microcredit component that acknowledges that addressing the AIDS problem requires both an economic and social investment in women and families.

I hope my colleagues will consider the framework and policy I have developed as we work to introduce a unified proposal to address the HIV/AIDS problem. Tackling this pandemic will take more than one good bill—it will take a concerted effort to combine the best ideas and realistic initiatives to get the job done.

#### STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

##### SENATE RESOLUTION 207—DESIGNATING MARCH 31, 2002, AND MARCH 31, 2003, AS "NATIONAL CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS DAY"

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. BOND, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. DEWINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### S. RES. 207

Whereas the Civilian Conservation Corps, commonly known as the CCC, was an independent Federal agency that deserves recognition for its lasting contribution to natural resources conservation and infrastructure improvements on public lands in the United States and for its outstanding success in providing employment and training to thousands of Americans;

Whereas March 31, 2002, is the 69th anniversary, and March 31, 2003, is the 70th anniversary, of the signing by President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Emergency Conservation Work Act, a precursor to the Civilian Conservation Corps Act that established the CCC;

Whereas, between 1933 and 1942, the CCC provided employment and vocational training for more than 3,000,000 men, including unemployed youths, more than 250,000 veterans of the Spanish American War and World War I, and more than 80,000 Native Americans in conservation and natural resources development work, defense work on military reservations, and forest protection;

Whereas the CCC coordinated a mobilization of men, material, and transportation on a scale never previously known in time of peace;

Whereas the CCC managed more than 4,500 camps in every State and the then-territories of Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands;

Whereas the CCC left a legacy of natural resources and infrastructure improvements that included planting more than 3,000,000 trees, building 46,854 bridges, restoring 3,980 historical structures, developing more than 800 state parks, improving 3,462 beaches, creating 405,037 signs, markers,

and monuments, and building 63,256 structures and 8,045 wells and pump houses;

Whereas the benefits of many CCC projects are still enjoyed by Americans today in national and state parks, forests, and other lands, including the National Arboretum in Washington, DC, Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico, Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, Yosemite National Park in California, Acadia National Park in Maine, Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado, and Vicksburg National Military Park in Mississippi;

Whereas the CCC provided a foundation of self-confidence, responsibility, discipline, cooperation, communication, and leadership for its participants through education, training, and hard work, and participants made many lasting friendships in the CCC;

Whereas the CCC demonstrated the commitment of the United States to the conservation of land, water, and natural resources on a national level and to leadership in the world on public conservation efforts; and

Whereas the conservation of the Nation's land, water, and natural resources is still an important goal of the American people: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates both March 31, 2002, and March 31, 2003, as "National Civilian Conservation Corps Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit a resolution today with Senators LUGAR, CARNAHAN, BOND, TORRICELLI and DEWINE, designating March 31, 2002 and March 31, 2003 as "National Civilian Conservation Corps Day." March 31, 2002 is the 69th anniversary and March 31, 2003 is the 70th anniversary of the signing by President Roosevelt of the Emergency Conservation Work Act, the precursor to the Civilian Conservation Corps Act.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, commonly known as the CCC, was a Depression-era public works program started by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The CCC put over 3 million young men to work on natural resources conservation and public lands infrastructure improvements. Many of the physical accomplishments of the CCC are still visible, but even more importantly, the CCC also provided its participants with education, lasting friendships, a cooperative spirit, and a foundation of self-confidence and discipline.

Americans still enjoy the benefits of the work done by the CCC in the 1930s and 1940s at national and state parks across the U.S. CCC participants planted more than 3 billion trees, developed more than 800 state parks, improved more than 3,000 beaches and are responsible for countless monuments, signs, wells, and other improvements. CCC camps were located in every State, including the then-territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

CCC alumni across the country still share the bonds of friendship and hard work. The National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni has thousands of active members from all

50 States whose lives were often dramatically changed for the better by their enrollment years ago. Many traveled for the first time, learned new trades and developed self-confidence, while sending much-needed money home to their families during the Depression.

This resolution would pay tribute to the lasting contribution of the CCC to natural resources conservation and infrastructure improvements and to its outstanding success in providing employment and training to millions of Americans.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 96—COMMENDING PRESIDENT PERVEZ MUSHARRAF OF PAKISTAN FOR HIS LEADERSHIP AND FRIENDSHIP AND WELCOMING HIM TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. CON. RES. 96

Whereas President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan has shown courageous leadership in cooperating with the United States in the campaign in Afghanistan;

Whereas President Musharraf has shown great fortitude in confronting domestic extremists;

Whereas the efforts of President Musharraf in promoting moderation are both in the national interest of Pakistan and of great importance to Pakistani-American relations;

Whereas the war against terrorism underscores the importance of strengthening the historic bilateral relationship between the United States and Pakistan;

Whereas President Musharraf has worked to improve the political representation of minorities in Pakistan; and

Whereas the Pakistani-American community in the United States makes important contributions to the United States and plays a vital role in developing a closer relationship between the peoples of the United States and Pakistan: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress commends President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan for his leadership and friendship and welcomes him to the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2845. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) to strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers, to enhance resource conservation and rural development, to provide for farm credit, agricultural research, nutrition, and related programs, to ensure consumers abundant food and fiber, and for other purposes.

SA 2846. Mr. ENZI proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2847. Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2848. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. GRAMM) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2849. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. GRAMM) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2850. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. HUTCHINSON)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2851. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. DOMENICI) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2852. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. KERRY (for himself and Ms. SNOWE)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2853. Mr. HARKIN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2854. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2855. Mr. LUGAR (for Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2856. Mr. HARKIN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2845 submitted by Mr. MCCONNELL and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 2471 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

SA 2857. Mr. REID (for Mr. CONRAD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2845. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) to strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers, to enhance resource conservation and rural development, to provide for farm credit, agricultural research, nutrition, and related programs, to ensure consumers abundant food and fiber, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 128, after line 8, add the following:  
**SEC. 1. REDUCTION OF COMMODITY BENEFITS TO IMPROVE NUTRITION ASSISTANCE.**

(a) INCOME PROTECTION PRICES FOR COUNTER-CYCLICAL PAYMENTS.—Section 114(c) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (as amended by section 111) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) INCOME PROTECTION PRICES.—The income protection prices for contract commodities under paragraph (1)(A) are as follows:

"(A) Wheat, \$3.4460 per bushel.

"(B) Corn, \$2.3472 per bushel.

"(C) Grain sorghum, \$2.3472 per bushel.

"(D) Barley, \$2.1973 per bushel.

"(E) Oats, \$1.5480 per bushel.

"(F) Upland cotton, \$0.6793 per pound.

"(G) Rice, \$9.2914 per hundredweight.

"(H) Soybeans, \$5.7431 per bushel.

"(I) Oilseeds (other than soybeans), \$0.1049 per pound."

(b) LOAN RATES FOR MARKETING ASSISTANCE LOANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 132 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (as amended by section 123(a)) is amended to read as follows:

**"SEC. 132. LOAN RATES.**

"The loan rate for a marketing assistance loan under section 131 for a loan commodity shall be—