

Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 18, 2002, at 11 a.m. on examining Enron: Enron Energy Services and its role in the western state electricity crisis.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 18, 2002, at 2:30 p.m. on the nomination of Frederick Gregory to be Deputy Administrator of NASA, Kathie Olsen and Richard Russell to be Associate Directors of OSTP.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to hold a Hearing during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 18, 2002, at 2:30 p.m. in SD-366. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills:

S. 1865, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Lower Los Angeles River and San Gabriel River watersheds in the State of California as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes;

S. 1943, to expand the boundary of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and for other purposes;

S. 2571, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resources study to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Rim of the Valley Corridor as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area;

S. 2595, to authorize the expenditure of funds on private lands and facilities at Mesa Verde National Park, in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 1925, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Waco Mammoth Site Area in Waco, Texas, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC
WORKS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 18, 2002, at 10:00 a.m. to conduct a hearing to hear from the following nominees: John S. Bresland to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, and Carolyn W. Merritt to be a Member and Chair of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

The hearing will be held in SD-406.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 18, 2002, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on a bill to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Zuni Indian Tribe in Apache County, Arizona, and for other purposes.

I also ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 18, 2002, at 2:00 p.m. in Room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on S. 2065, a bill to Ratify an Agreement to Regulate Air Quality on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a markup on Thursday, July 18, 2002 at 10:00 a.m., in SD-226.

TENTATIVE AGENDA

I. Bills.—S. 486, Innocence Protection Act [Leahy/Smith]; H.R. 3375, Embassy Employee Compensation Act [Blunt]; S. 862, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Reauthorization Act of 2001 [Feinstein/Kyl/Durbin/Cantwell]; S. 2395, Anticounterfeiting Amendments of 2002 [Biden/Hatch/Leahy/Feinstein/DeWine]; S. 2513, DNA Sexual Assault Justice Act of 2002 [Biden/Cantwell/Specter/Clinton/Carper].

II. Resolutions.—S. Res. 293, A resolution designating the week of November 10 through November 16, 2002, as “National Veterans Awareness Week” to emphasize the need to develop educational programs regarding the contributions of veterans to the country. [Biden/Kohl].

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 18, 2002 from 9:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. in Dirksen 628 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 18, 2002 at 10:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on the Joint Inquiry into the events of September 11, 2001.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
FOREIGN COMMERCE AND TOURISM

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce and Tourism of the

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 18, 2002, at 9:30 a.m., on perspective on improving corporate responsibility.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mrs. CLINTON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Suzanne Johnson, a legislative fellow in my office, be permitted on the Senate floor throughout the debate on S. 812, and other prescription drug issues.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAHAM. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Howard Forman, from my office, be granted floor privileges for the duration of debate on this legislation.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 459, S. 2037.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2037) to mobilize technology and science experts to respond quickly to the threats posed by terrorist attacks and other emergencies, by providing for the establishment of a national emergency technology guard, a technology reliability advisory board, and a center for evaluating antiterrorism and disaster response technology within the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part in black brackets and insert the part printed in italic]

S. 2037

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 “Science and Technology Emergency Mobilization Act”.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—*The Congress finds the following:*

(1) *In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, many private-sector technology and science experts provided valuable assistance to rescue and recovery efforts by donating their time and expertise. However, many who wished to help had significant difficulty determining how they could be most useful. They were hampered by the lack of any organizational structure to harness their abilities and coordinate their efforts.*

(2) *A prompt and well-coordinated volunteer base of technology and science expertise could help save lives, aid rescue efforts, and rebuild*

critical technology infrastructures in the event of a future major terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other emergency. Technology and science expertise also could help minimize the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to future attacks or natural disasters.

(3) Police, fire personnel, and other local emergency responders frequently could benefit from timely technological assistance, and efforts to organize a system to assist in locating the desired help should be expedited.

(4) Efforts to develop and deploy innovative new technologies for use by government emergency prevention and response agencies would be improved by the designation of a clear contact point within the federal government for intake and evaluation of technology ideas.

(5) The creation of compatible communications systems would strengthen emergency response efforts of police, fire, and other emergency response personnel to communicate effectively with each other and with their counterparts from nearby jurisdictions. Some programs, such as the Capital Wireless Integrated Network (CapWIN), have made significant progress in addressing the issue of interoperable communications between emergency service providers in particular urban areas and the Federal government has sought to address the issue through the Public Safety Wireless Networks program. Relatively few States and localities, however, have achieved a sufficient level of communications interoperability.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to reinforce, focus, and expedite ongoing efforts to mobilize America's extensive capability in technology and science in responding to the threats posed by terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other major emergencies, by creating—

(1) a national emergency technology guard or "NET Guard" that includes—

(A) rapid response teams of volunteers with technology and science expertise, organized at the local level; and

(B) opportunities for NET Guard volunteers to assist with non-emergency tasks related to local preparedness and prevention, including reducing the vulnerability of government information technology systems;

(2) a national clearinghouse for innovative civilian technologies relating to emergency prevention and response; and

(3) a pilot program to assist state efforts to achieve the interoperability of communications systems used by fire, law enforcement, and emergency preparedness and response agencies.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY TECHNOLOGY GUARD.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall designate an appropriate department, agency, or office to compile and maintain a repository database of nongovernmental technology and science experts who have offered, and who can be mobilized, to help Federal agencies counter terrorism.

(b) **NET GUARD DISASTER RESPONSE TEAMS.**—

(1) **CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES.**—The President shall also designate an appropriate department, agency, or office (which may be the department, agency, or office designated under subsection (a)) to develop a procedure to encourage groups of volunteers with technological or scientific expertise to team with individuals from State and local governments, local emergency response agencies, and nongovernmental emergency aid, assistance, and relief organizations.

(2) **TEAM FORMATION.**—The department, agency, or office designated under paragraph (1) may develop and implement a system for facilitating the formation of local teams of such volunteers by helping individuals that wish to participate in such teams to locate and contact one another.

(3) **CRITERIA FOR CERTIFICATION.**—The department, agency, or office designated under paragraph (1) shall establish criteria for the certification of such teams, including—

(A) the types of expertise, capabilities, and equipment required; and

(B) minimum training and practice requirements, including participation in not less than 2 emergency drills each year.

(4) **CERTIFICATION AND CREDENTIALS.**—The department, agency, or office designated under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) certify any group of individuals requesting certification as a NET Guard disaster response team that complies with the procedures established under paragraph (1) and meets the criteria established under paragraph (3);

(B) issue credentials and forms of identification as appropriate identifying each such team and its members; and

(C) suspend, withdraw, or terminate certification of and recover credentials and forms of identification from any NET Guard disaster response team, or any member thereof, when the head of the entity designated deems it appropriate.

(5) **COMPENSATION; PER DIEM, TRAVEL, AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.**—The department, agency, or office designated under paragraph (1) may authorize the payment to a member of a NET Guard disaster response team, for the period that member is engaged in performing duties as such member at the request of the United States—

(A) compensation as employees for temporary or intermittent services as experts or consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) travel or transportation expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as provided by section 5703 of title 5.

(c) **ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.**—The head of the department, agency, or office designated under paragraph (1) may—

(1) activate NET Guard disaster response teams in an emergency (as defined in section 102(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(1)) or a major disaster (as defined in section 102(2) of that Act);

(2) provide for access by team members to emergency sites; and

(3) assign, on a voluntary basis, NET Guard volunteers to work, on a temporary basis on—

(A) the development and maintenance of the database described in subsection (a) and the procedures for access to the database; and

(B) such other technology related projects to improve emergency preparedness and prevention as may be appropriate.

SEC. 4. CENTER FOR CIVILIAN HOMELAND SECURITY TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall establish a Center for Civilian Homeland Security Technology Evaluation within the Executive Branch to evaluate innovative technologies relating to security and emergency preparedness and response and to serve as a national clearinghouse for such technologies.

(b) **FUNCTION.**—The Center shall—

(1) serve as a principal, national contact point for the intake of innovative technologies relating to security and emergency preparedness and response;

(2) evaluate promising new technologies relating to security and emergency preparedness and response;

(3) assure persons and companies that have submitted a technology receive a timely response to inquiries;

(4) upon request by Federal agencies consult with and advise Federal agencies about the development, modification, acquisition, and deployment of technology relating to security and emergency preparedness and response; and

(5) provide individuals and companies that have submitted information about a technology the ability to track, to the extent practicable, the current status of their submission online.

(c) **MODEL.**—The Center may be modeled on the Technical Support Working Group that provides an interagency forum to coordinate re-

search and development of technologies for combating terrorism.

(d) **INTERNET ACCESS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall create an online portal accessible through the FirstGov Internet website (www.firstgov.gov), or any successor to such website, to provide individuals and companies with innovative technologies a single point of access to the Center and a single point of contact at each Federal agency participating in the Center.

(2) **FUNCTIONS.**—The Center portal shall—

(A) provide individuals and companies with an online opportunity to obtain information about various open solicitations relevant to homeland security and points of contact for submission of solicited and unsolicited proposals; and

(B) include safeguards to ensure that business proprietary information is protected and that no personally identifiable information is accessible to unauthorized persons.

(e) **PROCUREMENT NOT CONDITIONED ON SUBMISSION.**—Nothing in this section requires a technology to be submitted to, or evaluated by, the Center in order to be eligible for procurement by Federal agencies.

SEC. 5. COMMUNICATIONS INTEROPERABILITY PILOT PROJECTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall establish within an appropriate department, agency, or office a pilot program for planning or implementation of interoperable communications systems for appropriate emergency response agencies.

(b) **GRANTS.**—The head of the department, agency, or office in which the program is established under subsection (a) shall make grants of \$5,000,000 each to 7 different States for pilot projects under the program.

(c) **CRITERIA; ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.**—The head of the department, agency, or office in which the program is established under subsection (a), in consultation with other appropriate agencies, shall prescribe such criteria for eligibility for projects and for grantees, including applications, fund use assurance and accounting, and reporting requirements as the head of the entity deems appropriate. In prescribing such criteria, the head of the department, agency, or office shall consult with the administrators of existing projects designed to facilitate public safety communications interoperability concerning the best practices and lessons learned from such projects.

SEC. 6. REPORTS.

(a) **WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES FOR FIRST RESPONDERS.**—Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall designate an appropriate department, agency, or office to submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives setting forth policy options for ensuring that emergency officials and first responders have access to effective and reliable wireless communications capabilities. The report shall include an examination of the possibility of—

(1) developing a system of priority access to existing commercial wireless systems;

(2) designating national emergency spectrum to be held in reserve for public safety and emergency purposes; and

(3) creating a specialized public safety communications network or networks for use with wireless devices customized for public safety use.

(b) **IN-KIND DONATIONS.**—Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives a report on the barriers to acceptance by Federal agencies of in-kind donations of technology and services during emergency situations.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **NATIONAL EMERGENCY TECHNOLOGY GUARD.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004 to carry out section 3.

(b) **PILOT PROGRAMS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the department, agency, or office in which the program is established under section 5(a) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 to carry out section 5 of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.

(c) **REPORT.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the department, agency, or office designated in section 6(a) \$500,000 for fiscal year 2003 to carry out section 6(a) of this Act.

SEC. 8. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES.

In this Act, the term “emergency response agency” includes agencies providing any of the following services:

- (1) Law Enforcement services.
- (2) Fire services.
- (3) Emergency Medical services.
- (4) Public Safety Communications.
- (5) Emergency Preparedness.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, as America mobilizes to protect itself from terrorism, a key weapon in its defensive arsenal is its great technological prowess. From high-tech “cyber attacks” to more conventional threats, many of the solutions for reducing America’s vulnerabilities at home will be rooted in technology. And much of the country’s science and technology expertise resides outside the government in the dynamic arena of private sector entrepreneurship.

Therefore, it is essential to ensure that America’s antiterrorism efforts tap the tremendous science and technology talents of the private sector. To that end, the Science and Technology Emergency Mobilization Act will help forge strong partnerships between the government and private sector science and technology experts, in order to provide the best protection and response for the American people.

The legislation the Senate is approving today has been in the works since shortly after September 11. The Subcommittee on Science and Technology held a series of hearings in 2001–2002 on the best way to mobilize science and technology experts, drawing on firsthand accounts of those who sought to offer help in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks. The subcommittee’s ranking Republican, Senator ALLEN, joined me as a cosponsor and helped to draft the bill. House Science Committee Chairman BOEHLERT participated as well, making this a bipartisan and bicameral effort. The bill also bears the imprint of various executive branch agencies: we worked very closely with the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Commerce Department’s Technology Administration, FEMA, and NIST to shape the original legislation into a finely-turned and targeted bill. On May 17, it was approved by the Commerce Committee without dissent.

The legislation provides for the creation of a database of private sector science and technology experts whom government officials may call upon in emergencies. It provides for the cre-

ation of National Emergency Technology Guard, NET Guard, teams of volunteers with technology and science expertise, organized in advance and available to be mobilized on short notice, similar to existing urban search and rescue teams.

It also calls for the creation of a Center for Civilian Homeland Security Technology Evaluation, modeled on the existing Technical Support Working Group, to serve as a single point of contact and clearinghouse for innovative technologies relating to emergency prevention and response. The center will have an online portal, so that the numerous small businesses that have been struggling to negotiate the maze of bureaucracy will finally have a way to get their bright technology ideas into the right hands. In addition, the legislation provides for pilot projects to improve the interoperability of communications systems used by fire, law enforcement, and emergency preparedness and response agencies.

The legislation does not create a large bureaucracy, nor does it seek to micromanage; instead, it gives the President flexibility to decide where within the executive branch the different functions set forth in the bill should be placed. This is particularly important in light of the pending proposals for reorganizing the Federal Government’s homeland security functions. This bill is flexible enough to fit comfortably within whatever structure is ultimately adopted.

I express my appreciation to Senator ALLEN for his efforts on the bill; to the distinguished chairman of the Commerce Committee, Senator HOLLINGS, for his help and support as the bill was considered by the committee; and to Mitch Daniels, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, for mobilizing his staff to work with us on the fine points of the legislation. I also thank all the private sector organizations and individuals who provided important advice throughout the process, and in particular those who have expressed formal support for the legislation, including Intel, Microsoft, America Online, Oracle, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Biotechnology Industry Organization.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, today I rise to thank my colleagues for their unanimous support of S. 2037, the Science and Technology Emergency Mobilization Act. I also thank Senator WYDEN for his leadership and continued tenacious work on pushing this important measure through the Senate.

S. 2037 highlights the vital role technology and innovation play in our Nation’s war to protect our homeland from terrorism. As this body has highlighted time and time again, new technologies are being developed every day that can help save lives and improve the ability of our firefighters, police, and first responders to react quickly and effectively to a catastrophic event.

As our Nation becomes more dependent upon technology in nearly every

aspect of our lives, the level of vulnerability to technological disruptions rises accordingly. We all saw with the problems following the attacks of September 11, the promptness and quality of the technological response to terrorist attacks or natural disasters could mean the difference between life and death.

S. 2037, the Net Guard bill, will play a major role in preventing many of the problems that occurred during the attacks against New York and the Pentagon. September 11 taught us two things: (1) how much technological improvements are needed for State, local, and Federal services, and (2) the depth of the reservoir of American goodwill to provide solutions.

S. 2037 will call upon the ideas of the best and the brightest minds in the American technology workforce to act as an all-volunteer force to help restore communications and infrastructure operations after a major national disaster. Like all Americans, I was heartened by the volunteer efforts of companies, like Verizon, Intel, IBM, Accenture, and Cingular Wireless, that volunteered both staff and equipment to restore communications in New York and the Washington, DC area.

This bill will simply add structure to private sector efforts and encourages the participation of the Nation’s science and technology experts to respond to national emergencies. Additionally, this bill creates a “virtual technology reserve” consisting of a database of private-sector expertise and equipment that can be called upon, at any moment, by emergency officials during a crisis situation.

I believe the all-volunteer teams of science and technology personnel in conjunction with the virtual technology reserve that are created by this legislation will help many Americans by restoring vital services in times of need.

There are many enterprises and commercial applications that can be adapted to meet the Government’s needs, however currently there is no central location for evaluation or mechanism for recommendation within the Government. I, along with other Senators, receive volumes of information from numerous companies on their different products and ideas regarding the defense of our homeland. As public servants we want to be sure the Government has the necessary structure and process in place to test and apply new technologies to meet our homeland security needs.

S. 2037 establishes of a Center for Civilian Homeland Security Technology Evaluation and an online, Internet portal within the Executive Branch. This Center will perform the important task of matching the inventions of the private sector to the needs of our Nation’s homeland defense. Additionally, the Internet portal will provide individuals and companies with a single point to access the center and a single point of

contact at each federal agency participating in the Center for Civilian Homeland Security.

Mr. President, I am glad to see the Senate come together and pass this important legislation and again thank my colleague from Oregon for his leadership. I have truly enjoyed working with him for the successful passage of this positive, constructive utilization of the advances in technology to improve the security of Americans.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Senators WYDEN and ALLEN have an amendment at the desk, and I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered and agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the committee substitute amendment, as amended, be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD as if read, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4311) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To ensure that private sector input is considered in the wireless communications capabilities policy options report required by section 6)

On page 26, line 19, after the period, insert "In completing the report, representatives of the commercial wireless industry shall be consulted, particularly to the extent that the report addresses commercial wireless systems."

On page 26, strike lines 22 and 23, and insert the following:

(1) developing a system of priority access for certain governmental officials to existing commercial wireless systems, and the impact such a priority access system would have on both emergency communications capability and consumer access to commercial wireless services;

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2307), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

(The bill will be printed in a future editing of the RECORD.)

BORN-ALIVE INFANTS PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 323, H.R. 2175.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2175) to protect infants who are born alive.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2175) was read the third time and passed.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF IGNACY JAN PADE- REWSKI

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 296 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The resolution will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 296) recognizing the accomplishments of Ignacy Jan Paderewski as a musician, composer, statesman, and philanthropist and recognizing the 10th anniversary of the return of his remains to Poland.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be placed in the RECORD as if read at the appropriate place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 296) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 296

Whereas Ignacy Jan Paderewski, born in Poland in 1860, was a brilliant and popular pianist who performed hundreds of concerts in Europe and the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries;

Whereas Paderewski often donated the proceeds of his concerts to charitable causes;

Whereas, during World War I, Paderewski worked for the independence of Poland and served as the first Premier of Poland;

Whereas in December 1919, Paderewski resigned as Premier of Poland, and in 1921 he left politics to return to his music;

Whereas the German invasion of Poland in 1939 spurred Paderewski to return to political life;

Whereas Paderewski fought against the Nazi dictatorship in World War II by joining the exiled Polish Government to mobilize the Polish forces and to urge the United States to join the Allied Forces;

Whereas Paderewski died in exile in America on June 29, 1941, while war and occupation imperiled all of Europe;

Whereas by the direction of United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paderewski's remains were placed along side America's honored dead in Arlington National Cemetery, where President Roosevelt said, "He may lie there until Poland is free."

Whereas in 1963, United States President John F. Kennedy honored Paderewski by placing a plaque marking Paderewski's remains at the Mast of the Maine at Arlington National Cemetery;

Whereas in 1992, United States President George H.W. Bush, at the request of Lech Walesa, the first democratically elected President of Poland following World War II,

ordered Paderewski's remains returned to his native Poland;

Whereas June 26, 1992, the remains of Paderewski were removed from the Mast of the Maine at Arlington National Cemetery, and were returned to Poland on June 29, 1992;

Whereas on July 5, 1992, Paderewski's remains were interred in a crypt at the St. John Cathedral in Warsaw, Poland; and

Whereas Paderewski wished his heart to be forever enshrined in America, where his lifelong struggle for democracy and freedom had its roots and was cultivated, and now his heart remains at the Shrine of the Czestochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments of Ignacy Jan Paderewski as a musician, composer, statesman, and philanthropist; and

(2) acknowledges the invaluable efforts of Ignacy Jan Paderewski in forging close Polish-American ties, on the 10th Anniversary of the return of Paderewski's remains to Poland.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the Republican Leader, pursuant to Public Law 98-183, as amended by Public Law 103-419, reappoints Russell G. Redenbaugh of Pennsylvania to the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 19, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., Friday, July 19; that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period for morning business until 11:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; further, that the cloture vote scheduled for 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 23, occur at 10:45 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, tomorrow there is as much time as Senators may want to talk about the pending amendments or any topic related to this bill. The leader has said we will convene in the afternoon on Monday. There are no votes on Monday. If Senators want to talk about the pending amendments or the bill tomorrow, there will be available as many hours as Senators wish to speak, and then all day Monday. These are two very important amendments, and people should feel inclined to talk about them if they desire. We cannot have anyone carping and saying: I did not have time to talk. Senators have all the time that can possibly be needed to talk about these two important amendments.