

Americans who do not itemize for a maximum deduction of up to \$250 for individual taxpayers and \$500 for couples for charitable giving beyond a base level of \$250 for individuals and \$500 couples. To encourage larger donations, IRA holders will also be allowed to make charitable contributions without tax penalties. Corporations and farmers will be offered tax deductions for their donations of food to charity, amounting to \$1 billion dollars over 10 years in order to provide more food to the needy rather than letting it go to waste. A deduction is also provided for contributions of books to schools.

The CARE Act also attempts to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Through Individual Development Accounts, IDAs, low-income Americans are encouraged to save and build assets and provided training in financial education. These special savings accounts offer matching contributions from the sponsoring bank or community organization reimbursed through a Federal tax credit, on the condition that the proceeds go to buying a home, starting a business or paying for post-secondary education. Low-income Americans are now being given the possibility of sharing in the American dream. The provision would provide for a phased-in 300,000 savings accounts for a national demonstration.

The CARE Act helps small faith and community-based organizations. Through the Compassion Capital Fund, it provides these community healers with additional resources for technical assistance such as enabling incorporation, grant writing and accounting skills. It also allows social service agencies with experience in administering government contracts to play an intermediate role between government agencies and smaller charities. These provisions will help smaller faith-based charities to survive and to grow into viable charitable organizations. The legislation also expands resources through significant increases in the Social Services Block Grant, SSBG, funds of more than \$1.2 billion.

Despite the positive advantages of the CARE Act, some are wary of the impact of its provisions. Some critics on the left argue that the provisions violate the Constitution by fusing church and state because preferential treatment is given to religious groups. This is false. Instead, the CARE Act gives religious charitable organizations the opportunity to compete with secular organizations for Federal funding by strengthening the principle of non-discrimination against faith-based organizations through the codification of basic and commonsense equal treatment protections. The proposed legislation creates a more level playing field for faith-based charities by ensuring that they cannot be discriminated against in applying for government funds because of their religious nature by ensuring the right to maintain religious icons, religious names, religious governance criteria, and religious ref-

erences in founding documents. The provision also makes clear that the mere fact that a faith-based provider has not previously received government funding does not disqualify them from consideration.

On the other hand, some critics on the right argue that the CARE Act will undermine the religious nature of faith-based organizations by restricting their abilities to promote religious values and by controlling the hiring process. But the moral integrity of faith-based organizations is protected by the Act. Though the question of hiring is not addressed in the bill, current laws will continue to apply, the equal treatment for non-governmental organizations provision in the bill assures that organizations which seek federal funds are not required to remove religious symbols, change their names, or change their governing structures to qualify. Hence, faith-based organizations can still adhere to the values and beliefs that motivate, make them unique, and reflect the diversity of America as they serve those in need. The initiative does not require faith-based organizations to participate with government funds in their efforts to serve those in need, it merely gives them the option if they feel that doing so is consistent with their mission and prevents the government from excluding qualified social services providers merely because they are faith-based in character.

The CARE Act is supported by both Democrats and Republicans. The time has come to get this legislation on the President's desk as he has repeatedly called for. The Senate Majority Leader, TOM DASCHLE, wrote shortly after the bill's introduction last year that "the CARE Act is not a Republican or Democratic plan. It is a bipartisan proposal that strikes the right balance between harnessing the best forces of faith in our public life without infringing on the First Amendment. . . . I look forward to working with President Bush and my congressional colleagues to get this proposal signed into law."

The time has come for the Senate to pass this important legislation. The Senate Finance Committee will take an important step next week when the legislation is considered in committee. The CARE Act advances our common interest in turning the immense spirit of volunteerism and civic duty in our country toward building strong communities. The Act's ultimate goal is to help those most in need in our society, the poor, the hopeless and the destitute. I thank my colleagues for their support and the many generous Americans working to transform lives and improve communities for the difference that they make each day.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 35—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SHELBY submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 35

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized from March 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003; October 1, 2003, though September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department of agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,979,871 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$11,667 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$496 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period of October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$5,244,760 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$850 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period of October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,235,697 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$8,333 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$354 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2005.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee,

except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003; October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 36—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 36

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2(a). The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,724,301.

(b) For the period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,795,783.

(c) For the period October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,044,614.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2003, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 37—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MCCAIN submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 37

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,227,950, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$5,681,955, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,422,263, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee

(under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2004, and February 28, 2005, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations".

SENATE RESOLUTION 38—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. CRAIG submitted the following resolution; from the Special Committee on Aging; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 38

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such Rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Special Committee on Aging is authorized from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003; October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,347,927, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$117,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946), and (2) not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,372,258, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946), and (2) not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,011,165, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$85,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946), and (2) not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2005, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 39—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. GREGG submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 39

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003; October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or

non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2(a). The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,236,427, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$32,500 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$7,457,494, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$32,500 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2005, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,179,327, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$32,500 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2004 and February 28, 2005, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2003, through September 30, 2003, October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004; and October 1, 2004 through February 28, 2005, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 40—RE-AFFIRMING CONGRESSIONAL COMMITMENT TO TITLE IX OF THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1972 AND ITS CRITICAL ROLE IN GUARANTEEING EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Mr. BIDEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 40

Whereas in 1972, Congress enacted title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (referred to in this resolution as "title IX"), the Federal statute prohibiting sex discrimination in education;

Whereas title IX prohibits discrimination based on sex in 11 areas of education, including admissions, financial aid, academic programs, student services, classroom assignments, vocational education, and athletics;

Whereas since the passage of title IX, opportunities for women and girls in organized sports have dramatically increased;

Whereas the number of female college athletes has increased nearly 5-fold from fewer than 32,000 prior to enactment of title IX to over 150,000 since enactment of title IX;

Whereas women currently constitute more than 40 percent of all college athletes, compared with 15 percent in 1972;

Whereas female athletes have higher graduation rates than female nonathletes;

Whereas a 2002 nationwide survey found that 82 percent of women business executives played organized sports after grammar school, including sports on school, intramural, or recreational teams;

Whereas there has been a marked increase in the number of female professional sports and athletes since enactment of title IX;

Whereas at the high school level, almost 3,000,000 girls are playing competitive sports today, while fewer than 300,000 girls played competitive sports prior to the enactment of title IX;

Whereas today girls are entering high schools sports at almost twice the rate of boys, as evidenced by the fact that there were 108,208 new female high school athletes in 2000–2001 versus 59,230 new male athletes in that year;

Whereas girls' participation in organized sports provides opportunities for leadership, teamwork, and competition, contributes to positive body image and good health, and offers critical personal contact with adult role models;

Whereas girls who participate in sports are less likely to take drugs, drink alcohol, smoke, or become pregnant than their non-participating peers;

Whereas female athletes often serve as role models both at school and within their communities;

Whereas while the past successes of title IX are impressive, girls and women still need the full protections of the Federal law;

Whereas in schools that participate in Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this resolution as "Division I schools"), women represent 53 percent of the student body, but they receive only 43 percent of the total athletic scholarship dollars, 32 percent of the recruiting dollars, and 36 percent of the operating budget dollars;

Whereas in 2000, at Division I schools, for every \$1 being spent on women's sports, almost \$2 was being spent on men's sports;

Whereas from 1992 to 1997, men's athletic operating budgets increased by 139 percent while women's athletic operating budgets increased by only 89 percent;

Whereas compliance with title IX does not require schools to eliminate men's sports teams, nor does title IX impose strict quotas; and

Whereas all the Federal courts of appeals that have considered the constitutionality of title IX have upheld the regulations and requirements issued under title IX: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its commitment—

(A) to ending all discrimination against women and girls in elementary, secondary, and higher education; and

(B) to equal opportunities for women and girl in athletics;

(2) recognizes the continued importance of title IX in providing needed protections for women and girls;

(3) expresses its concern that rolling back title IX regulations and compliance requirements may jeopardize the extraordinary progress of women and girl athletes; and

(4) requests that the President maintain the integrity of title IX by rejecting any attempts to weaken current regulations and interpretations.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, this afternoon the President's Commission on Opportunity in Athletics recommended changes to Title IX. While the changes they proposed are not as sweeping as feared, by a tie vote they included in their report a provision that could weaken current compliance requirements for women and girls in sports. While I commend the Commission for rejecting some of the more radical changes considered, I would implore President Bush and Secretary Paige to reject the notion of making any changes that diminish the protections of Title IX, including the so called "50-50" compliance provision.

As you know Title IX has had an enormous influence on all aspects of education, but particularly in the realm of women's and girls' sports. Since enactment the number of female college athletes has increased nearly five fold from fewer than 32,000 prior to enactment to over 150,000 today. At the high school level almost 3 million girls are playing competitive sports today compared to fewer than 300,000 prior to passage. But this isn't just about the numbers. Girls who participate in sports are less likely to take drugs, drink alcohol, smoke or become pregnant than their non-participating peers. They are also more likely to graduate. Through their participation in sports, women and girls are provided opportunities for leadership, teamwork and competition, gain a more positive body image, and are accorded contact with adult role models in their communities. And yet, even with gains and achievements, more needs to be done.

In Division I schools women represent 53 percent of the student body, but receive only 43 percent of the total athlete scholarship dollars, 32 percent of the recruiting dollars and 36 percent of the operational budgets. And for every dollar at a Division I school spent on women's sports, almost two dollars are spent on men's sports.

We've come a long way, but we should not turn the clock back now. I

submit today a resolution that not only recognizes the importance of Title IX and a continued need for Title IX protections, but also calls on the Administration to reject any changes weakening current regulations and interpretations of this very important law.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 2003, at 9:30 a.m., in open session to consider the nominations of the Honorable Paul McHale to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for homeland defense and Mr. Christopher Ryan Henry to be Deputy under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 2003, at 10 a.m. to conduct an Executive Session for the purpose of approving the committee budget and the committee rules.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, January 30, 2003, at 9:30 a.m. on pending committee business. Then, immediately following, a full committee hearing on Media Ownership: Radio.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 2003, at 10:00 a.m., to hear testimony on U.S. Borders: Safe or Sieve?

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet in open Executive Session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 2003, at a time to be determined, to Report out the Nomination of John W. Snow to be Secretary of the United States Treasury.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the

Senate on 30, January 2003, at 10:00 a.m., to hold a hearing on The January 27 UNMOVIC and IAEA Reports to the UN Security Council on Inspections in Iraq.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on The Smallpox Vaccination Plan: Challenges and Next Steps during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 2003, at 10:00 a.m. in SD-430.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a markup on Thursday, January 30, 2003 at 9:30 a.m. in Dirksen Room 226.

TENTATIVE AGENDA

I. Nominations: Miguel Estrada to be a U.S. Circuit Court Judge for the D.C. circuit.

II. Bills: S. 151, PROTECT Act [Hatch/Leahy]; S. 153, Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act [Feinstein/Kyl/Grassley/Sessions]; S. 205, Iraqi Scientists Immigration Act of 2003 [Biden/Lugar/Specter/Hatch/Leahy].

III. Committee Resolution Honoring Beryl Howell.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet on Thursday, January 30, 2003 from 2:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m. in Dirksen 430 for the purpose of conducting an organizational meeting.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Nos. 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions, and any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD.

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

The nominations were considered and confirmed as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

John W. Snow, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Treasury.