

give priority to passing legislation to provide tax relief for United States military personnel and should offset the cost of such tax relief with legislation preventing individuals from avoiding taxes by renouncing United States citizenship; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 50

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 50, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a guaranteed adequate level of funding for veterans health care, and for other purposes.

S. 339

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 339, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the application of the excise tax imposed on bows and arrows.

S. 382

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 382, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of cardiovascular screening tests under the medicare program.

S. 641

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 641, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to support the Federal Excess Personal Property program of the Forest Service by making it a priority of the Department of Defense to transfer to the Forest Service excess personal property of the Department of Defense that is suitable to be loaned to rural fire departments.

S. 736

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), and the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) were added as cosponsors of S. 736, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to strengthen enforcement of provisions relating to animal fighting, and for other purposes.

S. 853

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 853, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate discriminatory copayment rates for outpatient psychiatric services under the medicare program.

S. 875

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 875, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an income tax credit for the provision of homeownership and commu-

nity development, and for other purposes.

S. 976

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 976, a bill to provide for the issuance of a coin to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement.

S. 1172

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1172, a bill to establish grants to provide health services for improved nutrition, increased physical activity, obesity prevention, and for other purposes.

S. 1248

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1248, a bill to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1339

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1339, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for appropriate overtime pay for National Weather Service employees who perform essential services during severe weather events.

S. 1353

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1353, a bill to establish new special immigrant categories.

S. 1380

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1380, a bill to distribute universal service support equitably throughout rural America, and for other purposes.

S. 1414

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1414, a bill to restore second amendment rights in the District of Columbia.

S. 1595

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1595, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow small business employers a credit against income tax with respect to employees who participate in the military reserve components and are called to active duty and with respect to replacement employees and to allow a comparable credit for activated military reservists who are self-employed individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1645

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Montana

(Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1645, a bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain foreign agricultural workers, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to reform the H-2A worker program under that Act, to provide a stable, legal agricultural workforce, to extend basic legal protections and better working conditions to more workers, and for other purposes.

S. 1755

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1755, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to provide grants to support farm-to-cafeteria projects.

S. 1765

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1765, a bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

S. 1766

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 1766, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to prohibit the use of certain conservation funding to provide technical assistance under the conservation reserve program.

S. 1780

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1780, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors.

S. RES. 107

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 107, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate to designate the month of November 2003 as "National Military Family Month".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 1813. A bill to prohibit profiteering and fraud relating to military action, relief, and reconstruction efforts in Iraq, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I am introducing with Senators FEINSTEIN, DURBIN, and CLINTON the "War Profiteering Prevention Act of 2003." This bill creates criminal penalties for war profiteers and cheats who would

exploit the relief and reconstruction efforts in Iraq to make an extra buck. Sadly, these very same provisions are missing from the final version of the \$87 billion spending bill for Iraq and Afghanistan because House conferees refused to accept the amendment, offering no substitute and no willingness to compromise. Republican and Democratic Senate conferees consistently supported the provision, which had been unanimously accepted during Senate Appropriations Committee markup of the bill.

There are, of course, fraud statutes to protect against waste of tax dollars at home. But none expressly prohibit war profiteering and none expressly confer extraterritorial jurisdiction overseas. Technical jurisdictional elements in existing laws also make their applicability in these unique circumstances more difficult. The Leahy-Feinstein-Durbin-Clinton bill would criminalize "war profiteering"—overcharging taxpayers for any good or service with the specific intent to excessively profit from the war or reconstruction efforts in Iraq. The bill also prohibits fraud and false statements in any matter involving a contract or the provision of goods or services in Iraq. These new crimes would be felonies, subject to criminal penalties of up to 20 years in prison and fines of up to \$1 million or twice the illegal gross profits of the crime. These are strong and focused sanctions that are narrowly tailored to criminalize and create tough criminal penalties for fraud or excessive profiteering in contracts, here and abroad, related to the war or reconstruction efforts in Iraq.

Congress is about to send billions and billions of dollars to a place where there is no functioning government, under a plan with too little accountability and too few financial controls. That's a formula for mischief. We need strong disincentives for those who would defraud taxpayers. It baffles me why House members would not want to provide this protection to taxpayers. Every penny of our taxpayers' money must be scrupulously spent and protected from waste. The message sent by this bill speaks volumes; any act taken to financially exploit the crisis situation in Iraq for exorbitant personal gain is simply reprehensible. It demeans and cheapens the sacrifices that our military and civilian personnel are making in Iraq.

In post-war times, where U.S. taxpayers have been called upon to bear the burden of reconstruction contracts—where contracts are awarded in a system that offers little competition and even less accountability—concerns about wartime profiteering are of grave concern. Historical efforts to stem such profiteering have been successful: Congress implemented excessive-profits taxes and contract renegotiation laws after both World Wars, and again after the Korean War. Advocating exactly such an approach, President Roosevelt once declared it our duty to ensure

that "a few do not gain from the sacrifices of the many." Then, as now, our government cannot in good faith ask its people to sacrifice for reconstruction efforts that allow so many others to unfairly profit.

There is urgency to this important measure because criminal statutes cannot be applied retroactively. These controls need to be in place now. We can only hope that the Senate will continue to press and support its prompt passage through Congress.

By Mr. BOND:

S. 1814. A bill to transfer lands between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will transfer the control of the Mingo Job Corps Center to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Since its inception, the Center has served at-risk youth by providing a facility where students can complete their secondary education and serve the local area through community service projects. The Department of Labor has expressed their plans to contract out operations of the Mingo Center, which is currently administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, an action that would greatly increase the chances for the permanent closure of the facility.

The Mingo Job Corps Center has been extremely successful in southern Missouri. For over 40 years, the Center has been a place for students to complete their education, learn a trade, and serve the community. Through the Center, students master trades from auto repair to fire fighting, from carpentry to culinary arts, and from bricklaying to business. The closure of the facility would mean 250 students would not be able to receive their High School Diploma, GED, or learn the skills necessary to earn gainful employment.

For over 40 years the Center has made a substantial contribution to the community through service projects. Mingo students have participated in national projects such as the recovery of the space shuttle *Columbia* and fighting western forest fires. However, the main impact of their activities are felt locally in southern Missouri. Each year the Mingo Job Corps completes over \$1 million worth of community and conservation projects. These projects include construction of the Poplar Bluff Forest Service District Office, construction of many Puxico School buildings, and the painting and repair of furniture at various local schools.

The Mingo Job Corps Training Center is truly an invaluable asset to the State of Missouri that must be preserved. Last year, with the help of Congresswomen JO ANN EMERSON, I secured a commitment from the USDA to have the Forest Service assume operation of the Mingo Job Corps Center. However,

now it has become necessary for this transfer to be handled legislatively. My legislation will ensure that the Center will continue to be a positive force that shapes the lives of our youth. Our economy and the kids who depend upon this facility will remain the real winners here.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 257—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY TO PASSING LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE TAX RELIEF FOR UNITED STATES MILITARY PERSONNEL AND SHOULD OFFSET THE COST OF SUCH TAX RELIEF WITH LEGISLATION PREVENTING INDIVIDUALS FROM AVOIDING TAXES BY RENOUNCING UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 257

Whereas Congress is responsible for providing United States military personnel with the equipment, supplies, and other resources needed to preserve our freedom;

Whereas Congress is responsible for providing United States military personnel with a comprehensive compensation package;

Whereas, since 2001, Congress has passed and the President has signed legislation providing for \$1,750,000,000,000 in tax relief;

Whereas the Senate has passed legislation providing for \$1,100,000,000 in additional tax relief for United States military personnel and their families;

Whereas United States citizens benefit from economic opportunities which arise from the liberty protected by United States military personnel;

Whereas the United States loses approximately \$80,000,000 per year in tax revenue from individuals who renounce United States citizenship;

Whereas the Senate has unanimously passed legislation which prevents individuals from avoiding taxes by renouncing United States citizenship as an offset to the cost of providing tax relief for the 1,400,000 active duty military personnel and the 1,200,000 members of the National Guard and Reserves; and

Whereas Congress has asked the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the total compensation package provided for United States military personnel in order to ensure that the unique needs of military personnel are addressed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Congress should give priority to passing legislation to provide tax relief for—

(A) United States military personnel, including those serving in the National Guard and Reserves; and

(B) the employers of active duty members of the National Guard and Reserves; and

(2) the cost of such tax relief should be offset by legislation which prevents individuals from avoiding taxes by renouncing United States citizenship.