amendment No. 4543 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5093, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4544

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4544 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5093, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4545

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4545 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5093, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4546

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4546 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5093, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4699

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4699 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5005, a bill to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4731

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4731 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5005, a bill to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. GREGG, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DODD, Mr. FRIST, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 3001. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish labeling requirements regarding allergenic substances in food, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am pleased today to join my colleagues Senator GREGG, Senator CLINTON, Senator ROBERTS, Senator DODD, Senator FRIST and others in introducing legislation to improve the labeling of allergens in food.

American families deserve to feel confident that the food they eat is safe. The Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act will allow the seven million Americans with food allergies to identify more easily a product's ingredients, avoid foods that may harm them, and stay healthy. One hundred fifty Americans die each year from ingesting allergenic foods, and this legislation will greatly reduce that number.

The Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act will require that food ingredient statements on food packages identify in common language when an ingredient, including a flavoring, coloring, or other additive, is itself, or is derived from, one of the eight main food allergens.

The Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act will require the Food and Drug Administration to provide for ''gluten-free'' labeling on foods, to help people with celiac disease avoid the glutens that cause their disease. It will require FDA to report to Congress about how manufacturers can minimize cross-contact with food allergens between foods produced in the same facility or on the same production line, and about when manufacturers should use ''may contain'' or other advisory language in food labeling.

The Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act will also require the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to track deaths related to food allergies, and it will direct the National Institutes of Health to develop a plan for research activities concerning food allergies.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to support this legislation that will do so much to improve the lives of those with food allergies and celiac disease. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3001

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 ''Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is estimated that—

(A) approximately 2 percent of adults and about 5 percent of infants and young children in the United States suffer from food allergies; and

(B) each year, roughly 30,000 individuals require emergency room treatment and 150 individuals die because of allergic reactions to food;

(2)(A) Eight major foods or food groups—milk, eggs, fish, Crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans—account for 90 percent of food allergies;

(B) at present, there is no cure for food allergies; and

(C) a food allergic consumer must avoid the food to which the consumer is allergic;

(3)(A) in a review of randomly selected manufacturers of baked goods, ice cream, and candy in Minnesota and Wisconsin in 1999, the Food and Drug Administration found that 25 percent of sampled foods failed to list peanuts or eggs as ingredients on the food labels; and

(B) nationally, the number of recalls because of unlabeled allergens rose to 121 in 2000 from about 35 a decade earlier;

(4) a recent study shows that many parents of children with a food allergy were unable correctly to identify in each of several food labels the ingredients derived from major food allergens;

(5)(A) current regulations of the Food and Drug Administration require that ingredients in foods be listed by their ''common or usual name'';

(B) in some cases, the common or usual name of an ingredient may be unfamiliar to consumers, and many consumers may not realize the ingredient is derived from, or contains, a major food allergen; and

(C) current regulations of the Food and Drug Administration exempt spices, flavorings, and certain colorings and additives from ingredient labeling requirements that would allow consumers to avoid those to which they are allergic; and

(6)(A) celiac disease is an immune-mediated disease that causes damage to the gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, and other organs;

(B) the current recommended treatment is avoidance of glutens in foods that are associated with celiac disease; and

(C) a multicenter, multiyear study estimated that the prevalence of celiac disease in the United States is 0.5 to 1 percent of the general population.

SEC. 3. FOOD LABELING; REQUIREMENT OF INFORMATION REGARDING ALLERGENIC SUBSTANCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(t)(1) If it is not a raw agricultural commodity and it is, or it intentionally bears or contains, a major food allergen, unless either—

''(A) 'Contains', which statement is followed by the name of the food source as described in section 201(ll)(1) from which the major food allergen is derived, follows immediately after or is adjacent to (in a type size no smaller than the type size used in the list of ingredients) the list of ingredients required under subsections (g) and (i); or

''(B) the common or usual name of the major food allergen in the list of ingredients required under sections (g) and (i) is followed in parentheses by the name of the food source as described in section 201(ll)(1) from which the major food allergen is derived, except that the name of the food source is not required when—

''(i) the common or usual name of the ingredient is the term used to describe a major food allergen in section 201(ll)(1), or

''(ii) the name of the food source as described in section 201(ll)(1) has appeared previously in the ingredient list; and

''Provided all major food allergens are labeled in a consistent manner either as specified in clause (A) or as specified in clause (B).

''(2) The information required under this subsection may appear in labeling other than the label only if the Secretary finds that such other labeling is sufficient to protect the public health. A finding by the Secretary under this subparagraph is effective upon publication in the Federal Register as a notice (including any change in an earlier finding under this subparagraph).

''(3) Notwithstanding subsection (g), (i), or (k), or any other law, a spice, flavoring,

coloring, or incidental additive that is, or that intentionally bears or contains, a major food allergen shall be subject to the labeling requirements of this subsection.

''(4) The Secretary may by regulation modify the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), or eliminate either the requirement of subparagraph (A) or the requirement of subparagraph (B), if the Secretary determines that the modification or elimination of the requirement is necessary to protect the public health.

''(u) Notwithstanding subsection (g), (i), or (k), or any other law, a spice, flavoring, coloring, or incidental additive that is, or that intentionally bears or contains, a food allergen (other than a major food allergen), as determined by the Secretary by regulation, shall be disclosed in a manner specified by the Secretary by regulation.''.

(b) EFFECT ON OTHER AUTHORITY.—This section does not alter the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) to require the labeling of other food allergens.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(ll) The term 'major food allergen' means any of the following:

''(1) Milk, egg, fish, Crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, wheat, peanuts, and soybeans.

''(2) A proteinaceous substance derived from a food specified in paragraph (1) (unless the Secretary determines that the substance does not cause an allergic response that poses a risk to human health).''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—A food that is labeled on or after January 1, 2006, and that is, or that intentionally bears or contains, a major food allergen (as defined in the amendment made by subsection (c)) shall be labeled in compliance with the requirements of the amendment made by subsection (a).

SEC. 4. REPORT ON FOOD ALLERGENS.

Not later than June 30, 2004, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1)(A) analyzes—

(i) the ways in which foods, during manufacturing and processing, can be unintentionally contaminated with major food allergens, including contamination caused by the use by manufacturers of the same production line to produce both products for which major food allergens are intentional ingredients and products for which major food allergens are not intentional ingredients; and

(ii) the ways in which foods produced on dedicated production lines might nonetheless become unintentionally contaminated with major food allergens; and

(B) estimates how common those practices are in the food industry, with breakdowns by food type as appropriate;

(2) recommends methods that can be used to reduce or eliminate cross-contact of foods with the major food allergens;

(3) describes—

(A) the various types of advisory labeling (such as use of the words ''may contain'') used by food producers;

(B) the conditions of manufacture of food that are associated with the various types of advisory labeling; and

(C) the extent to which advisory labels are being used on food products;

(4) determines how consumers with food allergies or the caretakers of consumers would prefer information about the risk of cross-contact be communicated on food labels by using appropriate survey mechanisms; and

(5) identifies the circumstances, if any, under which advisory labeling could appropriately be used.

SEC. 5. INSPECTIONS RELATING TO FOOD ALLERGENS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall give priority to increasing the number of inspections under section 704 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 374) of facilities in which foods are manufactured, processed, packed, or held—

(1) to ensure that the foods comply with practices to reduce or eliminate cross-contact of a food with major food allergen residues that are not intentional ingredients of the food; and

(2) to ensure that major food allergens are properly labeled on foods.

(b) REPORT.—On October 1, 2003, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) states the number of inspections conducted in the previous year and the numbers of facilities and food labels that were found to be in compliance or out of compliance;

(2) describes the nature of the violations found;

(3) includes the number of voluntary recalls, and their classifications, requested by the Secretary of foods with undeclared major food allergens;

(4) assesses the extent of use of advisory language found and the appropriateness of that use; and

(5) assesses the extent to which the Secretary and the food industry have effectively addressed cross-contact issues.

SEC. 6. LABELING OF GLUTENS AND CELIAC DISEASE.

(a) CONTRACT WITH INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this section, the ''Secretary'') shall enter into a contract with the Institute of Medicine for—

(1) the conduct of a review of the science relating to—

(A) the glutens in food that are associated with celiac disease;

(B) the means of preventing and treating celiac disease; and

(C) the methodologies for detecting such glutens in foods; and

(2) the submission to the Secretary, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, of a report concerning the review conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF EXPERTISE.—The Institute of Medicine shall conduct the review under subsection (a)(1) and make the report under subsection (a)(2) in conjunction with experts in celiac disease, including experts in the pathogenesis, epidemiology, and biochemistry of celiac disease, the sensitivity to, and tolerance of, the glutens in food that are associated with celiac disease, and the clinical aspects of celiac disease, including prevention and treatment.

(c) GLUTEN LABELING.—Considering the review conducted under paragraph (a)(1), the Secretary shall, not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a proposed rule to define, and permit use of, the term ''gluten-free'' on the labeling of foods. Not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a final rule to define, and permit use of, the term ''gluten-free'' on the labeling of foods.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after submission to the Secretary of the report under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that assesses whether additional requirements for the labeling of gluten are warranted and necessary to better inform individuals with celiac disease, and if other labeling is warranted and necessary, identifies the types of such labeling.

SEC. 7. DATA ON FOOD-RELATED ALLERGIC RESPONSES.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary''), in consultation with consumers, providers, State governments, and other relevant parties, shall complete a study for the purposes of—

(1) determining whether existing systems for the reporting, collection and analysis of national data accurately capture information on—

(A) the prevalence of food allergies;

(B) the incidence of clinically significant or serious adverse events related to food allergies; and

(C) the use of different modes of treatment for and prevention of allergic responses to foods; and

(2) identifying new or alternative systems or enhancements to existing systems (including by educating physicians and other health care providers), for the reporting collection and analysis of national data on—

(A) the prevalence of food allergies;

(B) the incidence of clinically significant or serious adverse events related to food allergies; and

(C) the use of different modes of treatment for and prevention of allergic responses to foods.

(b) IMPROVEMENT AND PUBLICATION OF DATA.—On completion of, and consistent with the findings of, the study conducted under subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and in consultation with the Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, shall improve the collection of, and publish as it becomes available, national data on—

(1) the prevalence of food allergies;

(2) the incidence of clinically significant or serious adverse events related to food allergies; and

(3) the use of different modes of treatment for and prevention of allergic responses to foods.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report on the progress made with respect to subsections (a) and (b).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

SEC. 8. FOOD ALLERGIES RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, through the National Institutes of Health, shall convene a panel of nationally recognized experts to review current basic and clinical research efforts related to food allergies. The panel shall develop a plan for expanding, intensifying, and coordinating research activities concerning food allergies.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a plan under subsection (a) to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions in the Senate.

SEC. 9. FOOD ALLERGENS IN THE FOOD CODE.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, in the Conference for Food Protection, as part of its cooperative activities between the States under section 311 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243), pursue revision of the Food Code to provide guidelines for preparing allergen-free foods in food establishments, including in restaurants, grocery store delicatessens and bakeries, and elementary and secondary school cafeterias. The Secretary shall consider public and private guidelines and recommendations for preparing allergen-free foods in pursuing this revision.

SEC. 10. RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING RESPONDING TO FOOD-RELATED ALLERGIC RESPONSES.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, in providing technical assistance relating to trauma care and emergency medical services to State and local agencies under section 1202(b)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300d–2(b)(3)), include technical assistance relating to the use of different modes of treatment for and prevention of allergic responses to foods.

By Ms. LANDRIEU:

S. 3002. A bill to provide for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings an structures at historically black colleges and universities; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the ''Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation Act of 2002,'' legislation to revise and extend certain provisions of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996.

I want to begin by acknowledging the important role played by the Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities, HBCUs, in educating young people of all races and nationalities in America. HBCUs are in the vanguard of providing access and some measure of choice in higher education, and of opening the doors to educational opportunity for all students, regardless of family income and traditional measures of academic readiness for college study. In Louisiana, we have a strong family of HBCUs: Grambling State University in Grambling, Southern University's three campuses in Baton Rouge, Shreveport and New Orleans, as well as Dillard and Xavier universities in New Orleans.

While similar bills have been introduced this Congress, my bill takes a different and, I believe, a necessarily strategic approach in identifying, prioritizing and providing the funds necessary to restore all of the historic buildings and sites on black colleges and campuses. This historic preservation bill provides an orderly process for identifying and assessing the degree of deterioration of all properties; for determining the capacity of the HBCU to provide ''matching'' funds to assist in the cost of restoration; and for prioritizing Congressional funding and the Interior Department's determination of properties eligible for restoration funding.

This legislation is not only needed, it is also timely. In 1998, the National Trust for Historic Preservation placed the historic buildings of the nation's HBCUs on its list of ''11 Most Endangered Historic Places''. The Trust cited a General Accounting Office study that found that the estimated cost of restoring and preserving the 712 historic properties, including dormitories, chapels, gymnasiums and classroom buildings, owned by the schools is $755 million, of which a mere $60 million, or 8 percent, has been set aside in school budgets. If we in Congress fail to help, the cost of restoration will only continue to rise while these historic buildings continue to deteriorate.

I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this important legislation. Without it, we may not be able to ensure that these buildings will survive into the new millennium and beyond to welcome future generations of scholars.

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

S. 3003. A bill to authorize a land conveyance between the United States and the City of Craig, Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce an important bill that will facilitate Forest Service land management on Prince of Wales Island and help community expansion and development. The City of Craig is one of the fastest growing cities in the State of Alaska. It is the economic center of Prince of Wales Island, the third largest island in the United States and home to a vibrant population of rural Alaskans. The only clinic or hospital on the island is located in Craig. The town contains the major retail shopping and service outlets on the island and Prince of Wales residents drive up to a hundred miles round trip to come to town for medical services and shopping.

One of the Forest Service's main administrative facilities, the Craig Ranger District Office is located in Craig and the Craig District Ranger has management authority over much of the island. It is critical that the Forest Service has the tools it needs to provide good management for that part of the island. One of these tools is the presence of some Federal land near the Craig Ranger Station. Right now, there is no Forest Service land near the Ranger Station. In an unusual situation for Alaska, the Ranger Station is an inholding in private, State, and City owned land. This legislation would provide for a three-way conveyance process which would result in a parcel of land now owned by the City being conveyed into the National Forest and a private inholding now owned by a private owner being acquired by the City.

This is one of those situations people like to describe as ''win-win.'' Providing a new recreational opportunity in the Tongass National Forest at Craig benefits the public, and the residents of Craig would obtain land vital to future community development.

What this legislation does, is authorize the Federal Government to accept conveyance of land from the City of Craig which will enable the City to acquire a private inholding near the City. The City would convey to the Federal Government up to 348.68 acres of land it now owns to the National Forest. This land is highly prized for local recreation and would provide the Craig Ranger District with a missing piece of its management scheme by providing a recreation site within short walking distance of the Ranger Station.

Right now, visitors to the Forest come to the Craig Ranger Office to orient themselves to the Forest. One of the things they look for is onsite recreation in the Forest from the Ranger Station. But presently there is no such opportunity. Because of the land conveyance status directly around Craig, there is no Forest land in that area. Visitors are disappointed that they must arrange transportation for at least a 20 mile trip before they can take even a short walk on the Forest.

However, the City of Craig owns almost 350 acres of prime recreational land including a dedicated trail from the Ranger Station. The object of this legislation would be for that land to be conveyed by the City to the Forest and for the City to obtain a much smaller 10 acres site in the town now owned by a private party. That property is a cannery site dating from the early 1900's which has not been used since the early 1980's. It is prime land for the city to develop to improve its community management plan and to provide economic development in Craig. The parcel include both uplands and tidelands and could be used by Craig to develop a good port and harbor and to provide first class locations for retail merchants and other community services.

I strongly support meeting the needs of Craig in developing its local economy. The entire island is in transition. When I was first elected to the Senate in 1980, Craig and Prince of Wales Island were the center of a vibrant timber based economy that provided thousands of direct and indirect jobs to the Island. Much of that is now gone as a result of unfortunate Federal policies which have devastated the timber economy on Prince of Wales Island and much of Southeastern Alaska.

The Congress must help Craig in its transition to another economy. The City leaders are dynamic and visionary people who have provided real leadership on the island. They have worked hard to help maintain the remaining timber plant at Klawock which provides year round employment to city and island residents. They have organized, along with their neighbors, the Prince of Wales Community Council, an association of municipalities and Native and non Native communities to work as a team on islandwide projects.

The most recent product of this effort is the InterIsland Ferry Authority composed of members from Wrangell, Petersburg, Ketchikan, Craig, Throne

Bay, and Coffman Cove. The Authority has built and put into service a day ferry from Hollis, a neighboring community to Craig, and my home town of Ketchikan. This ferry replaces the State ferry, which has been forced to cut back its service. The InterIsland Ferry service will increase to twice a day during the summer and will provide a terrific boost to the local economy of Craig and the island.

Passage of this legislation is critical to the future of the City of Craig. It will increase recreational opportunities for the local and visiting public. I urge my colleagues to join me in moving forward on this legislation. All the conveyances will be subject to appraisals as required by this Act. The Federal Government will receive equal value in land from the City for any funding which it provides under this Act. The passage of this Act is good for the public and for the residents of Craig. I yield the floor.

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 3005. A bill to revise the boundary of the Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park Addition Act of 2002. This bill provides for the adjustment of Park boundaries to permit the development of permanent Park operational facilities for administrative purposes and to provide the public with a visitor's center and interpretative facilities.

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park is located along the Kona coast on the island of Hawaii. It was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1962 and was established as a National Historical Park in 1978. The Park was created to preserve, interpret, and perpetuate traditional Native Hawaiian culture. The ocean makes up over half of this 1160-acre Park, and the boundaries include the culturally significant Kaloko and 'Aimakapa fishponds and 'Ai'opio fish trap. There are also several heiau, or Hawaiian religious sites, found in the Park.

The Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park is currently leasing office space outside the Park to carry out its necessary administrative, interpretive, resource management and maintenance functions. This office space is woefully inadequate. The amount of visitor parking available is limited to four spaces, and its location presents a challenge for visitor access.

The National Park Service has considered the possibility of constructing new operational facilities within the Park boundaries. However, such action would be inconsistent with current National Park Service management policies because of its adverse impacts on Park resources and values. Building within the boundary of Kaloko-Honokōhau Park would intrude on the Park's historic setting and has the potential to harm the fishponds, which are considered to be some of the Park's most valuable resources.

Acquiring an additional two parcels of land adjacent to the Park makes sense. An existing two-story building will provide an easy and inexpensive retrofit for use as Park headquarters. The building has never been occupied, and contains offices, lab and storage areas, as well as a reception lobby that would be ideal to host visitor orientation and interpretive programs. The building has the capacity for artifact storage that meets curatorial standards for historical and archaeological items. More than 90 percent of the two acres remains undeveloped, thereby providing enough space for visitor parking and future Park operations. It is important to note that no additional staffing would be required to support the proposed expansion.

Last year, 54,000 people visited Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. We need a facility there that offers administrative personnel the resources they need to carry out their management functions, and visitors the opportunity to learn about this important part of Hawaiian history. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the Park Service to make this possible.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3005

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park Addition Act of 2002.''

SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Section 505(a) of P.L. 95–625 (16 U.S.C. 396D(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a) In order'' and inserting ''(a)(1) In order'';

(2) by striking ''1978,'' and all that follows and inserting ''1978.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs: comprised of Parcels 1 and 2 totaling 2.14 acres, identified as 'Tract A' on the map entitled 'Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Adjustment', numbered PWR (PISO) 466/82,043 and dated April 2002.

''(3) The maps referred to in this subsection shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.''.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4732. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5005, to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4733. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4734. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4735. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4736. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4737. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4738. Mr. GRAMM (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. BUNNING) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, supra.

SA 4739. Mrs. CARNAHAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4738 proposed by Mr. GRAMM (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. BUNNING) to the amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4740. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. BREAUX) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4738 proposed by Mr. GRAMM (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. BUNNING) to the amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, supra.

SA 4741. Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4742. Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5005, supra.

SA 4743. Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. BREAUX) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4742 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE to the bill H.R. 5005, supra.

SA 4744. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the language proposed to be stricken by amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H .R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4745. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4744 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 4471 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4746. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4747. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5005, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4748. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him