

awarded to a rare and esteemed group of individuals. Notable recipients include George Washington, Sir Winston Churchill, Bob Hope, Robert Frost, Joe Louis, Mother Teresa, and most recently Tony Blair.

The standards for considering legislation authorizing Congressional Gold Medal state that, among other things, "the recipient shall have performed an achievement that has an impact on American history and culture that is likely to be recognized as a major achievement in the recipient's field long after that achievement."

Celia Cruz, music pioneer and the acknowledged "Queen of Salsa," certainly fits the criteria to receive the Congressional Gold Medal. Celia Cruz, ambassador of Latin culture, impassioned voice of freedom, and American is what the Congressional Gold Medal is about.

This award would properly honor the legacy, and the life, of Celia Cruz. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

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

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 "Congressional Tribute to Celia Cruz Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Celia de la Caridad Cruz Alonso was raised as one of 14 children in the Santa Suarez district of Havana, Cuba;

(2) in 1960, Cruz and members of her band fled Cuba for the United States to escape the oppressive regime of Fidel Castro;

(3) Celia Cruz and Pedro Knight, her husband of 40 years, chose to make America their permanent home, where she became a naturalized American citizen;

(4) while best known for her work as an entertainer, Celia Cruz influenced the lives of millions of people as an ambassador of Latino culture and a powerful voice of freedom;

(5) over a prolific 50-year career as an entertainer, Celia Cruz became known as the "Queen of Salsa";

(6) she recorded over 50 albums, and her collaborative efforts with other performers helped break down ethnic and cultural barriers;

(7) the musical talent of Celia Cruz earned her hundreds of awards worldwide, most notably a 1990 Grammy Award and Billboard Magazine's "Lifetime Achievement Award" in 1995;

(8) in 1994, Cruz was recognized by President Clinton with the National Endowment of the Arts Award;

(9) on July 17, 2003, "Celia Cruz", as she was more commonly known, passed away at her Fort Lee, New Jersey home after battling brain cancer; and

(10) Celia Cruz was much more than just a singer to millions of fans worldwide, especially to Latinos in America, and her contributions to music, Latino culture, and American society make her most deserving of America's highest civilian award, the Congressional Gold Medal.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and

the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration of Celia Cruz, in recognition of her enduring contributions to music, Latino culture, and American society.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck pursuant to this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 3 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 202—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE GENOCIDAL UKRAINE FAMINE OF 1932-33

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 202

Whereas 2003 marks the 70th anniversary of the Ukraine Famine, a manmade disaster that resulted in the deaths of millions of innocent Ukrainian men, women, and children and annihilated an estimated 25 percent of the rural population of that country;

Whereas it has been documented that large numbers of inhabitants of Ukraine and the then largely ethnically Ukrainian North Caucasus Territory starved to death in the famine of 1932-33, which was caused by forced collectivization and grain seizures by the Soviet regime;

Whereas the United States Government's Commission on the Ukraine Famine concluded that former Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and his associates committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-33, using food as a political weapon to achieve the aim of suppressing any Ukrainian expression of political and cultural identity and self-determination;

Whereas, as a result, millions of rural Ukrainians starved amid some of the world's most fertile farmland, while Soviet authori-

ties prevented them from traveling to areas where food was more available;

Whereas requisition brigades, acting on Stalin's orders to fulfill the impossibly high grain quotas, seized the 1932 crop, often taking away the last scraps of food from starving families and children and killing those who resisted;

Whereas Stalin, knowing of the resulting starvation, intensified the extraction from Ukraine of agricultural produce, worsening the situation and deepening the loss of life;

Whereas, during the Ukraine Famine, the Soviet Government exported grain to western countries and rejected international offers to assist the starving population;

Whereas the Ukraine Famine was not a result of natural causes, but was instead the consequence of calculated, ruthless policies that were designed to destroy the political, cultural, and human rights of the Ukrainian people;

Whereas the Soviet Union engaged in a massive coverup of the Ukraine Famine, and journalists, including some foreign correspondents, cooperated with the campaign of denial and deception; and

Whereas, 70 years later, much of the world is still unaware of the genocidal Ukraine Famine: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the millions of innocent victims of the Soviet-engineered Ukraine Famine of 1932-33 should be solemnly remembered and honored on the 70th anniversary of the famine;

(2) the 70th anniversary of the Ukraine Famine should serve as a stark reminder of the brutality of the totalitarian, imperialistic Soviet regime under which respect for human rights was a mockery and the rule of law a sham;

(3) the Senate condemns the callous disregard for human life, human rights, and manifestations of national identity that characterized the Stalinist policies that caused the Ukrainian Famine;

(4) the manmade Ukraine famine of 1932-33 was an act of genocide as defined by the United Nations Genocide Convention;

(5) the Senate supports the efforts of the Government of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada (the Ukrainian parliament) to publicly acknowledge and call greater international attention to the Ukraine Famine; and

(6) an independent, democratic Ukraine, in which respect for the dignity of human beings is the cornerstone, offers the best guarantee that atrocities such as the Ukraine Famine never beset the Ukrainian people again.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I rise to submit a Senate Resolution regarding the genocidal Ukraine Famine of 1932-33. The resolution commemorates the millions of innocent victims of this Soviet-engineered famine and support the efforts of the Ukrainian Government and Parliament to publicly acknowledge and call greater international attention to one of the 20th century's most appalling atrocities.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of Stalin's man-made famine, one of the most heinous crimes in a century notable for events that demonstrated the cruelty of totalitarian regimes. Seventy years ago, a famine in Soviet-dominated Ukraine, and bordering ethnically-Ukrainian territory in Russia, resulted in the deaths of millions of

Ukrainians—estimates range from between four and ten million. In his seminal book on the Ukraine Famine, Harvest of Sorrow, British historian Robert Conquest writes, "A quarter of the rural population, men, women, and children, lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbors." Conquest and many others, including eyewitnesses and recently opened archives, chronicle the devastating human suffering of this man-made famine.

The Ukraine Famine was not the result of drought or some other natural calamity, but of Soviet dictator Stalin's utterly inhumane, coldly calculated policy to suppress the Ukrainian people and destroy their human, cultural, and political rights. It was the result of purposeful starvation. Communist requisition brigades, acting on Stalin's orders to fulfill impossibly high grain quotas, took away the last scraps of food from starving families, including children, often killing those who resisted. Millions of rural Ukrainians slowly starved amid some of the world's most fertile farmland, while stockpiles of expropriated grain rotted by the tons. Meanwhile, the Soviet Government was exporting grain to the West, rejecting international offers to assist the starving population, and preventing starving Ukrainians from leaving the affected areas in search of food elsewhere. The Stalinist regime—and, for that matter subsequent Soviet leaders—engaged in a massive coverup of denying the Ukraine Famine. Regrettably, they were aided and abetted in this campaign of denial and deception by some Western journalists, including Americans.

The final report of the Congressionally-created Commission on the Ukraine Famine concluded in 1988 that "Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-33." James Mace, who was staff director of the Commission, recently wrote: "For Stalin to have completely centralized power in his hands, he found it necessary to physically destroy the second largest Soviet republic, meaning the annihilation of the Ukrainian peasantry, Ukrainian intelligentsia, Ukrainian language, and history as understood by the people; to do away with Ukraine and things Ukrainian as such. The calculation was very simple, very primitive: no people, therefore, no separate country, and thus no problem. Such a policy is genocide in the classic sense of the work."

It is vital that the world not forget the Ukraine Famine, honor its victims, and reiterate our support for Ukraine's independence and democratic development as the best assurance that atrocities such as the famine become truly unimaginable. I urge colleagues to join me in commemorating this genocide perpetrated against the Ukrainian people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 203—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF VANCE HARTKE, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. BAYH, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 203

Whereas Vance Hartke served in the United States Coast Guard and Navy during World War II from 1942 to 1946;

Whereas Vance Hartke served as mayor of Evansville, Indiana from 1956 to 1958;

Whereas Vance Hartke served as Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the United States Senate from the ninety-second Congress through the ninety-fourth Congress; and

Whereas Vance Hartke served his nation as United States Senator from 1959 to 1977; Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Vance Hartke, former member of the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate recesses or adjourns today, it stand recessed or adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Vance Hartke.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 1403. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. ALLARD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1404. Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1405. Mr. MILLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1406. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1407. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1408. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1409. Mr. EDWARDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1403. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. ALLARD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In division B, on page 4, line 19, insert "and incremental geothermal energy production" after "energy".

On page 6, strike lines 22 through 25, and insert:

"(4) GEOTHERMAL.—

"(A) GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.—The term 'geothermal energy' means energy derived from a geothermal deposit (within the meaning of section 613(e)(2)).

"(B) INCREMENTAL GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PRODUCTION.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'incremental geothermal energy production' means for any taxable year the excess of—

"(I) the total kilowatt hours of electricity produced from a facility described in subsection (d)(4)(B), over

"(II) the average annual kilowatt hours produced at such facility for 5 of the previous 7 calendar years before the date of the enactment of this subparagraph after eliminating the highest and the lowest kilowatt hour production years in such 7-year period.

"(ii) SPECIAL RULE.—A facility described in subsection (d)(4)(B) which was placed in service at least 7 years before the date of the enactment of this subparagraph shall commencing with the year in which such date of enactment occurs, reduce the amount calculated under clause (i)(II) each year, on a cumulative basis, by the average percentage decrease in the annual kilowatt hour production for the 7-year period described in clause (i)(II) with such cumulative sum not to exceed 30 percent.

On page 11, line 1, insert "OR INCREMENTAL GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PRODUCTION" after "ENERGY".

On page 11, line 3, strike "IN GENERAL" and insert "GEOTHERMAL OR SOLAR ENERGY".

On page 11, strike lines 10 through 15, and insert:

"(B) INCREMENTAL GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PRODUCTION FACILITY.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a facility using incremental geothermal energy production to produce electricity, the term 'qualified facility' means any facility owned by the taxpayer which is originally placed in service before such date of enactment, but only to the extent of its incremental geothermal energy production.

"(ii) SPECIAL RULE.—In the case of a qualified facility described in clause (i), the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a) shall be treated as beginning not earlier than the date of the enactment of this subparagraph.

On page 329, after line 20, add the following:

SEC. 834. EXTENSION OF TRANSFERS OF EXCESS PENSION ASSETS TO RETIREE HEALTH ACCOUNTS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—Paragraph (5) of section 420(b) (relating to expiration) is amended by striking "December 31, 2005" and inserting "December 31, 2013".

(b) AMENDMENTS OF ERISA.—

(1) Section 101(e)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1021(e)(3)) is amended by striking "Tax Relief Extension Act of 1999" and inserting "Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2003".

(2) Section 403(c)(1) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1103(c)(1)) is amended by striking "Tax Relief Extension Act of 1999" and inserting "Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2003".

(3) Paragraph (13) of section 408(b) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1108(b)(3)) is amended—

(A) by striking "January 1, 2006" and inserting "January 1, 2014", and

(B) by striking "Tax Relief Extension Act of 1999" and inserting "Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2003".

SA 1404. Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other