

language to improve social and ecological impact assessments, data and information management, public meeting notices, and scientific peer reviews. Individually and collectively, the provisions in this bill present a way forward in improving federal fisheries management. This bill preserves the goal and intent of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, yet it enhances the abilities of managers and fishermen to apply it in a way that can better achieve the Act's objectives and actually achieve sustainability in our fisheries.

Finally, I would like to thank all those fishermen, managers, scientists, and special interest groups that contributed ideas and information to the long process of developing this reauthorization bill. Their countless contributions serve as invaluable pieces to a very complex puzzle, and I am confident that our efforts will improve the state of federal fisheries management.

I look forward to receiving additional fisheries policy comments and recommendations in the weeks and months ahead, including those from the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, and I encourage my colleagues throughout Congress to take action in support of this Magnuson-Stevens reauthorization effort. Through our collective efforts, sustainable fisheries in the United States can and will become a reality.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2067. A bill to withdraw the Los Padres National Forest in California from location, entry, and patent under mining laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation today that would ban oil and gas drilling in the Los Padres National Forest. Congresswoman CAPPS is introducing this legislation in the House of Representatives.

Despite strong local opposition to drilling in the forest, the Forest Service released a Draft Environmental Impact Statement in October 2001 that recommended opening up additional lands in the forest to oil and gas exploration. By failing to consider the irreparable harm these activities would cause to the forest's resources and the recreational opportunities available to both nearby residents and tourists, the Forest Service's proposal is shortsighted and misguided.

The opening of the spectacular, unspoiled lands in Los Padres National Forest to oil and gas drilling threatens one of California's most pristine places. Los Padres National Forest provides habitat for various threatened and endangered wildlife species, including the endangered California condor. Also within the Los Padres National Forest are unexplored archeological sites that contain Native American historical artifacts. These could be damaged or destroyed by oil and gas development.

Los Padres National Forest provides a variety of recreational opportunities, such as fishing, hiking, hunting, and backpacking. These activities would be hindered by new oil and gas exploration and development, as streams and trails are contaminated by runoff and sedimentation and as air pollution is increased.

This legislation is a critical step toward protecting the irreplaceable natural and cultural resources of the Los Padres National Forest. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 298—DESIGNATING MAY 2004 AS "NATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. FITZGERALD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 298

Whereas cystic fibrosis, characterized by chronic lung infections and digestive disorders, is a fatal lung disease;

Whereas cystic fibrosis is 1 of the most common genetic diseases in the United States and 1 for which there is no known cure;

Whereas more than 10,000,000 Americans are unknowing carriers of the cystic fibrosis gene;

Whereas 1 of every 3,500 babies born in the United States is born with cystic fibrosis;

Whereas newborn screening for cystic fibrosis has been implemented by 11 States and facilitates early diagnosis and treatment which improves health and longevity;

Whereas approximately 30,000 people in the United States have cystic fibrosis, many of them children;

Whereas the average life expectancy of an individual with cystic fibrosis is in the early thirties, an improvement from a life expectancy of 10 years in the 1960s, but still unacceptably short;

Whereas prompt, aggressive treatment of the symptoms of cystic fibrosis can extend the lives of people who have the disease;

Whereas recent advances in cystic fibrosis research have produced promising leads in gene, protein, and drug therapies beneficial to people who have the disease;

Whereas this innovative research is progressing faster and is being conducted more aggressively than ever before, due in part to the establishment of a model clinical trials network by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation; and

Whereas education of the public on cystic fibrosis, including the symptoms of the disease, increases knowledge and understanding of cystic fibrosis and promotes early diagnosis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2004 as "National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month";

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation—

(A) designating the month of May 2004 as "National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month"; and

(B) calling on the people of the United States to promote awareness of cystic fibro-

sis and actively participate in support of research to control or cure cystic fibrosis, by observing the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(3) supports the goals of—

(A) increasing the quality of life for individuals with cystic fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses;

(B) encouraging increased resources for research; and

(C) increasing levels of support for people who have cystic fibrosis and their families.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution recognizing the month of May, 2004, as National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month. I am pleased to be joined by nine of my colleagues who are original cosponsors of the resolution. We are hopeful that greater awareness of cystic fibrosis (CF) will lead to a cure.

The resolution is similar to one which I submitted last year, S. Res. 98, declaring a National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week, which was agreed to by unanimous consent on September 25, 2003. Since then, I have received input from the National Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (CFF) and the National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Committee and have updated the information accordingly.

Cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States and there is no known cure. It affects approximately 30,000 children and adults in the United States. As recently as 25 years ago, most children born with cystic fibrosis died in early childhood and few survived to their teenage years.

Today, the average life expectancy of an individual with cystic fibrosis is in the early thirties, an improvement from a life expectancy of 10 years in the 1960s, but still unacceptably short. The difference stems from productive research which has led to an understanding of the way cystic fibrosis causes life-threatening damage and to the development of preventive techniques and treatments.

While there is no cure, early detection and prompt treatment can significantly improve and extend the lives of those with CF. My home state of Colorado was one of the first States to require CF screening for newborns. Happily, many more States are now performing this simple test.

And, since the discovery of the defective CF gene in 1989, CF research has greatly accelerated. I am proud that Colorado is home to the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, including the Children's Hospital, the National Jewish Medical and Research Center and the Anschutz Centers for Advanced Medicine, all of which are actively involved in CF research and care. The Children's Hospital is one of a number of innovative Therapeutics Development Centers nationwide performing cutting edge clinical research to develop new treatments for CF.

Currently, the CF Foundation oversees potential CF products in its drug development pipeline, including those

in clinical trials. In addition, small pilot trials and large clinical studies are carried out in the CF Foundation-accredited care centers across the United States. Organizations such as the Cystic Fibrosis Research, Inc. also sponsor studies for treatment of the disease. Efforts such as these throughout the nation are providing a greater quality of life for those who have CF. We applaud these efforts.

While I am encouraged by the CF research in Colorado and elsewhere, more needs to be done. I believe we can increase the quality of life for individuals with Cystic Fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding of the disease in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund raising efforts for research, and increased levels of support for those who have CF and their families.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to act on this resolution so we can move another step closer to eradicating this disease.

SENATE RESOLUTION 299—RECOGNIZING, AND SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO ENHANCE THE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF, THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. DORGAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 299

Whereas each year in the United States approximately 3,000,000 reports of suspected or known child abuse and neglect, involving 5,000,000 children, are made to child protective service agencies;

Whereas 588,000 children are unable to live safely with their families and are placed in foster homes and institutions;

Whereas it is estimated that every year in the United States more than 1,200 children, 85 percent of whom are under the age of 6 years, of whom 44 percent are under the age of 1 year, lose their lives as a direct result of abuse and neglect;

Whereas this tragic social problem results in human and economic costs through crime and delinquency, drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and welfare dependency; and

Whereas Childhelp USA has initiated a Day of Hope to be observed on Wednesday, April 7, 2004, during Child Abuse Prevention Month, to focus public awareness on child abuse and neglect: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) all Americans should keep the victims of child abuse and neglect in their thoughts and prayers;

(B) all Americans should seek to break the cycle of child abuse and neglect and to give victimized children hope for the future; and

(C) the faith community, nonprofit organizations, and volunteers across America should recommit themselves and mobilize their resources to assist abused and neglected children; and

(2) the Senate—

(A) supports the goals and ideas of the Day of Hope, which will be observed on April 7, 2004, as part of Child Abuse Prevention Month; and

(B) commends the individuals working on behalf of abused and neglected children throughout the United States.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution declaring Wednesday, April 7, 2004, as a National Day of Hope dedicated to remembering the victims of child abuse and neglect and recognizing Childhelp USA for initiating such a day. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by my colleagues Senators SPECTER, DEWINE, MURKOWSKI, INHOFE, ALLEN, DORGAN, and AKAKA who are original cosponsors of the resolution.

This resolution is similar to one I submitted last year, S. Res. 52, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent on March 26, 2004. It expresses the sense of Congress that we must break the cycle of child abuse and neglect by mobilizing all our resources including the faith community, non-profit organizations and volunteers.

The resolution also recognizes Childhelp USA, one of our oldest national organizations dedicated to meeting the needs of abused and neglected children. Childhelp and many other non-profits or faith-based organizations nationwide are performing a vital service to these children that they would not have otherwise, and they are to be commended for their efforts.

More than 3 million children are reported as suspected victims of child abuse and neglect each year. That is 3 million children too many. And, it is estimated that more than 1,200 children lose their lives as a direct result of abuse and neglect every year. That is not acceptable. We must do something to change these disturbing statistics.

I know first-hand the importance of having help when it is needed. The National Day of Hope Resolution calls on each of us to renew our duty and responsibility to the vulnerable children and families caught in the cycle of child abuse and neglect.

While we are encouraged by the efforts of many organizations nationwide, more needs to be done. That is why we urge our colleagues to act quickly on this resolution so we can move another step closer to erasing the horror of child abuse from our nation's history.

SENATE RESOLUTION 300—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROJECT EARMARKING IN SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ACTS

Mr. GRAHAM of Florida (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 300

Whereas the House of Representatives adopted a rule in 1914 stating that it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provision for any specific road;

Whereas diverting funds to low-priority earmarks diminishes the ability of States

and local communities to set their own priorities and address their own mobility problems;

Whereas the General Accounting Office has reported that demonstration projects reviewed were not considered by State and regional transportation officials as critical to their transportation needs and that over half of the projects reviewed were not included in State and local transportation plans;

Whereas some earmarks have nothing to do with transportation and may worsen congestion by diverting scarce resources from higher priorities;

Whereas the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2097) contained 10 earmarks at a cost of \$385,925,000;

Whereas the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (101 Stat. 132) contained 157 projects at a cost of \$1,416,000,000;

Whereas the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 1914) contained 538 projects at a cost of \$6,082,873,000;

Whereas the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (112 Stat. 107) contained 1,851 projects at a cost of \$9,359,850,000;

Whereas annual transportation appropriations acts show the same trend in increasing earmarking of projects;

Whereas the funding earmarked for many projects does not cover the full cost of the project and requires State and local communities to cover the unfunded costs; and

Whereas funding of earmarked projects can have a dramatic effect on the rate of return that a State receives on its contributions to the Federal Highway Trust Fund: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2004 should not include project earmarks;

(2) if earmarked projects are included, the projects should be included within the funding that a State would otherwise receive so as not to penalize other States; and

(3) any earmarked projects should be included in the funding equity provisions of the next surface transportation Act so that the projects do not adversely affect the rate of return that a State receives from its contributions to the Highway Trust Fund.

SENATE RESOLUTION 301—HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONGRESSMAN MURTHA'S SERVICE

Mr. SPECTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 301

Whereas John "Jack" Murtha, during 5 decades of service to our Nation, has been an exemplar of dedication, drive, sacrifice, and patriotism;

Whereas John Murtha left Washington and Jefferson College after only 1 year of study to join the Marine Corps during the Korean War out of a sense of obligation to his country;

Whereas John Murtha ran a small business in Johnstown, Pennsylvania while starting a family with his wife, Joyce, and attending the University of Pittsburgh on the GI Bill;

Whereas he volunteered in Vietnam in 1966-67, already in his mid-30s;

Whereas in 1974, he became the first combat Vietnam veteran elected to Congress, representing the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania;

Whereas he continuously works to attract and keep jobs in and around his District and