

As my friend and colleague Senator PRYOR mentioned, the provision in the Tax Code we are seeking to amend affects the ability of military personnel who serve in combat zones to benefit from the Earned Income Tax Credit. Due to an unintended consequence in the tax code, those affected may lose up to \$4,000 in tax relief simply because they have volunteered to defend our freedom.

This is wrong.

We corrected the problem for 2 years—until 2006—in the Working Families Tax Relief Act which Congress recently approved but we didn't resolve the matter appropriately in my judgment. I offered an amendment during the conference report to bring tax relief for military families in line with the other provisions in the bill but that amendment was rejected.

I hope my colleagues will reconsider. The men and women in uniform who serve in harm's way and their families here at home are the last people we should burden with uncertainty in the Tax Code. I think we should fix this problem without delay and that is why I am proud to join in this effort.

I applaud Senator PRYOR for his leadership and hard work on this issue, and I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 451—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT A POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED HONORING OSKAR SCHINDLER

Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 451

Whereas during the Nazi occupation of Poland, Oskar Schindler personally risked his life and that of his wife to provide food and medical care and saved the lives of over 1,000 Jews, many of whom later made their homes in the United States;

Whereas Oskar Schindler also rescued about 100 Jewish men and women from the Golezow concentration camp, who lay trapped and partly frozen in 2 sealed train cars stranded near Brunnitz;

Whereas millions of Americans have been made aware of the story of Schindler's bravery;

Whereas on April 28, 1962, Oskar Schindler was named a "Righteous Gentile" by Yad Vashem; and

Whereas Oskar Schindler is a true hero and humanitarian deserving of honor by the United States Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Postal Service should issue a stamp honoring the life of Oskar Schindler.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to ask the Senate to honor an individual who stands in high esteem in America and throughout the world. I am pleased to submit a resolution calling on the Postal Service to issue a stamp commemorating the life of Oskar Schindler. Postage stamps are

often reserved for individuals who have offered especially significant contributions—Oskar Schindler demonstrates how one person truly can make a difference in the world.

The stories of Oskar Schindler and his heroism are well-documented and must never be forgotten. To speak against Hitler's genocide during the Holocaust was rare; to help Jews escape from persecution was perilous. Yet Oskar Schindler selflessly risked his own life to save the lives of over 1200 Jewish men, women, and children. He also rescued from the Golezow concentration camp approximately 100 Jewish men and women who were trapped in a sealed and freezing railroad car.

I have had the benefit of learning about these heroics first-hand from a New Jersey resident and friend of mine, Abraham Zuckerman. In 1942, Abraham was sent to the Plaszow concentration camp, where he faced certain death—until the day he was told that he was on Schindler's List. He attests: "I am one of the Survivors and I owe my life to the courage and strength of this great man. His life was always in danger but still he persisted to do what he knew to be the right thing, he saved the Jews anyway he could." Since the day Abraham immigrated to the United States, he has made it a mission to keep Oskar Schindler's contributions alive in the minds of Americans, and I thank him for his efforts.

A "general policy" of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, which decides the subject matter of postage stamps, is that U.S. postage stamps and stationery "primarily will feature Americans or American-related subjects." Oskar Schindler rescued many Jewish people who fled areas ruled by Hitler and made America their home. His valor and selflessness exhibit attributes that parallel the founding principles of America and all democracies. He devoted much of his life in the pursuit of freedom and humanitarianism. That is the ultimate American-related subject.

Oskar Schindler's bravery and contributions make him worthy of honor and recognition. Issuing a stamp in his memory would assure that his story is told to a new generation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 452—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 13, 2004, AS "NATIONAL DAY OF THE HORSE" AND ENCOURAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE MINDFUL OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF HORSES TO THE ECONOMY, HISTORY, AND CHARACTER OF THE UNITED STATES

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

S. RES. 452

Whereas the horse is a living link to the history of the United States;

Whereas without horses, the economy, history, and character of the United States would be profoundly different;

Whereas horses continue to permeate the society of the United States, as witnessed on movie screens, on open land, and in our own backyards;

Whereas horses are a vital part of the collective experience of the United States and deserve protection and compassion;

Whereas because of increasing pressure from modern society, wild and domestic horses rely on humans for adequate food, water, and shelter; and

Whereas the Congressional Horse Caucus estimates that the horse industry contributes much more than \$100,000,000,000 each year to the economy of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 13, 2004, as "National Day of the Horse", in recognition of the importance of horses to the security, economy, recreation, and heritage of the United States;

(2) encourages all people of the United States to be mindful of the contribution of horses to the economy, history, and character of the United States; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am today submitting a resolution to designate December 13, 2004 as "The National Day of the Horse."

The image of the horse is a fixture of American society, an icon whose role has changed greatly through the history of our Nation, but whose status has never wavered. Even for the very forefathers of our country, the horse has meant not only transportation and utility, but companionship and a way of life.

Who can forget the indelible images to which horses have given rise? Mere mention of the American West conjures pictures of Plains Indians hunting buffalo, dusty ranchers and cowboys on the trail for the great cattle drives, and vast herds of wild mustangs roaming free across the undiscovered frontier. Horses have been used in military campaigns, police operations, to say nothing of their roles in agricultural labor as beasts of burden.

Modern interest in horses ranges from the serious thoroughbred horse breeders, trainers, and jockeys whose work we enjoy at events such as the Breeder's Cup, which will be run later this month, to the thousands of Americans who enjoy riding horses with no concern for ribbons or money, but as a welcome respite from their otherwise hectic lives and a link to the past.

The horse industry is highly diverse, and supports a wide variety of activities in all regions of the country; from the pastoral activities of breeding, training, and riding horses to more urban pursuits such as horse shows and competitive racing.

In terms of economic impact, the horse industry directly employs more people than railroads, radio and television broadcasting, petroleum and coal, and tobacco. In fact, the industry's contribution to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product is estimated at over \$100 billion, only slightly less than the

apparel and textile manufacturing industries.

While the role of the horse in the daily life and economy of the United States has changed much over the past two hundred years, it still remains a strong and influential force in both our collective imagination and daily lives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 453—
EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE THAT THE UNITED
STATES SHOULD PREPARE A
COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FOR
ADVANCING AND ENTERING INTO
INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS
ON A BINDING AGREEMENT
THAT WOULD SWIFTLY REDUCE
GLOBAL MERCURY USE AND
POLLUTION TO LEVELS SUFFI-
CIENT TO PROTECT PUBLIC
HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DAYTON, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 453

Whereas mercury is a persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic heavy metal;

Whereas mercury is found naturally in the environment but is also emitted into the air, land, and water in various forms in the United States and around the world during fossil fuel combustion, waste incineration, chlor-alkali production, mining, and other industrial processes, as well as during the production, use, and disposal of various products;

Whereas mercury air pollution has the ability to both deposit locally and travel thousands of miles in a global atmospheric pool of emissions before eventual deposition, crossing national boundaries and becoming a shared global burden;

Whereas the United Nations Environment Programme reported that, on average, anthropogenic emissions of mercury since pre-industrial times have resulted in 50- to 300-percent increases in deposition rates around the world;

Whereas the United Nations Environment Programme reported that global consumption of mercury equaled 3,337 tons in 1996, and that all mercury releases to the global environment total approximately 5,000 tons each year;

Whereas mercury air pollution can deposit into lakes, streams, and the oceans where it is transformed into toxic methylmercury and bioaccumulates in fish and fish-eating wildlife;

Whereas the National Academy of Sciences confirmed that consumption of mercury-contaminated fish and seafood by pregnant women can cause serious neurodevelopmental harm in the fetus, including such detrimental effects as intelligence quotient deficits, abnormal muscle tone, decreases in motor function, attention, or visuospatial performance, mental retardation, seizure disorders, cerebral palsy, blindness, and deafness;

Whereas the 1997 Mercury Study Report submitted by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to Congress found that every region of the United States is adversely affected by mercury deposition;

Whereas the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and 48 States currently have advisories

warning the public to limit consumption of certain fish that are high in mercury content;

Whereas, of the 4,000,000 children born every year in the United States, scientists at the Environmental Protection Agency estimate that approximately 630,000 are exposed to mercury levels in the womb above the safe health threshold, caused primarily by maternal consumption of mercury-tainted fish;

Whereas these health and environmental effects of mercury contamination can impose significant social and economic costs in the form of increased medical care, special educational and occupational needs, reduced economic performance, and disruptions in recreational and commercial fishing and hunting, and can create disproportionate health, social, and economic impacts among subpopulations dependent on subsistence fishing;

Whereas the Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that the United States is a net emitter of mercury in that the United States contributes 3 times as much mercury to the global atmospheric pool of air emissions as it receives through deposition;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey has not reported mercury consumption figures for key sectors in the United States economy since 1996, thereby creating important information gaps relating to domestic mercury use and trade;

Whereas the quantity of domestic fugitive chlor-alkali sector emissions has been labeled an enigma by the Environmental Protection Agency;

Whereas, in accordance with Public Law 101-549 (commonly known as the "Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990") (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), the Environmental Protection Agency determined in December 2000 that a maximum achievable control technology standard for mercury and other air toxic emissions for electric utility steam generating units in the United States is appropriate and necessary, and listed coal- and oil-fired electric utility steam generating units for regulation, thereby triggering a statutory requirement that maximum achievable controls be implemented at every existing coal- and oil-fired electric utility steam generating unit by not later than December 2005;

Whereas other major stationary sources have already implemented maximum achievable control technology standards for mercury and other air toxics, as required by the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

Whereas effective mercury and other heavy metal removal techniques have been demonstrated and are available on an industrial scale in the major stationary source categories;

Whereas the lack of effective emission control standards in other countries can give foreign industries a competitive advantage over United States businesses;

Whereas alternatives and substitutes have been demonstrated and are available to reduce or eliminate mercury use in most products and processes;

Whereas the European Commission reports that mercury mining, the closing of mercury cell chlor-alkali facilities, and the phasing out of other outmoded industrial processes in the United States and Europe are contributing significantly to imports of mercury in the developing world;

Whereas the Department of Defense announced in April 2004 that it will consolidate and store its stockpile of approximately 5,000 tons of mercury rather than allow the surplus to enter the global marketplace;

Whereas from 1996 through 2004, the Environmental Council of the States adopted or renewed 9 resolutions highlighting the importance of substantially reducing mercury

use and releases in the United States and around the world, and of managing excess supplies of mercury so that they do not enter the global marketplace;

Whereas many States, including California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin, are already implementing their own laws, regulations, and other strategies for tracking or reducing various forms of mercury use and pollution, and the Governors of States in New England have set a goal of virtually eliminating mercury emissions in that region;

Whereas the European Commission is developing a mercury strategy that is aimed at comprehensively addressing all aspects of the mercury cycle, including the use, trade, and release of mercury;

Whereas the United States is a party to the Protocol on Heavy Metals of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, done at Aarhus, Denmark on June 24, 1998, which entered into force in December 2003 and commits the United States to a basic obligation to limit air emissions of mercury and other heavy metals from new and existing sources, within 2 and 8 years respectively, using the best available techniques;

Whereas the current parties to the Convention and the Protocol represent only a portion of anthropogenic emissions of heavy metals annually that are subject to transboundary atmospheric transport and are likely to have significant adverse effects on human health or the environment;

Whereas the 22nd session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council concluded that there is sufficient evidence in the Programme's Global Mercury Assessment of significant global adverse impacts to warrant international action to reduce the risks to human health and the environment from releases of mercury;

Whereas the United Nations Environment Programme invited submission of governmental views on medium- and long-term actions on mercury and other heavy metals, which will be synthesized into a report for presentation at the 23rd session of the Governing Council occurring February 21 to 25, 2005, with a view to developing a legally binding instrument, a non-legally binding instrument, or other measures or actions; and

Whereas the United States has taken no position on any such instrument: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the United States should engage constructively and proactively in international dialogue regarding mercury pollution, use, mining, and trade; and

(2) the President should prepare a comprehensive strategy—

(A) to advance and enter into international negotiations on a binding agreement that would—

(i) reduce global use, trade, and releases of mercury to levels sufficient to protect public health and the environment, including steps to—

(I) establish specific and stringent targets and schedules for reductions in mercury use in the United States, and emissions below levels for calendar year 2000, beyond current domestic and global efforts;

(II) end primary mercury mining in the near future and establish a system to ensure excess mercury supplies do not enter the global marketplace; and

(III) require countries to develop regional and national action plans to address mercury sources and uses;

(ii) include all countries that use, trade, or release significant quantities of mercury into the environment from anthropogenic sources;

(iii) require the application of the best available control technologies and strategies to control releases from industrial sectors in the very near future, including minimizing releases from coal-fired power plants and replacing obsolete mercury products and processes, including the mercury cell chlor-alkali process;

(iv) contain mechanisms for promoting and funding the transfer and adoption of less emitting technologies and mercury-free processes, and for facilitating the safe clean-up of mercury contamination;

(v) establish a standardized system to document and track the use, production, and trade of mercury and mercury-containing products, including a licensing requirement for mercury traders; and

(vi) incorporate explicit mechanisms for adding toxic air pollutants with similar characteristics in the future;

(B) to delineate the preferred structure, format, participants, mechanisms, and resources necessary for achieving and implementing the agreement described in subparagraph (A);

(C) to enter into bilateral and multilateral agreements to align global mercury production with reduced global demand and minimize global mercury releases, while negotiating the agreement described in subparagraph (A);

(D) to initiate and support a parallel international research effort that does not delay current or planned mercury pollution or use reduction efforts—

(i) to collect global data to support the development of a comprehensive inventory of mercury use, mining, trade, and releases; and

(ii) to develop less emitting technologies and technologies to reduce the need for, and use of, mercury in commerce;

(E) to review monitoring capabilities and data collection efforts of the United States for domestic mercury use, trade, and releases to ensure there is sufficient information available for any implementing legislation that may be necessary for compliance with existing protocols and future global mercury agreements;

(F) to work through existing international organizations, such as the United Nations, the International Standards Organization, and the World Trade Organization, to encourage the development of programs, standards, and trade agreements that will result in reduced use and trade of mercury, the elimination of primary mercury mining, and reductions in releases of mercury and other long-range transboundary air pollutants; and

(G) not later than February 11, 2005, to submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on that strategy, including a description of the ways in which the strategy will be used and communicated at the 23rd Session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3986. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, to eliminate certain restrictions on service of a Senator on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

SA 3987. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3988. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3989. Mr. BAUCUS (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 3990. Mr. KENNEDY (for Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3991. Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3992. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3993. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3994. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SPECTER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 3995. Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MCCAIN, and Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 3996. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3997. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3998. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3999. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LOTT, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4000. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4001. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4002. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4003. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4004. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4005. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4006. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4007. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4008. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4009. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4010. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4011. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4012. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4013. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4014. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and

Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4015. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4016. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4017. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4018. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4019. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4020. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4021. Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4022. Mr. LOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4023. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4024. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4025. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4026. Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4027. Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4028. Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the

resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4029. Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4030. Mr. ROCKEFELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4031. Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4032. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4033. Mr. GREGG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4034. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4035. Mr. FRIST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4036. Mr. DUBIN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4037. Mr. HATCH (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. HATCH)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4038. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. SARBANES)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4039. Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. SARBANES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4040. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra.

SA 4041. Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4027 submitted by Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4042. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4015 submitted by Mrs. HUTCHISON and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S.

Res. 445, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3986. Mr. REID (for Mr. BYRD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, to eliminate certain restrictions on service of a Senator on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence; as follows:

At the appropriate place in Sec. 402(b) after the word "matters" insert the following: "as determined by the Senate Committee on Appropriations".

SA 3987. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, to eliminate certain restrictions on service of a Senator on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 101(b)(1) of the resolution and insert the following:

(b) JURISDICTION.—There shall be referred to the committee all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating primarily to the following subjects:

(1) Department of Homeland Security, except matters relating to—

(A) the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, or the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and

(B) the following functions performed by any employee of the Department of Homeland Security—

(i) any customs revenue function including any function provided for in section 415 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296);

(ii) any commercial function or commercial operation of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection or Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, including matters relating to trade facilitation and trade regulation; or

(iii) any other function related to clause (i) or (ii) that was exercised by the United States Customs Service on the day before the effective date of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296).

SA 3988. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3981 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. DASCHLE) to the resolution S. Res. 445, to eliminate certain restrictions on service of a Senator on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the resolution, insert the following:

SEC. . CLARIFICATION OF SENATE RULE XVI.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill proposing new or general legislation or any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate proposing new or general legislation or any such