others provide little or none. In addition, the protections may differ in their applicability to criminal and/or civil proceedings.

In the Federal court system, for instance, most have interpreted Branzburg, a 1972 United States Supreme Court decision, to provide at least qualified news gathering protection—that is, a protection that can be overcome in certain circumstances. A few Federal courts, however, such as the Seventh Circuit, have rejected such protection, or have limited it only to when the subpoenas are being used to harass the press.

For those reasons, I think it is quite clear that a national standard would protect gatherers and disseminators of information from the varying State statutes and their interpretations by State courts. This goal is exactly what the Free Speech Protection Act of 2004 would achieve.

Under the legislation, the protection against compelled disclosure for sources would be absolute. The protection against compelled disclosure of news and information, however, is qualified. That is, an individual involved in gathering news would be required to reveal their unpublished material only under certain circumstances. The legislation requires three criteria to be met before such news or information can be disclosed.

First, the person seeking the news or information must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the news or information is critical or necessary to significant legal issues before a judicial, legislative, or administrative body that has the power to issue a subpoena.

Secondly, the news or information could not be obtained by alternative means. Finally, there is an overriding public interest in the disclosure that must exist.

The legislation I am introducing this evening is a work in progress. Obviously, in the coming weeks I intend to further refine it, and in the 109th Congress to seek out my colleagues' advice and counsel on how we might proceed. I am nevertheless introducing this bill in the closing hours of this Congress because I believe the Senate discussion of this matter is urgent. The public's right to know is under attack. When that happens, all Americans suffer since they are deprived of knowledge and information which affects their lives.

There are countless examples of information that we have received because there have been confidential sources who have come forward. Certainly, we can go back to Watergate, Whitewater, or Iran-Contra, Abu Ghirab—the prison scandal in Iraq—Enron, WorldCom, corporate governance issues, the list is almost endless. Had it not been for confidential sources coming forward and sharing information with a free press that would then share that with the public, if we had to rely exclusively on government press releases or press conferences, then we might never have learned anything about some of these issues which have been so vitally important to make our Government and our Nation stronger.

I urge my colleagues to take a look at this proposal and urge them to consider it when we return in January. I will reintroduce it again and urge them to support it.

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

S. 3020

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 ''Free Speech Protection Act of 2004''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COVERED PERSON.—The term ''covered person'' means a person who—

(A) engages in the gathering of news or information; and

(B) has the intent, at the beginning of the process of gathering news or information, to disseminate the news or information to the public.

(2) NEWS OR INFORMATION.—The term ''news or information'' means written, oral, pictorial, photographic, or electronically recorded information or communication concerning local, national, or worldwide events, or other matters.

(3) NEWS MEDIA.—The term ''the news media'' means—

(A) a newspaper;

(B) a magazine;

(C) a journal or other periodical;

(D) radio;

(E) television;

(F) any means of disseminating news or information gathered by press associations, news agencies, or wire services (including dissemination to the news media described in subparagraphs (A) through (E)); or

(G) any printed, photographic, mechanical, or electronic means of disseminating news or information to the public.

SEC. 3. COMPELLED DISCLOSURE PROHIBITED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section 4, no entity of the judicial, legislative, or executive branch of the Federal Government with the power to issue a subpoena or provide other compulsory process shall compel any covered person who is providing or has provided services for the news media to disclose—

(1) the source of any news or information procured by the person, or any information that would tend to identify the source, while providing services for the news media, whether or not the source has been promised confidentiality; or

(2) any news or information procured by the person, while providing services for the news media, that is not itself communicated in the news media, including any—

(A) notes;

(B) outtakes;

(C) photographs or photographic negatives;

(D) video or sound tapes;

(E) film; or

(F) other data, irrespective of its nature, that is not itself communicated in the news media.

(b) SUPERVISORS, EMPLOYERS, AND PERSONS ASSISTING A COVERED PERSON.—The protection from compelled disclosure described in subsection (a) shall apply to a supervisor, employer, or any person assisting a person covered by subsection (a).

(c) RESULT.—Any news or information obtained in violation of the provisions of this section shall be inadmissible in any action, proceeding, or hearing before any entity of the judicial, legislative, or executive branch of the Federal Government.

SEC. 4. COMPELLED DISCLOSURE PERMITTED.

(a) NEWS OR INFORMATION.—A court may compel disclosure of news or information described in section 3(a)(2) and protected from disclosure under section 3 if the court finds, after providing notice and an opportunity to be heard to the person or entity from whom the news or information is sought, that the party seeking the news or information established by clear and convincing evidence that—

(1) the news or information is critical and necessary to the resolution of a significant legal issue before an entity of the judicial, legislative, or executive branch of the Federal Government that has the power to issue a subpoena;

(2) the news or information could not be obtained by any alternative means; and

(3) there is an overriding public interest in the disclosure.

(b) SOURCE.—A court may not compel disclosure of the source of any news or information described in section 3(a)(1) and protected from disclosure under section 3.

SEC. 5. ACTIVITIES NOT CONSTITUTING A WAIVER.

The publication by the news media, or the dissemination by a person while providing services for the news media, of a source of news or information, or a portion of the news or information, procured in the course of pursuing professional activities shall not constitute a waiver of the protection from compelled disclosure that is described in section 3.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 474—TO EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS OF NATIONAL ADOPTION MONTH BY PROMOTING NATIONAL AWARENESS OF ADOPTION, CELEBRATING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES INVOLVED IN ADOPTION, AND ENCOURAGING AMERICANS TO SECURE SAFETY, PERMANENCY, AND WELL BEING FOR ALL CHILDREN

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BOND, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 474

Whereas there are approximately 532,000 children in the foster care system in the United States, approximately 129,000 of whom are waiting to be adopted;

Whereas the average length of time a child in foster care remains in foster care is almost 3 years;

Whereas for many foster children, the wait for a loving family in which they are nurtured, comforted, and protected is endless;

Whereas every year 25,000 children ''age out'' of foster care by reaching adulthood without being placed in a permanent home;

Whereas, since 1987, the number of annual adoptions has ranged from 118,000 to 127,000;

Whereas approximately 2,100,000 children in the United States live with adoptive parents;

Whereas approximately 6 of every 10 Americans have been touched personally by adoption in that they, a family member, or a close friend was adopted, has adopted a child, or has placed a child for adoption;

Whereas every day loving and nurturing families are formed when committed and dedicated individuals make an important difference in the life of a child through adoption;

Whereas, on November 20, 2004, communities from all 50 States and the District of Columbia will celebrate National Adoption Day by finalizing the adoption of thousands of children by loving families; and

Whereas on November 4, 2004, the President proclaimed November 2004 as National Adoption Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes November 2004 as National Adoption Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 475—TO CONDEMN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN LAOS

Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. DAYTON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 475

Whereas the Lao People's Democratic Republic is an authoritarian, Communist, one-party state;

Whereas the Government of Laos has a poor human rights record, particularly with regard to its treatment of minorities.

Whereas the United States Central Intelligence Agency trained and armed tens of thousands of Hmong guerrillas to disrupt Viet Cong supply lines and rescue downed pilots during the Vietnam war;

Whereas in 1975, the Kingdom of Laos was overthrown by the Communist Pathet Lao regime, and tens of thousands of Laotians, including the Hmong, were killed or died at the hands of Communist forces while attempting to flee the Lao Communist regime, and many others perished in reeducation and labor camps;

Whereas tens of thousands of Hmong became refugees, eventually resettling in the United States, where they now reside as American citizens and lead constructive lives as members of our communities;

Whereas remnants of former Hmong insurgent groups and their families who once fought with the United States and the Royal Lao Government still remain in remote areas of Laos, including Xaisomboun Special Zone and the Luang Prabang Province;

Whereas in August 2003 the United Nations Committee to Eliminate Racial Discrimination strongly criticized the Lao People's Democratic Republic for failing to honor its obligations, expressed its grave concerns regarding reports of human rights violations, including brutalities inflicted on the Hmong, and deplored the measures taken by the Lao authorities to prevent any reporting of the situation of the Hmong;

Whereas in October 2003, Amnesty International issued a statement detailing its concern about the use of starvation by the Lao Government as a ''weapon of war against civilians'' in Laos and the deteriorating situation facing thousands of family members of ethnic minority groups;

Whereas the Department of State reported in its most recent Country Report on Human Rights Practices for Laos that the ''Government's human rights record remained poor,'' and highlighted press reports that one group of Hmong in Xaisomboun Special Zone, mostly women and children, was being systematically hunted down and attacked by government air and ground forces and that it was at the point of starvation;

Whereas international organizations, the Department of State, and Members of Congress have received reports of mistreatment over the past 6 months of Hmong in Laos emerging from remote areas of Laos, including the Xaisomboun Special Zone, the Luang Prabang-Xieng Khouang border area;

Whereas the Lao Government has not allowed independent organizations to monitor the treatment of the Hmong emerging from remote areas of Laos;

Whereas in September 2004, Amnesty International issued a statement condemning recent reports that Lao soldiers murdered 5 Hmong children, raping 4 girls, who were foraging for food close to their camp, and called it a war crime; and

Whereas the Lao People's Democratic Republic has failed to substantially improve the status of human rights for its citizens: Now therefore be it

Resolved, that the Senate—

(1) Condems the consistent pattern of serious human rights abuses in the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

(2) Urges the Government of Laos to increase international access to vulnerable populations and to respect the basic human rights of all Laotians, including ethnic and religious minorities; and

(3) Hopes that the Lao government intensifies its efforts to make its economy and society move open and transparent in light of the congressional grant of normal tragic relations to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

SENATE RESOLUTION 476—SUPPORTING THE GOALS, ACTIVITIES, AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PREMATURITY AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 476

Whereas preterm birth is a serious and growing problem;

Whereas, between 1982 and 2002, the rate of preterm birth increased 27 percent;

Whereas, in 2002, more than 480,000 babies were born prematurely in the United States;

Whereas 25 percent of all babies that die in the first month of life were born preterm;

Whereas premature infants are 14 times more likely to die in the first year of life;

Whereas premature babies who survive may suffer lifelong consequences, including cerebral palsy, mental retardation, chronic lung disease, and vision and hearing loss;

Whereas preterm birth and low birthweight are a significant financial burden in health care;

Whereas, in 2002, the estimated charges for hospital stays for infants with a diagnosis of preterm birth or low birthweight were $15,500,000,000, a 12 percent increase since 2001;

Whereas the average lifetime medical costs of a premature baby are conservatively estimated at $500,000;

Whereas the cause of approximately half of all preterm births is unknown;

Whereas women who smoke during pregnancy are twice as likely as women who do not smoke during pregnancy to give birth to a low birthweight baby, and babies born to women who smoke during pregnancy weigh, on average, 200 grams less than babies born to women who do not smoke during pregnancy; and

Whereas to reduce the rates of preterm labor and delivery more research is needed on the underlying causes of preterm delivery, prevention of preterm birth so that babies are born full-term, and treatments improving outcomes for infants born prematurely: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes during the month of November, 2004, activities and programs that promote awareness of and solutions to the dangers of preterm birth across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 477—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF A REINVIGORATED UNITED STATES VISION OF FREEDOM, PEACE, AND DEMOCRACY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 477

Whereas the President articulated to the world on November 12, 2004, a vision of freedom, peace, and democracy for the broader Middle East;

Whereas this vision was also shared and expressed by Prime Minister Blair of the United Kingdom;

Whereas that vision includes a just and peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict based on 2 democratic States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security;

Whereas the President again stated his commitment to the security of Israel as a Jewish State;

Whereas the road map, endorsed by the United States, the United Kingdom, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, the European Union, Russia, and the United Nations, remains a realistic and widely recognized plan for making progress toward peace;

Whereas the international community should support Palestinian efforts to build the necessary political, economic, and security infrastructure essential to establishing a viable, democratic state;

Whereas there will be no lasting peace in the Middle East without a Palestinian State that is democratic, free, and based on the rule of law, including free press, free speech, an open political process, and religious tolerance;

Whereas the Palestinian leaders must meet their commitments under the road map to fight terrorism and dismantle terrorist organizations;

Whereas the Palestinian Authority will need a credible and unified security structure capable of providing security for the Palestinian people and fighting terrorism;

Whereas Palestinian leaders, with help from the international community, must also develop effective and transparent financial structures that provide for the economic and social needs of the Palestinian people;

Whereas the President stated that now is the time to seize the opportunity of new circumstances in the region to redouble our efforts to achieve this goal;

Whereas achieving the goals of peace, security, and stability will require the United States, its international partners, and the parties involved to take the following steps articulated in a Joint Statement by President Bush and Prime Minister Blair on November 12, 2004:

(1) recommit to the overarching 2-State vision set out by President Bush in his statement of June 24, 2002 and repeated in the road map;

(2) support the Palestinians as they choose a new President within the next 60 days, and as they embark upon an electoral process that will lead to lasting democratic institutions;

(3) mobilize international support behind a plan to ensure that the Palestinians have the political, economic, and security infrastructure they need to create a free, viable, and democratic State, including free press, free speech, an open political process, and religious tolerance;

(4) support the disengagement plan of Prime Minister Sharon from Gaza and stipulated parts of the West Bank as part of this overall plan; and

(5) recognize that these steps lay the basis for more rapid progress on the road map as a reliable guide leading to final status negotiations;

Whereas the United States will join with others in the international community to foster the development of Palestinian democratic political institutions, support the new leadership of the Palestinians that is committed to those institutions, assist in the reconstruction of civic institutions, promote the growth of a free and prosperous economy, and endorse the building of capable security institutions dedicated to maintaining law and order and dismantling terrorist organizations; and

Whereas in order to promote a lasting peace, all States in the region must oppose violence and terrorism, foster the development of democratic political and civic institutions, support the emergence of a peaceful and democratic Palestine, and state clearly that they will live in peace with Israel: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Senate—

(1) endorses the Joint Statement made by President Bush and Prime Minister Blair on November 12, 2004, expressing a shared vision of freedom, peace, and democracy in the broader Middle East and supports a reinvigorated and concerted United States-led international effort to achieve that vision;

(2) supports explicitly the steps presented by President Bush and Prime Minister Blair in that Joint Statement as the basis for more rapid progress on the road map as a reliable guide leading to final status negotiations;

(3) reaffirms its commitment to a vision of 2 democratic States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security as the key to peace; and

(4) expresses its commitment to the road map, which was endorsed by the United States, Israel, the Palestinian Authority, the European Union, Russia, and the United Nations, as a realistic and widely recognized plan for making progress toward peace.

SENATE RESOLUTION 478—RELATING TO DISPLACED STAFF MEMBERS OF SENATORS AND SENATE LEADERS

Mr. FRIST submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 478

Resolved, That (a) paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 6(a) of Senate Resolution 458, 98th Congress, agreed to October 4, 1984 (as amended by Senate Resolution 9, 103d Congress, agreed to January 7, 1993) are amended to read as follows:

''(3) The term 'eligible staff member' means an individual—

''(A) who was an employee—

''(i) of a committee or subcommittee thereof or a Senate leadership office described in subsection (b) of the first section of this resolution, or

''(ii) in an office of a Senator on the expiration of the term of office of such Senator as a Senator, but only if the Senator is not serving as a Senator for the next term of office and was a candidate in the general election for such next term,

''(B) whose employment described in subparagraph (A) was at least 183 days (whether or not service was continuous) before the date of termination of employment described in paragraph (4), and

''(C) whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

The term 'eligible staff member' shall not include an employee to whom the first section of this resolution applies.

''(4) The term 'displaced staff member' means an eligible staff member—

''(A) whose service as an employee of the Senate is terminated solely and directly as a result of—

''(i) in the case of employment described in paragraph (3)(A)(i), a change in the individual occupying the position of Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of a committee or in the individual occupying the Senate leadership office, and

''(ii) in the case of employment described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), the expiration of the term of office of the Senator, and

''(B) who is certified, not later than 60 days after the date of the change or expiration of term of office, whichever is applicable, as a displaced staff member by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the committee, the Senator occupying the Senate leadership office, or the Senator whose term is expiring, whichever is applicable, to the Secretary of the Senate.''.

(b) Subsection (b) of the first section of such Senate Resolution 458 is amended—

(1) by inserting ''President pro tempore emeritus,'' after ''Deputy President pro tempore,'';

(2) by striking ''or'' before ''Secretary''; and

(3) by inserting ''the Chairman of the Conference of the Majority, the Chairman of the Conference of the Minority, the Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee, or the Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee,'' before ''the employees of such office''.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 150—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE MURDER OF EMMETT TILL

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. TALENT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 150

Whereas Emmett Till was born in Chicago, Illinois, at Cook County Hospital, on July 25, 1941, to Mamie and Louis Till;

Whereas Emmett Till traveled to Money, Mississippi, to spend the summer with his uncle, Moses Wright, and his relatives;

Whereas in August 1955, 14-year-old Emmett Till—with adolescent flamboyance, but unfamiliarity of the racial customs of the South—allegedly whistled at Carolyn Bryant, a White woman;

Whereas on August 28, at about 2:30 a.m., Roy Bryant, Carolyn Bryant's husband, and his half brother, J.W. Milam, kidnaped Emmett Till from his uncle Moses Wright's home;

Whereas Bryant and Milam brutally beat Emmett Till, took him to the edge of the Tallahatchie River, shot him in the head, fastened a large metal fan used for ginning cotton to his neck with barbed wire, and pushed the body into the river;

Whereas 3 days later, Emmett Till's decomposed corpse was pulled from the Tallahatchie River;

Whereas Emmett's mother, Mamie Till, made the extraordinary decision to leave the casket open at her son's funeral in Chicago, in order to allow the world to see the brutality of the crime perpetrated against her son;

Whereas tens of thousands of people viewed Emmett Till's body in a Chicago church for 4 days; and press from around the world published photographs of Emmett's maimed face; and the sheer brutality of his murder became international news that highlighted the violent racism of the Jim Crow South;

Whereas Jet Magazine and the Chicago Defender published photographs of Emmett Till's body outraging African-Americans around the United States;

Whereas the trial of J.W. Milam and Roy Bryant began in September of that year with an all-male, all-White jury, because African-Americans and women were banned from serving;

Whereas the trial of Milam and Bryant was a microcosm of the Jim Crow South: African-Americans were packed in a specific section of the courtroom balcony; the defendants' families were seen laughing and joking with the prosecution and the jury; and food and snacks were passed out to White observers;

Whereas Moses Wright did the unthinkable as an African-American and openly accused the White defendants in public court of murdering his nephew;

Whereas Moses Wright was run out of town for his actions in court;

Whereas J.W. Milam and Roy Bryant were acquitted of the murder of Emmett Till, and Bryant celebrated his acquittal with his wife in front of the cameras;

Whereas protected from further prosecution, Milam and Bryant candidly confessed their torture and murder of Emmett Till; Milam did so on the record to Look Magazine for $4,000;

Whereas Mamie Till and thousands of others pleaded with the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to reopen and investigate the case;

Whereas the Federal Government did absolutely nothing, and President Eisenhower and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover refused to reopen the case and did not even answer Mamie Till's urgent telegraph;

Whereas 100 days later, Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a White patron and the modern civil rights revolution began;

Whereas many historians regard the murder of Emmett Till as the true spark of the civil rights movement;

Whereas Mamie Till, who died on January 6, 2003, moved back to Chicago, taught, and continued to talk about her son Emmett's murder; and expressed her wishes for a full Federal investigation;

Whereas more than 48 years have passed since the murder of Emmett Till;

Whereas the remaining witnesses to this gruesome crime are elderly;

Whereas House Concurrent Resolution 360 entitled ''Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the murder of Emmett Till'', was introduced on February 10, 2004, by Representative Bobby Rush;

Whereas the Department of Justice reopened the investigation into the murder of Emmett Till on May 11, 2004; and

Whereas Congress supports the decision to reopen the investigation of the murder of Emmett Till: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) calls on all authorities with jurisdiction, including the Department of Justice and the State of Mississippi, to—

(A) expeditiously bring those responsible for the murder of Emmett Till to justice, due

to the amount of time that has passed since the murder and the age of the witnesses; and

(B) provide all the resources necessary to ensure a timely and thorough investigation; and

(2) calls on the Department of Justice to fully report the findings of their investigation to Congress.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 151—RECOGNIZING THE ESSENTIAL ROLE THAT THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954 HAS PLAYED IN DEVELOPMENT OF PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. DOMENICI submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. CON RES. 151

Whereas the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) followed and sought to implement the Atoms for Peace speech of President Dwight David Eisenhower in December 1953, which provided the United States and the world with a blueprint for commercial development of atomic energy to the benefit of humanity;

Whereas the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 defined mechanisms for the production, control, and use of nuclear materials;

Whereas the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 provided the initial framework for regulation of nuclear material and facilities and provided recognition that such control is necessary in the national interest to ensure the common defense and security and to protect the health and safety of the public;

Whereas the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 recognized the need for development and use of atomic energy under conditions to promote the general welfare;

Whereas the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 recognized that it was in the national interest to conduct a comprehensive program of research and development to optimize the benefits of nuclear technologies for humanity;

Whereas the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 set forth the necessity to control certain types of information, material, and facilities for security purposes, while ensuring unclassified dissemination of appropriate scientific and technical information;

Whereas the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 provided the initial framework for international cooperation in nuclear technologies, under suitable controls to ensure common defense and security, to provide cooperating nations with the benefits of peaceful uses of atomic energy; and

Whereas the legacy of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, with 103 operating nuclear power plants in the United States providing 20 percent of the electricity supply of the United States, is invaluable in providing clean, emission-free, reliable power to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes that the enactment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) was an essential step in the development and use of a range of civilian nuclear technologies to the benefit of humanity;

(2) commends and remembers the authors of the original Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for their foresight and leadership; and

(3) commemorates the role played by President Dwight David Eisenhower in his historic Atoms for Peace speech and the leadership he demonstrated in recognizing 50 years ago that the benefits of nuclear technologies would be realized only through a careful national and international system of control, regulation, and use.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 4068. Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to provide for equitable compensation to the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation for the use of tribal land for the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, and for other purposes.

SA 4069. Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 248, expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the individual Indian money account trust fund lawsuit.

SA 4070. Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 248, supra.

SA 4071. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. LUGAR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2655, to amend and extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998.

SA 4072. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LOTT, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. CORNYN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2873, to extend the authority of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa to hold court in Rock Island, Illinois.

SA 4073. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. DORGAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2154, to establish a National sex offender registration database, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4068. Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1438, to provide for equitable compensation to the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation for the use of tribal land for the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, and for other purposes; as follows:

In section 9(c), redesignate paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

In section 9(c), after paragraph (2), insert the following:

(3) RETENTION OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM STATUS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Land transferred under this section that, before the date of enactment of this Act, was included in the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area shall remain part of the Recreation Area.

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects the authority or responsibility of the National Park Service to administer the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area under the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, chapter 408; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

On page 23, Section 6, after line 13 insert the following:

(c) PAYMENT RECOVERY.—Pursuant to the payment schedule in subsection (b), the Administrator shall make commensurate cost reductions in expenditures on an annual basis to recover each payment to the Tribe. The Administrator shall include this specific cost reduction plan in the annual budget submitted to Congress.

On page 28, after line 3, insert the following:

SEC. 12. PRECEDENT.—Nothing in this Act establishes any precedent or is binding on the Southwestern Power Administration, Western Area Power Administration, or Southeastern Power Administration.

SA 4069. Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 248, expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the individual Indian money account trust fund lawsuit; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the interests of the Indian beneficiaries and the United States would best be served by a voluntary alternative dispute resolution process, not limited to mediation, that will lead to a full, fair, and final resolution of potential individual Indian money account claims; and

(2) Federal legislation may be necessary to ensure a full, fair, and final resolution of the class action litigation.

SA 4070. Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 248, expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the individual Indian money account trust fund lawsuit; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, since the 19th century, the United States has held Indian funds and resources in trust for the benefit of Indians, and in its capacity as trustee, is obligated to protect those funds and resources;

Whereas the Senate reaffirms that in continuing to hold and manage Indian funds and resources for the benefit of the Indians, the United States must act in accordance with all applicable standards and duties of care;

Whereas, in 1996, a class action was brought against the United States seeking an accounting of balances of individual Indian money accounts and rehabilitation of the trust system;

Whereas after 8 years of litigation and the expenditure of tens of millions of dollars in Federal funds, the Senate believes that there is a demonstrated need to assist and encourage the parties in reaching a full, fair, and final resolution to the class action litigation; and

Whereas the resolution of the class action litigation may be achieved through alternative dispute resolution processes, including mediation: Now, therefore, be it

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SA 4071. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. LUGAR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2655, to amend and extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF IRISH PEACE PROCESS CULTURAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM.

(a) IRISH PEACE PROCESS CULTURAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM ACT.—

(1) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2(a) of the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT REQUIREMENTS.—An alien entering the United States as a participant in the program shall satisfy the following requirements:

''(A) The alien shall be a citizen of the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland.

''(B) The alien shall be between 21 and 35 years of age on the date of departure for the United States.

''(C) The alien shall have resided continuously in a designated county for not less than 18 months before such date.

''(D) The alien shall have been continuously unemployed for not less than 12 months before such date.