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

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.

''(E) The alien may not have a degree from an institution of higher education.''.

(2) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—Section 2 of the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3), by striking ''the third program year and for the 4 subsequent years,'' and inserting ''each program year,''; and

(B) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) SUNSET.—

''(1) Effective October 1, 2008, the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 is repealed.

''(2) Effective October 1, 2008, section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(Q)) is amended—

''(A) by striking 'or' at the end of clause (i);

''(B) by striking '(i)' after '(Q)'; and

''(C) by striking clause (ii).''.

(3) COST-SHARING.—Section 2 of the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note), as amended by paragraph (2), is further amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (b), the following new subsection:

''(c) COST-SHARING.—The Secretary of State shall verify that the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland continue to pay a reasonable share of the costs of the administration of the cultural and training programs carried out pursuant to this Act.''.

(4) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(A) by striking ''Attorney General'' each place such term appears and inserting ''Secretary of Homeland Security''; and

(B) by striking ''Immigration and Naturalization Service'' each place such term appears and inserting ''Department of Homeland Security''.

(b) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS FOR NONIMMIGRANT STATUS.—Section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(Q)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''Attorney General'' each place such term appears and inserting ''Secretary of Homeland Security''; and

(B) in clause (ii)(I)—

(i) by striking ''35 years of age or younger having a residence'' and inserting ''citizen of the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, 21 to 35 years of age, unemployed for not less than 12 months, and having a residence for not less than 18 months''; and

(ii) by striking ''36 months)'' and inserting ''24 months)''.

(2) FOREIGN RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT.—Section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is amended—

(A) by redesignating the subsection (p) as added by section 1505(f) of Public Law 106–386 (114 Stat. 1526) as subsection (s); and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(t)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no person admitted under section 101(a)(15)(Q)(ii)(I), or acquiring such status after admission, shall be eligible to apply for nonimmigrant status, an immigrant visa, or permanent residence under this Act until it is established that such person has resided and been physically present in the person's country of nationality or last residence for an aggregate of at least 2 years following departure from the United States.

''(2) The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the requirement of such 2-year foreign residence abroad if the Secretary determines that—

''(A) departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship upon the alien's spouse or child (if such spouse or child is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence); or

''(B) the admission of the alien is in the public interest or the national interest of the United States.''.

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; as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following:

SEC. 2. HOLDING OF COURT AT CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI.

Section 104(a)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by inserting ''and Cleveland'' after ''Clarksdale''.

SEC. 3. PLACE OF HOLDING COURT IN TEXARKANA, TEXAS, AND TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Sections 83(b)(1) and 124(c)(5) of title 28, United States Code, are each amended by inserting after ''held at Texarkana'' the following: '', and may be held anywhere within the Federal courthouse in Texarkana that is located astride the State line between Texas and Arkansas''.

SEC. 4. PLACE OF HOLDING COURT IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Section 112(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and Watertown'' and inserting ''Watertown, and Plattsburgh''.

SEC. 5. PLACE OF HOLDING COURT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Section 85 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''Colorado Springs,'' after ''Boulder,''.

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; as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Database Act of 2004'' or ''Dru's Law''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

In this Act:

(1) CRIMINAL OFFENSE AGAINST A VICTIM WHO IS A MINOR.—The term ''criminal offense against a victim who is a minor'' has the same meaning as in section 170101(a)(3) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14071(a)(3)).

(2) MINIMALLY SUFFICIENT SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRATION PROGRAM.—The term ''minimally sufficient sexual offender registration program'' has the same meaning as in section 170102(a) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14072(a)).

(3) SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENSE.—The term ''sexually violent offense'' has the same meaning as in section 170101(a)(3) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14071(a)(3)).

(4) SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR.—The term ''sexually violent predator'' has the same meaning as in section 170102(a) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14072(a)).

SEC. 3. AVAILABILITY OF THE NSOR DATABASE TO THE PUBLIC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall—

(1) make publicly available in a registry (in this Act referred to as the ''public registry'') from information contained in the the National Sex Offender Registry, via the Internet, all information described in subsection (b); and

(2) allow for users of the public registry to determine which registered sex offenders are currently residing within a radius, as specified by the user of the public registry, of the location indicated by the user of the public registry.

(b) INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN PUBLIC REGISTRY.—With respect to any person convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor or a sexually violent offense, or any sexually violent predator, required to register with a minimally sufficient sexual offender registration program within a State, including a program established under section 170101 of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14017(b)), the public registry shall provide, to the extent available in the National Sex Offender Registry—

(1) the name and any known aliases of the person;

(2) the date of birth of the person;

(3) the current address of the person and any subsequent changes of that address;

(4) a physical description and current photograph of the person;

(5) the nature of and date of commission of the offense by the person;

(6) the date on which the person is released from prison, or placed on parole, supervised release, or probation; and

(7) any other information the Attorney General considers appropriate.

SEC. 4. RELEASE OF HIGH RISK INMATES.

(a) CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any State that provides for a civil commitment proceeding, or any equivalent proceeding, shall issue timely notice to the attorney general of that State of the impending release of any person incarcerated by the State who—

(A) is a sexually violent predator; or

(B) has been deemed by the State to be at high-risk for recommitting any sexually violent offense or criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.

(2) REVIEW.—Upon receiving notice under paragraph (1), the State attorney general shall consider whether or not to institute a civil commitment proceeding, or any equivalent proceeding required under State law.

(b) MONITORING OF RELEASED PERSONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall intensively monitor, for not less than 1 year, any person described under paragraph (2) who—

(A) has been unconditionally released from incarceration by the State; and

(B) has not been civilly committed pursuant to a civil commitment proceeding, or any equivalent proceeding under State law.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to—

(A) any sexually violent predator; or

(B) any person who has been deemed by the State to be at high-risk for recommitting any sexually violent offense or criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.

(c) COMPLIANCE.—

(1) COMPLIANCE DATE.—Each State shall have not more than 3 years from the date of enactment of this Act in which to implement the requirements of this section.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—A State that fails to implement the requirements of this section, shall not receive 25 percent of the funds that would otherwise be allocated to

the State under section 20106(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13706(b)).

(3) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Any funds that are not allocated for failure to comply with this section shall be reallocated to States that comply with this section.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 110, which has been received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (H.J. Res. 110) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read the third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statement related to the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 110) was read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

PREMATURITY AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 476, introduced earlier today by Senator ALEXANDER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 476) supporting the goals, activities and ideals of National Prematurity Awareness Month.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

PREMATURITY AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the increasing number of babies born too early. The March of Dimes has designated November as Prematurity Awareness Month to draw attention to the growing, costly and serious public health problem of preterm birth. My colleague, Senator DODD, and I have introduced a resolution supporting this effort and look forward to swift approval in the Senate.

Nationwide, over 480,0000 babies were born prematurely in 2002. In my own State of Tennessee, one of every seven babies born in 2002 was born preterm, and the rate of preterm births in Tennessee has risen more than 9 percent since 1992.

Earlier this year, the Subcommittee on Children and Families, which I chair, held a hearing to learn about the devastating effects of preterm birth and what our government agencies and private organizations are doing to combat this crisis. We heard the inspirational story of Kelley Bolton Jordan and her daughter, Whitney, from Memphis, Tennessee. Whitney was born 3½ months early and weighed just 1 lb. 10 oz. Imagine a leg so small it could fit through a wedding ring.

Whitney spent 3 grueling months in intensive care. She is now a healthy, happy 3 year-old and has no repercussions from her early birth—other babies are not as lucky. Preterm birth takes a severe toll on America's families and strains our health care system. Each year, 100,000 children develop health problems because of their early births, including cerebral palsy and vision and hearing loss. And preterm birth is the leading cause of death in the first month of life.

With over half the causes of preterm birth unknown, more research is desperately needed. That's why I plan to re-introduce ''the PREEMIE Act'' and hope that the Senate can pass this legislation in the 109th Congress.

I commend the March of Dimes for its dedication in working toward a day when babies and their families no longer have to face the devastating consequences of premature birth. If we work together to focus public and private resources on this problem, we can decrease the number of premature births in every state.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I draw attention to the growing problem of premature birth. As a sponsor of the PREEMIE Act, with my colleague Senator ALEXANDER, I have heard the stories about the strain a premature birth places on families, as well as the lifelong health problems many preterm children face.

Nationwide, 1 out of every 8 babies is born too early. In my own State of Connecticut, 1 of every 10 babies born in 2002 was preterm and the rate of preterm births in Connecticut has risen more than 11% since 1992.

Senator ALEXANDER and I are introducing a resolution to raise awareness of this public health crisis. As part of their 5-year campaign designed to use the combined power of awareness, education, and research to significantly decrease the number of premature births in the United States, the March of Dimes has designated November as Prematurity Awareness Month. I am pleased to be supporting this campaign.

I urge my colleagues to find out about the toll of premature births in their states and to work together to solve this problem. I hope we can move the PREEMIE Act quickly in the 109th Congress in order to expand the Government's efforts to reduce the rates of preterm birth.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 476) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

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.

IMPROVING EDUCATION RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 2004—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the conference report to accompany H.R. 1350, the IDEA bill, that the conference report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I am pleased that we are now considering the conference report on the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act. This bill reauthorizes IDEA, our Federal law governing special education services for children with disabilities.

As we close in on the 30-year anniversary of the Federal role in special education, I think it important to highlight where we were, where we are and