

registration, record-keeping, inspection, resolution of consumer complaints, and enforcement of state laws in the industry. It would clarify regulations to prevent deceptive trade practices in the industry and ensure that consumers can make informed decisions as they make funeral arrangements. Finally, the FTC rules would be expanded to cover all segments of the death care industry.

I am aware that as we are in the closing days of this Congress, we will not have the opportunity to pass this legislation this year. However, I would like to take this opportunity to raise this issue with my colleagues today, and I hope that we will be able to move on this issue when we reconvene for the 109th Congress. It is my firm belief that this bill will help both consumers and industry. Consumers will have the peace of mind knowing that they are being treated fairly during their time of grief and distress, while the industry will benefit from regaining the high level of consumer confidence and trust that it has traditionally enjoyed.

I urge my colleagues to join me by supporting this legislation.

By Mr. DODD:

S. 3024. A bill to establish the National Center for Transportation Solutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Center for Transportation Solutions Act of 2004.

I am deeply troubled that the Federal Government is not doing enough to address important national and regional transportation issues from a systemic perspective. There is too little research being devoted to profound questions that have a long-term impact on the future viability of our nation's transportation network. Such questions may include: How well is our transportation system responding to the global economy? How can transportation meet the needs of greater environmental sustainability? How can people become more involved in transportation planning in their communities? What transportation technologies will be important in the future? Are there more effective ways to finance improvements to our transportation infrastructure? What will be the demand for various modes of transportation in the future? How well do the various modes of transportation interact? Is there a better way to reduce transportation accidents and enhance safety?

In fact, the Federal Government does not adequately invest in finding answers to these and other important questions. The United States Department of Transportation spends approximately 1.5 percent of its budget on research. This amount is insufficient when compared to the 2.8 percent spent by the Department of Agriculture, 4.8 percent by the Department of Health and Human Services, 8.1 percent by the Environmental Protection Agency, and

14.9 percent spent by the Department of Defense.

Much of that 1.5 percent spent by the Department of Transportation is focused on short-term, highly applied research activities, such as the performance of varieties of asphalt in different climates. Too few resources, however, are devoted to research in finding solutions to our most intractable long-term transportation problems.

The consequences of this lack of foresight are significant. As Dennis Christiansen, Deputy Director of the Texas Transportation Institute, testified before the House Subcommittee on Highway, Transit, and Pipelines last year: "In the private sector, failure to innovate may mean one goes out of business. In the public sector, failure to innovate may simply mean that we do things less efficiently and at a higher cost." In addition, the American Public Transportation Association commented at the same hearing that "without research and training, innovation withers and American jobs are lost offshore."

The lack of adequate investments in long-term transportation research, however, is not the only concern. The Nation's transportation research and technology programs are highly decentralized as well. There are state and federal transportation agencies, universities, contractors, and material suppliers all participating in transportation research activities. While this decentralization has its benefits in that the same broad array of institutions that are conducting the research are involved in its implementation, it also has its drawbacks. It poses challenges to effective priority-setting, and can lead to unnecessary duplication, results that are not transferable, and significant research gaps.

The legislation that I am introducing will address these important issues by establishing a Center for Transportation Solutions as an independent agency in the executive branch of the government. Its purpose will be to develop and encourage the execution of a long-term national policy for the promotion of research and development related to multimodal transportation.

The Center is modeled after the National Science Foundation. It will be under the leadership of a Director appointed by the President and a Board composed of sixteen individuals with expertise in transportation research and policy. Like the National Science Foundation, the Center will be organized into a series of research divisions on such issues as safety, the environment, infrastructure, intermodal connections, and transportation economics and financial policy. Regional Centers for Transportation Solutions will also be established to investigate these important issues from a regional perspective.

The new Center will not supplant existing transportation research activities but supplement them. It will award competitive, merit-based grants

to academic, public, and private research institutions to support long-term strategic transportation objectives. According to the Transportation Research Board, "competition for funds and merit review of proposals are the best ways of ensuring the maximum return on investment of research funding and addressing strategic national transportation system goals." Sadly, much of the funding that is designated for transportation research today is earmarked for specific projects or research institutions without open competition.

Finally, the Center will facilitate the interchange of transportation research data among interested parties, work closely with the United States Department of Transportation in setting research priorities, and coordinate its scientific research programs with public and private research groups.

This legislation is a work in progress. In the coming months, I intend to further refine it for reintroduction in the 109th Congress. Nevertheless, the bill embodies an important goal namely, the need for increased resources and strategic planning devoted to tackling the nation's long-term transportation needs.

I realize that the 108th Congress is nearing completion. I am also aware that the Senate and the House of Representatives will likely revisit the reauthorization of surface transportation programs soon after the 109th Congress convenes in 2005. That legislation would be the perfect opportunity for Congress to look farther into the future—even beyond the traditional six-year scope of the surface transportation bill—and begin to make the investments necessary for solving our nation's most difficult transportation problems. After all, if we can devote resources to finding a cure for cancer and other life-threatening illnesses, shouldn't we do the same and find a cure for traffic congestion?

By Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN)

S. 3026. A bill to support the boy Scouts of America and the Girl Scouts of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3026

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SUPPORT OUR SCOUTS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section the term "Federal agency" means each department, agency, instrumentality, or other entity of the United States Government.

(b) IN GENERAL.—No Federal law (including any rule, regulation, directive, instruction, or order) shall be construed to limit any Federal agency from providing any form of support to the Boy Scouts of America or the Girls Scouts of the United States of America

(or any organization chartered by the Boy Scouts of America or the Girl Scouts of the United States of America), including—

(1) holding meetings, jamborees, camps, or other scouting activities on Federal property if such organization has received permission from the appropriate Federal official responsible for such property; or

(2) hosting or sponsoring any official event of such organization.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 479—ESTABLISHING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION INVOLVING HALLIBURTON COMPANY AND WAR PROFITEERING, AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS

Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 479

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a special committee administered by the Committee on Governmental Affairs to be known as the “Special Committee to Investigate Halliburton, War Profiteering, and Related Matters” (referred to in this resolution as the “special committee”).

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the special committee are—

(1) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, whether any contracts awarded to Halliburton, its subsidiaries or affiliates (referred to in this resolution as “Halliburton”) were improperly coordinated by the Vice President’s office, or any other office or component of the executive branch;

(2) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, the propriety of the no-bid Restore Iraqi Oil (“RIO”) Contract awarded to Halliburton by the Department of Defense;

(3) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, whether Halliburton overcharged the government for meals, gasoline, and other goods and services, in connection with either—

(A) any contract that was not competitively bid; or

(B) any other contract;

(4) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, whether Halliburton deliberately or negligently wasted taxpayer funds in order to inflate the value of any “cost-plus” contract;

(5) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, whether Halliburton or any of its employees either—

(A) accepted kickbacks or other improper considerations in return for awarding subcontracts; or

(B) engaged in any other improper behavior in awarding subcontracts;

(6) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, whether Halliburton or its employees violated United States sanctions laws by conducting prohibited activities with respect to Iran, Syria, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, or Iraq;

(7) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, whether Halliburton violated United States or international laws or standards in its treatment

of its subcontractors, foreign and United States employees in Iraq;

(8) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, whether Halliburton appropriately documented its expenses in Iraq;

(9) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, the ultimate uses of United States Government funds that Halliburton spent in Iraq;

(10) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, payments by the Department of Defense to Halliburton, including—

(A) whether the Department of Defense erred in not withholding 15 percent from its payments of Halliburton’s invoices, as required under Federal Acquisition Regulations; and

(B) whether improper influence was used in determining payments to Halliburton;

(11) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, whether the Department of Defense improperly allowed Halliburton access to confidential records or discussions in connection with Halliburton’s contract negotiations with the Department of Defense;

(12) to conduct an investigation and public hearings into, and study of, Halliburton’s financial relationship with the Government of Nigeria or officials of the Government of Nigeria, including—

(A) whether Halliburton paid bribes in connection with business in Nigeria; and

(B) if Halliburton did pay such bribes, whether those bribes were used by their recipients to fund illicit activities;

(13) to make such findings of fact as are warranted and appropriate;

(14) to make such recommendations, including recommendations for legislative, administrative, or other actions, as the special committee may determine to be necessary or desirable; and

(15) to fulfill the constitutional oversight and informational functions of Congress with respect to the matters described in this subsection.

SECTION 2. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The special committee shall consist of—

(A) the members of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs;

(B) the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, or their designees from the Committee on the Judiciary;

(C) the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services.

(2) **SENATE RULE XXV.**—For the purpose of paragraph 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as the chairman or other member of the special committee shall not be taken into account.

(b) **ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.**—

(1) **CHAIRMAN.**—The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services shall serve as the chairman of the special committee (referred to in this resolution as the “chairman”).

(2) **RANKING MEMBER.**—The ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services shall serve as the ranking member of the special committee (referred to in this resolution as the “ranking member”).

(3) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the special committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of reporting a matter or recommendation to the Senate. A majority of the members of the special committee, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members of the special committee if at least one member of the minority party is present, shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of other business. One member of the special committee shall

constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony.

(c) **RULES AND PROCEDURES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this resolution, the special committee’s investigation, study, and hearings shall be governed by the Standing Rules of the Senate and the Rules of Procedure of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

(2) **ADDITIONAL RULES.**—The special committee may adopt additional rules or procedures not inconsistent with this resolution or the Standing Rules of the Senate if the chairman and ranking member agree that such additional rules or procedures are necessary to enable the special committee to conduct the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by this resolution. Any such additional rules and procedures shall become effective upon publication in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 3. STAFF OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **APPOINTMENTS.**—To assist the special committee in the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by this resolution, the chairman and the ranking member each may appoint special committee staff, including consultants.

(b) **ASSISTANCE FROM THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL.**—To assist the special committee in the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by this resolution, the Senate Legal Counsel and the Deputy Senate Legal Counsel shall work with and under the jurisdiction and authority of the special committee.

(c) **ASSISTANCE FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States is requested to provide from the Government Accountability Office whatever personnel or other appropriate assistance as may be required by the special committee, or by the chairman or the ranking member.

SEC. 4. PUBLIC ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Consistent with the rights of persons subject to investigation and inquiry, the special committee shall make every effort to fulfill the right of the public and Congress to know the essential facts and implications of the activities of officials of the United States Government and other persons and entities with respect to the matters under investigation and study, as described in section 1.

(b) **DUTIES.**—In furtherance of the right of the public and Congress to know, the special committee—

(1) shall hold, as the chairman (in consultation with the ranking member) considers appropriate and in accordance with paragraph 5(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hearings on specific subjects;

(2) may make interim reports to the Senate as it considers appropriate; and

(3) shall make a final comprehensive public report to the Senate which contains—

(A) a description of all relevant factual determinations; and

(B) recommendations for legislation, if necessary.

SEC. 5. POWERS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The special committee shall do everything necessary and appropriate under the laws and the Constitution of the United States to conduct the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by section 1.

(b) **EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.**—The special committee may exercise all of the powers and responsibilities of a committee under rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and section 705 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, including the following:

(1) **SUBPOENA POWERS.**—To issue subpoenas or orders for the attendance of witnesses or for the production of documentary or physical evidence before the special committee. A subpoena or order may be authorized by the special committee or by the chairman with the agreement of the ranking member, and may be issued by the chairman or any other member of the special committee designated by the chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or the authorized member anywhere within or outside of the borders of the United States to the full extent permitted by law. The chairman, or any other member of the special committee, is authorized to administer oaths to any witnesses appearing before the special committee. If a return on a subpoena or order for the production of documentary or physical evidence is incomplete or accompanied by an objection, the chairman (in consultation with the ranking member) may convene a meeting or hearing to determine the adequacy of the return and to rule on the objection. At a meeting or hearing on such a return, one member of the special committee shall constitute a quorum. The special committee shall not initiate procedures leading to civil or criminal enforcement of a subpoena unless the person or entity to whom the subpoena is directed refuses to produce the required documentary or physical evidence after having been ordered and directed to do so.

(2) **COMPENSATION AUTHORITY.**—To employ and fix the compensation of such clerical, investigatory, legal, technical, and other assistants as the special committee, or the chairman or the ranking member, considers necessary or appropriate.

(3) **MEETINGS.**—To sit and act at any time or place during sessions, recesses, and adjournment periods of the Senate.

(4) **HEARINGS.**—To hold hearings, take testimony under oath, and receive documentary or physical evidence relating to the matters and questions it is authorized to investigate or study. Unless the chairman and the ranking member otherwise agree, the questioning of a witness or a panel of witnesses at a hearing shall be limited to one initial 30-minute turn each for the chairman and the ranking member, or their designees, including majority and minority staff, and thereafter to 10-minute turns by each member of the special committee if 5 or more members are present, and to 15-minute turns by each member of the special committee if fewer than 5 members are present. A member may be permitted further questions of the witness or panel of witnesses, either by using time that another member then present at the hearing has yielded for that purpose during the yielding member's turn, or by using time allotted after all members have been given an opportunity to question the witness or panel of witnesses. At all times, unless the chairman and the ranking member otherwise agree, the questioning shall alternate back and forth between members of the majority party and members of the minority party. In their discretion, the chairman and the ranking member, respectively, may designate majority or minority staff to question a witness or a panel of witnesses at a hearing during time yielded by a member of the chairman's or the ranking member's party then present at the hearing for his or her turn.

(5) **TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.**—To require by subpoena or order the attendance, as a witness before the special committee or at a deposition, of any person who may have knowledge or information concerning any of the matters that the special committee is authorized to investigate and study.

(6) **IMMUNITY.**—To grant a witness immunity under sections 6002 and 6005 of title 18, United States Code, provided that the inde-

pendent counsel has not informed the special committee in writing that immunizing the witness would interfere with the ability of the independent counsel successfully to prosecute criminal violations. Not later than 10 days before the special committee seeks a Federal court order for a grant of immunity by the special committee, the Senate Legal Counsel shall cause to be delivered to the independent counsel a written request asking the independent counsel promptly to inform the special committee in writing if, in the judgment of the independent counsel, the grant of immunity would interfere with the ability of the independent counsel successfully to prosecute criminal violations. The Senate Legal Counsel's written request of the independent counsel required by this paragraph shall be in addition to all notice requirements set forth in sections 6002 and 6005 of title 18, United States Code.

(7) **DEPOSITIONS.**—To take depositions and other testimony under oath anywhere within the United States, to issue orders that require witnesses to answer written interrogatories under oath, and to make application for the issuance of letters rogatory. All depositions shall be conducted jointly by majority and minority staff of the special committee. A witness at a deposition shall be examined upon oath administered by a member of the special committee or an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths, and a complete transcription or electronic recording of the deposition shall be made. Questions shall be propounded first by majority staff of the special committee and then by minority staff of the special committee. Any subsequent round of questioning shall proceed in the same order. Objections by the witness as to the form of questions shall be noted for the record. If a witness objects to a question and refuses to answer on the basis of relevance or privilege, the special committee staff may proceed with the deposition, or may, at that time or at a subsequent time, seek a ruling on the objection from the chairman. If the chairman overrules the objection, the chairman may order and direct the witness to answer the question, but the special committee shall not initiate procedures leading to civil or criminal enforcement unless the witness refuses to answer after having been ordered and directed to answer.

(8) **DELEGATIONS TO STAFF.**—To issue commissions and to notice depositions for staff members to examine witnesses and to receive evidence under oath administered by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. The special committee, or the chairman with the concurrence of the ranking member, may delegate to designated staff members of the special committee the power to issue deposition notices authorized pursuant to this paragraph.

(9) **INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.**—To require by subpoena or order—

(A) any department, agency, entity, officer, or employee of the United States Government;

(B) any person or entity purporting to act under color or authority of State or local law; or

(C) any private person, firm, corporation, partnership, or other organization;

to produce for consideration by the special committee or for use as evidence in the investigation, study, or hearings of the special committee, any book, check, canceled check, correspondence, communication, document, financial record, paper, physical evidence, photograph, record, recording, tape, or any other material relating to any of the matters or questions that the special committee is authorized to investigate and study which any such person or entity may possess or control.

(10) **RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SENATE.**—To make to the Senate any recommendations, by report or resolution, including recommendations for criminal or civil enforcement, which the special committee may consider appropriate with respect to—

(A) the willful failure or refusal of any person to appear before it, or at a deposition, or to answer interrogatories, in compliance with a subpoena or order;

(B) the willful failure or refusal of any person to answer questions or give testimony during the appearance of that person as a witness before the special committee, or at a deposition, or in response to interrogatories; or

(C) the willful failure or refusal of—

(i) any officer or employee of the United States Government;

(ii) any person or entity purporting to act under color or authority of State or local law; or

(iii) any private person, partnership, firm, corporation, or organization;

to produce before the special committee, or at a deposition, or at any time or place designated by the committee, any book, check, canceled check, correspondence, communication, document, financial record, paper, physical evidence, photograph, record, recording, tape, or any other material in compliance with any subpoena or order.

(11) **CONSULTANTS.**—To procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof.

(12) **OTHER GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL.**—To use, on a reimbursable basis and with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned, the services of the personnel of such department or agency.

(13) **OTHER CONGRESSIONAL STAFF.**—To use, with the prior consent of any member of the Senate or the chairman or the ranking member of any other Senate committee or the chairman or ranking member of any subcommittee of any committee of the Senate, the facilities or services of the appropriate members of the staff of such member of the Senate or other Senate committee or subcommittee, whenever the special committee or the chairman or the ranking member considers that such action is necessary or appropriate to enable the special committee to conduct the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by this resolution.

(14) **ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE.**—To permit any members of the special committee, staff director, counsel, or other staff members or consultants designated by the chairman or the ranking member, access to any data, evidence, information, report, analysis, document, or paper—

(A) that relates to any of the matters or questions that the special committee is authorized to investigate or study under this resolution;

(B) that is in the custody or under the control of any department, agency, entity, officer, or employee of the United States Government, including those which have the power under the laws of the United States to investigate any alleged criminal activities or to prosecute persons charged with crimes against the United States without regard to the jurisdiction or authority of any other Senate committee or subcommittee; and

(C) that will assist the special committee to prepare for or conduct the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by this resolution.

(15) **REPORTS OF VIOLATIONS OF LAW.**—To report possible violations of any law to appropriate Federal, State, or local authorities.

(16) **EXPENDITURES.**—To expend, to the extent that the special committee determines necessary and appropriate, any money made

available to the special committee by the Senate to carry out this resolution.

(17) **TAX RETURN INFORMATION.**—To inspect and receive, in accordance with the procedures set forth in sections 6103(f)(3) and 6104(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, any tax return or tax return information, held by the Secretary of the Treasury, if access to the particular tax-related information sought is necessary to the ability of the special committee to carry out section 1(b)(3)(B).

SEC. 6. PROTECTION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

(a) **NONDISCLOSURE.**—No member of the special committee or the staff of the special committee shall disclose, in whole or in part or by way of summary, to any person other than another member of the special committee or other staff of the special committee, for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, any testimony taken, including the names of witnesses testifying, or material presented, in depositions or at closed hearings, or any confidential materials or information, unless authorized by the special committee or the chairman in concurrence with the ranking member.

(b) **STAFF NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT.**—All members of the staff of the special committee with access to confidential information within the control of the special committee shall, as a condition of employment, agree in writing to abide by the conditions of this section and any nondisclosure agreement promulgated by the special committee that is consistent with this section.

(c) **SANCTIONS.**—

(1) **MEMBER SANCTIONS.**—The case of any Senator who violates the security procedures of the special committee may be referred to the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate for investigation and the imposition of sanctions in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(2) **STAFF SANCTIONS.**—Any member of the staff of the special committee who violates the security procedures of the special committee shall immediately be subject to removal from office or employment with the special committee or such other sanction as may be provided in any rule issued by the special committee consistent with section 2(c).

(d) **STAFF DEFINED.**—For purposes of this section, the term “staff of the special committee” includes—

- (1) all employees of the special committee;
- (2) all staff designated by the members of the special committee to work on special committee business;
- (3) all Senate staff assigned to special committee business pursuant to section 5(b)(13);
- (4) all officers and employees of the Office of Senate Legal Counsel who are requested to work on special committee business; and
- (5) all detailees and consultants to the special committee.

SEC. 7. RELATION TO OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this section are—

- (1) to expedite the thorough conduct of the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by this resolution;
- (2) to promote efficiency among all the various investigations underway in all branches of the United States Government; and
- (3) to engender a high degree of confidence on the part of the public regarding the conduct of such investigation, study, and hearings.

(b) **SPECIAL COMMITTEE ACTIONS.**—To carry out the purposes stated in subsection (a), the special committee is encouraged—

- (1) to obtain relevant information concerning the status of the investigation of the

independent counsel, to assist in establishing a hearing schedule for the special committee; and

(2) to coordinate, to the extent practicable, the activities of the special committee with the investigation of the independent counsel.

SEC. 8. SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

A sum equal to not more than \$1,000,000 for the period beginning on the date of adoption of this resolution and ending on February 28, 2006, shall be made available from the contingent fund of the Senate out of the Account for Expenses for Inquiries and Investigations for payment of salaries and other expenses of the special committee under this resolution, which shall include not more than \$750,000 for the procurement of the services of individual consultants or organizations thereof, in accordance with section 5(b)(11). Payment of expenses shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the chairman, except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries paid at an annual rate.

SEC. 9. REPORTS; TERMINATION.

(a) **COMPLETION OF DUTIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The special committee shall make every reasonable effort to complete, not later than February 1, 2006, the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by section 1.

(2) **EVALUATION OF PROGRESS.**—The special committee shall evaluate the progress and status of the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by section 1 and, not later than January 15, 2006, make recommendations with respect to the authorization of additional funds for a period following February 28, 2006. If the special committee requests the authorization of additional funds for a period following February 28, 2006, the majority leader and the minority leader shall meet and determine the appropriate timetable and procedures for the Senate to vote on any such request.

(b) **FINAL REPORT.**—

(1) **SUBMISSION.**—The special committee shall promptly submit a final public report to the Senate of the results of the investigation, study, and hearings conducted by the special committee pursuant to this resolution, together with its findings and any recommendations.

(2) **CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.**—The final report of the special committee may be accompanied by such confidential annexes as are necessary to protect confidential information.

(3) **CONCLUSION OF BUSINESS.**—After submission of its final report, the special committee shall promptly conclude its business and close out its affairs.

(c) **RECORDS.**—Upon the conclusion of the special committee's business and the closing out of its affairs, all records, files, documents, and other materials in the possession, custody, or control of the special committee shall remain under the control of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SEC. 10. COMMITTEE JURISDICTION AND RULE XXV.

The jurisdiction of the special committee is granted pursuant to this resolution, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate relating to the jurisdiction of the standing committees of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 480—EXTENDING THE AUTHORITY FOR THE SENATE NATIONAL SECURITY WORKING GROUP

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

S. RES. 480

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 105 of the One Hundred First Congress, 1st session (agreed to on April 13, 1989), as amended by Senate Resolution 149 of the One Hundred Third Congress, 1st session (agreed to on October 5, 1993), as further amended by Senate Resolution 75 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, 1st session (agreed to on March 25, 1999), as further amended by Senate Resolution 383 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, 2d session (agreed to on October 27, 2000), and as further amended by Senate Resolution 355 of the One Hundred Seventh Congress, 2d session (agreed to on November 13, 2002), is further amended—

- (1) in section (1)(a)(3)—
- (A) by striking subparagraph (B);
- (B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and
- (C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraphs:

“(B) The Working Group may also study any issues related to national security that the Majority Leader and Minority Leader jointly determine appropriate.

“(C) In addition, the Working Group is encouraged to consult with parliamentarians and legislators of foreign nations and to participate in international forums and institutions regarding the matters described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).”;

- (2) by striking each section designated as section 4; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 4. The provisions of this resolution shall remain in effect until December 31, 2006.”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 481—EXPRESSING THE GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION OF THE SENATE FOR THE ACTS OF HEROISM AND MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT OF MAJOR RICHARD D. WINTERS (RET.) DURING WORLD WAR II, AND COMMENDING HIM FOR LEADERSHIP AND VALOR IN LEADING THE MEN OF EASY COMPANY

Mr. SANTORUM submitted the following resolution: which was submitted and read:

S. RES. 481

Whereas historians have written that World War II began on September 1, 1939, when Nazi Germany, without a declaration of war, invaded Poland; and following Poland's surrender, the Nazis quickly moved to invade and occupy Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Belgium;

Whereas following the Japanese sneak attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941, the United States declared war on Japan and entered the conflict on the side of freedom and democracy;

Whereas when the fate of the free world was in jeopardy as a direct result of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime's desire for world conquest, the “greatest generation ever” took up the task of ridding the world of Nazi and Fascist regimes;

Whereas in 1944 the military forces of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada landed at 5 beaches (Utah Beach, Omaha Beach, Gold Beach, Juno Beach, and Sword Beach) in Normandy, France with the goal of liberating Europe from the Nazi forces;

Whereas according to military historians, in preparation for the amphibious invasion at Normandy, Allied planes pounded the Nazi defenders and dropped thousands of paratroopers behind German lines the night before the seaborne landings;

Whereas Major Richard D. Winters (Ret.), a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and a graduate of Franklin & Marshall College, served the United States honorably and with great distinction as 1st Lieutenant, Company E, 2nd Battalion, 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division;

Whereas landing at the town of Ste. Mere-Eglise on June 6, 1944, Lieutenant Winters took command of "Easy Company" following the death of the company commander in the airborne drop, and received orders to destroy a four-gun battery of German 105mm howitzers at a French farmhouse named "Brecourt Manor", 3 kilometers from Ste. Marie-du-Mont;

Whereas Lieutenant Winters, with only 12 men, proceeded to assault this enemy battery which was directing heavy fire against the 4th Infantry Division as they landed on Utah Beach;

Whereas against great odds, and through extraordinary bravery, Lieutenant Winters and his men were able to overcome a platoon of 50 elite German soldiers guarding the battery;

Whereas Lieutenant Winters personally led the attack and repeatedly exposed himself directly to enemy fire while performing his military duties;

Whereas this gallant action by Lieutenant Winters and his men, 4 of whom gave their lives, and 2 of whom were wounded, saved countless lives among the soldiers of the 4th Infantry Division; and

Whereas Lieutenant Richard D. Winters received the Distinguished Service Cross in recognition of his outstanding military service and achievement during the Normandy campaign: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) salutes the accomplishments of Lieutenant Richard D. Winters and the men of "Easy Company" for their actions to ensure control over Utah Beach at Normandy;

(2) commends the heroism and bravery shown by Lieutenant Richard D. Winters in the face of death and severe hardship to accomplish his mission and save the lives of Allied Forces landing at Utah Beach;

(3) acknowledges the historical achievements of Lieutenant Richard D. Winters and the men of "Easy Company" in assuring the success of the Allied Normandy campaign, begun on June 6, 1944; and

(4) expresses its gratitude for the selfless service of Lieutenant Richard D. Winters, the men of "Easy Company," and all veterans who served in World War II in restoring freedom to the world and for defeating the elements of evil and oppression.

SENATE RESOLUTION 482—CONGRATULATING THE BOSTON RED SOX ON WINNING THE 2004 WORLD SERIES

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DODD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. SUNUNU, and Mr. CHAFEE) submitted the following resolution; which was submitted and read:

S. RES. 482

Whereas on October 27, 2004, the Boston Red Sox won their first World Series title in 86 years in a four-game sweep of the St. Louis Cardinals;

Whereas the Red Sox won their sixth world title in the 104-year history of the storied franchise;

Whereas the 2004 Red Sox World Champion team epitomized sportsmanship, selfless play, team spirit, determination, and heart in the course of winning 98 games in the regular season and clinching the American League Wild Card playoff berth;

Whereas the 2004 Red Sox World Champion team honored the careers of all former Red Sox legends, including Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr, Carlton Fisk, Jimmie Foxx, Carl Yastrzemski, Cy Young, Johnny Pesky, Dom DiMaggio, Jim Rice, and Ted Williams;

Whereas the 2004 postseason produced new Red Sox legends, including Derek Lowe, Pedro Martinez, Curt Schilling, Tim Wakefield, Jason Varitek, Keith Foulke, Manny Ramirez, David Ortiz, Johnny Damon, Trot Nixon, Orlando Cabrera, Kevin Millar, Mike Timlin, Alan Embree, Mark Bellhorn, Bill Mueller, and Dave Roberts;

Whereas Red Sox Manager Terry Francona brought fresh leadership to the clubhouse this year, and brought together a self-proclaimed "band of idiots" and made them into one of the greatest Red Sox teams of all time;

Whereas Red Sox owners John Henry and Tom Werner and Red Sox President and Chief Executive Officer Larry Lucchino never wavered from their goal of bringing a World Series Championship to Boston;

Whereas Red Sox General Manager Theo Epstein assembled a team with strong pitching, a crushing offense, and most important, the heart and soul of a champion;

Whereas the Red Sox never trailed in any of the 36 innings of the World Series;

Whereas the Red Sox set a new major league record by winning eight consecutive games in the postseason;

Whereas Derek Lowe, Pedro Martinez, and Curt Schilling delivered gutsy pitching performances in the postseason worthy of their status as some of the best pitchers in Red Sox history;

Whereas the Red Sox starting pitching in Games 2, 3, and 4 of the World Series had a combined earned run average of 0.00;

Whereas Manny Ramirez won the 2004 World Series Most Valuable Player award in the World Series after batting .350 in the postseason with two home runs and 11 runs batted in;

Whereas the Red Sox staged the greatest comeback in baseball history in the American League Championship Series against their rivals, the New York Yankees, by winning four consecutive games after losing the first three games of the series;

Whereas the Red Sox prevailed in four consecutive American League Championship Series games, while producing some of the most memorable moments in sports history, including Dave Roberts stealing second base in the bottom of the ninth inning of Game 4, David Ortiz securing a walk-off home run in the 12th inning of Game 4, David Ortiz singling in the winning run in the bottom of the 14th inning in Game 5, and Johnny Damon making a grand slam in Game 7;

Whereas the entire Red Sox organization has a strong commitment to charitable causes in New England, demonstrated by the team's 51-year support of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute's Jimmy Fund in the fight against childhood cancers;

Whereas fans of the Red Sox do not live only in Boston or New England, but all across the country and the world, and a grateful "Red Sox Nation" thanks the team for bringing a World Championship home to Boston;

Whereas the 2004 Boston Red Sox and their loyal fans believed; and

Whereas this IS next year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates—

(A) the Boston Red Sox for winning the 2004 Major League Baseball World Series and for their incredible performance during the 2004 Major League Baseball season; and

(B) the eight Major League Baseball teams that played in the postseason;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the Boston Red Sox players, manager, coaches, and support staff whose hard work, dedication, and spirit made this all possible;

(3) commends—

(A) the St. Louis Cardinals for a valiant performance during the 2004 season and the World Series; and

(B) the fans and management of the St. Louis Cardinals for allowing the Red Sox fans from Boston and around the Nation to celebrate their first title in 86 years at their home field; and

(4) directs the Enrolling Clerk of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the 2004 Boston Red Sox team;

(B) Red Sox Manager Terry Francona;

(C) Red Sox General Manager Theo Epstein;

(D) Red Sox President and Chief Executive Officer Larry Lucchino;

(E) Red Sox Principal Owner John Henry; and

(F) Red Sox Chairman Tom Werner.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4074. Mr. MCCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3021, to provide for the protection of intellectual property rights, and for other purposes.

SA 4075. Mr. MCCAIN (for Ms. COLLINS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2657, to amend part III of title 5, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of programs under which supplemental dental and vision benefits are made available to Federal employees, retirees, and their dependents, to expand the contracting authority of the Office of Personnel Management, and for other purposes.

SA 4076. Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 528, Official Title Not Available.

SA 4077. Mr. FRIST (for Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. BINGAMAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2635, to establish an intergovernmental grant program to identify and develop homeland security information, equipment, capabilities, technologies, and services to further the homeland security needs of the United States and to address the homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments.

SA 4078. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. INOUE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2488, to establish a program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United States Coast Guard to help identify, assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris and its adverse impacts on the marine environment and navigation safety, in coordination with non-Federal entities, and for other purposes.

SA 4079. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 529, Official Title Not Available.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4074. Mr. MCCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3021, to provide for the protection of intellectual property rights, and for other purposes; as follows:

TITLE II—PROFESSIONAL BOXING SAFETY SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the "Professional Boxing Amendments Act of 2004".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this title is as follows:

Sec. 201. Short title; table of contents.