

The amendment (No. 4077) was agreed to, as follows:

On page 9, line 10, after "institution," insert "Department of Energy national laboratory,".

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2635), as amended, was read a third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2635

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The development and implementation of technology is a crucial component of combating terrorism and implementing homeland security strategies.

(2) The Government of Israel and companies in Israel have extensive experience with matters pertaining to homeland security generally, and antiterrorism specifically, including expertise in the fields of border integrity, transportation security, first responder equipment, and civil defense planning.

(3) The United States and Israel have an extensive history of working cooperatively and successfully to assist with the development of agricultural, defense, telecommunications, and other technologies that are mutually beneficial to each country, as exemplified by the success of the Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation (referred to in this section as the "BIRD Foundation").

(4) Initiated in 1977 as a grant program, funded equally by the Governments of the United States and Israel in support of joint ventures between businesses in the United States and in Israel, the BIRD Foundation has invested \$180,000,000 in 600 projects over the past 27 years and has realized \$7,000,000,000 in sales and the development of a number of important technologies.

(5) The establishment of a similar binational program, or the expansion of the BIRD Foundation, to support the development of technologies and services applicable to homeland security would be beneficial to the security of the United States and Israel and would strengthen the economic ties between the two countries.

SEC. 2. UNITED STATES-ISRAEL HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a program between the United States and Israel to identify, develop, or modify existing or near term homeland security information, equipment, capabilities, technologies, and services to further the homeland security of the United States and to address the homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments.

(b) **HOMELAND SECURITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT.**—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(1) conduct a needs assessment of Federal, State, and local governments and first responders to identify—

(A) the homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments and first responders; and

(B) areas where specific homeland security information, equipment, capabilities, technologies, and services could address those needs;

(2) survey near term and existing homeland security information, equipment, capabilities, technologies, and services developed within the United States and Israel; and

(3) provide grants, directly or through a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization, to eligible applicants to develop, manufacture, sell, or otherwise provide homeland security information, equipment, capabilities, technologies, and services to address the needs identified under paragraph (1).

(c) **ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.**—An applicant is eligible to receive a grant under this section if the applicant—

(1) addresses one or more needs of Federal, State, and local governments and first responders, as identified through the assessment conducted under subsection (b)(1) or homeland security needs otherwise identified by the Department of Homeland Security;

(2) is a joint venture between—

(A) a for profit business entity, academic institution, Department of Energy national laboratory, or non-profit entity in the United States and a for profit business entity, academic institution, or non-profit entity in Israel; or

(B) the government of the United States and the government of Israel; and

(3) meets any other qualifications that the Secretary may reasonably require.

(d) **APPLICATION.**—Each eligible applicant seeking a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the head of a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization authorized by the Secretary to award such grants, an application that contains—

(1) the identification of the joint venture applying for the grant and the identity of each entity participating in the joint venture;

(2) a description of the product or service with applications related to homeland security that the applicant is developing, manufacturing, or selling;

(3) the development, manufacturing, sales, or other activities related to such product or service that the applicant is seeking to carry out with grant funds;

(4) a detailed capital budget for such product or service, including the manner in which the grant funds will be allocated and expended; and

(5) such other information as the Secretary of Homeland Security may reasonably require.

(e) **ADVISORY BOARD.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—If the Secretary of Homeland Security makes funds available to a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization to award grants to eligible applicants, the Secretary shall establish an advisory board to monitor how such grants are awarded.

(2) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The advisory board shall be comprised of—

(A) an appropriate representative of the Government of the United States, as designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security; and

(B) an official designated by the Government of Israel.

(f) **ADDITIONAL CONDITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security may impose a condition that the Government of Israel contribute an amount that the Secretary determines to be appropriate toward a project to be funded by a grant under this section before the disbursement of proceeds of such grant.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—The Secretary may not prescribe a condition that requires a contribution toward the project from the Government of Israel of an amount in excess of the amount of the grant awarded under this section for such project.

(g) **PRIORITY.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall give priority to those applicants who propose to market the homeland security information, equipment, technologies, or services developed or modified

with grant funds to Federal, State, and local governments and first responders.

(h) **MATCHING REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security may require a recipient of a grant under this section to make available non-Federal matching contributions in an amount equal to up to 50 percent of the total proposed cost of the project for which the grant was awarded.

(i) **GRANT REPAYMENT.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security may, as appropriate, require a recipient of a grant under this section to repay to the Secretary, or the nonprofit, nongovernmental entity designated by the Secretary, the amount of the grant, interest at an appropriate rate, and such charges for administration of the grant as the Secretary determines appropriate. The Secretary may not require that such repayment be more than 150 percent of the amount of the grant, adjusted for inflation on the basis of the Consumer Price Index.

(j) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security to carry out the grant program established under this section—

(1) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2005; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2006.

SENATE NATIONAL SECURITY WORKING GROUP

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 480, which was introduced by Senator FRIST earlier today.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 480) extending the authority for the Senate National Security Working Group.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 480) was agreed to, as follows:

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.”.

COMMENDING RICHARD WINTERS AND THE MEN OF EASY COMPANY, 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 481 submitted by Senator SANTORUM earlier today.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 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.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, 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 that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 481) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

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.

CONGRATULATING THE BOSTON RED SOX ON WINNING THE 2004 WORLD SERIES

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 482, submitted earlier today by Senators Kennedy, Reed, Kerry, and others.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 482) congratulating the Boston Red Sox on winning the 2004 World Series.

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a long awaited—long, long, long awaited—privilege to have this opportunity on the Senate floor this morning to do something that no Member has been able to do for 86 years—congratulate the Boston Red Sox on winning the World Series.

Red Sox nation is still celebrating.

What a year for sports in Boston, first the New England Patriots win the Super Bowl in football and now the Boston Red Sox are the World Champions in baseball. This feat of the same city winning both the Super Bowl and the World Series in the same year is also rare. It last happened in 1979, when the Pittsburgh Steelers won the Super Bowl and the Pittsburgh Pirates won the World Series. Boston truly is the city of champions. My only regret is that we didn't also manage to win the National Championship this year in the other famed contact sport—American politics.

But my purpose now is to urge my colleagues to support this resolution praising the victory of the Red Sox. That victory was celebrated not only in Boston but in the entire Nation, since Red Sox nation has fans in all 50 States. Fans across the Nation traveled to Boston on October 30 to be part of the 3 million fans who persevered through cold and wet weather to honor the team that they grew up watching and be part of the dramatic victory parade.

The Curse of the Bambino, as it was called, was finally lifted after 86 long years, and we had a World Series victory to celebrate at long last. It was far from an easy victory, but the Sox met the challenges with their never-give-up attitude. They came back from a three games to none deficit and won four straight games to defeat the Yankees and won the American League Pennant, 4 games to 3. The magical ride continued through the World Series that followed, and the Red Sox won another four straight games to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals and won the victory that has escaped us since 1918. And in doing so, winning eight straight playoff games, the Red Sox set a separate major league baseball record as well.

So I welcome this opportunity to salute each of these gifted and dedicated athletes as the modern Red Sox heroes, they are—Mark Bellhorn, Orlando Cabrera, Johnny Damon, Alan Embree, Keith Foulke, Derek Lowe, Pedro Martinez, Kevin Millar, Bill Mueller, Trot Nixon, David Ortiz, Manny Ramirez, Dave Roberts, Curt Schilling, Jason Varitek, and Tim Wakefield.

Red Sox Manager Terry Francona deserves immense credit for guiding the team to this new height, and inspiring all the players to rise to the challenges when the going seemed bleakest against the Yankees in the playoffs last month. They remind me of one of the famous slogans of the Army Air