

After he made those remarks, he sat down and never got up. We know that he is happy where he is, and I think part of that happiness is the knowledge that he had the great honor and privilege of serving his country and this great institution.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am deeply saddened by the news of the death of former Secretary of the Senate Stan Kimmitt.

It was just a few weeks ago when I was with him on a trip to Montana and enjoyed swapping stories about his early days as a staff member in the Senate. He was a protege of Senator Mike Mansfield and served for 11 years as Secretary for the majority. Even though he was employed by the Democratic majority at the time, he enjoyed the friendship of Republican Senators, including this Senator.

Stan Kimmitt loved the Senate, and he respected its traditions and its role in our government. He was totally trustworthy.

I extend to his fine family my sincere condolences. His son Jay served for several years as a member of the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and I enjoyed working with him in that capacity. It was also my good fortune to get to be with another son, Bob, when he was our Ambassador to Germany. His other son, Mark, was recently served as the spokesman for our Armed Forces in Iraq.

Stan was very proud of his family, and he had every right to be.

Stan Kimmitt was a wonderful person who reflected credit on the Senate by his dependable, conscientious devotion to his duties and his warm affection for those who served in this body.

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 this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 486) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 486

Whereas Stan Kimmitt served with distinction in the United States Army for 25 years, served in combat during World War II in Europe and later in Korea, received the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star for Valor with Three Oak Leaf Clusters, and retired with the rank of Colonel;

Whereas Stan Kimmitt began his service to the United States Senate in 1965 as administrative assistant to Majority Leader Mike Mansfield;

Whereas Stan Kimmitt served as Secretary for the Majority of the Senate from 1966 until 1977;

Whereas Stan Kimmitt served as Secretary of the Senate from 1977 until 1981;

Whereas after a distinguished career in the United States Army, Stan Kimmitt served as an employee of the Senate of the United States and ably and faithfully upheld the high standards and traditions of the staff of the Senate from 1965 until 1981;

Whereas Stan Kimmitt faithfully discharged the difficult duties and responsibilities of a wide variety of important and demanding positions in public life with honesty, integrity, loyalty and humility; and

Whereas Stan Kimmitt's clear understanding and appreciation of the challenges facing the Nation has left his mark on those many areas of public life: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Stan Kimmitt.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of Stan Kimmitt.

#### MICROENTERPRISE RESULTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3818, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3818) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to improve the results and accountability of microenterprise development assistance programs, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H. R. 3818) was read the third time and passed.

#### RELIEF OF SUSAN OVERTON HUEY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3034, introduced earlier today by Senator PRYOR.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3034) for the relief of Susan Overton Huey.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without intervening action or debate, and any statement relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3034) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

#### S. 3034

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

#### SECTION 1. RELIEF OF SUSAN OVERTON HUEY.

Effective as of October 20, 1990, paragraph (2) of section 376(h) of title 28, United States

Code, shall be deemed not to apply to Susan Overton Huey of Little Rock, Arkansas, and the annuity otherwise payable to Susan Overton Huey as specified in such section (but for the operation of that paragraph) shall be deemed to be payable.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WILDERNESS ACT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy and Natural Resources Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 387 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 387) commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Wilderness Act.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and the amendment to the preamble be considered and agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statement relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD, with the above occurring with no intervening action.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 387) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4087) was agreed to, as follows:

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4087

(Purpose: To add additional history relating to the wilderness)

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas September 3, 2004, marked the 40th Anniversary of the enactment of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), which gave to the people of the United States an enduring resource of natural heritage as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

Whereas American explorers Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Sergeant York, and Native American guide Sacajawea helped the United States recognize the expanse of American wilderness;

Whereas Native American leaders such as Kiowa Chief Santanta, Chief Luther Standing Bear, and Chief Seattle recognized that the land involved was not in fact "wild", but existed as the land should be;

Whereas great American writers such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mary Austin, Henry David Thoreau, George Perkins Marsh, Isabella L. Bird, and John Muir joined poets like William Cullen Bryant, and painters such as Thomas Cole, Frederic Church, Frederic Remington, Albert Bierstadt, Georgia O'Keefe, and Thomas Moran to define the United States' distinct cultural value of wild nature and unique concept of wilderness;

Whereas national leaders such as President Theodore Roosevelt reveled in outdoor pursuits and sought diligently to preserve those opportunities for molding individual character, shaping a nation's destiny, striving for balance, and ensuring the wisest use of natural resources, to provide the greatest good for the greatest many;

Whereas luminaries in the conservation movement, such as scientist Aldo Leopold, forester Bob Marshall, writer Howard Zahniser, teacher Sigurd Olson, biologists Olaus, Margaret (Mardy), and Adolph Murie, conservation leader Celia Hunter, and conservationist David Brower believed that the people of the United States could have the boldness to project into the eternity of the future some of the wilderness that has come from the eternity of the past;

Whereas Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, a Democrat from Minnesota, and Representative John Saylor, a Republican from Pennsylvania, originally introduced the legislation with strong bipartisan support in both bodies of Congress;

Whereas with the help of their colleagues, including cosponsors Gaylord Nelson, William Proxmire, Clinton P. Anderson, and Henry "Scoop" M. Jackson, and other conservation allies, including Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Representative Morris K. Udall, Senator Humphrey and Representative Saylor toiled 8 years to secure nearly unanimous passage of the legislation, 78 to 8 in the Senate, and 373 to 1 in the House of Representatives;

Whereas critical support in the Senate for the Wilderness Act came from 3 Senators who still serve in the Senate as of 2004: Senator Robert C. Byrd, Senator Daniel Inouye, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy;

Whereas President John F. Kennedy, who came into office in 1961 with enactment of wilderness legislation part of his administration's agenda, was assassinated before he could sign a bill into law;

Whereas 4 wilderness champions, Aldo Leopold, Olaus Murie, Bob Marshall, and Howard Zahniser, sadly, also passed away before seeing the fruits of their labors ratified by Congress and sent to the President;

Whereas President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the Wilderness Act in the Rose Garden on September 3, 1964, establishing a system of wilderness heritage as President Kennedy and the conservation community had so ardently envisioned and eloquently articulated;

Whereas now, as a consequence of wide popular support, the people of the United States have a system of places wild and free for the permanent good of the whole people of this great Nation;

Whereas over the past 40 years the system for protecting an enduring resource of wilderness has been built upon by subsequent Presidents, successive leaders of Congress, and experts in the land managing agencies within the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture;

Whereas today that system is 10 times larger than when first established;

Whereas the Wilderness Act instituted an unambiguous national policy to recognize the natural heritage of the United States as a resource of value and to protect that wilderness for future generations to use and enjoy as previous and current generations have had the opportunity to do;

Whereas since 1964, when the first 9,000,000 acres of wilderness were included by Congress, more than 110 additional laws have been passed to build the National Wilderness Preservation System to its current size of 106,000,000 acres;

Whereas wild places protected in perpetuity can currently be found and enjoyed in 44 of the Nation's 50 States;

Whereas this wealth of the heritage of the United States can be seen today from Alaska to Florida in over 650 units, from Fire Island in New York's Long Island South Shore and Ohio's West Sister Island in Lake Erie, to far larger Mojave in eastern California and Idaho's River of No Return;

Whereas President Gerald R. Ford stated that the National Wilderness Preservation System "serves a basic need of all Americans, even those who may never visit a wilderness area—the preservation of a vital element of our natural heritage" and that, "wilderness preservation ensures that a central facet of our Nation can still be realized, not just remembered"; and

Whereas President Gerald R. Ford has joined with President Jimmy Carter and more than 100 other prominent United States citizens as honored members of Americans for Wilderness, a committee formed to celebrate this national achievement: Now, therefore, be it

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

(The resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

#### ROLE OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACT IN PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Environment and Public Works Committee be discharged from further action on S. Con. Res. 151, and the Senate now proceed to its consideration.

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

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 151) recognizing the essential role that the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 has played in development of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

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

Mr. FRIST. 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 concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 151) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

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.

#### KILAUEA POINT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPANSION ACT OF 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Environment and Public Works Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2619, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2619) to provide for the expansion of Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge.

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

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (H.R. 2619) was read the third time and passed.