

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.

AMENDING SECTION 227 OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 RELATING TO JUNK FAX TRANSMISSIONS

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 741, S. 2603.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2603) to amend section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227) relating to the prohibition on junk fax transmissions.

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

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the McCain amendment at the desk be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 4086) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill (S. 2603), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the conference report to accompany H.R. 4548, the intelligence reauthorization bill, provided that the conference report be adopted, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the conference report be printed in the RECORD.

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

The conference report was agreed to.

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT PRESERVATION AND EDUCATION ACT

LAND EXCHANGE IN EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2457 and the Senate proceed to its consideration in conjunction with Calendar No. 653, H.R. 3785, en bloc.

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

The clerk will report the bills by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2457) to authorize funds for an educational center for the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 3785) to authorize the exchange of certain land in Everglades National Park.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bills be read a third time, passed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2457) was read the third time and passed.

The bill (H.R. 3785) was read the third time and passed.

AUTHORIZING SALARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR JUSTICES AND JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5363, 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. 5363) to authorize salary adjustments for Justices and judges of the United States for fiscal year 2005.

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 without any intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 5363) was read the third time and passed.

AMERICAN BALD EAGLE RECOVERY AND NATIONAL EMBLEM COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4116, 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. 4116) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins celebrating the recovery and restoration of the American bald eagle, the national symbol of the United States, to America's lands, waterways, and skies and the great importance of the designation of the American bald eagle as an "endangered" species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I do want to say a word about H.R. 4116, a bill requiring the U.S. Mint to produce coins celebrating the recovery and restoration of America's greatest symbol; that is, the American bald eagle. The proceeds from these coin sales will be used to establish the American Eagle Fund, which is a special endowment to assure the ongoing care and protection of this symbol of our freedom.

As many of our colleagues know, in 1782 our Nation's Founding Fathers established the bald eagle as the national emblem of the United States. Since

that point in time, the bald eagle has represented the spirit of America: our liberty, our freedom, our democracy, and our strength.

I mention consideration of this bill in part to give tribute to the extraordinary dedication and work of Al Cecere, who is president of the American Eagle Foundation, and his colleagues. The foundation is located in Pigeon Forge, TN. It is a remarkable foundation that cares for and studies and shares with the public several non-releasable eagles at Dollywood's Eagle Mountain Sanctuary, which is a very large aviary there.

Many Americans have seen this specific symbol as they watched the Foundation's most famous member, a beautiful bald eagle called Challenger, a truly majestic bird, because it makes regular appearances all over this country, at the U.S. Capitol and most of the major sporting events and other large indoor and outdoor gatherings throughout this country, all of which are celebrating the various aspects of American life.

I want to pay tribute to my colleague, Tennessee Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER, for his dedicated and diligent work of signing up 70 of our colleagues in support of the bill, and Senator LANDRIEU for being an original cosponsor of the Senate bill. I want to thank our House colleague, BILL JENKINS, for his extraordinary leadership on the issue. He took the lead there in signing up over 300 House cosponsors of the bill, assisted by several of his House colleagues, most particularly Congressman HAROLD FORD.

Again, a majestic bird, a majestic symbol of so much of what we do on the floor of the Senate, was honored through this bill, the American Bald Eagle Recovery and National Emblem Commemorative Coin Recovery Act.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I rise today to commend and thank my colleagues in the Congress for considering H.R. 4116, the American Bald Eagle Recovery and National Emblem Commemorative Coin Act. I was proud to sponsor the companion bill in the Senate.

The act authorizes the U.S. Mint to issue commemorative coins "celebrating the recovery and restoration of the American bald eagle, the national symbol of the United States, to America's lands, waterways, and skies" in 2008. The proceeds from these coins, which are expected to exceed \$1 million, will go to the American Eagle Foundation of Pigeon Forge, TN. The foundation intends to use these funds for a national competitive grant program to support eagle recovery, education, and other related conservation efforts.

The American bald eagle is not just another bird. It is one of the most recognized symbols of our Nation. Since the Second Continental Congress selected the bald eagle as our national emblem in 1782, the image of the bald eagle has come to represent two core