

SEC. 2. 100 PERCENT FMAP FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO A NATIVE HAWAIIAN THROUGH A FEDERALLY-QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTER OR A NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM UNDER THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.

(a) MEDICAID.—The third sentence of section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b)) is amended by inserting “, and with respect to medical assistance provided to a Native Hawaiian (as defined in section 12 of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act) through a federally-qualified health center or a Native Hawaiian health care system (as so defined) whether directly, by referral, or under contract or other arrangement between a federally-qualified health center or a Native Hawaiian health care system and another health care provider” before the period.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies to medical assistance provided on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. LEVIN:

S. 2101. A bill to decrease the matching funds requirement and authorize additional appropriations for Keweenaw National Historical Park in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Keweenaw National Historical Park bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2101

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

SECTION 1. FUNDING FOR KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) MATCHING FUNDS.—Section 8(b) of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-7(b)) is amended by striking “\$4” and inserting “\$1”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 10 of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-9) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”; and

(B) by striking “\$3,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “\$100,000” and inserting “\$250,000”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 305—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 14, 2004, AS “NATIONAL DONOR DAY”

Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 305

Whereas National Donor Day is the largest annual 1-day lifesaving donation drive in the United States;

Whereas almost everyone is a potential organ, tissue, bone marrow, or blood donor;

Whereas at any given moment more than 80,000 people of the United States await a lifesaving organ transplant;

Whereas each day about 68 individuals receive an organ transplant, but another 18 individuals on the waiting list die because not enough organs are available;

Whereas of the nearly 30,000 people of the United States diagnosed each year with life-threatening diseases that are potentially treatable by marrow or blood stem cell transplants, ⅔ will not find a donor match within their family;

Whereas blood transfusions save 10,000 people of the United States every day;

Whereas although 60 percent of the people of the United States are eligible to donate blood, only 5 percent do;

Whereas the first 6 celebrations of National Donor Day informed millions of individuals across the United States of the need for organ and tissue donors;

Whereas as a result of past National Donor Day education efforts, more than 8,000 potential marrow and blood stem cell donors were added to the National Marrow Donor Program Registry and approximately 48,000 units of blood were collected; and

Whereas the following organizations are all partners in the National Donor Day efforts: the American Association of Blood Banks; the American Liver Foundation; the American Society of Transplant Surgeons; America's Blood Centers; the Association of Organ Procurement Organizations; the Children's Organ Transplant Association; the Coalition on Donation; the Emergency Nurses Association; the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation International; the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society; LifeSouth Community Blood Centers; the Marrow Foundation; the National Kidney Foundation; the National Marrow Donor Program; the National Minority Open Tissue Transplant Education Program; Saturn Corporation; United Auto Workers; and the Department of Health and Human Services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 14, 2004, as “National Donor Day”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Donor Day;

(3) urges everyone to learn about organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donations, and discuss such donations with their families and friends; and

(4) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 90—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING NEGOTIATING, IN THE UNITED STATES-THAILAND FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, ACCESS TO THE UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 90

Whereas the United States Trade Representative recently announced an intention to negotiate a free trade agreement (FTA) with Thailand;

Whereas properly structured FTAs may have important benefits for the United States, and a bilateral free trade agreement program pursued under a coherent policy and strategy may play an important role in United States trade policy;

Whereas the global automobile market is subject to inherently multilateral problems that need to be addressed on a multilateral basis, including numerous, widespread, and complex nontariff barriers maintained by major producing countries;

Whereas providing Thailand privileged access to critical segments of the United States automobile market would significantly erode United States leverage to negotiate reductions to global automobile market distortions in multilateral negotiations, because producers from third countries would be able to benefit from the privileged access of Thailand under the FTA;

Whereas Thailand is the second largest source of pick-up truck production in the world, with many major automobile manufacturers from outside of Thailand producing pick-up trucks there;

Whereas Thailand's Board of Investment has actively been recruiting automobile producers from outside of Thailand, including Japan, South Korea, and India, to produce automobiles in Thailand, and some of these producers have cited Thailand's privileged access to foreign markets through FTAs as a rationale for setting up production in Thailand;

Whereas many of these producers from outside of Thailand have moved their pick-up truck production out of their home countries and into Thailand in order to make Thailand their global pick-up truck production and export bases;

Whereas as a result of this activity by automobile producers from outside of Thailand, pick-up truck production in Thailand will soon approach 1,000,000 units annually, and could grow even larger;

Whereas given these facts, if Thailand were given privileged access to critical segments of the United States automobile market in an FTA, it could be used by third-country automobile producers as a backdoor into the United States market; however, Japan, South Korea, India, and other major producing countries would not be required to reduce their tariff and nontariff barriers to United States automobile producers, and in fact the tariff and nontariff barriers maintained by those countries would continue to distort global markets and restrict the access of United States exports to markets in those countries;

Whereas given that these third-country producers would already have privileged access to the United States market through the United States-Thailand FTA, their home countries would have less incentive to address the inherently multilateral problems in the global automobile market through negotiations on a multilateral basis; and

Whereas the United States automobile industry is a major driver of the United States economy—accounting annually for between 3 and 4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the United States, leading all United States industries in annual research and development spending, directly employing over 500,000 highly skilled and efficient workers in jobs that pay on average 60 percent higher than the average United States job, and supporting the jobs of over 7,000,000 other workers—and it has played a critical role in efforts to revive the United States economy: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that negotiations on access to critical segments of the United States automobile market should not take place on a piecemeal basis, but only—

(1) as part of negotiations that include all major automobile producing nations; and

(2) as part of comprehensive negotiations that address both tariff and nontariff barriers specific to the automobile industry, with progress on eliminating tariff barriers explicitly linked to concrete progress on eliminating nontariff barriers.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Thursday, March 11, 2004, at 10 a.m., in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills: S. 2086, a bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to improve the reclamation of abandoned mines; S. 2049, a bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to reauthorize collection of reclamation fees, revise the abandoned mine reclamation program, promote remining, authorize the Office of Surface Mining to collect the black lung excise tax, and make sundry other changes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearings, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send a copy of their testimony electronically to kristin.whitman@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Karen Billups at (202) 224-2576 or Kristin Whitman at (202) 224-5305.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

On Tuesday, February 24, at 10 a.m., in room SD-366, to receive testimony concerning the reliability of the Nation's electricity grid. Specifically, the recommendations in the February 10 "North American Reliability Council Report" regarding the August 14 blackout will be reviewed and implementation of the proposed solutions will be discussed.

(Contact: Lisa Epifani at 202-224-5269 or Shane Perkins at 202-224-7555.)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Energy of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Thursday, March 4, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD-366, to receive testimony regarding "New Nuclear Power Generation" in the United States.

(Contact: Pete Lyons at 202-224-5861 or Shane Perkins at 202-224-7555.)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National

Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, March 9, 2004, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills: H.R. 1446 and S. 1306, to support the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the Spanish colonial and mission-era missions in the State of California and to preserve the artworks and artifacts of these missions, and for other purposes; and H.R. 1521, to provide for additional lands to be included within the boundary of the Johnstown Flood National Memorial in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearings, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, SD-364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Tom Lillie at (202) 224-5161 or Sarah Creachbaum at (202) 224-6293.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Tiffany Kebodeaux, a member of my staff who does not currently have floor privileges, be given floor privileges for the duration of my remarks.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Michael Hughes, a deputy U.S. marshal who is serving in Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG's office on a detail, be given floor privileges during consideration of S. 1805 and S. 1806.

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

MEASURE PLACED ON THE
CALENDAR—S. 295

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 295) to enhance energy conservation and research and development and to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people.

Mr. FRIST. I object to further proceedings on the measure at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar pursuant to rule XIV.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SE-
CRETACY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO.
108-16

Mr. FRIST. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent the injunction

of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on February 23, 2004, by the President of the United States, U.N. Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Treaty Document 108-16.

I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred with the accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (the "Convention"), as well as two supplementary protocols: (1) the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and (2) the Protocol Against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, which were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 15, 2000. The Convention and Protocols were signed by the United States on December 13, 2000, at Palermo, Italy.

Accompanying the Convention and Protocols are interpretative notes for the official records (or "travaux preparatoires") that were prepared by the Secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee that conducted the negotiations, based on discussions that took place throughout the process of negotiations. These notes are being submitted to the Senate for information purposes. I also transmit the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention and Protocols.

The Convention and Protocols are the first multilateral treaties to address the phenomenon of transnational organized crime. Their provisions are explained in the accompanying report of the Department of State. The report also sets forth proposed reservations and understandings that would be deposited by the United States with its instruments of ratification. With these reservations and understandings, the Convention and Protocols will not require implementing legislation for the United States.

The Convention and Protocols will be effective tools to assist in the global effort to combat transnational organized crime in its many forms, such as trafficking and smuggling of persons. They provide for a broad range of cooperation, including extradition, mutual legal assistance, and measures regarding property, in relation to serious crimes committed by an organized group that has a transnational element.

The Convention also imposes on the States Parties an obligation to criminalize, if they have not already done so, certain types of conduct characteristic of transnational organized