(Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2127, a bill to build operational readiness in civilian agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 2143

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2143, a bill to extend trade adjustment assistance to service workers.

S. 2146

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2146, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the contributions of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the United States.

S.J. RES. 1

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 1 , a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

S. CON. RES. 14

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 14, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the education curriculum in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

S. CON. RES. 81

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 81, a concurrent resolution expressing the deep concern of Congress regarding the failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to adhere to its obligations under a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the engagement by Iran in activities that appear to be designed to develop nuclear weapons.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. CONRAD):

S. 2154. A bill to establish a National sex offender registration database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I rise today to offer a bipartisan piece of legislation. As I will describe, this bill seeks to fill a gaping hole in our criminal justice system, made tragically evident by a recent tragedy in North Dakota.

Last November, Dru Sjodin, a student at the University of North Dakota, was abducted in the parking lot of a Grand Forks shopping mall. A suspect has been arrested, and there is significant evidence that he was responsible for Dru's abduction. Dru has not been found.

The tragedy of Dru's abduction is compounded by the fact that her alleged assailant, Alfonso Rodriguez, Jr., had been released from prison only six months earlier, having served a 23-year sentence for rape in Minnesota. And what's more, Minnesota authorities had known that he was at high risk of committing another sexual assault if released.

The Minnesota Department of Corrections had rated Rodriguez as a ''type 3'' offender—meaning that he was at the highest risk for reoffending. In an evaluation conducted in January 2003, a prison psychiatrist wrote that Rodriguez had demonstrated ''a willingness to use substantial force, including the use of a weapon, in order to gain compliance from his victims.''

Despite this determination, the Minnesota Department of Corrections released Rodriguez in May 2003, and essentially washed its hands of the case. Since Rodriguez had served the full term of his sentence, the Department of Corrections imposed no further supervision on him at all.

Now, the Minnesota Department of Corrections could have recommended that the State Attorney General seek what is known as a ''civil commitment.'' Under this procedure, a State court would have required Rodriguez to be confined as long as he posed a sufficient threat to the public, even if he had served his original sentence. But the State Attorney General was never notified that Rodriguez was getting out, and there was no chance for the Minnesota courts to consider the case.

So upon his release, Mr. Rodriguez went to live in Crookston, MN, completely unsupervised, a short distance from the Grand Forks shopping mall where Dru Sjodin was abducted.

To make matters worse, the North Dakota public had no way of knowing that Rodriguez had been released. There is currently no national sex offender registry. Each State has its own sex offender registry, which tracks only its own residents. So although Minnesota listed Rodriguez in its sex offender registry, residents of North Dakota checking their own State's sex offender registry would have no way of knowing this.

For all intents and purposes, Rodriguez was free to prey on nearby communities in North Dakota, without fear of recognition.

This situation is unacceptable. We must do better. A recent study found that 72 percent of ''highest risk'' sexual offenders reoffend within 6 years of being released. And the Bureau of Justice Statistics has determined that sex offenders released from prison are over ten times more likely to be arrested for a sexual crime than individuals who have no record of sexual assault. We cannot just release such individuals with no supervision whatsoever, and let them prey upon an unsuspecting public.

Today, I am offering legislation to that will hopefully ensure that these breakdowns in our criminal justice system do not reoccur, and that will give our citizens the tools to better protect themselves from sexual offenders.

This bill, which is co-sponsored by Senators DAYTON, COLEMAN, and CONRAD, does the following three things: First, it directs the Department of Justice to create and manage a national sex offender registry, which would be accessible to the general public through the Internet. This database would allow users of the registry to specify a search radius across State lines. This will give residents in the many states that have large population centers close to State lines, like North Dakota and Minnesota, a much more meaningful report on nearby sexual offenders.

Second, to try to ensure that the highest risk sex offenders are not released at all, the bill requires that States provide automatic and timely notification to their States attorneys of the planned release of any ''high-risk'' sex offender, so that states attorneys can have a chance to determine whether to seek a civil commitment of that offender.

And third, the bill requires intensive State supervision of ''high-risk'' sex offenders released after serving their full sentence—that is, offenders who would otherwise go unsupervised—for a period of no less than one year.

The cost of these steps would be shared by the Federal Government and the States. The Federal Government would bear the cost of maintaining the national sex offender registry, and the States would bear the cost of supervising high risk offenders upon their release from prison.

To ensure compliance with these measures, the legislation would reduce Federal funding for prison construction by 25 percent for those states that did not comply, and would reallocate such funds to States that do comply with those provisions. This will be the ''stick'' that some States may need to ensure that they comply with these important protections.

Our thoughts and prayers go to Dru Sjodin's family. I cannot guarantee that that passage of the legislation we are introducing today will prevent such tragedies from ever occurring again. But I believe that it will be a significant step towards making our neighborhoods safer for our loved ones.

I look forward to working with my colleagues, on a bipartisan basis, to secure passage of this bill.

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. 2154

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National Sex Offender Registry Act of 2004''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

In this Act:

(1) CRIMINAL OFFENSE AGAINST A VICTIM WHO IS A MINOR.—The term ''criminal offense against a victim who is a minor'' has the same meaning as in section 170101(a)(3) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14071(a)(3)).

(2) MINIMALLY SUFFICIENT SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRATION PROGRAM.—The term ''minimally sufficient sexual offender registration program'' has the same meaning as in section 170102(a) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14072(a)).

(3) SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENSE.—The term ''sexually violent offense'' has the same meaning as in section 170101(a)(3) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14071(a)(3)).

(4) SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR.—The term ''sexually violent predator'' has the same meaning as in section 170102(a) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14072(a)).

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF DATABASE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall establish a National sex offender registry that—

(1) makes publicly available, via the Internet, all information required to be submitted by States to the Attorney General under subsection (b); and

(2) allows for users of the registry to determine which registered sex offenders are currently residing within a radius, as specified by the user of the registry, of the location indicated by the user of the registry.

(b) INFORMATION FROM STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If any person convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor or a sexually violent offense, or any sexually violent predator, is required to register with a minimally sufficient sexual offender registration program within a State, including a program established under section 170101 of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14017(b)), that State shall submit to the Attorney General—

(A) the name and any known aliases of the person;

(B) the date of birth of the person;

(C) the current address of the person and any subsequent changes of that address;

(D) a physical description and current photograph of the person;

(E) the nature of and date of commission of the offense by the person; and

(F) the date on which the person is released from prison, or placed on parole, supervised release, or probation.

(2) STATES WITHOUT REGISTRATION PROGRAM.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall collect from any person required to register under section 170102(c) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 14072(b)) the information required under paragraph (1), and submit that information to the Attorney General for inclusion in the National sex offender registry established under section 2.

SEC. 4. RELEASE OF HIGH RISK INMATES.

(a) CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any State that provides for a civil commitment proceeding, or any equivalent proceeding, shall issue timely notice to the attorney general of that State of the impending release of any person incarcerated by the State who—

(A) is a sexually violent predator; or

(B) has been deemed by the State to be at high-risk for recommitting any sexually violent offense or criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.

(2) REVIEW.—Upon receiving notice under paragraph (1), the State attorney general shall consider whether or not to institute a civil commitment proceeding, or any equivalent proceeding required under State law.

(b) MONITORING OF RELEASED PERSONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall intensively monitor, for not less than 1 year, any person described under paragraph (2) who—

(A) has been unconditionally released from incarceration by the State; and

(B) has not been civilly committed pursuant to a civil commitment proceeding, or any equivalent proceeding under State law.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to—

(A) any sexually violent predator; or

(B) any person who has been deemed by the State to be at high-risk for recommitting any sexually violent offense or criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.

SEC. 5. COMPLIANCE.

(a) COMPLIANCE DATE.—Each State shall have not more than 3 years from the date of enactment of this Act in which to implement the requirements of sections 3 and 4.

(b) INELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—A State that fails to submit the information required under section 3(b) to the Attorney General, or fails to implement the requirements of section 4, shall not receive 25 percent of the funds that would otherwise be allocated to the State under section 20106(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13706(b)).

(c) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Any funds that are not allocated for failure to comply with this section shall be reallocated to States that comply with sections 3 and 4.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 2156. A bill to amend title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to enhance teacher training programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation, the ''Community College Teacher Preparation Enhancement Act of 2004,'' which addresses two of the Nation's most pressing education needs: first, the projected demand for roughly 2.4 million new 'highly qualified' teachers over the next decade, due to teacher attrition, teacher retirement, and a growing student population, and second, the requirement under the No Child Left Behind Act that all teachers be 'highly qualified' by 2006. This is an enormous challenge for the Nation, but one that this legislation would take giant strides toward meeting.

Our Nation's colleges and universities have done a wonderful job graduating highly qualified teachers. There is no question about this, but given the coming teacher shortages, it is unlikely that our four-year colleges and universities, alone, will be sufficient to satisfy the rising demand for well-educated teachers. Certainly, and sadly, this will simply not be possible in the near term. Yet throughout the educational community, community colleges have come to be recognized for their potential to play a leading role in filling the looming teacher shortage. Community colleges are already a vital part of our higher education system, particularly in producing teachers. Nearly half of all of the country's undergraduates who enter post-secondary institutions began their studies at community colleges. Of the country's teachers, one in five began their education at a community college. Clearly, community colleges are already a great resource.

In addition to their current role, community colleges have access to a vast population of students who could potentially become teachers, if given encouragement, opportunity and training. The Nation's 1200 community colleges enroll more than 6 million students. Let me put that in perspective. That means that 44 percent of the Nation's undergraduates are enrolled in community colleges! It's not difficult to see that community colleges have the unique potential to assist the country in meeting its increased demand for high-quality teachers. Now let me tell you how this legislation would utilize this resource for the benefit of both our children and our future.

This bill seeks to build strong teacher training networks by allowing us to tap the extraordinary resources and student pool at all post-secondary levels to increase the number of teachers across the nation. This is accomplished through the establishment of a Department of Education grant program to award funding to applicants who will strengthen their teacher training systems.

Four-year institutions can offer the community college population access to their established and recognized curriculum of teacher training courses. Four-year institutions that have already established relationships with schools can offer practical learning to community college students who are seeking a teaching degree, and can receive federal money to help implement these programs.

Moreover, by promoting close collaboration between community colleges and four-year institutions, this legislation increases the opportunity for community college students to earn a baccalaureate degree in education. This would help the Nation keep pace with the demand for high-quality teachers that is due—in addition to the demographic changes I mentioned earlier—to requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act, most notably the mandate that all new teachers have at least a baccalaureate degree.

While this legislation aims to prevent a shortage of teachers nationwide, it prioritizes teacher preparation in areas of extreme shortage, typically rural and urban areas. Further, it targets specific academic areas that face even greater shortages, such as mathematics, science, and special education.

The Community College Teacher Preparation Enhancement Act also promotes teacher training and outreach to secondary schools to develop innovative approaches to attracting

high school students into the teaching profession.

Finally, recognizing that teacher shortage is not a regional problem, care will be taken to ensure that grants are distributed in a geographically diverse manner.

This legislation addresses a pressing issue. School districts across the nation are struggling to meet the requirements of No Child Left Behind, and delaying assistance would only compound the problem as shortages of qualified teachers increase. This was not the intent of No Child Left Behind, but idleness on this issue will surely leave a devastating shortage of quality educators for our children. It is time to act, and this legislation offers us a tremendous opportunity to send a clear and overdue signal to states that we intend to be true to this landmark legislation's title.

I look forward to working on this issue and urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. BAYH, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. REID):

S. 2157. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to extend the trade adjustment assistance program to the services sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Trade Adjustment Assistance Equity for Service Workers Act.

Since 1962, Trade Adjustment Assistance—what we call ''TAA''—has provided retraining, income support, and other benefits so that workers who lose their jobs due to trade can make a new start.

The rationale for TAA is simple. When our government pursues trade liberalization, we create benefits for the economy as a whole. But there is always some dislocation from trade.

As President Kennedy said, ''those injured by . . . trade competition should not be required to bear the full brunt of the impact.'' ''There is an obligation,'' he said, for the Federal Government ''to render assistance to those who suffer as a result of national trade policy.'' We meet that obligation through TAA.

The TAA program has not been static over time. Several times, Congress has revised the program to meet new economic realities. In 1993, for example, Congress created a new TAA program targeted specifically at workers who might suffer dislocation as a result of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Most recently, in the Trade Act of 2002, Congress completed the most comprehensive overhaul and expansion of the TAA program since its inception.

We expanded the program to cover workers affected by shifts in production, secondary workers, and farmers, ranchers, and fishermen. We extended income support to permit workers to complete needed training.

We added wage insurance and other incentives to employers to promote on-the-job training. And we added a health insurance tax credit, so that workers don't need to choose between needed retraining and health care for their families.

I am very proud to have played a leading role in passing this landmark legislation. But I am also the first to admit that our work is not done. Economic realities continue to change, and TAA must continue to change with them.

One fundamental aspect of TAA that has remained unchanged since 1962 is its focus on manufacturing. We only give TAA benefits to workers who make things. That means that the 80 percent or more of American workers in the service sector cannot access this program.

Excluding service workers from TAA may have made sense in 1962, when most non-farm jobs were in manufacturing and most services were not traded across national borders.

But today, most U.S. jobs are in the service sector. And the market for many services is becoming just as global as the market for manufactured goods.

In 2001, the service sector accounted for 81 percent of U.S. private sector gross domestic product and a similar percentage of total U.S. employment. Although trade in goods continues to dominate, cross-border services trade rose to 21 percent of the total value of U.S. trade in 2001.

Trade in services is a net plus for the U.S. economy. In fact, the service sector generated a trade surplus of nearly $74 billion in 2001.

Just as we have seen with trade in manufactured goods, however, trade in services will inevitably cost some workers their jobs.

Indeed, there have been some well-publicized examples in the papers. Software design. Technical support. Accounting and tax preparation services. Just recently, a group of call center workers in Kalispell, Montana saw their jobs move to Canada.

Examples abound of service-sector jobs—even high tech service jobs—relocating overseas. Over the past three years, somewhere between a quarter and a half million service jobs have moved to other—mainly low-wage—countries.

The legislation that I am introducing today is a simple matter of equity. When a factory relocates to another country, those workers are eligible for TAA. When a call center moves to another country, those workers are not eligible for TAA. But they should be. And under this legislation they will.

This bill provides TAA benefits to three categories of trade-impacted service workers:

First, it covers workers who lose their jobs due to competition from imported services. For example, if a U.S. truck driver loses his job because his employer loses routes to a Mexican-domiciled trucking company, the U.S. driver would be eligible for TAA.

Second, it covers workers who lose their jobs when a service facility relocates overseas as, for example, in the case of a call center or software design operation.

These workers would be eligible if their employer opens an overseas facility, or—as is often the case—if the employer contracts out the jobs to a foreign service provider. This ''offshoring'' eligibility would apply to both private and public sector service workers whose jobs relocate overseas.

Third, the bill covers secondary service workers. Secondary workers are those who provide inputs to a primary firm where the workers are eligible for TAA.

Right now, workers who make parts for manufactured products are covered if they lose their jobs when the primary firm closes. But workers who supply services to a TAA-eligible firm do not. This bill corrects that inequity.

The benefits service workers will receive under this legislation would be exactly the same as those that trade-impacted manufacturing workers now receive. They include retraining, income support, job search and relocation allowances, and the health insurance tax credit.

The bill also expands the TAA for Firms program to cover services. The TAA for Firms program provides technical assistance to mostly small and medium-sized businesses that face layoffs due to import competition.

The program helps firms become more competitive so they can retain and expand employment. As with TAA for workers, there is no reason to exclude businesses that provide services from this program.

Hard-working American service workers deserve this safety net. Despite what some opponents of TAA suggest, no worker would choose to lose his job so he can qualify for TAA. These benefits will always be second best to a job. But they can really make a difference in helping workers make a new start.

It is also critical to note that TAA can make an important difference in public attitudes. Surveys show that most Americans feel a lot more comfortable with globalization and with trade agreements when they know they will get help if their jobs are threatened.

That's why 66 percent of Americans responding to a recent poll agreed with the following statement: ''I favor free trade, and I believe that it is necessary for the government to have programs to help workers who lose their jobs.''

The world is changing and TAA must keep up with the times. This bill will

help our government to keep its promise to the American people to make trade work for everyone.

I want to thank my colleagues who have joined me in co-sponsoring this important legislation, particularly Senator COLEMAN. I've also been working closely with Members in the House, including Representatives SMITH, HOLDEN, INSLEE, RANGEL, and LEVIN.

I know they share my interest in seeing this bill move quickly through the legislative process and I thank them for their support. I plan to work hard this year to move this legislation.

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. 2157

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Trade Adjustment Assistance Equity For Service Workers Act of 2004''.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE TO SERVICES SECTOR.

(a) ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS.—Section 221(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271(a)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''firm)'' and inserting ''firm, and workers in a service sector firm or subdivision of a service sector firm or public agency)''.

(b) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2272) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''agricultural firm)'' and inserting ''agricultural firm, and workers in a service sector firm or subdivision of a service sector firm or public agency)'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or public agency'' after ''of the firm''; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking ''like or directly competitive with articles produced'' and inserting ''or services like or directly competitive with articles produced or services provided'';

(ii) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting ''; or''; and

(iii) by adding after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C)(i) there has been a shift, by such workers' firm, subdivision, or public agency to a foreign country, in provision of services, like or directly competitive with services which are provided by such firm, subdivision, or public agency; or

''(ii) such workers' firm, subdivision, or public agency has obtained or is likely to obtain such services from a foreign country.'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''agricultural firm)'' and inserting ''agricultural firm, and workers in a service sector firm or subdivision of a service sector firm or public agency)'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''or service'' after ''related to the article''; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting ''or services'' after ''component parts'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting ''or services'' after ''value-added production processes'';

(ii) by striking ''or finishing'' and inserting '', finishing, or testing'';

(iii) by inserting ''or services'' after ''for articles''; and

(iv) by inserting ''(or subdivision)'' after ''such other firm''; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''for articles'' and inserting '', or services, for articles or services, used in the production of articles or in the provision of services''; and

(ii) by inserting ''(or subdivision)'' after ''such other firm''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) BASIS FOR SECRETARY'S DETERMINATIONS.—

''(1) INCREASED IMPORTS.—For purposes of subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii), the Secretary may determine that increased imports of like or directly competitive services exist if the workers' firm or subdivision or customers of the workers' firm or subdivision accounting for not less than 20 percent of the sales of the workers' firm or subdivision certify to the Secretary that they are obtaining such articles or services from a foreign country.

''(2) OBTAINING SERVICES ABROAD.—For purposes of subsection (a)(2)(C)(ii), the Secretary may determine that the workers' firm, subdivision, or public agency has obtained or is likely to obtain like or directly competitive services from a foreign country based on a certification thereof from the workers' firm, subdivision, or public agency.

''(3) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may obtain the certifications under paragraphs (1) and (2) through questionnaires or in such other manner as the Secretary determines is appropriate.''.

(c) TRAINING.—Section 236(a)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''$220,000,000'' and inserting ''$440,000,000''.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—Section 247 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2319) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''or public agency'' after ''of a firm''; and

(B) by inserting ''or public agency'' after ''or subdivision'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting ''or public agency'' after ''the firm'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (17) as paragraphs (9) through (18), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) The term 'public agency' means a department or agency of a State or local government or of the Federal Government.

''(8) The term 'service sector firm' means an entity engaged in the business of providing services.''.

(e) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 245(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2317(a)) is amended by striking '', other than subchapter D''.

SEC. 3. TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR FIRMS AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) FIRMS.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2341) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting ''or service sector firm'' after ''(including any agricultural firm'';

(B) in subsection (c)(1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or service sector firm'' after ''any agricultural firm'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by inserting ''or service'' after ''of an article''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''articles like or directly competitive with articles which are produced'' and inserting ''articles or services like or directly competitive with articles or services which are produced or provided''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) BASIS FOR SECRETARY DETERMINATION.—

''(1) INCREASED IMPORTS.—For purposes of subsection (c)(1)(C), the Secretary may determine that increases of imports of like or directly competitive services exist if customers of the firm accounting for not less than 20 percent of the sales of the firm certify to the Secretary that they are obtaining such articles or services from a foreign country.

''(2) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may obtain the certifications under paragraph (1) through questionnaires or in such other manner as the Secretary determines is appropriate. The subpoena power described in section 249 shall be extended to the Secretary of Commerce for purposes of carrying out this subsection.''.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 256(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2346(b)) is amended by striking ''$16,000,000'' and inserting ''$32,000,000''.

(3) DEFINITION.—Section 261 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2351) is amended—

(A) by striking ''For purposes of'' and inserting ''(a) FIRM.—For purposes of''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) SERVICE SECTOR FIRM.—For purposes of this chapter, the term 'service sector firm' means a firm engaged in the business of providing services.''.

(b) INDUSTRIES.—Section 265(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2355(a)) is amended by inserting ''or service'' after ''new product''.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 249 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2321) is amended by striking ''subpena'' and inserting ''subpoena'' each place it appears in the heading and the text.

SEC. 4. MONITORING AND REPORTING.

Section 282 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2393) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''(a) MONITORING PROGRAMS.—The Secretary'';

(B) by inserting ''and services'' after ''imports of articles'';

(C) by inserting ''and domestic provision of services'' after ''domestic production'';

(D) by inserting ''or providing services'' after ''producing articles''; and

(E) by inserting '', or provision of services,'' after ''changes in production''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) COLLECTION OF DATA AND REPORTS ON SERVICES SECTOR.—

''(1) SECRETARY OF LABOR.—Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Equity for Service Workers Act of 2004, the Secretary of Labor shall implement a system to collect data on adversely affected service workers that includes the number of workers by State, industry, and cause of dislocation of each worker.

''(2) SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.—Not later than 6 months after such date of enactment, the Secretary of Commerce shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, conduct a study and report to the Congress on ways to improve the timeliness and coverage of data on trade in services, including methods to identify increased imports due to the relocation of United States firms to foreign countries, and increased imports due to United States firms obtaining services from firms in foreign countries.''.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. REED, Mr. SMITH, Mr. ENSIGN, and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 2158. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Washington, Senator PATTY MURRAY, in introducing the Pancreatic Islet Cell Transplantation Act of 2004, which will help to advance tremendously important research that holds the promise of a cure for the more than one million Americans with Type 1, or juvenile diabetes. The legislation is similar to the bipartisan bill, S. 518, which we introduced last year and which attracted 52 cosponsors.

As the founder and co-chair of the Senate Diabetes Caucus, I have learned a great deal about this serious disease and the difficulties and heartbreak that it causes for so many Americans and their families as they await a cure. The burden of juvenile diabetes is particularly heavy for children and young people. It is the second most common disease affecting children. Moreover, it is one that they never outgrow.

In individuals with juvenile diabetes, the body's own immune system attacks the pancreas and destroys the islet cells that produce insulin. As a consequence, people with juvenile diabetes require daily insulin injections for survival. While the discovery of insulin was a landmark breakthrough in the treatment of people with diabetes, it is not a cure. People with juvenile diabetes face the constant threat of developing devastating, life-threatening conditions such as kidney failure, blindness or amputation, as well as a dramatic reduction in their quality of life.

Thankfully, there is good news for people with diabetes. We have seen some tremendous breakthroughs in diabetes research in recent years, and I am convinced that diabetes is a disease that can be cured, and will be cured in the near future.

We were all encouraged by the development of the ''Edmonton Protocol,'' an experimental treatment developed at the University of Alberta involving the transplantation of insulin-producing pancreatic islet cells, which has been hailed as the most important advance in diabetes research since the discovery of insulin in 1920. Pancreatic islet cell transplantation has been performed on nearly 300 individuals to date, and the majority of them no longer need to take insulin to stay alive. Significant research questions, however, remain to be answered if we are to make certain that the procedure is appropriate for everyone who suffers from juvenile diabetes.

There are also non-scientific barriers to expanding islet cell transplantation, and the Pancreatic Islet Cell Transplantation Act of 2004 addresses some of them. We were extremely pleased that a key component of S. 518 was included in the Medicare reform bill signed into law last year. That provision authorized a Medicare demonstration project to test the efficacy of pancreatic islet cell transplants for individuals with juvenile diabetes who are eligible for Medicare because they have end-stage renal disease.

The legislation we are introducing today includes the remaining two provisions from last year's legislation that were not included in the Medicare bill. These two provisions are intended to increase the supply of pancreata for islet cell transplantation and to improve the coordination of federal efforts and information regarding islet cell transplantation.

There currently are only about 2,000 pancreases donated annually, and, of these only about 500 are available each year for islet cell transplants. Moreover, most patients require islet cells from two pancreases for the procedure to work effectively. To increase the supply of available pancreases, our legislation will direct the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to grant credit to organ procurement organizations (OPOs)—for the purposes of their certification—for pancreases harvested and used for islet cell transplantation and research. While CMS considers a pancreas to have been procured for transplantation if it is used for a whole organ transplant, the OPO receives no credit towards its certification if the pancreas is procured and used for islet cell transplantation or research. Our legislation will therefore give the OPOs an incentive to step up their efforts to increase the supply of pancreases donated for this purpose.

Finally, to provide a more focused effort in the are of islet cell transplantation, our legislation requires the Diabetes Mellitus Interagency Coordinating Committee at the National Institutes of Health to include in its annual report an assessment of the Federal activities and programs related to islet cell transplantation and to make recommendations for legislative or administrative actions that might increase the supply of pancreases available for islet cell transplantation.

Islet cell transplantation offers real hope for people with diabetes. Our legislation, which is strongly supported by the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF), addresses some of the specific obstacles to moving this research forward as rapidly as possible, and I urge all of my colleagues to sign on as cosponsors.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 307—HONORING THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, ITS MUNICIPALITIES AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS AS THEY CELEBRATE THE 250TH YEAR OF EXISTENCE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Mr. EDWARDS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 307

Whereas for thousands of years before the European settlers arrived, Cumberland County's streams and forests were home to native peoples who lived in the area, hunted, farmed, and buried their dead;

Whereas Cumberland County, located at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, quickly became a strong area of trade between the port city of Wilmington and the lower Cape Fear River to the southeast and the Carolina back country to the west;

Whereas the upper Cape Fear Valley in present Cumberland County experienced an early migration of Highland Scots beginning in 1739, many of whom settled in the area known as ''The Bluff'' along side the Cape Fear River 4 miles south of the Lower Little River;

Whereas in 1754, the area known as Cumberland County was formed from lands carved from Bladen County and was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of George II, King of England, an area which reflected a mixture of ethnic and national backgrounds;

Whereas each municipality was individually chartered: Falcon in 1913; Fayetteville in 1762; Godwin in 1905; Hope Mills in 1891; Linden in 1913; Spring Lake in 1951; Stedman in 1913; and Wade in 1913;

Whereas on June 20, 1775, 13 months before the Declaration of Independence, a group of Cumberland County's active patriots signed ''The Association'' later called the ''Liberty Point Resolves'', a document that vowed to ''Go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety''; a marker at the point lists the signers of ''The Association'';

Whereas the period of the American Revolution was a time of divided loyalties in Cumberland County, and a considerable portion of the population, especially Highland Scots, were staunchly loyal to the British Crown, among them was the famous Scottish heroine Flora McDonald;

Whereas African-American people, both slaves and free citizens, were represented in the early population of Cumberland County, and during the American Revolution several of the county's free African-Americans fought for the patriot cause; among the notables was the midwife Aunt Hannah Mallet (1755–1857) who died at the age of 102; she delivered hundreds of babies in her lifetime, and she typified the courage and vital role of the early 19th-century African-American community;

Whereas in 1783, the towns of Campbellton and Cross Creek merged to become Fayetteville, the first town in the United States named in honor of the Revolutionary War hero, Marquis de Lafayette;

Whereas in November 1789, the North Carolina General Assembly voted to adopt and ratify the United States Constitution at the Market House in Fayetteville, then known as the State House;

Whereas in 1789, the University of North Carolina, the first State university charted