

cosponsor of S. Res. 299, a resolution recognizing, and supporting efforts to enhance the public awareness of, the social problem of child abuse and neglect.

AMENDMENT NO. 2659

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2659 intended to be proposed to S. 1637, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2661

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2661 intended to be proposed to S. 1637, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2686

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2686 proposed to S. 1637, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2690

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2690 intended to be proposed to S. 1637, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

S. 2172. A bill to make technical amendments to the provisions of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act relating to contract support costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce the

Tribal Contract Support Cost Technical Amendments of 2004, a much-needed bill that strengthens the highly successful policy of tribal contracting and compacting under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93-638.

Beginning in 1970, with President Nixon's now-famous Special Message to Congress on Indian Affairs and the 1975 enactment of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93-638, Congress has systematically devolved to Indian tribes the authority and responsibility to manage Federal programs and re-assume control over their own affairs.

For good reason, tribal contracting and compacting has been embraced and expanded by Congress and the Executive by repeatedly amending the 1975 Act in 1984, 1988, 1994 and 2000.

Contracting and compacting has resulted in a reduction in the Federal bureaucracy and an improvement in the quality of services delivered to tribal members. Instead of Federal micro-management, the tribes can tailor programs to unique local conditions and better serve their members.

Unfortunately, the ability of Indian tribes to continue to contract programs and services is severely hampered by the chronic under-funding of contract support costs.

Without such funding, tribes are forced to cut back on services to pay for their administrative costs.

The bill I am introducing today will require the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide the funds for contract support costs which those agencies negotiated and contracted to pay to their tribal contractors.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important 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. 2172

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 "Tribal Contract Support Cost Technical Amendments of 2004".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT DETAILING CALCULATION AND PAYMENT OF CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS.

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act is amended by inserting after section 106 (25 U.S.C. 450j-1) the following:

"SEC. 106A. CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS.

"(a) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided by law, an Indian tribe or tribal organization administering a contract or compact under this Act shall be entitled to recover its full indirect costs associated with any other Federal funding received by the Indian tribe or tribal organization in accordance with an indirect cost rate agreement between the Indian tribe or tribal organization and the appropriate Federal agency.

"(2) NO ENTITLEMENT.—The right of recovery under paragraph (1) does not confer on an Indian tribe or tribal organization an entitlement to be paid additional amounts associated with other Federal funding described in that paragraph.

"(b) ALLOWABLE USES OF FUNDS.—

"(1) DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—In this subsection, the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary or head of any Federal agency providing funds to an Indian tribe or tribal organization.

"(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including a regulation), an Indian tribe or tribal organization that is administering a contract or compact under this Act and that employs an indirect cost pool that includes funds paid under this Act and other Federal funds shall be entitled to use or expend all Federal funds in the indirect cost pool of the Indian tribe or tribal organization without the approval of the Secretary in the same manner as is permitted under section 106(j)."

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS CLARIFYING CONTRACT SUPPORT COST ENTITLEMENT.

(a) AMOUNT OF CONTRACTS.—Section 105(c)(1) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450j(c)(1)) is amended by striking the second sentence.

(b) REDUCTIONS AND INCREASES.—Section 106(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450j-1(b)) is amended in the matter following paragraph (5) —

(1) by striking "the provision of funds under this Act is subject to the availability of appropriations and"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: "In any case in which contract support costs are not provided for, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to pay those costs."

(c) CONTRACT MODEL.—Subsection (c) of section 108 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450(c)) is amended in section 1(b)(4) of the model contract set forth in that subsection by striking "Subject to the availability of appropriations, the" and inserting "The".

(d) APPLICABILITY TO AGREEMENTS WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—Section 408 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 458hh) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: "(including such sums as are necessary to pay contract support costs, when not otherwise provided for)".

(e) APPLICABILITY TO AGREEMENTS WITH THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—Section 519 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 458aaa-18) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking "the provision of funds under this title shall be subject to the availability of appropriations" and inserting "the provision of funds under this title (excluding contract support costs) shall be subject to the availability of appropriations"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(c) NECESSARY CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS.—In any case in which contract support costs are not provided for, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to pay those costs."

SEC. 4. EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act supersede any conflicting provisions of law (including any conflicting regulations) in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter in any manner the ruling of the United States Court of Appeals for

the Federal Circuit rendered on July 2, 2003, in *Thompson v. Cherokee Nation*, 334 F.3d 1075 (July 3, 2003).

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

S. 2173. A bill to further the purposes of the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2000; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I take great pride in introducing the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Trust Act of 2004, a bill to establish the Sand Creek National Historic Site in Kiowa County, CO.

The bill I am introducing today follows the Sand Creek National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2000, Public Law 106-465, which recognized the tragic events of November 28, 1868 and made it clear that America has the strength and resolve to face its past and learn the painful lessons that come with intolerance.

Much has been written about the horrors visited upon the plains Indians in the territories of the Western United States in the latter half of the 19th century. However, what has been lost for more than a century is a comprehensive understanding of the events of that day in a grove of cottonwood trees along Sand Creek.

This bill I am introducing today builds upon the Act of 2000 and authorizes the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Oklahoma to take the land on which these tragic events took place into trust for traditional, cultural, and historical purposes only.

The indisputable facts are these: 700 members of the Colorado Militia, commanded by Colonel John Chivington struck at dawn that November day, attacking an encampment of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians settled under the U.S. flag and a white flag which the Indian Chiefs Black Kettle and White Antelope were told by the U.S. would protect them from military attack.

By day's end, almost 150 Indians, many of them women, children and the elderly, lay dead. Chivington's men reportedly desecrated the bodies of the dead after the massacre, and newspaper reports from Denver at the time told of the troops displaying Indian body parts in a gruesome display as they rode through the streets of Colorado's largest city following the attack.

The 2000 legislation authorized the National Park Service to enter into negotiations with willing sellers only in an attempt to secure property inside a boundary which encompasses approximately 12,470 acres as identified by the National Park Service for a lasting memorial to events of that fateful day.

The Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site has come into being because all of those involved have exhibited an extraordinary ability to put aside their differences, look with equal measure at the scientific evidence and the oral traditions of the Tribes, and come up with a plan that equally honors the memory of those killed and the rights of the private property owners

who have been faithful and responsible stewards of this site.

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. 2173

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 "Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Trust Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

To further the purposes of the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 106-465), this Act authorizes the United States to take certain land in Kiowa County, Colorado, owned by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, into trust.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(3) TRUST PROPERTY.—The term "trust property" means the property described in section 4(b).

SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF LAND HELD IN TRUST FOR THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA.

(a) LAND HELD IN TRUST FOR THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA.—

(1) CONVEYANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Tribe shall convey title to the trust property to the United States.

(2) TRUST.—All right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the trust property, including all improvements on the trust property and appurtenances to the trust property and rights to all minerals, are declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Tribe.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The trust property is the property formerly known as the "Dawson Ranch", consisting of approximately 1,465 total acres presently under the jurisdiction of the Tribe, situated within Kiowa County, Colorado, and more particularly described as follows:

(1) The portion of sec. 24, T. 17 S., R. 46 W., Colorado Principal Meridian, that is the Eastern half of the NW quarter, the SW quarter of the NE quarter, the NW quarter of the SE quarter, Colorado Principal Meridian.

(2) All of sec. 25, T. 17 S., R. 46 W., Colorado Principal Meridian.

(3) All of sec. 30, T. 17 S., R. 45 W., Colorado Principal Meridian.

SEC. 5. SURVEY OF BOUNDARY LINE; PUBLICATION OF DESCRIPTION.

(a) SURVEY OF BOUNDARY LINE.—To accurately establish the boundary of the trust property, the Secretary shall, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, cause a survey to be conducted by the Office of Cadastral Survey of the Bureau of Land Management of the boundary lines described in section 4(b).

(b) PUBLICATION OF LAND DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the survey under subsection (a), and acceptance of the survey by the representatives of the Tribe, the Secretary shall cause the full metes and bounds description of the lines, with a full and accurate description of the trust property, to be published in the Federal Register.

(2) EFFECT.—The descriptions shall, on publication, constitute the official descriptions of the trust property.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST PROPERTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The trust property is declared to be part of the Indian reservation of the Tribe.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The trust property shall be administered in perpetuity by the Secretary in accordance with the law generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indian tribes and in accordance with the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 106-465).

SEC. 7. RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL USES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The trust property shall be used only for historic, religious, or cultural uses that are compatible with the use of the land as a national historic site.

(b) DUTY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall take such action as is necessary to ensure that the trust property is used only in accordance with this section.

By Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 2174. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to include podiatrists as physicians for purposes of covering physicians services under the medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a very important piece of legislation with Senator MIKULSKI from Maryland. Our bill will ensure that Medicaid beneficiaries in all States have access to the services of top-quality podiatric physicians.

Podiatrists play a vital role in keeping feet and ankles healthy. This is critical to keeping people mobile and productive, which is a key to good long-term health.

Proper foot care is particularly important for individuals with diabetes, which is a severe problem in my State. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 18.2 million people—or 6.3 percent of the population—have diabetes in this country, and it is the sixth leading cause of death. If not managed properly, diabetes can cause several severe health problems, including blindness, kidney disease and heart disease. Too often, diabetes can lead to foot complications, including foot ulcers and even amputations.

In fact, the CDC estimate that "more than 60 percent of nontraumatic lower-limb amputations occur among people with diabetes," which equals about 82,000 amputations a year.

These numbers are startling.

Podiatrists, however, can play a vital role in recognizing and correcting foot problems among diabetics to help avoid amputations and other complications.

Our bill is fairly simple. It amends the Medicaid's definition of "physicians" to include podiatric physicians. This will ensure that Medicaid beneficiaries have access to foot care from those most qualified to provide it.

Under Medicaid, podiatry is considered an optional benefit. However, just because it is optional, doesn't mean that the need for these services is

eliminated or that the services aren't performed by other providers. Instead, Medicaid beneficiaries will have to receive foot care from other providers who may not be as well trained as a podiatrist in treating lower extremities.

According to the American Podiatric Medical Association, 43 States currently recognize and reimburse podiatrists under their Medicaid problems. Also, podiatrists are considered physicians under the Medicare program, which allows seniors and disabled individuals to receive appropriate care.

I urge my colleagues to give careful consideration to this important bill and to support it. It will help many Medicaid beneficiaries across the country have the guaranteed access to podiatrists that they need.

Finally, I want to thank the Senator from Maryland for helping me introduce this legislation today. I hope that by working together we can see this important change made.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to join Senator BUNNING to introduce this important bill to make sure that Medicaid patients have access to care provided by podiatrists.

This bill ensures that Medicaid patients across the country can get services provided by podiatrists. This is a simple, common sense bill. This legislation includes podiatric physicians in Medicaid's definition of physician. This means that the services of podiatrists will be covered by Medicaid, just like they are in Medicare. Podiatrists are considered physicians under Medicare. They should be under Medicaid. Medicaid covers necessary foot and ankle care services. Medicaid should allow podiatrists who are trained specifically in foot and ankle care to provide these services and be reimbursed for them.

Currently, the services of podiatrists are considered optional under Medicaid. The Medicaid programs in 43 States, including Maryland, recognize and reimburse podiatrists for providing foot and ankle care to their beneficiaries. During times of tight budgets, States may cut back on these optional services. Last year Connecticut, Michigan, Utah and Texas discontinued podiatric services. Even though podiatrist services are considered optional, Medicaid patients need foot and ankle care regardless. If podiatrists do not provide the care, patients will see providers who may not be as well trained in the care of the lower extremities as podiatrists. I want the over 560,000 Medicaid patients in Maryland to have access to the services provided by over 400 podiatrists in Maryland.

Podiatrists receive special training on the foot, ankle and lower leg. They play an important role in the recognition of systemic diseases like diabetes, and in the recognition and treatment of peripheral neuropathy, a frequent cause of diabetic foot wounds that can often lead to preventable lower extremity amputations. Over 18 million people in this country have diabetes, but an estimated more than 5 million of these

people are not aware that they have the disease.

Ensuring Medicaid patient access to podiatrists could save Medicaid funds in the long term. According to the American Podiatric Medical Association, 75 percent of Americans will experience some type of foot health problem during their lives. Foot disease is the most common complication of diabetes leading to hospitalization. About 82,000 people have diabetes-related leg, foot or toe amputations each year. Foot care programs with regular examinations and patient education could prevent up to 85 percent of these amputations. Podiatrists are important providers of this care.

This bill will make sure that Medicaid patients across the country have access to care provided by podiatrists. It has the support the American Podiatric Medical Association. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. REID):

S. 2175. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support the planning, implementation, and evaluation of organized activities involving statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on an important issue that holds great meaning to me—the issue of youth suicide in our country.

Youth suicide is both a public and mental health tragedy—an acute crisis that knows no geographic, racial, ethnic, cultural, or socioeconomic boundaries. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), over 3,000 young people take their lives each year, making suicide the third overall cause of death between the ages of 10 and 24. Young people under the age of 25 accounted for 15 percent of all suicides completed in 2000. In fact, more children and young adults died from their own hand than from cancer, heart disease, AIDS, birth defects, stroke and chronic lung disease combined.

Equally alarming are the numbers of young people who consider taking or attempt to take their lives. Recent CDC figures estimate that almost three million high school students, or twenty percent of young adults between the ages of 15 and 19, consider suicide every year. And over two million children and young adults actually attempt suicide. I find these figures to be staggering and simply unacceptable.

And, sadly, we rarely find these facts disseminated widely amongst public audiences. We rarely read them in newspapers or hear them on television. We know that youth suicide is intricately linked to mental health issues like depression and substance abuse. Yet, we also know all too well that

both youth suicide and children's mental health continue to carry an unfortunate stigma—a stigma that all too often keeps these crucial issues unspoken and discourages children and young adults from seeking the help they so desperately need.

We have a societal obligation to break through the stigma attached to youth suicide and children's mental health. We have an obligation to reach out to our young people—to help them understand that whatever difficulties or illnesses they might be experiencing are only temporary and treatable in a comfortable setting. And, most importantly, we have an obligation to instill in our young people a sense of value, self-worth, and resilience. All too often, children and young adults considering suicide lose sight of themselves, their talents, and their potential in life. All too often they lose sight of the love their families, friends, and communities have for them.

I am pleased that our Nation has already taken several positive steps toward better understanding the tragedy of youth suicide and its emotional and behavioral risk factors. Several recent reports like the President's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention, and the Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent Suicide have made youth suicide a top national public and mental health priority. Today, hundreds of community-based programs across the country offer a variety of early intervention and prevention services to thousands of children and young adults—services that include comprehensive screening, assessment, and individualized counseling. Nearly thirty states, including my home State of Connecticut, have developed or already implemented statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies that coordinate appropriate services in schools, juvenile justice systems, foster care systems, mental health programs, substance abuse programs, and other youth-oriented settings. Furthermore, the Federal Government has stepped up its role in both supporting these community-based activities and conducting relevant research and data collection. Several mental and public health agencies have shown a growing interest in youth suicide, including the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Health Resources Services Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

However, despite these important gains, we still face significant challenges. Today, a large number of states and localities are finding themselves with unprecedented budget deficits—making the establishment of new services and the retention of existing services increasingly more difficult. Statewide strategies are often underfunded or understaffed to be properly effective. And while a number of Federal agencies have supported youth suicide

activities, there has been no comprehensive inter-agency strategy implemented to share data, disseminate research, or evaluate the efficacy of youth suicide early intervention and prevention programs.

Today, I am introducing bipartisan legislation with my colleagues Senator DEWINE and Senator SMITH. The Youth Suicide Early Intervention and Prevention Act of 2004 will further support the good work being done on the community level, the State level, and the Federal level with regards to youth suicide. This legislation will support, through new grant initiatives, the further development and expansion of statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies and the community-based services they seek to coordinate. It will encourage greater Federal support in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of these strategies and services. And it will create a new inter-agency collaboration that will focus on research, policy development, and the dissemination of data specifically pertaining to youth suicide.

Finding concrete, comprehensive and effective remedies to the epidemic of youth suicide cannot be done by lawmakers on Capitol Hill alone. Those remedies must also come from individuals—doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors, nurses, teachers, advocates, survivors, and affected families—who are dedicated to this issue or spend each day with children and young adults that suffer from illnesses related to suicide. I feel that we have made an important first step with this legislation today. However, I also know that our work is not done. I hope that, as a society, we can continue working collectively to both better understand the tragedy of youth suicide and develop innovative and effective public and mental health initiatives that reach every child and young adult in this country—compassionate initiatives that give them encouragement, hope, and above all, life.

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. 2175

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 "Youth Suicide Early Intervention and Prevention Expansion Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) More children and young adults die from suicide each year than from cancer, heart disease, AIDS, birth defects, stroke, and chronic lung disease combined.

(2) Over 4,000 children and young adults tragically take their lives every year, making suicide the third overall cause of death between the ages of 10 and 24. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention suicide is the third overall cause of death among college-age students.

(3) According to the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, children and young adults accounted for 15 percent of all suicides completed in 2000.

(4) From 1952 to 1995, the rate of suicide in children and young adults has tripled.

(5) From 1980 to 1997, the rate of suicide among young adults ages 15 to 19 increased 11 percent.

(6) From 1980 to 1997, the rate of suicide among children ages 10 to 14 increased 109 percent.

(7) According to the National Center of Health Statistics, suicide rates among Native Americans range from 1.5 to 3 times the national average for other groups, with young people ages 15 to 34 making up 64 percent of all suicides.

(8) Congress has recognized that youth suicide is a public health tragedy linked to underlying mental health problems and that youth suicide early intervention and prevention activities are national priorities.

(9) Youth suicide early intervention and prevention have been listed as urgent public health priorities by the President's New Freedom Commission in Mental Health (2002), the Institute of Medicine's Reducing Suicide: A National Imperative (2002), the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention: Goals and Objectives for Action (2001), and the Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent Suicide (1999).

(10) Many States have already developed comprehensive youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies that seek to provide effective early intervention and prevention services.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ACT.

Part P of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 3990. SUICIDE PREVENTION FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

"(a) YOUTH SUICIDE EARLY INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants or cooperative agreements to eligible entities to—

"(A) develop and implement statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies in schools, educational institutions, juvenile justice systems, substance abuse programs, mental health programs, foster care systems, and other child and youth support organizations;

"(B) collect and analyze data on statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention services that can be used to monitor the effectiveness of such services and for research, technical assistance, and policy development; and

"(C) assist States, through statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies, in achieving their targets for youth suicide reductions under title V of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

"(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'eligible entity' means a State, political subdivision of a State, Federally-recognized Indian tribe, tribal organization, public organization, or private nonprofit organization actively involved in youth suicide early intervention and prevention activities and in the development and continuation of statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies.

"(3) PREFERENCE.—The Secretary shall give preference to eligible entities that—

"(A) provide early intervention services to youth in, and that are integrated with, school systems, educational institutions, juvenile justice systems, substance abuse programs, mental health programs, foster care systems, and other child and youth support organizations;

"(B) demonstrate collaboration among early intervention and prevention services or certify that entities will engage in future collaboration;

"(C) employ or include in their applications a commitment to engage in an evaluative process the best evidence-based or promising youth suicide early intervention and prevention practices and strategies adapted to the local community;

"(D) provide for the timely assessment of youth who are at risk for emotional disorders which may lead to suicide attempts;

"(E) provide timely referrals for appropriate community-based mental health care and treatment of youth in all child-serving settings and agencies who are at risk for suicide;

"(F) provide immediate support and information resources to families of youth who are at risk for emotional behavioral disorders which may lead to suicide attempts;

"(G) offer equal access to services and care to youth with diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds;

"(H) offer appropriate postvention services, care, and information to families, friends, schools, educational institutions, juvenile justice systems, substance abuse programs, mental health programs, foster care systems, and other child and youth support organizations of youth who recently completed suicide;

"(I) offer continuous and up-to-date information and awareness campaigns that target parents, family members, child care professionals, community care providers, and the general public and highlight the risk factors associated with youth suicide and the life-saving help and care available from early intervention and prevention services;

"(J) ensure that information and awareness campaigns on youth suicide risk factors, and early intervention and prevention services, use effective communication mechanisms that are targeted to and reach youth, families, schools, educational institutions, and youth organizations;

"(K) provide a timely response system to ensure that child-serving professionals and providers are properly trained in youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies and that child-serving professionals and providers involved in early intervention and prevention services are properly trained in effectively identifying youth who are at risk for suicide;

"(L) provide continuous training activities for child care professionals and community care providers on the latest best evidence-based youth suicide early intervention and prevention services practices and strategies; and

"(M) work with interested families and advocacy organizations to conduct annual self-evaluations of outcomes and activities on the State level, according to standards established by the Secretary.

"(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DATA MANAGEMENT, AND RESEARCH.—

"(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND DATA MANAGEMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award technical assistance grants and cooperative agreements to State agencies to conduct assessments independently or in collaboration with educational institutions related to the development of statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies.

"(B) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded under subparagraph (A) shall be used to establish programs for the development of standardized procedures for data management, such as—

"(i) ensuring the quality surveillance of youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies;

"(ii) providing technical assistance on data collection and management;

"(iii) studying the costs and effectiveness of statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies in order to answer relevant issues of importance to State and national policymakers;

"(iv) further identifying and understanding causes of and associated risk factors for youth suicide;

"(v) ensuring the quality surveillance of suicidal behaviors and nonfatal suicidal attempts;

"(vi) studying the effectiveness of statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies on the overall wellness and health promotion strategies related to suicide attempts; and

"(vii) promoting the sharing of data regarding youth suicide with Federal agencies involved with youth suicide early intervention and prevention, and statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies for the purpose of identifying previously unknown mental health causes and associated risk-factors for suicide in youth.

"(2) RESEARCH.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a program of research and development on the efficacy of new and existing youth suicide early intervention techniques and technology, including clinical studies and evaluations of early intervention methods, and related research aimed at reducing youth suicide and offering support for emotional and behavioral disorders which may lead to suicide attempts.

"(B) DISSEMINATING RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall promote the sharing of research and development data developed pursuant to subparagraph (A) with the Federal agencies involved in youth suicide early intervention and prevention, and entities involved in statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies for the purpose of applying and integrating new techniques and technology into existing statewide youth suicide early intervention and strategies systems.

"(c) COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall collaborate and consult with—

"(A) other Federal agencies and State and local agencies, including agencies responsible for early intervention and prevention services under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), the State Children's Health Insurance Program under title XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.), programs funded by grants under title V of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 701 et seq.), and programs under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), and the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention Federal Steering Group;

"(B) local and national organizations that serve youth at risk for suicide and their families;

"(C) relevant national medical and other health and education specialty organizations;

"(D) youth who are at risk for suicide, who have survived suicide attempts, or who are currently receiving care from early intervention services;

"(E) families and friends of youth who are at risk for suicide, who have survived suicide attempts, who are currently receiving care from early intervention and prevention services, or who have completed suicide;

"(F) qualified professionals who possess the specialized knowledge, skills, experience, and relevant attributes needed to serve youth at risk for suicide and their families; and

"(G) third-party payers, managed care organizations, and related commercial industries.

"(2) POLICY DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary shall coordinate and collaborate on policy development at the Federal and State levels and with the private sector, including consumer, medical, suicide prevention advocacy groups, and other health and education professional-based organizations, with respect to statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies.

"(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION; RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preempt any State law, including any State law that does not require the suicide early intervention for youth whose parents or legal guardians object to such early intervention based on the parents' or legal guardians' religious beliefs.

"(f) EVALUATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an evaluation to analyze the effectiveness and efficacy of the activities conducted with grants under this section.

"(2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning the results of the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1).

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) BEST EVIDENCE-BASED.—The term 'best evidence-based' with respect to programs, means programs that have undergone scientific evaluation and have proven to be effective.

"(2) EARLY INTERVENTION.—The term 'early intervention' means a strategy or approach that is intended to prevent an outcome or to alter the course of an existing condition.

"(3) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The term 'educational institution' means a high school, vocational school, or an institution of higher education.

"(4) PREVENTION.—The term 'prevention' means a strategy or approach that reduces the likelihood or risk of onset, or delays the onset, of adverse health problems or reduces the harm resulting from conditions or behaviors.

"(5) SCHOOL.—The term 'school' means a nonprofit institutional day or residential school that provides an elementary, middle, or secondary education, as determined under applicable State law, except that such term does not include any education beyond the 12th grade.

"(6) YOUTH.—The term 'youth' means individuals who are between 6 and 24 years of age.

"(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) STATEWIDE YOUTH SUICIDE EARLY INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES.—For the purpose of carrying out subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and such sums as may be necessary for each subsequent fiscal year.

"(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DATA MANAGEMENT, AND RESEARCH.—For the purpose of carrying out subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and such sums as may be necessary for each subsequent fiscal year."

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, today I join my good friends and colleagues Senator CHRIS DODD and Senator GORDON SMITH in introducing the Youth Suicide Early Intervention and Prevention Expansion Act of 2004. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Serv-

ices, I recently held a hearing on youth suicide. At that hearing, it became painfully clear that we need thorough and actionable plans to deal with this tragic issue.

Statistics tell us that approximately every 2 hours a person under the age of 25 commits suicide. We also know that from 1952 to 1995, the rate of suicide in children and young adults has tripled and that between 1980 and 1997, alone, the rate of suicide in 15 to 19 year olds increased by 11 percent. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, suicide was the 11th leading cause overall for death in the United States in 2001. However, it was the 3rd leading cause of death for youth ages 15 to 24. We also know that more boys are killing themselves than girls at a ratio of 5 to 1 in the 15 to 19 year old age group and at a ratio of 7 to 1 in the 20 to 24 year old age group. However, while boys are dying at a higher rate, girls in these age groups are attempting at a much higher rate. Estimates suggest that there may be from 8 to 25 attempts made for every suicide death.

These alarming numbers emphasize the need for early intervention and prevention efforts. Too often, the signs may be subtle or hidden until it is too late. While research has created improved medications and methods for helping those with mental health problems to recover, there is still much work to be done in the identifying those who need help.

A great deal of study has focused on identifying and categorizing the risk factors related to suicide. In children and youth, these risk factors include depression, alcohol or drug use, physical or sexual abuse, and disruptive behavior. Of people who die from and who attempt suicide, many suffer from co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. Children with these risk factors, as well as children who are known to be in situations at risk for acquiring them, should be included in comprehensive state plans. Children and youth specifically addressed in State plans should include those who attend school, including colleges and universities, those already receiving substance abuse or mental health services, those involved in the juvenile justice system, and foster children.

As a result of the need for increased attention to the problem of suicide and access to help, I am pleased to join Senators DODD and SMITH in introducing the Youth Suicide Early Intervention and Prevention Expansion Act of 2004. With the establishment of a \$25 million grant initiative, this bill would encourage the development of statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies that coordinate agencies and non-profits in providing mental health services to and screening of youth in a variety of settings. The settings would include schools, substance abuse and mental health service programs, the juvenile justice system, and foster care programs. The bill would also provide \$5

million for relevant technical assistance and research.

Candidly, State plans for suicide intervention and prevention need to be created and expanded to help stop these heartbreaking losses. We commend the States that already have created such plans and encourage all states to take this important step. I thank Senators DODD and SMITH for their leadership on this issue, as well as others like Senator JACK REED, who is dedicated to helping increase and improve much-needed mental health services for our Nation's youth.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER):

S. 2176. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program of research and development to advance high-end computing; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce, along with Senator Alexander, the High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004. High-end computing, also known as high performance computing or supercomputing, is a critical component to the scientific advances, defense capabilities, and commercial competitiveness of the United States in the 21st century. Several recent developments in high-end computing have stimulated a re-examination of current U.S. policies and approaches. These developments include: 1. the deployment of Japan's Earth System Simulator, which now occupies the number one position on the Top 500 list of the world's fastest computers; 2. concerns about the difficulty in achieving substantial fractions of peak hardware computational performance on high-end systems; and 3. the ongoing complexity of developing, debugging, and optimizing applications for high-end systems. In addition, there is growing recognition that a new set of scientific and engineering discoveries could be catalyzed by access to very-large-scale computer systems—those in the 100-teraflop to petaflop range. Lastly, the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering, the Office of Science and Technology Policy's High End Computing Revitalization Task Force, and the national security community have each released interim or final comprehensive reports expressing serious concern over the current U.S. position in high-end computing research. Without government support, market forces are unlikely to drive sufficient innovation in high-end computing, because the private sector would not capture the full value of its innovations on a short enough time scale.

In supercomputing, innovation is important in architecture, in software, and in application strategies and solution methods. The coupling of these aspects is equally important. Major architecture challenges stem from the uneven performance scaling of different components. In particular, as

the gap between processor speeds, memory bandwidth, and memory and network latency increases, new ideas are needed to increase bandwidth and mitigate latency. Additionally, as new mechanisms are introduced to address those issues, there is a need for ways to supply a stable software interface that facilitates exploiting hardware performance improvements while the changes in mechanism. A new large-scale computer system exceeding the capability of Japan's Earth Simulator would provide an excellent test-bed for promising new advancements in these areas as well as provide science, industry, and defense with an extraordinarily powerful new tool for advancing the interests of the United States.

The need for software innovation is motivated by its role as an intermediary between the application, the problem being addressed, and the architectural platform. Innovation is needed in the ways that system software manages the use of hardware resources, such as network communication. New approaches are needed for ways in which the applications programmer can express parallelism at a level high enough to reflect the application solution and without platform-specific details. Novel tools are needed to help application-level software designers develop their solutions at a more abstract and problem-specific level. Software technology is also needed to lessen future dependence on legacy codes. Enough must be invested in the creation of advanced tool and environment support for new language approaches so that users can more readily adopt new software technology.

Importantly, advances in algorithms can sometimes improve performance much more than architectural and other software advances do. A center for high-end computing software would aid immensely in spurring innovation in this underdeveloped research area, an aid in coordinating the federal government's efforts with industry, academia, and between its national laboratories.

The department of Energy (DOE) and its Office of Science research programs are uniquely qualified to lead research in these fields. They have played an important role in the development of high-end computing, networking, and information technology. These capabilities have been readily accessible to the U.S. scientific community for a diverse set of grand challenge scientific computational problems. Contributions by the DOE include pioneering the concept of remote, interactive access to supercomputers (developing the first interactive operating system for supercomputers, establishing the first national supercomputer center); developing the mathematical foundations for high performance computing with numerical linear algebra libraries used worldwide; leading the transition to massively parallel supercomputing by developing software to allow processors to communicate with each other; and

contributing to the development of the Internet with software that dramatically speeds up the transmission of messages.

Many challenges are associated with modeling complex physical, chemical, and biological phenomena, especially on massively parallel computers with peak speeds in hundreds of teraflops. These challenges include the management and analysis of petabyte-scale data sets. A program to address these challenges will require multi-disciplinary collaborations between theoretical and computational scientists, computer scientists, and applied mathematicians at universities, national laboratories, and industry. Such a program will enhance the ability of the DOE to meet its mission goals and advance the state of the art for the U.S. economic and industrial base in the fields of energy, genetics, pharmaceuticals, nanotechnology, chemical processing, electronics, geology, and transportation. This bill will be a major step toward addressing today's greatest needs and, to creating the high-wage jobs of the future.

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. 2176

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 "High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) high-end computing is a critical component of the scientific advances, defense capabilities, and commercial competitiveness of the United States in the 21st century;

(2) with the deployment of the Earth System Simulator in Japan, the United States no longer has a clear lead in high-end computing worldwide;

(3)(A) promising new architectures should be developed that increase memory and network bandwidth, minimize latency, and coordinate the architectures' various components to maximize application performance; and

(B) it is recognized that different architectures may be better suited to different applications;

(4)(A) software that improves efficiency on and accessibility to high-end systems should be developed; and

(B) this development effort should include research in optimal algorithms, programming environments, tools, languages, and operating systems for high-end computing, in collaboration with architecture development efforts;

(5) without government support, market forces are unlikely to drive sufficient innovation in high-end computing, because the private sector would not capture the full value of its innovations on a short enough time frame; and

(6) having played an important role in the development of high-end computing, networking, and information technology, the Department of Energy, and the research programs of the Office of Science of the Department, are particularly qualified to lead research in those fields.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HIGH-END COMPUTING SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “high-end computing system” means a computing system with performance that substantially exceeds commonly available systems.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “high-end computing system” includes a system described in subparagraph (A) that is based on a variety of architectures, including vector, reconfigurable logic, streaming, processor-in-memory, and multithreading architectures.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Director of the Office of Science of the Department of Energy.

(4) ULTRASCALE SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING CAPABILITY.—The term “ultrascale scientific computing capability” means a computing capability supporting open scientific research in the United States that is at least 100 times such computing capability in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. HIGH-END COMPUTING SYSTEMS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other authority provided by law, the Secretary shall carry out a program of research and development (involving software and hardware) to advance high-end computing systems.

(b) DUTIES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall—

(1) support both individual investigators and multidisciplinary teams of investigators;

(2) conduct research in multiple architectures, including vector, reconfigurable logic, streaming, processor-in-memory, and multithreading architectures;

(3) conduct research in software development on optimal algorithms, programming environments, tools, languages, and operating systems for high-end computing systems, in collaboration with architecture development efforts;

(4) in accordance with subsection (c), develop, plan, construct, acquire, or operate equipment or facilities for the use of investigators conducting research and development on an ultrascale scientific computing capability;

(5) support technology transfer to the private sector and others in accordance with applicable law; and

(6) ensure that the program is coordinated with relevant activities in industry and other Federal agencies, including the National Nuclear Security Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the National Security Agency.

(c) ULTRASCALE SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING CAPABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the program carried out under this Act, the Secretary shall develop, plan, construct, acquire, or operate a coordinated set of facilities for investigators to develop an ultrascale scientific computing capability for—

(A) scientific research and development using high-end computing systems; and

(B) developing potential advancements in high-end computing system architecture and software.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) support multiple high-end computing system architectures; and

(B) conduct research on the basis of proposals (including proposals that are submitted by industry, institutions of higher

education, national laboratories, or any Federal agency) for research on problems that would particularly benefit from large computing power, even as the reliability of new hardware and software components are being evaluated.

(d) HIGH-END SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT CENTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the program carried out under this Act, the Secretary shall develop, plan, construct, acquire, or operate at least 1 High-End Software Development Center.

(2) DUTIES.—A Center shall concentrate efforts to develop, test, maintain, and support optimal algorithms, programming environments, tools, languages, and operating systems for high-end computing systems.

(3) STAFF.—A Center shall include—

(A) a regular research staff, to create a centralized knowledge-base for high-end software development; and

(B) a rotating staff of researchers from other institutions and industry to assist in the coordination of research efforts and promote technology transfer to the private sector.

(4) USE OF EXPERTISE.—The Secretary shall use the expertise of a Center to assess research and development in high-end computing system architecture.

(5) LOCATION.—The location of a Center shall be determined by a competitive proposal process administered by the Secretary.

(e) PEER REVIEW.—Each grant, contract, cooperative agreement, and financial assistance awarded under this section shall be made only after independent peer review.

(f) CLASSIFIED RESEARCH OR FACILITIES.—No funds under this section may be used to directly support classified research or facilities.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts made available for high-end computing systems under other provisions of law, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act—

(1) \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

(2) \$155,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

(3) \$160,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;

(4) \$165,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

(5) \$170,000,000 for fiscal year 2009.

(b) ULTRASCALE SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING CAPABILITY.—Of the funds made available under subsection (a), \$100,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out section 4(c).

(c) HIGH-END SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT CENTER.—Of the funds made available under subsection (a), \$10,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out section 4(d).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 96—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN RIPON, WISCONSIN**

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. KOHL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 96

Whereas on March 20, 1854, 50 men, 3 women, and 1 child assembled in a simple frame schoolhouse, now known as the Little White Schoolhouse, in Ripon, Wisconsin, to advocate the creation of a new political party under the name “Republican”;

Whereas this March 20, 1854, meeting in Ripon, Wisconsin was the first of many grassroots meetings that led to the formal founding of the Republican Party;

Whereas the city of Ripon is commemorating the 150th anniversary of the first meeting of the Republican Party with a celebration entitled “From Schoolhouse to White House; a Celebration of Active Citizenship,” which includes a series of civic and educational events;

Whereas the Little White Schoolhouse is listed on the National Registry of Historic Places, was designated by the Department of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark on May 30, 1974, and attracts visitors from around the world; and

Whereas the Little White Schoolhouse serves as a symbol of civic responsibility and grassroots political activism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress commemorates the 150th anniversary of the first meeting of the Republican Party in Ripon, Wisconsin.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2692. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mr. FITZGERALD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1637, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2693. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 95, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2005 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2006 through 2009; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2694. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 95, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2695. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 95, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2696. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 95, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2697. Mr. DEWINE (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 95, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2698. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. GRAHAM of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1637, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2699. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 95, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2005 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2006 through 2009; which was ordered to lie on the table.