

causes cancer and other serious diseases. However, 40 years later, tobacco use remains the Nation's leading preventable cause of death. Tragically, tobacco use continues to affect the lives of millions of Americans, particularly plaguing our Nation's young people. Each year, smoking kills more than 440,000 people in the United States, and millions more suffer from serious tobacco-related illnesses.

Established in 1999 under the Master Settlement Agreement, the American Legacy Foundation has developed national programs that address the health effects of tobacco use. Tobacco prevention programs play a vital role in decreasing tobacco use among youth, and the Legacy Foundation's innovative antismoking campaigns have had a significant impact in reducing tobacco use, especially among our Nation's youth. As a result of their continuous dedication, millions of Americans are living healthier lives.

Unfortunately, the future of the American Legacy Foundation is in question. This year the foundation received its last payment from the Master Settlement Agreement. Because of this dramatic reduction of resources, all of the successes of the last 5 years are in jeopardy.

I am pleased to stand here, recognizing the achievements of the American Legacy Foundation. I know that my fellow colleagues will join with me in applauding the efforts of the Legacy Foundation and congratulating them on their fifth anniversary. I hope that they will also join with me in pledging continued support for this life-saving cause. Only with such concerted action can we avert millions of premature deaths and prevent future generations of young people from falling victim to the tobacco epidemic.●

MAINE LOBSTERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Maine Lobstermen's Association on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. Reaching this significant mile stone is a testament to the organization's positive message and the strong guidance of its leadership throughout the last half-century.

Lobstermen are symbolic of Maine's unique way of life. Harvesting lobsters is part of the proud heritage of Maine's coasts and the State produces more lobster than any other in the Nation. Each year, over 50 million pounds of lobster are harvested in Maine, adding several hundred million dollars to the State's economy. Lobstering is a traditional occupation which represents the values of Mainers and their deep connection with the abundant natural resources and beautiful coast that surround the State.

Maine's lobster fishery, though well recognized today, had very humble beginnings. According to the Gulf of Maine Aquarium, lobsters were once so

plentiful that they were considered a plain, dull food and a cheap source of nutrition for those living near the Northeast coast. Lobstering was done by hand until the mid-19th century, when trapping became more popular and allowed for larger numbers of lobsters to be caught. The fishery also experienced growth due to the advent of new canning practices, which enabled Maine lobsters to reach far and wide across the globe. As Maine's lobster fishery has grown, changing technologies and stronger regulations have put new pressures on lobstermen, while also ensuring the continued success and sustainability of lobstering as an occupation.

Founded in 1954, the MLA has promoted a spirit of cooperation among lobstermen, and it has fought hard to improve their way of life as Maine's lobster fishery evolves. Through the dedication of its membership and the strong leadership of its directors, the Association has been instrumental in keeping the grandest tradition of Maine's coasts both profitable and sustainable. Along the way, it has grown to a considerable size and now counts over 1,200 lobstermen in its ranks. The Association has such a large membership that it currently bills itself as the biggest commercial fishing industry on the East Coast.

As Maine's Senator and as chair of the Senate Subcommittee on Oceans, Fisheries and Coast Guard, I am particularly dedicated to helping fishing communities maintain the quality of life which they deserve. I am extremely grateful to the Association for its tireless dedication to Maine lobstermen, and I thank each and every one of its members for being actively involved in their communities through their membership. I look forward to many more years of working closely with the MLA.

Again, I congratulate the Association on its past successes, and wish it at least another 50 years of growth and achievement.●

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

POM-365. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the National Defense Authorization Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 520

Whereas, the United States Department of Defense reports that 37,000 legal permanent residents are now serving in the armed forces, with an additional 13,000 legal permanent residents serving in reserve units; and

Whereas, of the 3,000 legal permanent residents who have served in United States military operations in Iraq, 14 have lost their lives in the line of duty; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, in recently passing the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, has extended immigration benefits, including citizenship and family protections, to noncitizens serving in the United States military; and

Whereas, this legislation provides for expedited naturalization of lawful permanent

residents engaged in active duty and certain reserve service in peacetime, times of war and during hostile military operations and for expedited posthumous citizenship in certain cases; and

Whereas, this legislation further grants or preserves the lawful permanent residence of noncitizen surviving spouses, unmarried children and parents of citizen and noncitizen United States service members killed in the line of duty: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania express support for the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (H.R. 1588) and the protections it confers on certain noncitizen military personnel; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-366. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington relative to the Renewable Energy Production Incentive program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 8031

Whereas, the United States Congress established the Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI) program in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to provide direct payments to not-for-profit utilities for energy produced by new renewable energy projects; and

Whereas, REPI is the counterpart to the program authorized in the same act which grants private utilities a federal tax credit for energy produced by new renewable energy projects; and

Whereas, REPI has proved to be a valuable and needed program to encourage public power systems and rural electric cooperatives to pursue development of renewable technologies; and

Whereas, authorization for the current REPI program expires in 2003 and must be renewed by Congress to continue to assist not-for-profit utilities in the development of cost-effective renewable resources and to provide a measure of parity with the incentives provided to private power companies; and

Whereas, the effectiveness and vitality of the REPI program also depend on congressional support for annual appropriations to provide more certainty to utilities considering development of renewable energy projects; and

Whereas, reauthorization and an increase in federal funding for REPI could also benefit the Northwest by encouraging development of energy resources that provide significant environmental benefits; and

Whereas, the volatility in the western electricity market in 1999 and 2000 also demonstrated the need for the Northwest to develop additional generating resources and to broaden the diversity of its resource portfolio and REPI could play an important role in meeting those regional goals; and

Whereas, in calendar year 2001 not-for-profit utilities applied for almost \$30 million in incentive payments from the REPI program, but less than \$4 million was made available to provide incentives for these renewable energy projects;

Now therefore, your Memorialists respectfully urge the Northwest congressional delegation, the United States Congress, and the Bush Administration to:

(1) Reauthorize REPI for an additional ten years, with such modifications as are needed to provide greater certainty of payment and, therefore, greater incentives to qualified renewable energy projects; and

(2) Provide a level of funding for REPI that will maximize the potential for development of new renewable resources by not-for-profit utilities.

Be it resolved, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress from the State of Washington.

POM-367. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to the recovery and stabilization of the manufacturing industry in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 190

Whereas, historically, manufacturing has been a base industry for the national economy, steadily comprising approximately 17 percent of the Gross Domestic Product since 1947; and

Whereas, the manufacturing industry has experienced a rapid decline and economic losses over the last three years. After a peak in July 2000 of 17.3 million people employed by the manufacturing sector, employment declined by more than 2.7 million jobs over the next 38 consecutive months; and

Whereas, lowered demand due to troubled economic conditions, coupled with unfair foreign competition, has greatly hindered the economic prosperity of the manufacturing industry. There is substantial concern over the continuation of manufacturing in the United States if the unfair trade practices of other nations on our domestic market are not addressed; and

Whereas, the restoration and revival of the manufacturing sector are vital to the economic recovery of the United States, as manufacturing has consistently led the economic recovery from previous down-turns; and

Whereas, maintaining a strong and vibrant manufacturing industry is crucial to sustaining or enhancing our national security. Recent bankruptcies and other losses in the manufacturing industry could put the United States in the unprecedented position where it must purchase defense technology from other countries, as foreign companies currently produce such items as a key guidance chip for smart bombs. Most recently, a foreign company purchased a bankrupt domestic manufacturer that retained the rights to the stealth fighter technology; and

Whereas, developing a package of economic incentives to help foster additional growth in the manufacturing industry and assist in keeping domestic manufacturers competitive with their foreign counterparts will greatly benefit not only the manufacturing industry, but will also provide great economic benefits to Michigan and the entire country; now, be it therefore

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to develop economic incentives and other programs to aid in the recovery and stabilization of the manufacturing industry in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the United States Secretary of Commerce, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-368. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 510

Whereas, the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is scheduled to expire in September 2004; and

Whereas, the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund has been instrumental in providing the resources to help states reclaim and restore abandoned mine lands; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania receives approximately \$25 million annually to clean up these areas and to help restore the quality of our waterways that have been impaired by acid mine drainage; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has more than 5,000 abandoned mine sites encompassing more than 189,000 acres; and

Whereas, continuation of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is critical to Pennsylvania's efforts to improve these lands and the surrounding water quality: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation reenacting the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund; and be it further

Resolved, That the reenacted legislation would base funding on historical coal production rather than upon current coal production; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-369. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to steel tariffs; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 163

Whereas, a vibrant and thriving steel industry is a critical segment of the manufacturing industry for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the entire nation, as well as a key component of our national defense; and

Whereas, approximately 47% of the nation's steelworkers are employed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the states of Ohio and Indiana; and

Whereas, more than nine out of ten steelworkers are employed at establishments with 50 or more employees; and

Whereas, as of 2000, 40.3% of steelworkers were covered by union contracts; and

Whereas, employment in the steel industry is expected to decline by approximately 22% from 2000 through 2010; and

Whereas, employment levels will be influenced greatly by the ability of United States steel producers to compete with imports from foreign countries; and

Whereas, between 1997 and 2002, proliferation of illegally dumped foreign steel in the United States economy has resulted in approximately 35 steel companies filing for bankruptcy and the loss of 54,000 industry jobs; and

Whereas, in June 2001, as a result of the crisis in the domestic steel industry, the Federal Government and the Bush Administration initiated a trade investigation under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, 19 U.S.C. §2101 et seq.), a safeguard clause that allows a domestic industry injured by unfair trade practices to seek relief through the International Trade Commission; and

Whereas, in March 2002, in response to a report by the International Trade Commission that the American steel industry had suffered serious injury based on the surge of steel imports, the Bush Administration imposed three years of declining tariffs ranging

from 8% to 30% on imports of 13 finished steel products and a three-year increasing tariff rate quota on certain imports; and

Whereas, the Section 201 steel programs tariffs will decline each year until they expire on March 6, 2005; and

Whereas, based on the Section 201 tariffs, the American steel industry is experiencing its most significant restructuring in decades and has been able to begin a process of consolidation and reorganization; and

Whereas, steel prices are stabilizing, layoffs and bankruptcy filings are slowing, prices are recovering, domestic mills are increasing production and inventories are healthy; and

Whereas, the actions taken by the American steel industry as a result of the Section 201 tariffs will inure to the long-term benefit of American steel-using industries, the United States economy and the Pennsylvania economy; and

Whereas, Section 201 tariffs imposed must undergo a review process at the midpoint of their duration; and

Whereas, the midterm review of the tariffs is designed to help assess the effect of the tariffs and decide whether to extend them for the full three-year term; and

Whereas, President Bush will determine whether the Section 201 tariffs should remain in effect; and

Whereas, the United States International Trade Commission Report of September 19, 2003, which analyzed the preliminary effects of the tariffs noted that, since the imposition of the tariffs, industries producing steel products have undergone major reconstruction and expansion and the assets of several bankrupt steel producers have been acquired by other firms; and

Whereas, since the imposition of the tariffs, steel producers and the United Steelworkers of America, the principal union representing steelworkers in the United States, have negotiated groundbreaking collective bargaining agreements and adopted principles designed to reduce fixed costs, improve productivity and protect retiree welfare; and

Whereas, according to the report, approximately one-half of the steel-consuming firms surveyed shifted some of their purchases to domestically produced steel after the imposition of the tariffs; and

Whereas, according to the report, almost two-thirds of the responding steel-consuming firms reported that they or other firms did not relocate or shift production to foreign plants or facilities after tariff implementation; and

Whereas, it is evident from the report that the Section 201 tariffs are contributing greatly to the revitalization of the steel-producing industries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the nation; and

Whereas, on three separate occasions prior to the release of the International Trade Commission's report, both Houses of the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed resolutions urging the President to maintain the Section 201 steel tariffs for the full three-year term; and

Whereas, the International Trade Commission's report reveals that the Pennsylvania General Assembly's earlier support for continuing the Section 201 steel tariffs was justified, prudent and in the best interests of the steel-producing industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Therefore be it

Resolved, That based on the International Trade Commission's report, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania reaffirm its support for continuing the Section 201 steel tariffs until March 6, 2005, as the tariffs have been instrumental in reshaping and reinvigorating the steel-producing industries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the nation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania strongly urge the President and Congress of the United States to continue to support the revitalization of the American steel industry for the benefit of the citizens of this nation and for the benefit of the national economy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the President of the United States, to the Vice President of the United States, to all members of the Congress who represent districts in Pennsylvania and to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

POM-370. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to legislation to extend the production tax credit for wind power energy development; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 88

Whereas, in an effort to foster the development of alternate energy sources for the future, a production tax credit for wind power energy development was established in 1992. In the years since that time, significant progress has been made in the challenging work of developing clean sources of power for our country; and

Whereas, the long-term strategy behind the production tax credit for wind energy development has been impeded by the fact that this federal program faces sunset provisions every two years. Sunset provisions clearly are a productive tool to ensure sound spending policies. However, in an extended effort like developing viable wind energy technology, which has enormous capital expenses, the requirement for renewal every two years has proven to be counterproductive. Over most two-year cycles, the amount of power added through wind technology investment drops considerably in the second year, as developers worry about whether the tax credit incentive will be revived after it expires; and

Whereas, the production tax credit, like other incentives that the government has provided throughout history to encourage various development initiatives, would be far more effective if it could be extended beyond the two-year period. This emerging industry, which may one day be a key part of America's overall energy needs, will make much more significant advances with a consistent, multiple-year approach: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to extend the production tax credit for wind power energy development beyond the two-year cycle under which it now operates; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-371. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to a prescription drug benefit; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 176

Whereas, in recent years, the rising costs of prescription medications have created a growing burden for America's senior citizens. An increasing number of our people cannot afford the medications they need to live and function. This situation is harmful not only to a large segment of our population, but to our entire health care system; and

Whereas, since prescription medications contribute significantly to public health by

minimizing the need for far more costly services, including hospitalization, the current Medicare program is not nearly as effective as it could be in helping our senior citizens protect their health and well-being. The overall ramifications of this problem are amplified by the realization that the first waves of baby boomers are now reaching retirement age; and

Whereas, although health care is a challenge that includes a wide range of factors, it is essential that a prescription drug benefit be established within Medicare. For those men and women currently grappling with the difficulties of paying for medicines they need, adding this benefit will provide immediate relief and help them maintain their health. For their families and our entire country, this is a program that needs to be put in place swiftly. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, That we memorialize Congress to enact legislation to establish a prescription drug benefit within Medicare; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-372. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 188

Whereas, since the birth of our nation, the United States has amassed a remarkable record of creativity and discovery. Our history is replete with the development of new goods and production methods to advance the quality of life, and we have developed a strong economy based on these discoveries; and

Whereas, members of the manufacturing industry have cited a number of examples where companies in other nations have been infringing upon intellectual property rights. This has resulted in financial losses and further exacerbated the challenges faced by our manufacturers; and

Whereas, the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization implemented a set of standards and principles outlining how international intellectual property rights should be applied and how to settle disputes between members of the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization; and

Whereas, the United States can defend the intellectual property rights of domestic business through the procedures established by the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization; and

Whereas, to ensure a vibrant economic recovery in Michigan, our businesses and entrepreneurs must be secure in their intellectual property, for it is through these innovations that companies build their economic strength and maintain their competitive-ness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to expand its efforts through the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization to ensure that the intellectual property of domestic businesses and individuals is protected and that actions are taken against those countries that violate the World Trade Organization and World Intellectual Property Organization standards; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States of America, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the

United States House of Representatives, the United States Secretary of Commerce, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-373. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to steel tariffs; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 514

Whereas, A vibrant and thriving steel industry is a critical segment of the manufacturing industry for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the birthplace of the American steel industry and home to United States Steel Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America, and for the entire nation and is a key component of our national defense; and

Whereas, Between 1997 and 2002, proliferation of illegally dumped foreign steel in the United States economy resulted in approximately 35 steel companies filing for bankruptcy and the loss of 54,000 industry jobs; and

Whereas, In June 2001, as a result of the crisis in the domestic steel industry, the Federal Government and the Bush Administration initiated a trade investigation under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, 19 U.S.C. §2101 et seq.), a safeguard clause that allows a domestic industry injured by unfair trade practices to seek relief through the International Trade Commission; and

Whereas, In March 2002, in response to a report by the International Trade Commission that the American steel industry had suffered serious injury based on the surge of steel imports, the Bush Administration imposed three years of declining tariffs ranging from 8% to 30% on imports of 13 finished steel products and a three-year increasing tariff rate quota on certain imports; and

Whereas, The United States International Trade Commission Report of September 19, 2003, analyzed the preliminary effects of the tariffs and noted that since the imposition of the tariffs, industries producing steel products have undergone major reconstruction and expansion and the assets of several bankrupt steel producers have been acquired by other firms; and

Whereas, It was evident from the report that the Section 201 steel tariffs were contributing greatly to the revitalization of the steel-producing industries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the nation; and

Whereas, On November 10, 2003, the World Trade Organization Appellate Body ruled that the Section 201 steel tariffs on imported steel are illegal; and

Whereas, The European Union threatened the United States with the imposition of \$2.2 billion of sanctions on United States imports if the United States does not repeal the Section 201 steel tariffs by December 10, 2003; and

Whereas, Japan, South Korea, Norway, Switzerland, China, New Zealand and Brazil have joined Europe in welcoming the World Trade Organization's ruling; and

Whereas, The Section 201 steel tariffs have provided the Bush Administration with the leverage to negotiate a resolution to the underlying structural problems of massive global excess steel capacity and foreign government subsidies that caused the import surge and prompted the imposition of the steel safeguard; and

Whereas, Continuation of the Section 201 steel tariffs for the full three-year duration, even in the face of retaliatory sanctions from the European Union and other steel-producing countries, would help restore market forces and level the playing field in the global steel sector; and

Whereas, The World Trade Organization has ruled against every safeguard action instituted by any WTO-member country; and

Whereas, The American steel industry is in the middle of a historic restructuring effort, having invested more than \$3 billion to consolidate and having entered into a new agreement with the United Steelworkers of America to further improve productivity; and

Whereas, It is essential that the industry not be subjected to a renewed surge of imported steel because of any early termination or weakening of the safeguard measures; and

Whereas, The steel industry has been doing its part under the Section 201 program and needs the full three-year term if the President's program is to come to a successful conclusion; and

Whereas, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have consistently urged the President through resolutions to pursue enhanced enforcement of United States trade laws, to take steps to rebuild the United States steel industry and to implement tariffs on foreign steel as recommended by the International Trade Commission and are now urging the reinstatement of the tariffs or support to the steel industry for the full three-year duration to ensure the industry's continued recovery; and

Whereas, On three separate occasions prior to the release of the International Trade Commission's report, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have passed resolutions urging the President to maintain the Section 201 steel tariffs for the full three-year term; and

Whereas, The International Trade Commission's report reveals that the Pennsylvania General Assembly's earlier support for continuing the Section 201 steel tariffs was justified, prudent and in the best interests of the steel-producing industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania strongly urge the President and the Congress of the United States to continue to support the revitalization of the American steel industry for the benefit of the citizens of this nation and for the benefit of the national economy by reinstating the steel tariffs under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 or providing support to the steel industry for the entire three-year duration regardless of the World Trade Organization's November 10, 2003, ruling; Therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-374. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to the International Monetary Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 189

Whereas, Through international agreements and in the spirit of fair and balanced trade, the United States dollar is allowed to float freely, with little to no market intervention; and

Whereas, Many of the trade partners with the United States, including, but not limited to, the European Union, Canada, and Mexico, operate with a floating exchange rate within the international financial system; and

Whereas, There are nations that are able to sell goods at rates lower than the cost of production in the United States, in part, through a manipulation of their nation's

currency. This contributes significantly to creating an unfair trade balance; and

Whereas, Foreign countries that manipulate their currency are able to sell goods in the United States at an artificial price, lower than the cost of domestically produced products. Doing so undercuts American manufactured products, and it may soon eliminate domestic manufacturing; and

Whereas, The loss of the domestic manufacturing industry poses a substantial threat to the nation's security by requiring the United States to depend on other nations to produce critical components for our defense programs.

Whereas, Currency manipulation has contributed to substantial trade deficits with certain nations. The increase in the trade deficit with China alone, one of the countries known for currency manipulation, represents about 15 percent of the decline in United States production since 2000; and

Whereas, Article IV of the International Monetary Fund Articles of Agreement states that members shall avoid manipulating exchange rates or the international monetary system in order to prevent effective balance of payments adjustment or to gain an unfair competitive advantage over other members." Under IMF surveillance procedures, a principal indicator of such manipulation is "protracted large scale intervention in one direction in the exchange market." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to take the necessary actions, through the International Monetary Fund or otherwise, to ensure that foreign nations that trade with the United States do so fairly and do not manipulate their currency; and be it further *RESOLVED*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the United States Secretary of Commerce, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-375. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, In the interest of ensuring that children with disabilities in the United States receive a free appropriate public education, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (Public Law 91-230, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et. seq.) encroached upon the states' traditional domain over education and established certain mandates that all state and local governments must observe in the education of children with special needs; and

Whereas, In recognition of the high cost of these Federal mandates, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act allows the Congress to provide each state with a maximum Federal grant equal to the number of children with disabilities in the state multiplied by 40% of the average per pupil expenditure for all special education students in the United States; and

Whereas, The Federal Government has not provided sufficient funding to pay for the costly mandates imposed by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and

Whereas, The Commonwealth's need for these increased funds is urgent and immediate; and

Whereas, The Federal funding the Commonwealth currently receives for each student with special needs is only the equivalent of 12% of the national average per pupil expenditure; and

Whereas, By this measure, the Federal Government contributes only 12% of the total cost of special education in this Commonwealth even though the Commonwealth and its school districts must comply with 100% of the costly mandates imposed by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and

Whereas, These costs have been increasing rapidly in recent years; and

Whereas, In this Commonwealth, even though the population of students with special needs increased by less than 1% between 1995 and 2000, the number of special education instructors has increased by 14% to 14,547; and

Whereas, In the same period, the Commonwealth's appropriations for special education have increased by over 25% in order to keep pace; and

Whereas, If the Federal Government would provide the level of funding that the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act allows, the Commonwealth would have sufficient resources to meet these growing needs; in fiscal year 2001-2002 it would have received \$605,000,000, an increase of \$421,544,956, or 229.78%, over the Federal funding the Commonwealth received in fiscal year 2000-2001; and

Whereas, Because the Federal Government has failed to provide the level of funding that the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act allows, it has placed a disproportionate financial burden on the Commonwealth and its school districts; and

Whereas, If the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is to fully accomplish its mission to provide a free appropriate public education to children with disabilities, the Federal Government must provide State and local governments with the funding they need to successfully implement the act's mandates; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania urge the Congress of the United States to fulfill the commitment of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by taking immediate action on legislation that would provide resources equal to 40% of the national average per pupil expenditure for special education students for each Pennsylvania student with special needs; And be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress, to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to the National Conference of State Legislatures, to the National Governor's Association, to the State Board of Education and to the Secretary of Education.

POM-376. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan relative to unopened prescription medications recovered from deceased patients; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 233

Whereas, there are a host of issues relating to the difficult social, medical, and legal challenges of end-of-life concerns. A significant source of confusion, at times, are the procedures for prescribing and handling medications for terminally ill patients, including drugs that are governed by controlled substance laws; and

Whereas, one aspect of end-of life care that needs to be resolved is how to handle prescription medications for patients who have died. It is a common situation for there to be prescriptions that are written and filled but unused. At the present time, there are no provisions of federal law that offer a means of returning unused and unopened medications in a way that these expensive medicines can be dispensed and used by another

terminally ill patient. Each year, thousands of dollars worth of prescription medications are wastefully discarded after a patient dies. In many situations, the medicines could safely be used for the benefit of others; and

Whereas, when medications, including those used by hospice patients in the final stages of life, are still sealed in tamper-evident containers that assure safety, there is little reason to destroy the medication rather than dispensing it again at no cost to a new patient beyond a handling fee. Appropriate changes need to be made to federal laws and regulations, including those that govern controlled substances; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to amend federal laws and regulations to address the issue of unopened prescription medications recovered from deceased patients; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-377. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee relative to funding for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 110

Whereas, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) was enacted in the 2002 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act; and

Whereas, this grant provides dollars for use by states and units of local government to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system; and

Whereas, between 1998 and 2002, the State of Tennessee received \$20,757,000 in JABG funds for accountability-based juvenile justice system programs; and

Whereas, rural counties across the State have received funds to assist with juvenile court services and with decreasing the backlog of juvenile cases; and

Whereas, the types of programs in Tennessee currently being funded by the JABG include: (1) intensive probation services; (2) residential observation and assessment services; (3) intensive after-care services; (4) alternative school and summer adventure-based programs; (5) additional juvenile court officers and referees to handle cases; (6) improved data systems for tracking juvenile cases; and (7) new youth and drug courts for diversion from the regular juvenile justice system; and

Whereas, because of the JABG funds, juvenile courts in rural areas, which normally have minimal resources, now have a greater variety of services to meet more individualized needs; and

Whereas, because of the services enabled by the JABG funds, juvenile offense referrals in Tennessee for crimes such as homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, larceny, and burglary have been reduced by 16 percent between 1997 and 2001; and

Whereas, the JABG funds are providing for seven staff positions and community-based services through OASIS Center, YCAP Positive Beginnings program, Save Our Children and Frank Reed Memorial Tutoring Program, all of which are community-based youth serving non-profit agencies in Nashville, Tennessee; and

Whereas, because of services provided by JABG funds, the Metropolitan Nashville/Davidson County juvenile court's central intake diversion unit was able to divert 1,700 youth out of the juvenile justice system; and

Whereas, JABG funds are being used in Davidson County to support an onsite mental health specialist in the juvenile court, who facilitates intervention with the mental health cooperative and provides the court with information on youth who are acting in ways that warrant evaluation; and

Whereas, it is necessary to maintain JABG funds to continue the success of reducing juvenile crime in Tennessee and providing more individualized, accountability-based interventions for youth involved with the juvenile courts; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the one hundred third general assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the continued success in the reduction of juvenile crime in Tennessee and the increase of vital services provided to children who are in the juvenile criminal system is dependent upon the renewal of Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds by the federal government. Be it

Further Resolved, That the Senate strongly urges the United States Congress and the President of the United States to restore funding for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant because of the tremendous value these funds provide for local communities in Tennessee. Be it

Further resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate is directed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to each member of the Tennessee Congressional Delegation, to the Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1601. A bill to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act to provide for the reporting and reduction of child abuse and family violence incidences on Indian reservations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-228).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 213. A bill to clear title to certain real property in New Mexico associated with the Middle Rio Grande Project, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-229).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 524. A bill to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-230).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 943. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into 1 or more contracts with the city of Cheyenne, Wyoming, for the storage of water in the Kendrick Project, Wyoming (Rept. No. 108-231).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 960. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize certain projects in the State of Hawaii and to amend the Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2000 to modify the water resources study (Rept. No. 108-232).

S. 1107. A bill to enhance the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for the Na-

tional Park Service, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-233).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1167. A bill to resolve the boundary conflicts in Barry and Stone Counties in the State of Missouri (Rept. No. 108-234).

S. 1516. A bill to further the purposes of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 by directing the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the commissioner of Reclamation, to carry out an assessment and demonstration program to assess potential increases in water availability for Bureau of Reclamation projects and other uses through control of salt cedar and Russian olive (Rept. No. 108-235).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1576. A bill to revise the boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-236).

S. 1577. A bill to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Wyoming (Rept. No. 108-237).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1848. A bill to amend the Bend Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Bend Pine Nursery Administration Site in the State of Oregon (Rept. No. 108-238).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 2178. An original bill to make technical corrections to laws relating to certain units of the National Park System and to National Park programs (Rept. No. 108-239).

H.R. 408. A bill to provide for expansion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (Rept. No. 108-240).

H.R. 417. A bill to revoke a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California (Rept. No. 108-241).

H.R. 708. A bill to require the conveyance of certain National Forest System lands in Mendocino National Forest, California, to provide for the use of the proceeds from such conveyance for National Forest purposes, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-242).

H.R. 856. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise a repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, San Angelo project, Texas, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-243).

H.R. 1598. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in projects within the San Diego Creek Watershed, California, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-244).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MCCAIN for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Rhonda Keenum, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Services.

*Linda Morrison Combs, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

*Francis Mulvey, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2007.